THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization --- Education --- Co-operation

VOLUME XXI — SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1929 — NUMBER 25

DISCUSSING THE REFERENDUM

Letters From Our Members

NEED FUNDS TO SPREAD THE GOSPEL OF CO-OPERATION

Clay Center, Kans., Jan. 19, 1929

Mr. C. E. Huff,
Salina, Kansas;

Dear. Sir: Am writing you a few lines in regard to the proposed amendment to the constitution and by-laws which raises the dues and which was adopted by the delegates at the Marysville Convention.

I am quite sure that 90 per cent of the F. U. members would be willing to pay this increase in dues if they knew the necessity of it and the benefit it would be to our organization. About three years ago less than 10 per cent of the members in Clay Co. voted for a raise in dues. Last year the question was taken up at the various Locals before the referendum was voted on with the result that over 90 per cent of the votes cast in the county were for the raise in dues.

What the Union needs is more members and in order to get them we must finance organization work. We hear a great deal about every member get a member but this is the situation in Clay Co. We have about 700 members and about all of them in the north half of the county while the south part of the county has many good farmers who never heard of The Farmers' Union, because the local papers never mention it and our state organization does not have the funds to send an organizer or even a copy of the Union Farmer to them.

I am sure most of our members belong to other organizations where they pay much higher dues and which returns nothing in a financial way while in the Farmers Union we do get this financial return and pay dues so low that we run our state organization in debt. The report of the Sec.-Treas. shows this deficit.

It would be well if the delegates and other members would take this matter up at the Local meetings and so get all the members to see that, with the fine showing made by our state institutions and local business associations, the best 50c investment any member can make is to vote for this increase in dues to be used in the State Department of our organization.

Besides this raise in dues, I would like to see part of the earnings of our various State Organizations to be used in organization work as they are now doing in the northwestern states.

Fraternally yours,
M. L. Beckman.

THINK WE NEED BETTER MANAGEMENT

Willis, Brown Co., Kansas,
Jan. 21, 1929.

C. E. Huff, Pres.
Dear Brother:

Yours of the 9th received on the 14th. I have talked with some of the members and they seem to agree with me that the dues should stay where they are until some officers learn to take better care of the building fund and can advise members to keep their money out of F. U. banks that sidestep one-half the double liability.

The dues are divided about right now. I am not a newspaper man but I wonder if the cost of printing might be less and if the price for advertising was lower would members use it for selling their seeds, livestock, hatching eggs, baby chicks, etc. Of course advertisers want results for their money. I fear that a majority of the members do not read the paper. When I sign myself "C. A. B. Local 1052" I am unknown. In fact I am better known around "The Kansas State Board of Agriculture" than I am in my own paper. I think our paper should have a pleasant picture on the front page and a funny on the inside. More short articles, less long ones. More articles from over the state, less articles from other papers that we have already read. More articles that will be copied in other papers, less articles that smack of partisan politics, or let some one smack him on the other side. If sample copies were sent, into unoccupied territory about the size of a rural high, a Local might be started if the sample copies tell how well our business es are doing and how to avoid doing like some that went fluee.

Fraternally yours,
Charles A. Babbit.

HOW YOU CAN SAVE THE MONEY WITH WHICH TO PAY YOUR DUES

Ottawa, Kans., Jan. 22, 1929.

Mr. C. E. Huff,
Salina, Kansas;
Dear Mr. Huff:

I am writing this letter to you in reference to the proposed amendment to the Constitution and By-laws, for a raise in dues.

I am very much in favor of this amendment. I believe our present rate of dues is entirely inadequate to carry on the work of the organization. We are living, as every one knows, in an age where it takes capital to carry on any kind of organization or business and realizing our present of $2.25 is equal to about $1.10 in pre-war times. It looks to me like we should at least raise our rate to $3.00 or $4.00 per year. I believe we should raise our rates high enough to create a surplus fund for Co-operative Education and organization work whereby we could double our membership yearly, and this would be done very easily with proper finance.

Now Mr. Farmer's Union man, let me tell you how to save the money to pay your dues: Carry your insurance in the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co. and if you have as much as $2,500.00 insurance you have saved enough over Old Line Insurance to pay your dues for five years. Take your pencil and figure it out), and then if you are a good co-operator and sell or buy through your own organization you will find that you have saved many dollars over and above your dues. Certainly you are in favor of raising the dues.

I believe every Farmers Union man and woman wants the organization to grow and succeed in all its various operations. We also realize that we cannot stand still, we will either rise or fall.

I also believe that with the present rate of $2.25 it will be impossible to carry on successfully much longer. Let's raise the dues.

Yours truly,
L. A. Zerbe.

ORGANIZATION COULD USE $5.00 PER YEAR

Blue Rapids, Kans., Jan. 19, 1929.

Dear President Huff:—

It is unfortunate that in organizing our Farmers Union we started with so small a fee as dues. I have always thought it would have been better to have set the dues at $5.00. Surely a national organization, a state organization, a county organization, a local organization, with a weekly paper—all devoted to making farm life more pleasant and profit-

(Continued on page four)

Annual Policy Holders Meeting

(Farmers Union Insurance Company)

At the annual meeting of the policyholders of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Companies held in Salina on January 18 the fire retiring directors were re-elected, they are O. E. Gartrell, Logan; E. E. Whitney, Speed; Grant Bliss, Woodston; C. C. Kilian, Green, and H. E. Witham, Kansas City. Mr. E. E. Woodman, a director, resigned from the board and F. J. Kingston of Hoisington was elected to fill the vacancy. All of the present officers were re-elected: C. E. Brasted, President; C. C. Kilian, Vice-President; Grant Bliss, Treasurer; Chas. A. Broom, Secretary; Chas. Simpson, field representative.

Your officers report a good year especially in the fire company. A gain of two and one-half millions at risk and a gain of $15,000 in assets was a part of the report made. The premium income was the largest of any year since organization except 1925 and losses while heavy were in line with the losses of other companies writing like risks.

In the hail company the report was not as good as it might have been but fine when compared with other companies. Your company is the only mutual hail insurance company in the state that has paid its losses in full, a record of which all members of the Farmers Union should be proud. The premium income was the largest of any year since we went on the cash basis, and prospects for 1929 are very promising.

A KANSAS MERCHANT STUDIES OUR MOVEMENT

Editor's Note: W. H. Sikes is an old and successful merchant. He has achieved financial success and can face the future with assurance, so far as his personal affairs are concerned. He might declare complacently that everything is lovely, and that if anyone fails he deserves to fail. He would be justified above most persons in shouting this "opportunity" stuff. He could be a charter member in the American Society of Pollyannas—if his eyes were shut. But his eyes are open and his mind alert. He thinks. You may not agree with his position nor with his arguments, but you will respect him. And you'll get a few jolts, too. He is furnishing us several articles which will be published from time to time. I bespeak for them a careful reading. C. E. H.

Ninety Per Cent of Today's Young People Without a Home

"Under present conditions ninety per cent of the young people of today will fail to secure a home of their own.

A few months before his death John Tromble uttered these startling words to a gathering of farmers under the shade of some trees near Olsburg. I see him as I write, a large strong but tired looking man as he appeared, confident of what he spoke. A world of meaning in these few words. Abraham Lincoln told of a small dark cloud he saw which would grow and envelope the nation. If your past honored and resevend president spoke wisely Lincoln's prophecy has come true and another Proclamation must be declared and enforced. Often in addressing High School students on social and economic conditions we have been emboldened to state the serious struggle they encountered by telling them of John Tromble's prophecy in regard to their ecomonic future.

I have stated to them were it salf true the school room was the place to study the cause and remedy. Many of you realize the danger which threatens our democracy and I am urging still greater efforts on your part by "education, organization and co-operation" means away from slavery to freedom.

Ten Per Cent Now Own Ninety Per Cent of the Wealth

Was Jno. Tromble justified in his broad and sweeping statement? I do not believe so high an average will prevail here in Kansas especially among the youth who make up our rural high schools as they come from a high per cent middle class homes. However, ten per cent of the families in the U. S. now own 90 per cent of the wealth and it is fair to predict a small per cent of new home owners. The middle class was shown by the U. S. Industrial Relation report of 1912 as less than 35 per cent. In 1880 when I opened this store we had nearly a 75 per cent middle class with only twenty per cent lower class while today in this the best of all countries we have a 60 per cent lower class.

The Problem of Honest Workmen

Farmers, you scarcely realize the seriousness of the struggle you have entered. It is the age-long fight between the man who toils and one who seeks to secure the product of your toil. It is well you have entered the arena ere it is too late. You are not the only toilers who are steadily building the most powerful group of financiers the world ever knew. All labor is in jeopardy. Your problem is that of every honest worker in mill, mine or where ever men labor. May we not study together the great social problems of the day? Only a few small farmers and a few small storekeepers are able to work as labor or fall together. We are not concerned with an aristocracy of labor as found in the American Federation of Labor and craft unions—these practically say to the capitalists go ahead and work unorganized labor including farmers for a bare existence providing you pay our members ten dollars a day for eight hours labor. Education comes first. If three words as used in your slogan, "Education, organization, co-operation."

I am reminded of a controversy two years ago in your paper between one of your prominent officers and another person as to the benefits of certain work at K. S. A. C., Manhattan, in which your official declared you were no longer concerned with learning how to produce more but rather how to secure more for what you did produce.

Radicals In Danger of Losing Jobs

Quite recently Dr. Chas. A. Ellwood of Missouri University in an address to the students of K. S. A. C., stated that "American democracy was being challenged to such an extent that he believed unless a change was made that within the lives of those present we would have a dictatorship similar to that of Mussolini in Italy or the Soviet rule of Russia." Brave words for a college professor and I hope Prof. Ellwood has as have I enough wealth that he can live without a job. Radicals are in danger of losing their jobs, also their liberty. Yes, farmers of Kansas, make use of your state colleges in educating your sons and daughters so that all who make an honest effort will secure a home of their own. IT IS A PROBLEM FOR EDUCATION. We want the change to come through education and the ballot and not by violence.

(Continued on page four)

The Intangible Tax Laws are Unjust

Due largely to the Kansas general property tax (that is, on property valuation instead of property income) the farmers of Kansas are over taxed, because their property is tangible, out in the open, and unable in the slightest to escape valuation or taxation. But high as the farmers' general property taxes are, they are made higher by the intangible tax laws, and their companion in injustice, the tax on mortgaged property. Many citizens who realize their taxes are excessive, do not understand the workings of these laws.

The Intangible Tax Law is a monster of so frightful mien,

As to be hated needs but to be seen.

With an assessed valuation of $10,000 at the average tax rate of 2½%;

A farmer pays a tax of $250.

A merchant pays a tax of $250.

But under the Intangible Tax Law, the Bond Stamp Law, and the Mortgage Registration Law, the total tax on $10,000 is:

On money, taxed at only ½%.....$50
On notes, taxed at only ½%.....$50
On stamped bonds, taxed at only 1-10% $10
On a 5-yr. registered mortgage, taxed at only 1-20%.....$ 5

It is almost unbelievable, but the Legislatures of 1925 and 1927 passed these monstrosities, and some of the special interests favored by these laws, are moving heaven and earth to retain their unjust advantage, and the very elect are being deceived by the crafty arguments advanced in excuse for these outrages.

Intangibles Are the Cream of Wealth

That taxes should be levied in proportion to ability to pay, is the accepted principle of taxation. These intangible tax exemptions are in violation of that principle. Money is the best possible form of wealth. It is instantly available for opportune investment in other forms of property, and can be transferred anywhere immediately. Farms, stores, factories, mines, railroads, etc., are immovable, fixed investments, not easily or quickly converted into other forms of wealth, and not able to take advantage of opportune investments. Mortgages, notes, stocks, bonds, and other intangibles draw interest day and night without the oversight and labor required by tangible property. They can be registered against fire loss, and theft, thus saving insurance, and are not subject to depreciation as are tangible improvements, nor periods of depression. Hence these intangibles are the cream of wealth, and are in demand daily for investment and on exchanges—requiring at all times the attention and protection of the machinery of government. To exempt these intangibles from taxation, or to tax them only 1-5 the rate levied on tangible property, is in violation of every principle of justice, and of the principle of taxation that taxes should be levied in proportion to ability to pay.

Lower Tax Rate

Intangible property not only enjoys a much lower tax rate, but debts may be subtracted from it in listing for taxation. But a farmer with a mortgage on his farm is not allowed to subtract the amount of his mortgage from the assessed value of his farm. A man with intangibles valued at $10,000, but with debts of $4,000, is assessed at $6,000. But a farmer, with a farm valued at $10,000, and owing on it a mortgage of $4,000, is assessed at $10,000, and is thus taxed not only on what he owns, but also wrongfully, in addition, for what he owes.

The rate of taxation in the country in Kansas is about 1½% in the cities about 3½%, making the average rate about 2½%, as country and city each pay about 50% of the total taxes of the state. Hence a farmer owning intangibles gains by the intangible exemption 1% (1½% average country tax rate less ½% intangible tax rate). But the city man with intangibles gains 3% (3½% average city tax rate less ½% intangible tax rate). This is unfair to country intangibles.

The man with intangibles pays ½% tax only, and that is all. It makes no difference how much tax is added, he pays no more. Hence the intangible owner is a booster for more taxes. He gets all the benefits of extra bounties out of the general fund without having to help pay for them.

Uncle Sam Does Not Exempt Intangibles

The United States is raising about $2,175,000,000 annually by a Federal Income Tax. This is about 22 times as much as the total of all taxes in Kansas. Does Uncle Sam exempt money, notes, mortgages, stocks, and other intangibles, or give them a specially low rate, as does Kansas, on the theory that intangibles are ordained of Heaven to be the one and only kind of property to be favored by tax exemption? Instructions No. 3 on Income Tax Blanks reads: "Enter as Item 3 all interest received or credited to your account during the taxable year on **bank deposits, notes, mortgages, and corporation bonds**, except interest on bonds upon which a tax was paid at the source. "Uncle Sam is not fooled by any specious pleas for exemptions for intangibles. And Uncle Sam collects the tax, too, from intangibles just the same as from tangibles. Uncle Sam holds to the old fashioned theory that taxes should be levied **uniformly**, on everybody alike in proportion, and nobody is too good to contribute to the support of the government that protects life and property and encourages all business.

The experiment here in Kansas is

(Continued on page four)

The "You" Lamb

This story is not about the garden variety of "you" lamb.
Nor about such a one as the Prophet described to David.
Nor even such as the one at the Oklahoma state house.
This is about the Farmers Union type of "you" lamb.
No other lamb was ever half so innocent as this one.
And it is a conscious and sophisticated innocence.
Like that of an egg-sucking dog that buries the shells.
This lamb joins about the time success seems certain.
It might be better to say that he "connects up" with the group.
He doesn't become a part of it. He always says "you".
"What will YOU give me for my wheat?"
"What are YOU paying for eggs?"
"I don't like the plan YOU follow in this."
"The other fellow offers more than YOU do for that."
This "you" lamb stands around the edge and bleats "you," "you."
He wants the whole flock to play wet nurse for his benefit.
When the picking is good he is right there.
When things are wrong he blames "you".
He likes to dicker with the wolves in daylight and safety.
But he is strong for the sheltering fold when needed.
Maybe a little "wool" is required to pay for safe shelter.
He wants it all taken off of "you".
He is a cheerful sharer in benefits.
But costs and adversities are for "you".
There is seldom more than one "you" lamb in a flock.
But he fairly gets the goat of all the rest.
And there is no market for his pelt.
I thank you.

CHAS. SIMPSON IS HOLDING HIS OWN

Friends of Chas. Simpson, the field man for the Farmers Union Insurance Companies will be interested to know that he is doing nicely. He is in Asbury hospital in Salina.

He has not been down to the office since the Insurance Meeting Jan. 18th. This is unusual for him, as he has never been so ill that he could not be at the office or on the road, in the whole ten years of service.

The doctors promise him that he can get out again in a few weeks if he is good, so he is doing what they say.

January 21, 1929

Notice of Annual Meeting

Dear Member:

The Annual Stockholder's Meeting of the Jobbing Association of the Kansas Branch of the National Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America (The Farmers Union Jobbing Association) will be held at room 618 Huron Building, Kansas City, Kansas at 10:00 A. M. Friday, February 8th, 1929. After the opening, the meeting will adjourn to the Coates House, Kansas City, Missouri for larger quarters.

Purposes of this meeting will be a report of the manager for the year 1928. Also the Auditor's report, election of two directors whose term expires and to transact any and all business that may properly come before the meeting.

If you will not be able to attend in person, please fill out the attached proxy and give it to someone who you know will attend.

Yours for co-operation,

H. E. WITHAM, Secretary — C. E. BRASTED, President

TEAR OFF HERE

Stockholders' Proxy

THE FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

This is to certify that I hereby appoint..... as my proxy and, thru this certificate, vest in him the power of attorney to vote in my stead in the Annual Meeting of The Farmers Union Jobbing Association to be held in Kansas City, Kansas, at 10:00 A. M. Friday, February 8, 1929.

..... Shareholder

..... Town

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, 1872.

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, JANUARY 31, 1929

HOW TO FARM SUCCESSFULLY

The Breeders Gazette (Chicago), a thoroughly worthwhile farm paper, carried in a recent number two articles which caught my attention. One was a fine analysis of what you must do to achieve financial success on the farm. The other was a report of market facts. Said the first one:

High Farm Returns are based upon:—

1. Crop yields.
2. Efficient livestock.
3. Efficient man labor.
4. Efficient horse labor and tractor power.
5. Thrift.

There must be a good deal of "class" to everything on the farm, the writer believes, unlimited emphasis is placed upon high quality products. One would think that a limitless demand was certain to absorb the high crop yields, a lively market pay high premiums for fancy livestock, etc. Every farmer ought to produce the best article possible for the type of demand he is to supply, of course. And for a limited amount of fancy stuff the market will always pay a premium. But only for a limited amount.

The market report said:

Right after the International Live Stock Exposition top cattle dropped to $16.50, few sold above $15 and much of the crop had to be content with a range of $11.50 to $14.50. Sharp breaks instead of arresting the movement, brought in more cattle, which always indicates weak holding.

Bum Stuff Makes Money

"Something cheap" is the persistent slogan of the beef buyer. Canner and cutter prices have been reasonably, if not actually, stable and a cheap scallawag steer is a prize package. Feeders of good cattle have been punished severely, while handlers of trash have actually made money. In December when feeders of steers selling from $13 to $16 invariably realized prices below expectation, owners of the bum end of the run frequently had reason for self congratulation when their property went over the scales.

It is easy to figure just how to get high returns from the farm, but not so easy to do it. The "efficiencies" outlined above won't prevent losses when the market declines 25 per cent almost overnight. And quality stuff, produced at an extra cost, loses heavily when the demand diminishes. Such declines help the farmer to practice thrift,, which is advocated as a final necessity on the farm. But they make it hard to keep his machinery and equipment on an effcient basis. However, they put more hustle into the man labor. Maybe it is a standoff.

The farmer cannot succeed without the power to influence the market, any more than a manufacturer can. The co-operative movement puts that power into the growers own hands. Hence co-operation marketing must be made a fundamental part of every proposal to secure returns on the farm.

WHEN FARMERS STRIKE

For years much has been said from the platform by farm organization speakers about the power which the farmer has, if he choose to use it, to enforce his price demands by strike by withholdng his stuff from the market until his demands are met. Recently the producers of milk for the Chicago market have given us example of a rather large scale farm strike, confined to a single commodity.

One may not safely put too much dependence in newspaper accounts of the strike, but based on the reports it would seem that this strike reveals rather clearly at least three interesting things. First, that violence became a part of the program quite early in the game, employed by men who by training and tradition are not violent. It would seem that those who agreed in their price demands (no one has questioned the justice of the demand, so far as I know) had control of the normal supply of milk for Chicago, and hence had bargaining power through control. But they did not have control of supplies entirely outside the normal supply zone. Hence what they could not control by agreement they sought to control by direct action. Farmers have bewailed violence on the part of wage workers on strike—and often have condemned it. But the only alternative to violence is organization. Both PRODUCER and CONSUMER co-operatives must be developed and nurtured to a much higher point than we have yet reached, and more closely related to each other. More co-operation means less violence.

The second outstanding thing is that apparently consumers looked with complacency, or even with favor, upon this attempt by producers to get a more adequate price. And railway employees risked their lives not at all to save their cargoes from the violence of the enraged farmers. In fact it looks to an innocent bystander as though they exercised about as much care to prevent the milk being poured out as a Mississippi sheriff does to keep a negro criminal out of the hands of a mob. Which is not much. In other words this strike seemed to have "public support" where and when it was needed.

In the third place, it brings up dramatically this whole question of the profitableness of dairy farming. This paper has had quite a bit to say from time to time about the utter folly and futility of attempting to settle the farm problem by putting the grain farmer into dairying. It is probably true that dairying has been fairly profitable during the period when grain farming has suffered its greatest losses. Grains were cheap, hence dairy feeds cost much less than normal—the dairyman's profit was based upon the grain farmer's loss. But if the latter went into dairying that deal would be busted at once, and dairying would be without that source of possible profit. Then the dairy producers are perhaps better organized than any other single producers group, outside of California growers. They are able to influence their markets somewhat, and to control the flow of their products to quite an extent, even though they are pershable. And so far the increase in population and the increased per capita use of dairy products has managed to keep the domestic demand just ahead of the supply, and so to keep effective all tariffs. It is said that we now produce 363 days needs each year. There is no sense nor safety in urging the extensive development of dairying in the grain areas, as the situation revealed by the strike clearly shows.

There are, of course, individuals who ought to build up large and efficient dairy herds. But for the average general farmer in Kansas it surely is a wiser practice to build up a good herd of beef type cows, the cream checks from which will go far to meet family expenses, and to continue to depend upon those major crops for which soil and climate, equipment and experience combine to favor. AND THEN TO COMPLETE HIS MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS TO A POINT WHICH WILL ENABLE HIM TO INFLUENCE THE PRICE OF THESE CROPS!

When dairy farmers around a great city like Chicago go on a rampage, picket roadways, stop milk trucks and destroy their loads of milk, swarm upon railway trains and open spigots on tank cars filled with milk, break into box cars or refrigerator cars and throw out milk cans, destroying both milk and can—when farmers resort to such violence in order to secure a living price for a necessary product, more dairying hardly seems to be the solution for the farm difficulty!

Public sympathy is with the farmer. Not violence nor changed production, but organization, is the way out.

THE LOCAL SHOULD BE CENTER OF COMMUNITY LIFE

(Editorial in Farmers Union Herald)

What we are going to say is intended both for organizers and members of the Union. Our organization depends for this success on our locals.

A local is made up of men and **Women.** If there are no live women in the local, it is almost sure to fan, because men will not go to a local meeting merely to transact business and pay dues. If when the organizer has canvassed a community he does not at the same time arouse the wives of the members and get them into the local, he has not done his job well, and it is almost a certainty that the job will have to be done over again. No women members, really aroused and interested women, means no local. And after the women are in, the children should join.

A series of articles has just been finished in the New Republic by John Dewey, perhaps the foremost educator in America. Dewey writes on his trip to Russia, where he made a study of the Russian school system. All people familiar with Russia have read many times, no doubt, of the fact that the Russian government is spending a large part of the national income on the education of Russian children,

The government is seeking to bring up a generation that understands and believes in Cummunism. Whether we like that or not, we will, of course, admit that such procedure is the best possible guarantee of the perplexity of their government.

Our new national president, C. E. Huff, is vastly concerned about the training of our Farmers Union children. We have heard him speak a number of times and always he stresses this phase of our work. Our job is bigger than that merely of co-operatve marketing, which is the material part of our program. We will never make good cooperators until we acquire the cooperative mind and the cooperative spirit.

The place to begin such training is in the home. The home is an institution of cooperation. No home succeeds without cooperation. A Farmers Union local is a collection of rural homes, and if the local becomes what it may and what it is intended to be, then it will be the center of community life.

REFLECTIONS

NATIONAL FRIENDSHIP SIMPLE AS PERSONAL FRIENDSHIP

The address of Mr. Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric Company, made at the Congress banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday, November 11th, 1928.

It requires an effort to make a friend. How simple that statement is and yet how important it would be to the world if it were applied in certain great places. It requires initiative to make a friend. It requires a friendly spirit.

If one never says good morning to his neighbor, if he never crosses his boundary line and at most only talks to him over the garden fence, his neighbor may not be his enemy, but he will never be his friend.

If in the talks over the garden fence one brags about the fertility of his own garden, its vast size and superior sunshine, and then proceeds to give advice to his neighbor, not so much for the purpose of helping him, but indirecting bragging further about himself, his neighbor may not be his enemy, but he will not be his friend. If, in making the advance to his neighbor, it be only one of cold formality and of little interest, if it be without the compelling warmth of sympathy and understanding, if it be without the desire to share his joys and sorrows, his neighbor may not be his enemy, but he will never be his friend.

And, if one, being the richest in the community, shrinks from participation in community affairs, on the theory that his grounds are large and his fences high, his neighbors may not be his enemies, but they will never be his friends.

If, on the other hand, one calls on his neighbor for a favor, which is a very good way of making a friend, or grants one; if one becomes interested in his neighbor's business as well as in his own; if one demonstrates his intense conviction that the community through cooperation can be made the finst community which has ever yet existed; if he is willing to cooperate with his neighbors in keeping order, in establishing and maintaining churches and schools, and raising both the economic and moral standards of living, if his spirit be friendly; if he has demonstrated his good will and unselfishness; in a word, if he has the confidence and affection of his neighbor, then no disagreement can make his neighbors enemies. They must always be his friends.

Why speak of such simple and well known things to such a distinguished and understanding company? I do it only because we seem to forget these simple rules when nations meet each other. Insofar as the mass spirit modifies them at all, it only accentuates them. No one can be more generous than the mass. No one can be more arrogant than the mass. It is wholly a question of the right spirit of approach, plus leadership.

I have an old friend up-country in the little village where I was born and still live, who has a pair of horses, and he loves them very much. They are very sleek and fat and he has come into the habit of talking with them, and so every morning he bets them five dollars that they will get a licking before the day is over. He will never be taken into hand by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and it is because of his spirit of approach.

We have several avenues of approach to our neighbors, all of which are open and in use. One is political, and its agents are our vast diplomatic service. One is commercial and its agents are our Department of Commerce and our business organization. One is financial and its agents are our Federal Reserve Banks and our banking institution both public and private which do an international business. One is intellectual and its agents are the students and professors who, fortunately, are moving in increasing numbers between many of the different countries of the globe. One is social and its agents are our travelers who, even when they do not always create favorable opinion, are nevertheless gaining impressions which destroy the insulation of their own ignorance.

Finally, we have this great movement of promoting international friendship through the churches. Wisely guided, it may well be the most effective of them all. It may spread its mantle over all our other activities and refine and strengthen them, especially it may make their spirit right. Certainly faith and unselfishness would be a welcome addition to the old traditions of diplomacy. Certainly openness and fair dealing and mutuality will be an aid to business. Certainly cooperation will further the effectiveness of the vast machinery of finance. Certainly hospitality and good fellowship will improve our exchange of students and professors. Certainly participation in church service is the finest way of seeing cathedrals.

In a word, the promotion of international friendship through the churches is not only another avenue of approach to our friends and neighbors throughout the world, but it can aid materially the effectiveness of all our normal agencies. Its spirit of unselfishness and high-mindedness should be the collateral which ensures our undertakings ever where and should be the strongest support to the great treaty which our Secretary of State, with the aid of the President, has made. Now, if ever, we need the combined aid of the churches to insure us against any possible default on the part of America in this great undertaking.

I commend, ladies and gentlemen, this movement of the churches in the international field for the promotion of the welfare of the world.

WORDS OF KINDNESS

An American, newly arrived, went into a London teashop, took his seat, and waited. Presently a bright-eyed waitress approached him and asked: "Can I take your order?"

"Yes. Two boiled eggs and a kind word."

The waitress brought the eggs, and was moving on when the American said: "Say! What about the kind word?"

The waitress leaned over and whispered, "Don't eat the eggs."—Oilpull.

As only a few proxies were presented it was decided to conduct the meeting without the proxies.

The election of officers was next in order, the following officers being unanimously elected:

President—George Lawhead.
Vice President—R. H. Wedd.
Secretary—F. C. Gerstenberger.

Mr. Schiefelbusch was unanimously nominated as Director for District No. 1.

The following delegates were chosen from Miami county: Delegate at large, Otto Meinig; Lee Smith, Ed Maxwell; Owen Huntsberger, Geo. Frank, J. R. Williams, P. H. Heidicker, C. H. Prothe, Geo. Kuispel, F. W. Overbeck, Jake Smith.

The following delegates were chosen for Jackson county: Geo. Mower, Arthur Smiser, W. I. Roehm, J H. Busch, T. J. McVey, G. S. Henderson, J. C. Duquid and Robert Taylor, delegate at large.

Linn county delegates were: Geo. Lawhead, Harry Norton, H. A Cady, V. F. Carico, W. S. Baxter, F. C. Gerstenber, and J. H. Laird, delegates at large.

Mr. Schiefelbusch gave a good talk on the progress of the Produce Association.

Mr. Whitaker gave a very interesting and instructive talk on the history of the Product Association.

Meeting adjourned.

F. C .GERSTENBERGER,
Secretary.

ANDERSON COUNTY UNION NOTES

Hello Everybody!

We've come to life we hope for good. however we refrain from making promises, as we find we sometimes break them.

Oh! no, we do not mean that Anderson County has come to life. Anderson County has never been anything but alive, we mean the County Correspondent has decided it is time to work.

We haven't very much time as we just realized that the next county meeting was looming up large in the near future, and it is almost time for the mail man and because of the condition of roads it will be necessary to get somethin' in the mail today if it is to be published in time to reach the membership before the meeting.

Now folks we know that a lot of you get the Tri-County Union News, and have already read about the coming meeting, but those of you who have received the paper will do well to refresh your memories and those of you who have not will do better to read the following by Mr. M. L. Post the County Secretary, also Editor of the Tri-County Union News.

We are taking the liberty of sending in some clippings from said paper and know you will all be glad to read anything from the pen of the Secretary, as he has been in the work most of the time since the Union was started in this county, he was one of the fighting trio that helped to put Anderson County on the map. Read and Heed.

We thank you,
MARY CAMPBELL,
County Correspondent.

The Dry Goods Box

THE JUDAS ISCARIOTS OF AGRICULTURE

It seems that papers that are run in the interest of the people are not getting support enough to pay their expenses and are either being forced out of existence or into the combine that seems to be dictating our laws and reaching out for control of all of the avenues of instruction, and if this tendency is permitted to continue it need not be long until this country will be in the same condition. Russia was in before the revolution; when about all of the best men and women of that country were either in prison or exile. Charges are being brought now against such men as Wheeler, LaFollette, Norris and others whom the powers that be have so far been unable to control. It looks like the time is fast approaching when there will be no reliability in an individual or corporation owned press; and about the only hope for the farmer is to get into his own organization and establish a co-operatively owned medium for securing the facts; or it won't be long until he will have no means of knowing anything that the hijackers don't want him to know. Apparently some of our so-called farm papers are run for no other purpose than to chloroform the farmer while the plunderbund goes through his pockets. They seem to keep paid scouts, scouring the country with fine tooth combs in search for successful farmers who are willing to throw out their chests and pose for full length pictures and with tears in their eyes tell us how to be prosperous and happy. When if we would all do as they are doing the productive end of farming would be so overdone that we would all have to give our stuff away and borrow money to pay our taxes.

The incoming governor probably doesn't expect to see all the intrenched abuses in the state corrected in the next two years; but if the legislature carries out the reforms outlined in his message Kansas will be a better place for the most of us to live in than it is now. It really looks like he is considering legislation from the standpoint of the general welfare. The present law regulating hearings before the Utilities Commission was probably intended for no other purpose than to buck and gag the common people of the state; and the governor has good reason for asking for its repeal. Instead of being compelled to accept the ruling of a prejudiced or corporation ridden commission or taking our complaint to a questionable tribunal in Topeka we will be able to get a hearing in our local court with greater convenience, less expense, and better chances of securing justice. The governor is also urging the legislature to pass a presidential primary law which looks like a mighty good idea; as none of the South American countries have marines enough that they can spare us to safeguard a free expression of the people's preferences under our present system. If all the men that Kansas has honored with a seat in the U. S. Senate were analyzed W. O. Harris would probably come nearer passing as a farmer than any of the rest. Many believe that some of the Farmers Union officials would be a credit to the state in the Senate; but they are probably holding more important positions now. Those who know the president of the Farm Bureau best recommend him as being amply equipped to mingle with the mighty at Washington. Alexander Howatt went to jail rather than betray organized labor; labor has sense enough to recognize his fidelity and recall him to leadership. Our big industrialists have sense enough to recognize Henry Allen's fidelity and place him in positions of trust. Jonathan M. Davis of the Kansas Grange made a braver fight for agriculture against greater odds than any other Kansan ever made and he made it; in the same nonpartisan spirit that the governor so sensibly appeals to in his message to the legislature. If we had such men as Davis in the Senate, agriculture wouldn't be intentionally betrayed. The appointment of a senator is in the governor's hands. The lawyers, publishers, Indians and horse jockies have all been recognized; now let us all hold our breath and wait to see just how much political momentum the great agricultural interests of Kansas have when it comes to filling a vacancy in the U. S. Senate.

J. C. Glasgow.

BUSINESS ASS'N AT COLONY REPORTS A GOOD YEAR

The Colony Farmers Union Business Association which has been under the management of Mr. Tom Murray, reports that 1928 was a good year. An immense amount of business was handled by this firm. The total cash value of the business was $37,982.71. The Shipping Association which is also handled by Mr. Murray, shipped 46 car loads of stock. 803 head of cattle and 2,468 head of hogs. The amount paid to shippers was $72,509.23.

All of this stock was shipped to the Farmers Union at Kansas City, and those that belong to the Union will, no doubt, receive a rebate.

We wish that the other business associations would send in reports.

In our list of members who were selling insurance for the Union published in our last issue, the name of Mr. Clarence Houk of Moran was left out. Mr. Houk has been one of the best men in this line that the Union has in the field. He was recently elected secretary of the Allen County Union.

:: Neighborhood Notes ::

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE NEOSHO CO. FARMERS UNION

(1) Whereas we have again partaken of the hospitality of the South Mound brothers and of the business men of their town in the manner of a bountiful "feed". Be it resolved that we extend a vote of thanks and also thank the South Mound bank for the use of its hall.

(2) Whereas, Brother H. D. Collins is one of the pioneers of the Farmers Union in Neosho County and is and has always been a faithful and loyal member.

Be it resolved, that the Farmers Union of Neosho County in session at South Mound recommend his appointment as deputy fire marshal of Kansas.

(3) Whereas there are a number of inactive and dead locals in the county, Be it resolved that this meeting urge the abandonment of these dead locals and that the live members join some active local.

(4) Whereas, we have in the state of Kansas several different farm organizations with separate sales agencies all striving for the same end. Be it resolved that we recommend a closer amalgamation of the several farm organizations and the several sales agencies for the purpose of better cooperation.

E. T. FORTUNE
C. S. CLARK.
F. J. GILFER.
Committee.

SOME RESOLUTIONS WORTH KEEPING

Madison, Kans., Jan 16, 1929.
The Farmers Union,
Salina, Kans.

Please print the following in the next issue of your paper, if you can read it.

At a joint meeting of the Greenwood Co. Farmers Union and the Farmers Union Co-operative Business Association of Madison, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, that we attend our local unions better the coming year, als the county meetings and give our officers the support needed.

Resolved, that as this year has been profitable, but not as profitable as some past years, we all be more loyal to our store the coming year and make 1929 the most profitable year in our history.

Resolved, that as our manager having been faithful and loyal to us these many years even tho during a period of poor health, the business has been so handled as to make a profit, we give him our individual and loyal support in the future.

Resolved. that we have nominations for our officers and elect by ballot.

MRS. GUY BANGS,
H. L. SOULE,
H. E. SPRINGSTEAD.

Report of Committee on Legislation:

We are in favor of a reasonable portion of the gasoline and auto license tax be put on county roads as at present.

We are not in favor of taking any authority from the township officials on road work.

We do not favor any raise in the gasoline tax.

CHAS ROBERTS
GUY BANGS
JOE INITHURN.

DISTRICT PRODUCE MEETING

The Fifth Annual Meeting of District No. 1 of the Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Association was held in Paola, at 1:00 P. M., an. 21, 1929. Hhe meeting was called to order by Vice President R. H. Wedd.

To Delinquent Members

We are compelled to stop the papers of those whose dues for 1927 have not been received in this office. We are aware of the difficult conditions which farmers have faced, but there is nothing which you can do with the small amount required for your dues which will do so much to correct those bad conditions as it will do through the Farmers Union. Please pay your Secretary promptly or remit direct to this office. The dues are $2.25 per year. Send the State Secretary $1.45.

C. E. BRASTED, *Secretary*

Ladies' Auxiliary

NOTICE

ALL LADIES AUXILIARY DUES SHOULD BE SENT DIRECT TO THE STATE SECRETARY, MRS. MAY 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 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.

Junior Co-operators

MEMBERSHIP LIST

ADDIE HARDIN—Kincaid.
JULIA POWELL—Colony.
HELEN HOLCOM—Baldwin.
LORETTA SIMECKA—Delia.
NAOMI KITCHEN—Lyndon.
HELEN CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
KEITH CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
PETE CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
CLINTON DONALD—Kincaid.
HOWARD DONALD—Kincaid.
GEORGIA GRACE COFFMAN —Madison.
HELLEN 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.
LUCILE GRETTEN—Kincaid, Kansas.
GEORGANA OLEJNIK—Rossville.
NADINE E. NEIDENTHAL — Timken.
RICHARD SCHIEFELBUSCH — Osawatomie.
LUCILE WILSON—LaCrosse.
GLADYS M. COLLINS —Ulysses, Kansas.
MELBA PECENKA — Bremen, Kansas.
MAX SCHIEFELBUSCH —Osawatomie, Kansas.
KATHLEEN RUDOLPH, Scott City.
JUNIOR RUDOLPH, Scott City.
MILDRED ROGERS, Ogallah.
NAOMI JEANE ROGERS, Ogallah.
IVAH JONES—Norton.
RUFUS MILLER—Maple Hill.
JEAN MILLER—Maple Hill
WILBUR LEE—Michigan Valley.
FLOYD LEE—Michigan Valley.
MARY HEINIGER—Bern.
MAEBELLE FINK—Alma.
MARGARET ZIMMERMAN—Belle Plains.
LOUISE ZIMMERMAN — Belle Plains.
NED CORLEY—Westphalia.

JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

We are still getting letters. I think that is just the best co-operation that I have heard of for a long time. Jean and Rufus Miller of Maple Hill are new members. They think the lessons will be easy. We do not want to make them hard for you to understand. We want you to believe in what you are studying.

Wilbur and Floyd Lee are new members. Wilbur is just a little boy, but we will have things that he can study. Yes, indeed I remember your mother. We are glad to have you boys as members because we know you have the co-operation of your parents.

Ivah Jones of Norton writes that she reads the paper and would like to be a member. We are more than pleased to have you Ivah, and hope you will like us as well as we know we will like you.

Mary Heininger of Bern, Kansas writes and asks to be counted as one of us. Every one read Mary's letter. She sure gives good reasons why we should study co-operation.

It is not clear to some just what to do with the lessons. The books that I have sent you are for you to paste the lessons into. Then after the lesson you are to work out all problems, and answer what questions as are asked from time to time. Then I think there will be a list of questions made out for you to answer, and send in to the Instructor. Think we will give you one more week on the lesson, and probably next week there will be some questions on the first lesson.

We are giving every one time to write, so that we can have just as large a class as possible.

Michigan Valley, Kansas,
Jan. 18, 1929.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am a boy 10 years old and I would like to join your club. My birthday is Dec. 24, am in the 4th grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Dunlavy. I have 1 1-4 miles to go to school; I have gone four years and have neither been absent or tardy. I sometimes ride by pony. Her name is Dixie.

My brother is writing to join the club.

My mother first met you at Arkansas City.

FLOYD H. LEE.

Maple Hill, Kans., Jan. 21, 1929.

Dear Aunt Patience:—

I wish to join the Junior Co-Operators. My father belongs to the Farmers Union.

I have received one lesson and think it will be easy to be able to stay with the rest.

My age is nearly twelve years. Please write soon.

Your friend,
Rufus Miller, Maple Hill, Kan.
R. R. 1, Box 49.

Norton Kans., Jan. 19, 1929.

Dear Aunt Patience:—

I have started to write to you several times. I want to become a member of the Junior Co-Operators as I want to study the lessons in the paper.

My father has belonged to the Farmers Union several years so we get the paper.

I am thirteen years old and in the seventh grade. My two brothers and I go one mile to school. I have four brothers and no sisters. I have read the letters and lessons in the paper lately. I think the lessons will help the paper very much.

Hope all the Junior Co-Operators will like the lessons.

Lovingly yours,
Ivah Jones, Norton, Kan.

P. S. My birthday is April 30th. Have I a birthday twin? If I have, I wish he or she would write to me.

Maplehill, Kans., Jan. 21, 1929.

Dear Aunt Patience:—

I would like to join the Junior Co-Operators. My father belongs to the Farmers Union Co-operation. I will try to get all of the lessons that are in the paper.

Yours truly,
Jean Miller, Maplehill, Kansas.
Rt. 1, Box 49.

Bern, Kans., an. 18, 1929

Dear Aunt Patience:

I have been reading the Junior Co-operators for a long time and would like to become a member.

I am 13 years old, my birthday is December 23. I am in grade eight.

I am going to study the lessons so will you please send me a book? I think it would be nice if you graded on neatness and accuracy.

I think it will do farm boys and girls very much good to study Co-operation because it provides social life and educational advantages to its members of the rural communities and helps the farmer sell his products and buy supplies better than the town.

I must close,
MARY HEINIGER.

Michigan Valley, Kan., Jan. 18, 1929

Dear Aunt Patience:

I am 7 years old and I am in the second grade.

I want to join the club.

Your friend,
WILBUR LEE.



5742. Ladies' Dress with Slender Hips.

Cut in 9 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 44 inch size requires 4¼ yards of 36 inch material together with ⅝ yard of contrasting material for facing on collar, cuffs, pockets and a straight belt 2 inches wide when finished. The width of the dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 2⅛ yards. Price 15c.

6378. Girls' Dress.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 12 year size with short sleeves requires 2⅝ yards of 36 inch material together with ⅝ yard of contrasting material. If made with long sleeves it requires 3⅝ yards of material and the contrasting material. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1929 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE AND COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESSMAKING, ALSO SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (Illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

OR USE THE FOLLOWING NOTICE.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING AND SUMMER 1929 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

FARMERS UNION OPPOSE INCREASE IN GAS TAX

Greenwood County Union and Farmers Business Association Hold Joint Session

The Greenwood County Farmers Union and the Farmers Union Co-operative Business association met in a joint meeting at the American Legion Home, Madison, Friday.

D. J. Curry and H. E. Springstead were re-elected to the board of directors of the business association by its stockholders.

The committee on legislation brought in a report opposing any raise in the present 2-cent gas tax, also opposing the taking of authority from the township officials on road work. The report was signed by Charles Roberts, Guy Bangs and Joe Imthurn.

Resolutions were also adopted pledging support to Geo. M. Peet, manager of the local Farmers Union store, declaring for better attendance at local and county meetings, etc.

The resolutions follow:

"Resolved, that as this has been a profitable year but not as profitable as some past years, we will be more loyal to our store the coming year and make 1929 the most profitable year in our history.

"Resolved that as our manager having been faithful and loyal to us these many years, even though during a period of poor health, the business has been so handled as to make a profit, we give him our individual and loyal support in the future.

"Resolved that we attend our local unions better this coming year, also our county meetings and give our officers the support needed.

"Resolved that we have nominations for our officers and elect by ballot.

MRS. GUY BANGS,
H. L. SOULE,
H. E. SPRINGSTEAD."

Report of commission on legislation: "We are in favor of a reasonable portion of the gasoline and auto license tax to be put on our county road as at present.

"We are not in favor of taking any authority from the township officials on road work.

"We do not favor any raise in gasoline tax.

CHAS. ROBERTS,
GUY BANGS,
JOE IMTHURN.

BUSINESS SHOWS A GAIN

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Beattie Farmers Union Co-operative Association was held at the Opera House, Tuesday, anuary 15.

A basket dinner was served at the noon hour, after which the meeting was called to order by the president, Geo. Scholz. Three directors were elected: A. L. ones, J. C. Chase and Geo. Scholz.

Richard Hawkins of Marysville made us a fine, interesting talk on "Blazing the Trail."

A Member.
—Clipped.

ELECT OFFICERS

Prairie Gem Local 540 met and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

John Reinke, President.
Mrs. Chas. Oplinger, Sec. and Treasurer.
Arthur Lowdermilk, Vice-President.
Charles Rarick, Doorkeeper.
Howard Dean, Conductor.
Lecturers, Harry Kresin, Charles Elder.

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 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

PLANTS AND SEEDS

FROST PROOF CABBAGE and Bermuda Onion Plants. Open field grown, well-rooted, strong. Treated seeds. Cabbage each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled with variety name. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Late Dutch, Postpaid: 200, $.75; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.00; 2500, $4.50. Express Collect: 2500, $2.50. Onions: Prizetaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda, Postpaid: 500, $.75; 1,000, $1.25; 6000, $6.00 Express Collect: 6,000, $4.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalog. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Arkansas.

RED CLOVER. $13; Alfalfa, $9; Alsyke Clover, $15; White Sweet Clover, $3.75; Timothy, $3.50; Mixed Alsyke and Timothy, $5; Mixed Red Clover and Timothy, $5; bags free. Samples and price list free upon request. Standard Seed Co., 21 East Fifth street, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—Sudan, Millet caneseed, Oats, Corn—carlots or less. Offer Alfalfa $8.50 bu., Clover $4.00; Sudan $2.00; Millet $1.00 sacks included. Salina Commission Co., Salina, Kans.

POULTRY

MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS, heavy layers. Leading breeds. $7.95 hundred up. 100% alive. Catalogue Free. Chicks guaranteed. Mathis Farms, Box 112, Parsons, Kansas.

FOR SALE

BURROUGHS Electric Posting Machine, suitable for all posting and bookkeeping needs. This machine is in good condition in every way. Was used two years after reconditioning and guaranteed good as new. Write to John Fabrizius, Wakeeney, Kansas, for low price.

MAN WITH CAR

WANTED—Man with car who can sell automobile and tractor oils to the farm trade. An unusual opportunity. Previous experience unnecessary. In answering state territory preferred. The Lennox Oil & Paint Co., Dept. Sales, Cleveland, Ohio.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Since God in his infinite wisdom has removed from our midst, Alva Huston, a member of 96 Local 1807.

Be it therefore resolved that we, the members of 96 Local 1807 extend to the bereaved relatives our heartfelt sympathy in their time of sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the LaCygne Journal and also to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

JOHN VAIL,
ELMER MICHAELS,
R. A. CLINE.
Committee.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT

Re-organization of the State Department will doubtless be affected early in the Hoover administration. Several bills are now pending and hearings on this question before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House will probably be resumed as soon as matters now commanding attention of that committee are disposed of.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Davenport, of New York, last January calls for a conference between the President, the Secretary of State and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House to "ascertain whether or not the Department of State is adequately equipped for the tasks which confront it, both in its foreign and domestic services"; the report of these finds to be made to the Congress "with recommendations for such action as may be deemed essential to the public interests." A bill introduced by Mr. Linthicum from Maryland provides for re-grading and re-classifying the clerks in the foreign service of this department. Another, introduced by Mr. Begg, of Ohio, clears the way for promotion to position of minister or ambassador of those within the foreign service who have demonstrated superior qualifications for such positions.

The Moses Bill, which passed the Senate May 3, 1928, and was referred to th House Committee on Foreign Affairs, provides for a broad plan of re-organization and improvement of the "foreign service" of the State Department as now administered under the John Jacob Rogers Act of 1924. The Moses Bill is the result of a careful investigation of the Rogers Act in its relation to promotion of personnel in the "foreign service" by a sub-committee of which Senator Moses was the chairman, Mrs. Rogers, of Mass., who succeeded her husband, followed carefully the work of investigation by the Senate sub-committee and introduced a bill which runs almost parallel with Senator Moses' bill, the purpose of which is to place the administration of the act of 1924 on the basis which her husband contemplated. Thorough as these two measures are in the re-organization and improvement of the "foreign service" needs, they do not affect the needs of the executive personnel of the "home service" in the Washington office except in the creation of an assistant secretary in charge of personnel and the position of legal advisor who shall be solely attached to the Department instead of the Department of Justice.

Representative Porter, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, introduced a bill last April to meet the demands of "home service" needs, (a) for salaries commensurate with the highly important class of services required; (b) several additional higher executives to handle the ever increasing and exacting work of the department; (c) an advisory council in the department which may be called by the Secretary of State to consider questions relating to the foreign affairs of the United States (This council shall consist of a secretary who shall be chairman, two under-secretaries and the six assistant secretaries. "The secretary may invite the chairman and ranking minority members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to the House to participate in the meetings of such a council."); (d) a departmental board composed of the two under-secretaries and the six assistant secretaries of state which shall meet at least once a month with the chief clerk, the chiefs of divisions, bureaus and offices of the department, for the purpose of advising the secretary in problems relating to the administration of the foreign and domestic establishments of the department. The Porter Bill recognizes that, while in the expansion of our foreign affairs there is greater need than ever for men of ability and training to represent us abroad, there is still greater need for men of ability and training in the higher executive offices in the "home service" at Washington. These men, having the facts presented them by the officials at the foreign post, must determine upon the policies to be exercised at the foreign post. Further, these officials frame the policies which, in the first and last analysis, steer our ship of state in the intricate and dangerous channels of foreign relationships. The Porter Bill does not discount the need for an adequate foreign service personnel, nor the need for men of ability to act as our ambassadors and ministers. It merely recognizes that our foreign relations are in constant danger of breaking down unless the personnel at the seat of government is fully adequate to cope with any and all situations that may arise.

Out of a revision and coordination of the bills above described the Foreign Affairs Committee will doubtless submit a bill which will meet the requirements of both the "foreign service" and the "home service" of the Department of State. E. E. R.

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

NATIONAL OFFICERS

C. E. Huff, Pres. ---------- Salina, Kansas
Joe Adkins, Vice-Pres. ---------- Wessington Springs, South Dakota
Jas. O'Shea, Sec. ---------- Roberts, Montana

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

C. E. Brasted, Chm. ---------- Salina, Kansas
L. A. Chambers ---------- El Reno, Okla.
Chas. Rogers ---------- Des Moines, Iowa
T. E. Howard ---------- Denver, Colo.
C. C. Talbott ---------- Jamestown, No. Dak.

KANSAS OFFICERS

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V. P. Lambertson, Vice-Pres. ---------- Fairview, Ks
C. E. Brasted, Sec.-Treas. ---------- Salina, Kans
J. C. Felts, Conductor ---------- Lebanon, Kans
M. V. Gates, Doorkeeper ---------- Logan, Kans

DIRECTORS

John Vesecky ---------- Kansas City, Mo
J. C. Gregory ---------- Osborne, Kans.
H. B. Whitaker ---------- Emporia, Kansas
Carl E. Clark ---------- McPherson, Kansas
R. D. Samuelson ---------- Olsburg, Kans.

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

246 F. U. Insurance Bldg., Salina, Kans.

Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn
201 Oak St.,
Kansas City, Missouri

Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission
406-8-10 Live Stock Exchg. Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.
Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.
Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Auditing Association
Thomas B. Dunn, Salina

Kansas Union Farmer
Salina, Kansas.

Livestock Market

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 24, 1929.

We can co-operate with you to better advantage when you write to us and let us know what you are feeding and when you expect to ship.

We can then give you market information on your particular live stock.

STEERS—The fat steer market had a little reaction today and all classes were fully steady with spots showing from 25 to 35c higher. The receipts for the week have been mostly half-fat or warmed up cattle. Bulk of this class sold from $9 to 10.50, and are hard to move as not many feeders are going out to the country. Bulk of our better quality and fleshier cattle selling from 10.50 to 11.50 with the top at 12.25. Market closing around 50 to 75c lower for the week. With continued bad weather we do not look for much improvement unless receipts are light. Stockers and feeders around 25c lower with the plainer type of warmed up feeders bringing from 9.00 to 10.50, and with better classes up to 11.25. Light stockers, $9 to 11.50.

COWS, HEIFERS, MIXED YEARLINGS, BULLS—All classes of killing cows are from 25 to 50c lower with the better grades suffering most. While a few strictly fancy heavy cows sold at $10 Monday, there are no cows on our present market bringing over $9, and the bulk of the fat cows are going to the packers from 7.50 to 8.50. Canners $5 to 5.50, cutters 5.75 to 7.25. We had the sharpest break of the season on killing heifers—from 75c to $1.25 per cwt under last week's decline. It now takes good fat lightweight heifers to bring 10.50 to 11.50, and those carrying weight are selling from 9.50 to 10.50. Stock cows and heifers declined 25 to 35c in sympathy with the killing market. Bulls steady. Good to choice 8.50 to 9.00, fair to good 7.50 to 8.00, common $6 to $7.

CALVES—The veal calf market is $1 higher for the week. Good to choice $13 to $15, few up to $16. Fair to good $10.00 to $12.00. Canner calves $6 to $7. Mediumweight and heavy killing calves 50c lower. Good to choice 300-450 lb. calves $10 to $11. Fair to good. $9.00 to $10. Light weight baby beef calves weighing from 450 to 60 0lbs. 50c lower. 11.00 to 12.50. Stock calves steady Good to choice Whiteface steer calves $11.50 to 12.50. Reds 9.00 to 10.50.

HOGS—Market opened 10-20c higher than Wednesday's best time. Shipper top $10 on few choice 200-225s. Packer market very slow 25 to 35c lower than Wednesday's average. Early sales desirable 180 to 300s, 9.35 to 9.95. Bulk desirable 140 to 170s, 9.00 to 9.75. Packing sows 25c higher, 8.00 to 8.85. Stock pgs steady, 7.00 to 7.85.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Lambs slow, weak to 10c lower than Wednesday's close or low time. Sheep steady. Top fed lambs 16.35. Others largely $16 to 16.25. Clippers 14.50. Top ewes $9.50.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

NEXT COUNTY MEETING TO BE HELD FEBRUARY 2

Stormy Weather Cause Postponement or January Meeting.

The county meeting that was to have been held January 5, was postponed on account of the worst storm that this section of the state has had for some time. It began snowing early in the morning and by night had worked up a real storm.

Owing to this postponement, the next meeting, February 2, will be held at Bellview school house which is the home district of our new president, Mr. John Anderson and it was thought best to break John in before a home crowd.

There is considerable work to be done and it is the wish of the new officers that as many come before noon as possible. Installing of the officers will take up considerable time, and there are many important subjects to be taken up at this meeting when plans for the ensuing year will be discussed.

An effort is being made to have Mr. Howard Whitaker, our beloved Union worker, to be with us, and it is without question but what Howard will attend if possible at all to do so.

After a short talk with our new President, we know that Bellview will furnish us with a good program although any one who has something good will be welcomed to disclose it.

We especially wish to invite the neighboring locals of Linn and Allen counties to come to this meeting and help us make this a real Union gathering.

Bellview school house can be reached by going east from Lone Elm and taking the first main road leading south about one and a half miles east of Lone Elm.

Without some sacrifice of self there can be no true cooperation.

PYORRHEA KILLED'

At Last a Successful Home Treatment

"My teeth became loose, my gums bled and I could hardly eat—had such a bad case of Pyorrhea," writes Chester Grans of Louisville, Ky. "Used 10 different kinds of treatment, with no relief until Pyro-Kil completely rid me of this distressing disease. Friends getting same results."

So confident are the distributors that Pyro-Kil will prove a perfect success in the most severe cases of Pyorrhea, Trench Mouth, Sore, Bleeding and Receding Gums, and Loose Teeth, they will send a regular $2.00 bottle together with a 50c tube of Pyorrhea Tooth Paste for only one dollar, on 30-DAY'S TRIAL.

Send no money—Just your name and address to The Rector Co., Dept. 147, 2640 Victor St., Kansas City, Mo., and this new home treatment will be sent by return c. o. d. mail. Unless it does the work, your dollar will be cheerfully refunded. So write today.

CURED HIS RUPTURE

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation if you write to me. Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 91C Marcellus Avenue, Manasquan, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of the rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

666

is a Prescription for

Colds, Grippe, Flu, Denge, Bilious Fever and Malaria.

It is the most speedy remedy known

Consign Your Grain

To Your Own Institution Where You Know You Will Get Top Prices

An institution grown to its present strength through your help and co-operation. We are growing in volume of business constantly and steadily. The reason is simple: Built upon the rock bottom foundation of honest dealing and fairness to all, we cannot fail.

Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n.
337 Board of Trade Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.
Branch Office SALINA

When You Ship Your Live Stock

You are marketing something that has taken months or years to produce, and in which you have a great deal invested. Therefore you should give this matter a great deal of careful attention.

We will gladly keep you posted on market conditions. Just write us and tell us what you have, or are feeding, and ask for our weekly market quotations.

We solicit your shipments on the basis of dependable co-operative service.

Ship to YOUR OWN FIRM.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission
STOCK YARDS KANSAS CITY

Safe, Sound Sensible Service

Is what you get when you insure in your own company. Your insurance is written to protect

YOU

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co. of Kansas

SALINA Fire and Hail KANSAS

The Shortest Thing in the World

No, not a gnat's eyelash nor a mosquito's whisker—PUBLIC MEMORY.

You may have been in business for fifty years and the people know about it. But they forget—new customers are being born every minute and they grow up and have to be told.

A NOTE TO FARM PEOPLE WITH SOMETHING TO SELL
Unless you keep telling them by Advertising what you have to offer them, the fellow who has only been in business fifty weeks and who advertises intelligently will prove to you the truth of it.

YOU MUST TELL THEM TO SELL THEM

POINTS ON SANDWICH MAKING

If sandwiches are wanted frequently for social occasions try keeping on hand some of the butter fillings that can be made up and kept for several days, suggests the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of griculture. A cupful of any of these fillings will meet the emergency when guests arrive unexpectedly for tea or when you want something to serve with a beverage during the evening.

Ground cress, parsley, and some of the winter vegetables, and also grated orange rind, may be used in these butter fillings. Wash watercress and drain it thoroughly. Then, using the nut knife of the food grinder, grind up enough water cress to fill a cup. Save a few of the best sprigs for decorating the sandwiches or the plate on which they are served. Blend this ground cress with about half a cup of well-creamed butter until it makes a smooth-spreading mixture and season with about a fourth teaspoon of salt. Only one liberal spreading, on the under part of each sandwich, is necessary to distribute the butter filling, so the sandwiches are very quickly made. Crusts are usually trimmed on sandwiches for special occasions, and sometimes cutters of fancy shape are used. The bread is of course cut very thin. To avoid waste spread the filling with regard to the part of each slice that will be used. If the sandwiches are to be rolled it is best to spread them on the loaf and slice each piece with a very sharp knife.

Parsley butter is similarly made, with the addition of 2 tablespoons of lemon juice to each cup of ground parsley and each half cup of creamed butter. Carrots, raw cabbage, and celery, may all be ground up, seasoned, and mixed with butter for fillings in about the same proportions—two parts of the vegetable to one of butter.

Open-face orange sandwiches are made by spreading a mixture of equal parts of grated orange rind and butter on thin sandwich bread, cut in fancy shapes. No cover slices are used.

When these butter mixtures are stored in a cold place, they must of course be worked again to a creamy consistency before spreading.

FARM PROBLEM REFLECTED IN RURAL SCHOOLS

Altho more than one-half of the population of the United States is now urban, more than one-half of the public school population is rural. Fifty-eight per cent of our teachers are rural. In the secondary school, a reverse ratio exists. Sixty-four per cent of the high school teachers are urban and only 36 per cent are rural.

There are 16,291 consolidated in comparison to 161,531 one-room schools. Nineteen per cent of all high schools have a junior high organization. Ninety per cent of the total number of schools (256.104) are rural.

Out of a total enrollment of 24,741,468 pupils, more than half, or 13,027,237 (53 per cent) are found in the rural schools. However, in the rural high school we find only 1,079,068 students, in comparison to 2,662,364 urban students.

Only 25.7 per cent of the rural children between the ages of 15 and 18 years are enrolled in public high schools, in comparison to 71.1 per cent in the urban high schools.

Four and six-tenths per cent of the rural children enter college, while 12.8 per cent of the urban children go to higher institutions of learning.

The average length of the rural school term is 156 days, in comparison to 183 days (37 days longer) for the urban children and teachers.—Pantagraph.

Discussing the Referendum

(Continued from page one)
able—ought to be worth $5.00 to most any farm family. Farmers Unions in other states have higher dues than ours. So I am strong for the amendment increasing the dues from $2.25 to $2.75, giving the increase to the paper and the state organization. The Locals do not need the 80 cents allotted to them nearly so badly as does the state organization need funds to properly represent the farmers' interests in a public way. Then our State Union needs funds badly to carry on organization work to keep up our membership and to increase it.

Cordially,
John Frost.

FAVORS DIVIDING THE DUES DIFFERENTLY

Paola, Kans., Jan. 22, 1929.
Mr. C. E. Brasted and Mr. Huff,
Salina, Kansas;
Dear Mr. Brasted and Huff:

In reply to your letter the question you have stated to me is very large. I have thought of this a great deal.

Mr. Brasted, I have often thought why a county secretary should get $50 or $100 a year. Instead I would be in favor of reducing the county dues to .05 instead of .20 as it is now, and reducing the local from .80 to .60. This would be a gain of .35 on the state dues. We have tried to raise the dues several times and failed. I have talked with several of the members and they all thought we would lose members by so doing. I would like to meet with you and Mr. Huff and talk this matter over personally as it is a very important matter. I am figuring on going to the livestock meeting February 7 and I may be able to see you there. How are you folks? We are well and hope this finds you the same. Hope Mr. Simpson is better at this time.

Yours truly,
N. J. Kaiser.

Paola, Kansas.

PRESENT AMOUNT TOO SMALL FOR EFFECTIVE WORK

Paola, Kans., Jan. 10, 1929.
Mr. C. E. Huff, President,
Kansas Farmers Union,
Salina, Kansas;
Dear Mr. Huff:—

Yours of the 9th at hand regarding my opinion as to the raising of dues.

I am heartily in favor of such a raise, and feel that we should all realize the need of same.

Knowing as we do that after national, county and local dues are deducted that the state officers have only $1.00 with which to publish our paper and conduct the business of the Union and the expense of the paper has taken all but some 10 or 20 cents of said $1.00.

And it seems that it would be impossible to run the state union on this amount.

We should gladly pay the small increase asked for in the referendum, as we are needing organization work as never before, and unless we do have said organizers in the field at earliest possible time, I fear our membership will continue to dwindle.

In numbers there is strength, so let us vote YES on the amendment and I am sure our reward will be great.

I feel that it is well that we have a part of our dues kept at home, for local and county expenses, but am convinced we should have a substantial increase in dues for our state union.

With best wishes for a happy and prosperous year, I am,

Yours very truly,
R. F. Chapman.

WOULD PUT DISTRICT MEN IN THE FIELD

Kincaid, Kans., Jan. 9, 1929.
Dear Mr. Huff:—

As I was a member of the committee on constitution and by-laws at the recent state convention of the Farmers Union held at Marysville, Kansas, I am writing you some of the reasons why I am in favor of having the annual dues raised. There is great need of organizers in many counties and as it is now there is not sufficient money to send these workers out into the field.

If the dues are raised this extra fund would provide money for this organization work. The state could be divided into districts, with an organizer placed at the head of each district.

The duty of these organizers would be to build the membership of the Farmers Union they could revive old locals, organize new locals where needed to strengthen the organization, hold pep meetings at every local in their district, get every farmer to work for justice and equality for agriculture. I believe this old state could be made to ring Farmers Union co-operation from the east to the far west from north to south and with these organizers in the field our membership would be greatly increased. I fear there are some few who do not understand that this raise in dues is to be used to build the Union and strengthen it, and not to increase salaries of state officers.

If every member of the Union just understood what could be done with this small raise in dues, to build organization they would all vote YES on the amendment.

L. C. Gretten.

THE LEAST DUES—AND DOING MOST GOOD

Madison, Kans., Jan. 17, 1929.
Dear Brother Huff:—

In reference to the proposed amendment to the constitution and by-laws. As there is a little contention about the dues, I think that if the members understood the conditions, they would not be slow in voting the raise. I do not think any of our members want something for nothing. In the days gone by 50 cents took care of the paper, now it takes a little over 1-3 more so out of the percent that went to the state union it don't leave but a very little left. I for one favor the proposed fifty cent raise. Think if the members would investigate it would go over big. Now take other societies the dues are twice as much as the Union in Kansas. The Farm Bureau,if I am not misinformed, is $5.00 per member. The Grange one dollar and forty-four cents per member or for man and wife $2.88 and the old Union only $2.25 as it now stands and the proposed raise $2.75 for man and wife. I might go on and on and name other bodies that the dues are over twice as much per week as the Union is per year and the wife cannot be a member either. For instance take the Chamber of Commerce, the Lion Clubs from $25.00 to $50.00 per year. Your Masons, Odd Fellows, K. P., in fact our Old Union is the cheapest in dollars and cents and doing more for the country at large than any of them.

Yours very truly,
G. M. PEET

THE RAISE WILL ENABLE US TO CARRY OUT OUR PROGRAM

Olsburg, Kans., Jan. 14, 1929.
C. E. Huff, Editor Kansas Union Farmer:—

In as few words as possible I want to express a few thoughts and opinions in regard to the referendum vote to be taken soon on the raise in dues.

I hope that every member of the UNION will make it their duty to vote on this question. But before they do that, I hope that they will consider it a greater duty to inform themselves thoroughly on the situation that will be affected by their vote, and look just a little further ahead than how much it will effect themselves personally. Members of the FARMERS UNION, before we vote on this, let us stop and look about us. Do we see any material from which to recruit membership? Can we see any advantage in securing additional members for our local organization? Would there be any advantage locally if every farmer was a member of the UNION? You cannot but answer in the affirmative, Then of that is true locally it is more so for the state as a whole, where the problems are so much greater and far-reaching in their results. Whose duty is it to sponsor any movement for the securing of new members? The State Union naturally. As is well known by the membership over the state this work has been neglected the past few years, and only for the reason that there has not been enough funds with which to meet the expense. Members of the FARMERS UNION the raise that is proposed is so small so let's not allow that to effect our decision. We cannot drop this question and expect the Union to survive for any length of time. There is no organization that can remain at a standstill, either it must gain, or lose. The Farmers Union of Kansas cannot afford at the present stage to take any chance on losing ground. We have accomplished wonders. We have our state-wide activities in a prosperous condition, they are an outgrowth of the State Union, and if they are to continue to grow and expand, it is necessary to have additional members to draw from. We cannot expect, and should not, that those activities should, in order to increase their membership stand the expense of getting members into the Union. During the past few years much work has been done by them in the field to secure members. In a large measure it has been double work. The constitution and by-laws of those various organizations require that in order to be eligible to membership the candidate must be a member of the State Union.

This has retarded work, and piled up the cost to a point that has made it necessary for those organizations to slow up on their work and call the attention of the State Officers to the situation, and ask of them that they at least share in the cost of this work. As the situation now is, the State Union has none, or very little funds, to even share in this cost. If we as members of the Kansas Farmers Union do not do our duty by voting in such a way that funds will be available for this work, the organizations that depend on us to get Union members for them to solicit for membership in their organizations they may be forced to retrench in their work, and the State Union and all its allied activities suffer a loss that would be hard to regain later. As I see it, now is the time to so decide in this matter that all of our state wide activities will be encouraged, and they together with the State Union put in their best efforts for the next five years and the result would be wonderful.

It is the duty of the State Union to "blaze the way" in this work, and the only way that that can be done is to provide the necessary means. Organization is only one side of the Union work. So much good has been accomplished by influence and prestige in other matters, both legislative, and otherwise, that we must assure ourselves that we hold the ground we have gained, and by increasing our membership we further increase our prestige. The membership over the state may not be as concerned over this as they should be. We do not censure them for that, they have their everyday farm duties to occupy their minds, and I know from experience that their problems do not solve themselves. But again, members of the Farmers Union of Kansas, I appeal to you, take a few minutes time, think this matter over. Have you as a Union member received benefits from your membership that would justify you in voting an additional small amount upon yourself and by so doing still receive "value received"? If you think so, and I feel that every Loyal Union member has that much confidence in the State Union that they feel that way. That being the case, let us all be sure to be on hand at our local meeting when this question comes up for a vote, and to not vote until we thoroughly understand the situation, and then vote as we believe.

Personally I favor this amendment in order to assure the carrying out of the Farmers Union program, and I know that in the past when this question has been voted on, that whole locals have cast their vote as one member for the question, and I know for no other reason than that they had informed themselves as to the true situation and believed that this was necessary in order to carry on the Union work. When we go to vote, let us do our own thinking, and consider the best interests of the Union.

Just another point, see what our Jobbing Association has accomplished in merchandise and grain, so that we are able to buy and sell more near the market. Note the Live Stock Commission, who would have fought our live stock battles, can their accomplishments be measured? See what the Creamery has done for us in getting more near the market for our produce. And is there any place we can go and get as efficient service at the price we pay for insurance? And I know the Auditing Ass'n has saved many of our local business managers from lying awake nights trying to solve something they were not big enough to master. I know what it means and what they have done. I have had intimate personal contact with every one of them during the past ten years. We cannot afford to jeopardize further success. They cannot function properly without the aid of the State Union. Let us put ourselves in a position where we can give them the aid they are entitled to, and at the same time help ourselves.

R. D. Samuelson.

THE INTANGIBLE TAX LAWS ARE UNJUST

(Continued from page one)
giving intangibles a lower tax rate in order to encourage intangible property owners to list them for taxation, and thus get more tax revenue, has proved a flat failure. For the 5 years before the enactment in 1925 of the Intangible Tax Law, Kansas raised, on the average, about 3 million dollars per year in taxes from intangibles For the 4 years since this experiment has been in effect, intangible tax collections in Kansas (including mortgage registration fees) have averaged about 1 million dollars, that is, only about 1-3 as much as formerly under the uniform rates.

Give New Law a Fair Trial

"But," say the defenders of intangible exemptions, "We have not tried the new law long enough to give it a fair trial." Oklahoma on the south and Nebraska on the north have this law, and it is a failure. The Nebraska Farmers Union, the same as the Kansas Farmers Union, is fighting this law. The new Governor Weaver of Nebraska advocates the repeal of the law. Fifteen other states have tried the intangible exemption experiment, and it is a practical failure everywhere, though it has many defenders in the large cities where there is much intangible property for obvious reasons. In Minnesota it is claimed the intangible tax law has had its greatest success. There the law was enacted in 1910, and the rate is 3-10% in place of 5-10% as now in Kansas. The revenue from intangibles increased from $880,000 in 1910, the last year under the old uniform rates, to $1,242,216 in 1926, an increase of 327%. Nothing very wonderful, or commendable, about these figures. During exactly the same 16 years, total Kansas tax revenues increased from $24,516,113 to $87,736,315, or an increase of 358%, that is, 31% more than the much heralded increase of revenues from Minnesota intangibles. And this revenue from Minnesota intangibles has been on a standstill since 1920, when it reached the highest point of $1,312,886. Minnesota's wealth is about 10 billion dollars, and its total tax revenues somewhere about 140 million dollars. And under this model (?) and successful (?) intangible tax law, the total revenue from all the intangible property of Minnesota including the 3 great cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth, amounts to the insignificant sum of only a little over 1 million dollars—just about the same sum as we are getting here in Kansas from the same kind of a model (?) up to date (?) law. It is a success for the monied men and corporations who are enjoying the benefits of government without cost.

Escaped Taxes Must Be Made Up

That some are escaping the payment of their taxes because of these intangible tax laws, is only half the story of this infamy. For every dollar of taxes that intangibles escape, tangible property must make up. When we exempt intangibles, we penalize tangibles, for the cost of government remains the same, and tangible property is levied on for a higher rate to make up for the lower rate given intangibles. That is one of the reasons why taxes are high.

The Rule of Favoritism

The lenders of money are worthy and respectable people, and are entitled to every consideration accorded others, and their money and other intangibles should be assessed at the same percent of actual value as other property, and pay the same rate. And until the passage of the intangible laws, National and State bankers paid the regular rate of tax without complaint. But once the just rule of a uniform tax for all was set aside, and the rule of favoritism set up, the scramble for special privileges began. The private money lenders first getting the low intangible rate, the National bankers of Kansas sued for the same rate, and won it. The difference between the average city tax rate of 3½% and the intangible tax rate of ½%, or 3%, applied to the National Banks' capital, surplus, and undivided profits of about 30 million dollars, means a loss in Kansas tax revenue of about $900,000 per year (and rebates of the same amount for the past years in which the National Banks paid the regular tax under protest). And now scores of State Banks are suing for the intangible rate. If they win it, their about 40 million dollars of capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits, will result in a loss of about $1,200,000 in revenue. And now comes the demand that Kansas encourage capital for new industries, by giving it a favored low rate of taxation. Such a bill has already been aired in the Legislature. And so the unfair scramble for favoritism goes on without end. Remember, the same law that rolls the just burden off intangibles, rolls an unjust burden on tangibles.

Tax Exemptions

Tax exemptions are growing by leaps and bounds in the United States. There are 30 billions—yes, billions—of tax exempt public bonds, and more being added continually. Sec'y of the Treasury Mellon recently announced his opposition to tax free public bonds, showing the alarm with which many public men view the increasing exemption from taxation. However, until we get an amendment to the U. S. Constitution this exemption of public bonds can not be altered, and it is not at issue in the discussion of this question. But the billions of tax exempt corporation stocks and bonds, and of the ever increasing billions of other intangibles that are tax exempt, can be regulated by state laws. When 1-3 of property is tax exempt, it increases the tax of the other 2-3 by 50%. That is one of the reasons why taxes are high.

The wealth of Kansas is estimated at about 7 billion dollars, of which, perhaps, 1 billion dollars is intangible property. Our total of all taxes in Kansas for 1927 was about as follows:

Tangible Property Tax ....$	91,000,000
Intangible Property Tax..	1,000,000
Gas & Motor Vehicle Tax for Roads	8,000,000
Total taxes, all purposes	$100,000,000

This shows how insignificant is the tax paid by intangible property owing to the unfair exemptions allowed intangibles.

Should Strive for Income Tax

To prevent any confusion, let us make some matters clear. Do not understand that the general property tax is to be preferred to the income tax. The income tax is the ideal tax for which we should strive. But so long as we have the general property tax, let us make it fair. A lot of confusion will be avoided if we see that taxes are laid on persons, and not on property. Persons pay taxes on the property that they own. On property not owned by any person, there should be no tax. Intangibles, of course, should not be taxed when they represent tangible property that has already been taxed. For instance, a factory company is taxed on its factory buildings and stock of goods, hence, the stock certificates which represent the same property, should not be taxed. And intangibles should be assessed at the same percent of actual value as other property. This is supposed to be 100%, but is usually about 70%, and in cities is much lower, sometimes as low as 35%. An equitable tax on general property should be on actual value less debts, that is, on net value, or present worth. Debts are subtracted from intangible valuations, which is right. Debts should be subtracted also from tangible valuations. This is right. Don't worry about what might happen. We want a tax system, founded on justice, not a crazy patchwork built on expediency and favoritism.

Source of Information

The figures given in this article are taken from the 10th Biennial Report of the Kansas Tax Commission, and from correspondence with the Commissioner, from the 1925 and 1927 Statutes, from the Report of the Minnesota Tax Commission for 1926, from the Statistical Abstract of the U. S. for 1926, from recent Associated Press reports in The Topeka Daily Capital and The K. C. Weekly Star, from Prof. Englund's "Tax Revision in Kansas," from Prof. Jensen's "The Kansas Tax on Intangibles," and from reports from the Extension Dept. of Kansas University. Sometimes exact figures for a particular year or item were not at hand. But by comparison, and on a percent basis, figures substantially correct were used.

Legalized Injustice

Taxes are contributions of citizens to support the government. In levying taxes the State should be fair. To exempt one class, and require others to bear not only their own burden, but in addition the burden exempted from others, is a plain violation of the American doctrine of equal rights for all and special privileges for none. That injustice has been legalized by the intangible tax laws. The farmer is being taxed even on the mortgaged part of his farm that he does not own, but the money lender owning the mortgage is tax exempt. The merchant is taxed even on the mortgaged part of his store, but the money lender that owns his mortgage is tax exempt. The poor widow is being taxed even on the mortgaged part of her home, her only possession, but the money lender that owns the mortgage is tax exempt. The farmers in the flooded district of Kansas have learned that even though their property was destroyed by the floods, there is no escape from paying the tax thereon. But the prosperous intangibles, made sacred by law, are almost tax exempt. This injustice must not be stabilized forever.

JOHN FROST,
Blue Rapids, Kans.

A Kansas Merchant Studies Our Movement

and capital in the single unit of labor and capital cobined.

Forty Two Million Employed by Capitalists

The means of production is owned by a small portion of the population as already stated and we have 42 million wage workers employed by those we call capitalists. You as farmers, realize that half of all your produce on the farm is taken by a great and growing monopoly, and are in open revolt. An injustice exists and you are struggling to right the wrong. A knowledge of all conditions by which you are surrounded is necessary. What are you going to do and how are you going to do it is the question.

I insist your struggle is interwoven with that of labor in other industries and labor as a whole must raise

(Continued from page one)
We want True Americanism and Democracy, a rule, of the people, by the people and for the people—and never a dictatorship. Education should enable us to bring this. Are we today living under a rule of the trusts, by the trusts and for the trusts? If so, why is it? Far be it from me to criticise the teachers in our high schools and colleges much as they avoid discussing our social orders.

Train Men for Co-Operative Endeavor

In the words of Sam Heuston i defending his first client "I believe all men do the best they can under the circumstances." You as farmers must stand together with your political power and make known your wishes. Why should you not train men in our state colleges for cooperative industry as well as specialists for the great corporations of the east. A large per cent of those who try store keeping fail for the reason they are not trained and fitted for the work. This is true in the cooperative store also. Our firm failed to make a success of branch stores for lack of competent managers. I have watched the success and failures of Grange stores. Farmers Alliance stores and now of Farmers Union stores. Incompetent managers and sometimes directors caused the failures. Both school and practical education is needed to fit one for the job. You must be willing to pay for skill and ability. The Penney chain stores is an example of success by having the proper manager before they open the store and of paying the manager well. You can not expect us small merchants to welcome and encourage cooperative education to build up competition we may not open! oppose but it is against human nature.

Why I Believe In Co-operation

You ask, why do you as a small merchant write and speak in favor. I will explain: Long ago I realized that the small store-keeper was being crowded out by the corporations which bought and sold for less. In an effort to save my store, I joined a cooperative buying organization in Chicago which grew rapidly from a few members to several thousand. It was and is a success. I have seen the necessity for more concentrated buying on the part of your stores and often wished I was at liberty to join in your work by assisting to concentrate your buying power. Knowing the small store keeper was losing to the mail order and chain stores I preferred in the interest of all and my posterity to see cooperative stores. We are human and largely interested in our industrial welfare. It was natural that your movement was opposed by us small dealers, not always openly, but as a rule you will not find the Chamber of Commerce run by and for your Union. Your success is quite apparent of recent years but education and assistance of schools can greatly aid. We say to you, force the issue and watch your schools. Northwestern University has what is known as "Ely's Propaganda Institute" which is being fought by the American Federation of Teachers.

Principles of Economics

Ely's popular old text book, "Elementary Principals of Economics," used in more than 1,700 high schools with an enrollment of nearly a half million, has lately been revised to conform to the teachings of his institute which is subsidized, we learn, by our real estate speculators. We shall have much to tell your readers if permitter in regard to this and other subsidized education you claim that is destroying the small farmer. Monopoly is striking at the foundation of American democracy it's true. So long as men may support themselves and provide for their families having free and easy access to the land you can not reduce them to want or slavery. A monopoly of the means of production includes the land and is upon us. Against this monopoly you are struggling. Education must aid in this great battle.

The ultimate truth of Cooperation must be discovered; it cannot be taught—except by the teacher named Experience.—T. W. Mercer.

Cooperation ought not to be an organization to satisfy the wants of consumers; it should be a crusade to change their tastes.—T. W. M.

HONOR ROLL

CLAY COUNTY	
Prairie Star	944
ELLSWORTH COUNTY	
Swanson	1191
MIAMI COUNTY	
Jingo	1737
SCOTT COUNTY	
Pleasant Valley	1526
TREGO COUNTY	
Silver Lake	679
GREENWOOD COUNTY	
Neal	1313
ALLSWORTH COUNTY	
Little Wolf	1376
LANE COUNTY	
Amy	5164
JEWELL COUNTY	
Pleasant Valley	1309
CHEROKEE COUNTY	
Melrose	2059
RUSSELL COUNTY	
Pleasant Hill	728
RILEY COUNTY	
Rock Island	1199
CRAWFORD COUNTY	
Quick	765

DO WE NEED VACATIONS?

Each year has	365 days
8 hours a day sleep	122 days
This leaves	243 days
8 hours a day rest	122 days
This leaves	121 days
There are 52 Sundays	52 days
This leaves	69 days
Saturday half-holidays	26 days
This leaves	43 days
Daily average for lunch, sickness other causes of 1 1-2 hours	28 days
This leaves	15 days
Two weeks vacation	14 days
This leaves	1 days

This being Labor Day, no one works.

Cooperation, like Christianity, was born in a stable and will probably perish in a palace.

Auditing Association

Annual Meeting of Members

The annual meeting of the members of the Farmers Union Auditing Association will be held at the Coates House Hotel in Kansas City, Missouri, on Friday, February 8, 1929, immediately following the adjournment of the Jobbing Association annual meeting, in accordance with the by-laws of the association.

We are anticipating an interesting meeting and would like very much to have all members present with us at that time.

We trust we may have the pleasure of meeting you in Kansas City on the above date, or that you will appoint a delegate to represent you there, we are,

THOS. B. DUNN, Secretary-Manager.

Here It Is:

AN ANCHOR FOR YOUR FAMILY

If your Anchor, Mr. Farmer, is imbedded in the strong foundation of a Farmers Union Life Insurance policy then your family will ride safely through the cross-currents and storms, happy and unafraid.

If you have failed, Mr. Farmer, to Anchor the fortunes of your family with a Farmers Union Life policy then "Carelessness," your derelict ship, will stagger on, ever faced with the beacon lights of danger.

Grasp the Helm Today---Look Ahead!

$10,000 $5,000 $2,500

There's a policy with the Farmers Union to meet the needs of every man, woman and child. There's also the one year endowment policy—just as safe as government bonds—far safer than any bank—in which you may invest your money with a splendid interest return.

REMEMBER

When you secure a policy in the Farmers Union you are aiding in the building of a great organization that is fighting for the cause of agriculture—and for you!

A letter to the home office will bring you complete information, without obligation, on the policy you desire.

THE FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

706 Grand Ave., Des Moines.
(Farmer Insurance at Farmer Cost)
(Operating in Nine Middle Western States)

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers Union Co-operative Produce Association will be held in Kansas City, February 6, 1929, at 10:00 A. M. for the purpose of electing seven directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The delegates elected at the various district meetings are urged to attend this meeting.

E. L. BULLARD, President.
A. W. SEAMANS, Secretary.

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards ..... 20 for 5c	Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen 10c
Credential blanks ..... 10 for 5c	Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each 5c
Dimit blanks ..... 15 for 10c	Farmers' Union Song Books 20c
Constitutions 5c	Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c	
Secretary's Minute Books 50c	
Farmers Union Buttons 25c	

Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor.
WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kansas