



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



VOLUME XX

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THE BIG WEEK IS AT HAND

June 4 to 9 Will Be Most Significant Period For Kansas Farmers Union

The meetings so far held have justified the work and planning involved in them. Attendance has been good. The members who have had part in them have declared themselves benefitted a hundred fold. A new and larger view of the Farmers Union and of the Co-operative movement comes from contact with these men who are coming to us. This is a campaign to build the Farmers Union. The meetings are open to the public, but Farmers Union folks ought to be in attendance upon the largest possible scale.

The bank program, as adopted at the Salina meeting, is presented at each meeting. But only as an incident in our whole program. The plan is simple, safe, practical. It meets the situation fully without injustice or burden to any, and it is being accepted fully by our members. Success is almost assured already, and if the meetings of next week equal those already held it will be a certainty. Already we are being commended publicly for the big way in which this thing is being met.

Plan to attend the meeting nearest you. In many instances the fields covered by the different speakers are near enough so that hundreds of our people can arrange to hear at least two of these men. As an example, Reno will be in Ellis County and Davis in Rooks County. No doubt many could hear Reno in the afternoon and Davis at night. Such a privilege will not soon be ours again. Every car that goes ought to take a full load. Borrow some of the neighbors and take them along. Take the children. They are the future Co-operators. Let's pack the meetings full of folks. The results will care for themselves after that!

Fulllest Information We Have Is Offered Here

Men are in the field making detailed arrangements for the coming meetings, seeing those who are stockholders and depositors in the bank, explaining the proposals, aiding in completing details. So far as we have definite information in the office the meetings will be held as follows:

Milo Reno will speak in Trego, Stafford, Gove, Rush, Ness, Ellis and Ellsworth counties during the week of June 4 to 9. In Trego County the meeting on the afternoon of the 4th will be at Wakeeney, the night meeting at Ogallah. On the 5th the Stafford County meeting will be held at St. John, at night. The Gove County meeting, on the 6th, will be an all-day meeting, with a big dinner at noon, in Grainfield. The speaking will be in the afternoon, at the opera house. The night meeting will be at Grinnell. The Rush County meeting will be held at the court house in LaCrosse at 2 p. m. on June 7th. The Ness County meeting will be on the 8th, an all day meeting, at Ransom. Ellis County will hold their meeting at Hays at 2 in the afternoon, and Russell County will co-operate in this meeting, on June 9th. Ellsworth County will have theirs at Ellsworth at 8 p. m. on the same day.

C. C. Talbott, President of the North Dakota Farmers Union will speak in four counties—Marshall, Nemaha, Washington and Republic. The first meeting will be in Marshall County on June 6th, at Beattie, at 2 p. m. This is the county meeting, and has been changed from the 5th to the 6th in order to have Mr. Talbott present. Members will please notice. The Nemaha County meeting will be held at Seneca, at 2 p. m. on June 7th. The Washington County meeting will be on the 8th. Republic County has changed their county meeting from the 6th to the 9th, and will hold their session at Scandia. Business will occupy the forenoon and the speaking will be the feature of the afternoon.

A. C. Davis, National Secretary, is to speak in Riley Co. on June 4th. This is the Riley Co. 2nd quarterly meeting. It is to be held at the Baldwin Creek School House, an all day picnic, and Mr. Davis will speak in the afternoon. On the 5th he will be in Clay Center, at the Auditorium, for a night meeting. Geary County will co-operate in this meeting. On the 6th he will be at the City Hall in Concordia at 2 p. m., and at Miltonvale at night. The Mitchell County meeting will be an all day affair, with dinner, at Glen Elder. This will be their county meeting, the date changed from June 5th. Osborne County will meet at Osborne, with a picnic dinner, and the speaking in the afternoon, on the 8th. The Rooks County meeting will be on June 9th.

Geo. M. Kelley, of the M. F. A., will be in Anderson Co. June 5th, in Linn Co., at Blue Mound at 2 p. m. and at La Cynge at 8 p. m., on June 6th. Miami County will meet on June 7th, and Johnson County on the 8th.

The meetings proposed for the next week have been postponed until after the Republican National Convention, as these Farmers Union officials are expected, by present plans, to attend that convention in behalf of agriculture. There are about 15 meetings yet to be arranged for, and definite dates will be reached very soon.

County Meeting Dates Changed

Please note following changes in dates of county meetings, to conform to the general program. These county officials have done a fine thing in making these adjustments, and this office deeply appreciates their co-operation. We hope the change will result in better meetings in each case.

Marshall County, changed from June 5 to June 6, Beattie. Republic County, changed from June 6 to June 9, Scandia. Mitchell County, changed from June 5 to June 7, Glen Elder.

:: Neighborhood Notes ::

MANAGERS MEET IN KANSAS CITY

The Managers Association held its annual meeting in Kansas City last week. The attendance was good, but perhaps not quite up to standard. A good program was presented, and serious study given to many of the vital questions connected with the business of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Mr. McCarthy, of Omaha, in charge of the Nebraska Farmers Union Exchange discussed most helpfully the possibilities and requirements in the oil business. Nebraska seems to be succeeding admirably in their bulk oil stations, their major problems being to get their buying centralized on a large scale. They buy now a great many cars of gasoline and oil every month, but the centralizing of their buying completely would give them increased bargaining power. Also they would be developing their own brand and trade mark, rather than that of some old line company.

Mr. Thatcher, of the Farmers Union Terminal, of St. Paul, made a wonderful speech at the night session. The story of their work is a very thrilling romance, and Mr. Thatcher tells it so effectively and effectively that it strikes home upon his hearers. He is deeply interested in a Farmers Union joint purchasing agency, through which vast volume of transactions could be made on a basis comparable to that of the great chain stores or mail order houses. He also visions a joint selling agency for our Farmers Union grain, through which both more orderly selling and greater bargaining power will be possible. His institution is the largest Co-operative grain selling agency in the U. S. of which the Farmers Union may well be proud.

We hope the meeting will be rather fully reported to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication. It was a good session.

FIRST BANK MEETING SETS FAST PACE

The first of the great meetings to be held over the state was at Osburg on Friday night of last week. The notice was short, the meeting being a week earlier than had been planned. But a fine crowd gathered at the school house and listened intently to M. W. Thatcher of St. Paul, who dealt with the whole range of Co-operative activity. E. L. Bullard was driving Mr. Thatcher and in charge of the bank fund matter. He carried the first numbered forms for use in discharging our bank obligation, and the Osburg Farmers Union claimed the privilege of getting No. 1.

The method adopted by the Union for meeting the depositors claims was explained in some detail, and was wholly acceptable. Not all the stockholders and depositors were present, but of those who were there every one accepted the proposal of the Union, paid their double liability into the Trust Fund, and assigned to the fund a portion of their deposit. About a dozen persons, neither stockholders nor depositors, subscribed to the fund. In all, the subscription to the fund amounted to nearly \$3,000. The most significant thing about it was that more than \$2,000 of it was from persons who had no legal responsibility in the matter.

No man could have attended that meeting, noted the quiet determination of those farmers, witnessed their response to the plan offered by the Kansas Farmers Union, and not have acknowledged that our movement is a force to be reckoned with—a solid, organized unit. It was a most encouraging experience, and surely set a fast pace for our other meetings.

Osburg is the home of R. D. Samelson, who is a member of our State Board. He manages the big local business there, and enjoys (and deserves) the confidence of all. He

and his loyal people certainly gave the campaign a wonderful start!

ASK NATIONAL BANK CHARTER

Trego County Farmers' Union Institution Makes Application. (The Capital's Washington Bureau) Washington, D. C., May 22—Application of the Trego County Farmers' Union bank at Wakeeney, a private bank capitalized at \$20,000, for a national bank charter, will be filed with the comptroller of the currency tomorrow by Cong. James G. Strong. The application is signed by R. T. Schofield and others of Trego county. The proposed new bank would be known as the Farmers' Union National bank, with a capital of \$25,000. The application was given to Strong to handle by Charles S. Barrett, national president of the Farmers' Union.—Topeka Daily Capital.

MARSHALL COUNTY MEETING

The Marshall County Farmers Union will be held in Beattie, Wednesday, June 6th, commencing at 10 o'clock. Mr. Talbott will be there. Let us have a large attendance as our membership drive ends on this date, and prizes will be awarded. We expect to have a speaker to tell us about financing our Union bank. Also a program and basket dinner.

Richard H. Mackey, Sec'y.

REP. CO. FARMERS UNION

Will hold its 2nd meeting at Scandia Wednesday, June 6. Mr. Peterson of the Farmers Union Creamery of Fairbury will address the meeting. All members come. Chas. Hanzlick, Co. Sec'y.

NOTICE

The second quarterly meeting of the Neosho County Farmers Union will be held in the I. O. O. F. hall in Erie on Saturday, June 9th, at one o'clock.

Walter J. Schumisch, Sec'y.

Franklin Local, No. 1301, Ellsworth county, held an interesting and well-attended meeting Tuesday evening May 22. Mr. and Mrs. Herman Buehler and son Hugh of Walker Local, and their niece, Peggy Cunningham of Langley were guests of the local. Ernest Drogenmeyer and family, as usual, met with us. We are always taken up with Ernest's personal magnetism; while he has visited us a great many times, his popularity does not wane. During the evening a short musical contest program "Scrambled Songs" was enjoyed. Mrs. F. M. Livingston won first prize, a pair of hose, with Mrs. Albert Gregory a close second. Mrs. K. N. Friesen was awarded a jar of cold cream for her skill in the game. Another one of those tasty luncheons was served late in the evening. Our next and final meeting for the season is planned for June 12. A dinner will be served at 7:30. Each one will prepare two dishes for the menu. Come early and be sure of a hot plate. Mrs. O. W. Holmes, reporter.

The second quarterly meeting of the Greenwood County Farmers Union will be held at the Seely school house on June 13th with a basket dinner at noon. Our state president, Mr. C. E. Huff, will be with us on that date. All locals please take notice and come out and boost. Chas. A. Roberts, Co. Sec'y-Treas.

Arthur Cyr, Secretary of Farmers Union Local, Dane No. 546, of Greenleaf in Washington county is spending his vacation in the southeastern part of the state. He stopped in at the State Offices for a little visit en route.

The second quarterly meeting of the Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 will be held at Baldwin Creek school house Saturday, June 9th, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. Gust Larson, Sec'y.

Calendar

Monday, June 4.

Milo Reno, Wakeeney and Ogallah.

A. C. Davis, Riley County.

Tuesday, June 5.

Milo Reno, St. Johns, night.

A. C. Davis, Clay Center, night.

Geo. M. Kelley, Anderson Co.

Wednesday, June 6.

Milo Reno, Grainfield and Grinnell.

A. C. Davis, Concordia and Miltonvale.

Geo. M. Kelley, Blue Mound and La Cynge.

C. C. Talbott, Beattie, afternoon.

Thursday, June 7.

Milo Reno, La Crosse, afternoon.

A. C. Davis, Glen Elder, afternoon.

C. C. Talbott, Seneca, afternoon.

Geo. M. Kelley, Miami County.

Friday, June 8.

Milo Reno, Ness County, afternoon, Ransom.

C. C. Talbott, Washington County.

A. C. Davis, Osborne, afternoon.

Geo. M. Kelley, Johnson County.

Saturday, June 9.

Milo Reno, Hays and Ellsworth.

C. C. Talbott, Scandia.

A. C. Davis, Rooks County.

S U C C E S S
Success, we're sure is the aim of all. But to secure that joy in full, You must enter through the door of push, And not through the door of pull.

L. R. Clausen, president J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, seems to be pretty well posted on agricultural conditions.

In a speech recently delivered in Minnesota, Mr. Clausen presented statistics showing that the four per cent of the world's farmers living in the United States produce:

70 per cent of the world's corn
60 per cent of its cotton
50 per cent of its tobacco
25 per cent of its hay and oats,
20 per cent of its wheat and flax seed
13 per cent of its barley
7 per cent of its potatoes
5 per cent of its sugar
2 per cent of its rye and rice
"Russia produces on exportable surplus, although it has a larger population than the United States, and its production is about two-thirds of ours. India has 325,000,000 people and produces only half of what the United States produces. China, with its 400,000,000 people, produces not over two-thirds as much as we produce. The production of the entire British Empire is not over nine-tenths that of the United States."

Credit is due The American Fruit Grower for this information. Yes, the American farmer is efficient.

THEY TRY THE SAME THING EVERYWHERE

The farmers in one Canadian province are preparing to handle their own gasoline and oils through bulk stations. About the time they were ready to buy equipment and get underway, after the work of organizing had been done, a drastic decline in price occurred. That method of defeating co-operative ventures has become a little threadbare, however, and the farmers know it would not last long. Their attitude is neatly expressed in the following from one of their publications:

"The cut of five cents a gallon in the price of gasoline at country points, and three cents at city filling stations, is not likely to city effect upon the activities of our buying co-operatives. During the past few months a large number of associations have been organized for this special purpose, not because they expected to get 'cheap gasoline,' but for the reason that a margin of even three cents a gallon is sufficient to induce farmers to erect and operate their own stations, and particularly when they know that competitive dealers are just as anxious for the profits as they are, and will welcome a return to normal prices."

"The announcement came at rather an opportune time, just as several of our co-operative concerns were preparing to purchase their equipment. This attempt, however, to scare the farmers out of business, has not been taken seriously by those whom it was designed to effect. Once the oil stations are erected and supported by a solid membership, it will be more difficult to convince them that a few cents reduction in the price of oil should cause them to return to the old system."

RAIL RATES TOO HIGH

One of the things that ails the middle west is excessive transportation rates. Clyde M. Reed of Kansas, for years a member of the railway commission in that state, shows that freight rates on wheat from the winter-wheat belt in this region are 50 per cent above the pre-war rates. In Canada, however, rates were reduced to the pre-war basis several years ago, and last fall they were still further reduced.

As an example, Mr. Reed shows that the Canadian all-rail rate on wheat for 1,750 miles from the prairie provinces to Quebec is 23 cents a bushel. On the other hand, from our winter-wheat belt to the Gulf of Mexico, an average of about 850 miles, the rate is 30 cents a bushel. It ought not to be more expensive to operate railroads in this country than in Canada.

Undoubtedly the Great-Lakes water route, paralleling the railroads, accounts for the lower Canadian rates. This shows the importance of water routes in keeping transportation rates down. Our Interstate Commerce Commission and other regulatory bodies have not done much for us along this line. It looks as though our only relief from excessive rates in the middle west is the development of waterways. —Nebraska Union Farmer.

Let us should waste optimistic. It is well to remember that 81,000,000 acres of cutover lands have been so ravaged by repeated fires that they will never reproduce saw timber unless artificially planted.

Area of waste land in the United States as large as combined states of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

About two-thirds of a tree, when cut for wood, goes into waste products and is thrown away, while only one-third is really utilized.

It is the trees of the forest that beautify the land, regulate the water flow, influence climate, aid agriculture, and foster wild life.

Trees planted today will eventually mean ships, schools, houses, churches, recreation, prosperity and a strong nation.

ELECTION OF HOOVER WOULD BE A GRAVE DANGER TO THE NATION

The possibility of Herbert Hoover's election to the Presidency constitutes a grave danger not to the farmers alone but to the nation as a whole. His program is that of the exaltation and super-development of industry. His ambition is to make the United States the greatest industrial nation on earth.

Must Sacrifice Agriculture to Industry

But this is to be done at the expense of agriculture. It has been asserted in the Senate chamber that those officers of our government who exemplify this movement have met behind closed doors at Washington and declared that in the history of every nation the time came when agriculture had to be sacrificed to industry and that such a time has come for this nation now.

From just such a policy as this proposed for us has resulted the weakness of England today. She no longer has a sturdy prosperous yeomanry to act as a check on the radical labor element of her population. She is not only unable to feed herself, but the agriculture she has in a bad way. Farmers are going broke by the thousands in England. Old families established on their farmsteads for hundreds of years are losing everything. The farmer who is making expenses even is a very marked exception. The government is powerless to really help matters because labor and industry have attained too much power and will not loosen their grips.

Ruin of Small Farmer Must Be Prevented

Let the farmer allow the Hoover policies to be continued here for four years more and he may well fear the same ultimate result or worse in this country. Our farm population is becoming constantly smaller while industry and labor grow more powerful and aggressive. Let this go on and the time will come, and that speedily, when we will be helpless to prevent the ruin of the small farmers and the capitalization of the land. Industrial farming, the chief factor by which the Hoover policies will be forwarded, will by cut-throat competition and prices drive out our typical small land-holding class. The more hold it gets the more easily it will pursue its methods successfully. We may expect the small proprietors that the trusts employed thirty some years ago. The ten or twenty per cent of such farmers who remain to the last will eventually, to their surprise, have to sell out or lease to these new giant farm companies on terms concerning which they will have very little to say.

Cost Plus Profit With Emphasis on Profit

Then a new phase must ensue. Once in control, we will see these new masters of farming invoke all we have failed to—control of surpluses, adjustment of production, the cost plus profit system with an emphasis on profit. These tremendously efficient farm machines, for production on a large scale, will probably have a capacity for turning out material beyond our capacity to consume, and their ability to market, and then we may be asked to maintain them while they are in idleness as the coal miners are doing now, asking full time wages for part time work.

Some look forward to industrial farming as creating a Utopia where there will be tremendous efficiency of production, no waste and no dead heads. This supposes beneficent, altruistic management. The same men who will push industrial farming are the men, or the type, who exploited our forests, our mines, who organized the trusts and who are now fostering the power monopolies. All history shows that they are more or less selfish and that they have a tendency to be unscrupulous. They are big men, able men and, in a way, empire builders, but they need constant supervision and checking lest they trample on the rights of their fellows. We have heard much the last eight years: "Let's have a business administration of government—that's the only sensible thing." No doctrine could be more dangerous. We have had it—Coolidge sugarcoated—we accepted it again in 1924 to our sorrow. Our dangers today have resulted mostly from it. We need a government by STATESMEN to keep our business men in check.

Human Rights, Liberties and Justice

Our government was not founded to further big business. Its original purpose was to protect the rights of the people against the power of the few. It was founded against the British big business. Washington, Lincoln and Roosevelt were not the big business type of men—human rights and liberties—justice was the fundamental concept with them. Justice cannot follow on the heels of injustice and good cannot come out of industrial farming founded on the robbery and ruin of our present farming class. Let such changes as will come be brought about justly—we must welcome them and favor any new adjustments necessary. If farming on a larger scale can be made profitable—everyone concerned having a square deal—well and good. Even if the smaller type of farm vanished—

providing its owner received justice and fair compensation for their property—no one could complain though they might regret it. (In passing allow me to say, that I do not believe there is any prospect of such a thing under just conditions.) But industrial farming must not be founded on, and promoted by the robbery of the present owners of their land.

As a matter of fact were such changes consummated it would defeat the very purpose for which it was instituted, but without compensation to those who had been destroyed by it and with almost certain disaster to our people. Our farm-owning class has always been the great safeguard of our nation, and its seed bed as Lincoln said. It has acted as a buffer between capitalism and radical labor. With it gone there will be a few capitalist land owners and an army of employees. The capitalists will certainly combine and put up the price of food to the limit on the consumer—human nature and all past history indicates that. Labor and industry will consequently be embarrassed—the child the latter nurtured to produce it cheap food will threaten to starve it. The stage will be set for trouble with no saving element or force to stave off consequences. History shows that wherever there are but two classes—capital and labor, there can be but one result. Russia is an extreme case. A country's safety and salvation depends on a conservative prosperous property-owning middle class. We will grant the cities—in the past—though the danger spots might continue safe—but with the middle class gone from the country—with the workers, many intelligent and conscious of having both power of greater number and more votes—they will move sooner or later to take from the capitalists what they have, either by votes or by force. Disorders and a probable period of national communism are a more than probable result. This may start from labor troubles in cities, it may begin with labor troubles in the country, but come it will and spread until the whole nation is involved in the disaster with a capitalist class controlling our farm land.

A Humanitarianist

The mockery of all this is that Herbert Hoover is supposed to be for humanitarianism—just as Coolidge was once supposed to stand for honesty and justice. Hoover, as Secretary of Commerce, inaugurated policies in Alaska for the benefit of the big salmon canners that have ruined or reduced to poverty nearly all the Alaskan fishermen. This too, by practices forbidden by law in regard to fisheries by his own state of California and by British Columbia. See "Congressional Record" March 2, 1927, pp. 5412-13. This is the measure of his real humanitarianism.

Unjust War Prices

It is a curious fact that the wartime files of the "Kansas City Star" the paper which has led in the attempt to clear Hoover of his past in determining prices of farm products during the war, give some of the most convincing evidence as to his past again. On the market page of issue after issue, statements appeared that prices turned down for the day because it was understood that the food administration was against higher prices or that its influence was against a further rise in price. Pages or any other paper's market pages were eloquent of the competition for wheat which constantly, for days, forced it above the minimum price—the government taking only a residue at that price. Dr. J. W. Fox, member of the war wheat price-fixing board and later editor of the "Weekly Star" before his death wrote an editorial severely criticizing the government for the unjust prices it fixed on the farmers. He was warning and actually declaring that the corn-hog ratio is needed to hold the price of hogs up, was used to hold it down. If Hoover was not chiefly responsible for this, who was?

Undue Influences Against Crop and Business Conditions

As to present higher (NOT HIGH) prices for wheat and corn: Let the farmer remember that in 1924, when the present administration was seeking sanction at the hands of the people for another four years and was promising justice to the farmer, prices rose and continued to rise until after election. Then with his same administration entrenched in power for another term there was a great break. It is doubtful if the wheat outlook is or was more serious than in the spring of 1925, yet, at that time, adverse government crop reports, the most bullish kind of news from all the leading private crop observers had absolutely no appreciable effect on the speculative market. It went down, down, down, until actual scarcity made a temporary fairer at harvest. The whole tendency for the next three years was to bear the market and to make farm prices unduly low—to INFLUENCE them against existing crop and business conditions to the disadvantage of the farmer.

This has been one of the greatest causes of the depression of the last three years—it has been aggravated of course by the serious condition (Continued on Page 4)

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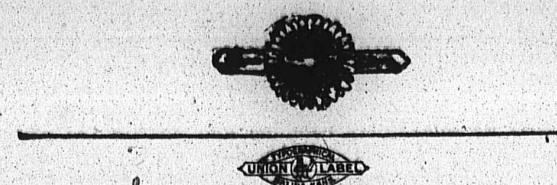
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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



THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1928

RADIO AND THE FARMERS UNION

There is every reason to believe that radio will become increasingly a means of presenting information and appeal on a large scale basis. While an article is being prepared for publication the speaker who uses the radio reaches his vast audience with the message, and that in a most personal sort of way. Co-operatives must avail themselves of this great new means of communication. The last National Convention of the Farmers Union created a standing Committee and gave them authority to act in behalf of the National Union in securing radio facilities for our year-around use.

The Committee has done a great deal of work, and has now a fairly definite proposal from the station owned at Chicago by organized labor. The Committee has investigated the local situation, and has visited the proposed new site west of Chicago, where it is planned to erect a modern station of high power, capable of reaching practically the entire country. While it is yet too early to say certainly that this station will become "ours" in partnership, enough has been done to make some knowledge as to the station itself of real interest to the Kansas Farmers Union. So we reprint here an article from the station's own bulletin, descriptive of the aim and object of W-C-F-L. It is proposed, if a contract is entered into, to have our own Farmers Union representative resident at the station, handling our publicity for us daily. It should become one of our most valuable agencies.

Station W-C-F-L, on the Municipal Pier at Chicago, is near the geographical center and center of population of the United States. It is in the second largest city, in the greatest labor center, and in the center of the greatest farming region of the country. With adequate power, it will serve the entire North American Continent.

The Station is owned by the Chicago Federation of Labor. Its construction and maintenance have been and are being paid for by voluntary contributions from members of Labor Unions. A large number of Labor Unions have pledged the sum of One Dollar (\$1.00) a year from each member for the support of the Station. Other Unions are making similar pledges every month, and Farmers' Unions have given assurance of similar support. It is certain that Station W-C-F-L will have abundant financial support, solely from voluntary contributions from listeners, to whom this station makes a special appeal. Without offering any objection to the method of financing a station by programs paid for by advertisers, it is submitted that the soundest method is by contributions from interested listeners. This method may not be practical for other stations,

but it is for W-C-F-L, by reason of its principles and clientele.

Primarily, Station W-C-F-L, is the Voice of Labor. It is the voice of more than five millions of members of Labor Unions and Farmers' Unions. It is not operated for profit, but for public service only. It stands unalterably for the freedom of the air, as well as for freedom of speech and of the press. All other leading stations are owned by Capital and speak the voice of Capital. Surely, in the entire United States, there should be one unlimited station which speaks primarily the voice of the workshop and the farm.

As stated above, Station W-C-F-L is owned, supported and operated by and for the workingmen and farmers of the North American Continent. It has the official endorsement of the American Federation of Labor, the Chicago Federation of Labor and all affiliated unions; also of many Farmers' Unions and Co-operative Movements. This clientele of more than five millions of persons, are not mere listeners; they are part owners; they are vitally interested in the principles and ideals for which the Station stands and to which it alone gives voice. They look to it, not only for entertainment, but for information, education and leadership in matters affecting their social and economic welfare.

The general field of its Program Service is indicated above. Being assured of adequate financial support, Station W-C-F-L is in a position to furnish a wide variety of entertainment. Because of its special and extensive clientele, it can command the services of speakers and performers of national repute. Its control studios are located in the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Building on a long term lease. By reason of its affiliation, the Station is able to avail itself of the services of the greatest artists in the country, who come here to perform for reproduction on phonographic records. By special authorization from the Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers, this Station is permitted to broadcast, without charge, copyrighted music, songs, etc.

Station W-C-F-L programs include the following:

(1) One hour a day is devoted to talks on subjects of special interest to Organized Labor, given by men and women of prominence in the Labor Movement, or by persons specially qualified to speak on the chosen subject.

(2) Frequent educational talks on subjects of special interest to the public generally. These talks cover a wide field, including Household Economics, Health, Co-operative Activities, Industrial Problems, Employment Balance and many similar topics. Department of Labor Reports and Statistics are given out.

(3) Reports to farmers on market, weather and crop conditions, and occasional talks on subjects of special interest to farmers. Government reports and statistics pertaining to Agriculture, Horticulture and Live Stock are broadcast.

(4) Religious services are conducted every afternoon and on Sunday morning and evening, over the Station. The Station is operated not for profit, but solely for public service. It is non-sectarian and non-political.

(5) Civic Programs, Band Concerts and other Public Entertainments are frequently given on the Municipal Pier, and are broadcast from this Station.

(6) Election returns and numerous other matters of public interest are announced from time to time as they occur.

(7) Musical Festivals from Public Schools, Conventions and similar gatherings are broadcast.

(8) By far, the greater part of the time is devoted to entertainment programs, chiefly musical in character. It is also fortunate in that it has co-ordinated with Brunswick-Balke-Collender company studios in the United States, devoted both to Radio Broadcasting and to recording and reproducing of the work of world famous musical artists. Station W-C-F-L is thereby entitled to utilize the services of many of these artists under the most favorable circumstances and at minimum expense.

(9) Station W-C-F-L operates a radio telegraph service with other cities on 1,500-meter wave length, and is on the air with short wave transmitters for extreme distance work, and ship wave sets to serve vessels plying the Great Lakes and desiring to communicate with their Chicago base of operations, the Municipal Pier.

(10) The Station owns its own workshop and experimental laboratories and builds practically all of its own equipment. At present, it operates an excellent 1,500-watt transmitter, using the 620 kilocycle channel. The Station will great-

ly improve its service, and expects eventually to serve its special clientele over the entire North American Continent."

PRESIDENT VETOES FARM BILL

For the second time President Coolidge has used his veto power to delay justice for American agriculture. And for the second time he has shown clearly and unmistakably his attitude toward agriculture in its relation to industry. Last year he spurned the request of the American farmer for a place in the protective system, and at once increased the tariff on pig iron by 50 per cent. This year, on the very day upon which he vetoed the farm bill, he signed the Jones-White bill for a ship subsidy. He favors government aid to shipping, but he opposes government aid to farming. He favors the safeguarding and extension of our industry and commerce, because his advisers are interested there, and because they believe our future lies in world dominance in industry and commerce and finance. He opposes the safeguarding and rehabilitation of agriculture, because these advisers also believe that to realize their ambitious program they must have low cost food and raw materials, and the farm bill proposes higher food and raw material prices in behalf of the farmer. Mr. Coolidge is willing, because his advisers are willing that the farmer shall have every "aid" in the world except better prices and a more adequate income. Mr. Mellon quite frankly stated this attitude when he declared that he was opposed to the McNary-Haugen bill because it would raise farm prices, and to meet world competition the American manufacturer must have low priced raw materials and food.

When the farm representatives called upon the President with a plea for favorable action upon the bill into which five years of planning and refining and adjustment had gone, and which has today more friends than ever before (it had passed both branches of Congress by large majorities), he assured us that he would "consider it." The veto message indicates that he did not choose to do so, finally.

No one who had seriously considered the bill, who had followed the arguments for and against it, and who had an understanding of the situation of agriculture, would have sent out such a message over his signature. If such a message had gone out from a lesser office than that of the President it would be called stupid and ill-informed. What a shame! Senator McNary is quoted as having declared that the message "shows both a want of sympathy and a lack of knowledge of the subject." Worst of all, the message goes out of its way to slap the farm groups and leaders in the face. The charge of bad faith is almost openly made—the bill is "cruelly deceptive." The message is vindictive and bitter.

Every one of the objections which the President offers has been met repeatedly in the years past, and answered. Farmers have waited, and worked, and hoped. They had accepted the campaign pledges of four years ago as in good faith. This year every attempt was made to meet the Administration's objections to the previous bill, so far as could be done without making the bill itself useless to agriculture, to make the way clear for the adoption of the measure. The veto and this message is the reward!

The harshness of the message caused astonishment when it was made public. Political leaders in the great agricultural area gasped in surprise at the bold beat by the administration to a great group of disadvantaged and awakened people. Did the President think the farmer had already become so much the peasant that he would not resent this thing? That he is too dull to care, or too helpless to express his disapproval? There are plenty of evidences at hand to indicate that he is seriously mistaken if he so believes. THE FARMER WILL NOT ACCEPT SUCH A SITUATION QUIETLY! The rumblings of protest are being heard, and will increase. Probably no question before the American people since chattel slavery was the issue, has been more thoroughly discussed than the question of the farm situation has been. If political leaders are as wise as they are represented they will not repeat the blunders of the past in such times of crisis, and stubbornly and stupidly refuse to give consideration, until a mighty avalanche sweeps them all aside.

The farm problem is real, and continues. It will be the liveliest issue, probably, of the coming campaign. Those who ignore it, or oppose an honest attempt at meeting it, will meet the fate they richly deserve. THE FARMER WILL NOT ACCEPT THE SITUATION QUIETLY!

WE ARE IN THAT PLEASANT POSITION

No pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the vantage ground of truth.—Francis Bacon.

ENCOURAGEMENT

"He—Why the deuce do I struggle with this billing job?" Fair Typist—Don't be discouraged, think of the mighty oak. It was once a poor nut like you.

—Boston Transcript.

PASTURIZED MILK

"I do hope you keep your cows in a pasture," said Mrs. Newlywed as she paid the milkman. "Yes'm," replied the milkman, "of course we keep them in a pasture." "I'm so glad," gushed Mrs. Newlywed. "I have been told that pasturized milk is much the best."

—Detroit Free Press.

KEEP ON KEEPIN' ON

There's only one method of meetin' life's test; Jes' keep on a-strivin' and hope fur all get the 1's as the 10's. Don't give up the game and retire in dismay. 'Cause hammers are thrown when you'd like a bouquet.

This world would be tiresome; we'd all get the 1's as the 10's.

If all the folks in it held just the same views:

So finish your work; show the best of your skill.

"Some folks won't like it, but other

If you're leadin' an army, or buildin' a fence,

Do the best that you in with your own common sense

One snarl word, if praise in this journey of tears,

Outwings in the balance 'gainst carloads of sneers.

—Exchange

Rich men are soon forgotten, but such men as Watt, Howe, Wright Brothers, Bell, or Edison will live on because they served through their works.

Of the 180 Democratic Congressmen voting or paired, 118 or 65.5 per cent supported the bill while 62 or 34.5 per cent, opposed it. On the House vote last year the total Democratic vote was 175 or which 100 voted or paired for the bill and 75 voted or paired against it. The percentage of favorable Democratic votes last year in the House was 57.1 per cent compared with 65.5 per cent this year.

Of the pairs included in the foregoing vote 18 Republicans paired for the bill and 27 against it, while 9 Democrats paired for the bill and 9 against it.

This year as well as last year the Senate acted first in passing the bill. Senator McNary brought his bill (S.3555) to a vote and passed it on April 21 by a vote of 53 to 23, or 69 to 28 including pairs. The Senate vote came at a climax after a thrilling debate during which Senator McNary, assisted by other supporters of the bill, made the most masterly presentation of the principles of this legislation ever recorded in either House.

ANALYSIS OF SENATE VOTE

The Senate vote divided as follows:

Voting	For	Against
Republicans	101	68
Democrats	100	53
Farmer-Labor	2	1
Paired	18	27
Republicans	18	9
Democrats	2	2

TOTAL 240 157

Of the Republican votes cast or paired, 27 or 62.3 per cent supported the bill, while 14 or 37.2 per cent opposed it. In last year's Senate vote 27 per cent were cast or paired against it. Only 9 Democratic votes in the Senate were actually cast against the McNary bill this year. On last year's Senate vote 24 Democrats or 61.1 per cent favored the bill while 18 Democrats or 32.9 per cent of the voting Democrats opposed it.

BILLS GO TO CONFERENCE

Following the vote in the House, it was agreed that the differences between the House and Senate measure, which largely resulted from amendments adopted in the two bodies could best be ironed out in conference and five conferees were named in each body for this purpose. The Senate conferees are Senators McNary of Oregon, Capper of Kansas, Gooding of Idaho, Republicans; Smith of South Carolina and Randall of Louisiana, Democrats. The House conferees are Congressmen Haugen of Iowa, Purnell of Indiana, Williams of Illinois, Republicans; Aswell of Louisiana and Kincheol of Kentucky, Democrats. These are the ranking members in their respective parties on the Senate and House Agricultural Committees. The first conference between them was held on May 9.

Major Differences Between Bills

The Senate bill provides for commodity advisory councils in effect to be elected by the farm and co-operative organizations within the states where the commodity is grown. Under the Senate provision an advisory council is given power to broad that "no action having an exclusive application to any one commodity shall be taken by the board unless first approved by a majority of the advisory council."

The House adopted an amendment to its provision for a commodity advisory council broadening the powers of the advisory council by requiring it to review the findings of the board, which the advisory council must find to be justified by the facts considered before a marketing period can be commenced or terminated with any commodity, and before the amount of an equalization fee can be determined upon.

There is a wide constitutional difference between the provisions of the Senate and House bill. The Sen-

REFLECTIONS

INSULT

An insult from Editor William Allen White, Republican of the Emporia, Kan., Gazette, to Candidate Hoover which will not soon be forgotten was the following, circulated in public prints last week: "In the Republican shambles, he (Mr. Hoover) is vaguely reminiscent of a plump and timorous capon, fluttering anxiously on the outskirts of a free for all cockfight."—Time.

NEVER LICKED

I have failed in a thousand cases, But I still have the heart to try, I am scarred in a hundred places, No darling of luck am I! In many a crucial hour I have hoped, and been scorned, and kicked; But never has Fate had power, To convince me that I was licked.

I ask for no unearned pleasure, No pathway through flowery lanes; I offer a full, fair measure, Of effort for all my gains; I'll try, though the path be grilling, Nor whine if I'm tripped or tripped, As long as my soul's unwilling, To let me believe I am licked.

—Furniture Index

GETTING READY FOR THE NEXT WAR

We can describe the preparations which are now being described for the next war; the shells which are being manufactured by the hundred, the new type of tank, the new cruisers, and the great strides which have been made in the invention of poison gas. We can only very dimly foreshadow the appalling destruction and massacre in store for us when the next war comes. A rain of bombs from the sky will fall on our cities a few hours after war is declared and will go on day after day; hiding in cellars will be useless because the new gas penetrates everywhere; in a short space of time there will be piles of corpses and mounds of ruins and it will be little consoling to us to know that our enemy is suffering in the same way. Co-operation.

IMPOSSIBILITIES

A little clouded up the sky, With purpose and intent, To hide a shining silver moon, Before its life was spent.

And all serene, the moon shone on And soon the little cloud was gone.

A little trouble tried one day, To darken a glad heart, To spread itself and grow so big That all else must depart.

But happiness was there to stay, Add so the trouble crept away.

"LESS ACTIVE IN KANSAS"

When questioned the other day as to his opinion of the effect which the veto message might have upon the coming campaign, a Kansas Congressman is quoted as having declared that it "would undoubtedly tend to accentuate the resentment in many of the agricultural states." But upon careful consideration he was of the opinion that it would be "less active in Kansas."

Of course, the Kansas delegation voted solidly for the bill. And Kansas has a "favorite son" whose chances for the Presidential nomination are generally thought to be improving. But neither of these things will stand in the way of a most emphatic expression of that resentment which agriculture has and ought to have. Regret and disappointment are expressed that Senator Curtis could not have seen his way clear to support the McNary-Haugen bill in the vote to override the veto, even though as party leader in the Senate his usual duty is to support the party administration.

It is to be hoped and expected that Kansas farmers will be discriminating enough not to ignore nor discard friends. But in our humble judgment anyone who supposed the Kansas farmer will not actively resent this thing, does the farmer an injustice. He ought to resent it. He does resent it. His resentment will be active.

would be your concern and wish to select, that would do fair and conscientiously with the problems that arise. We believe, and we desire nothing so much as to have you share our conviction, that under the administration of such a board the provisions of this measure can be made effective for good in all branches of agriculture, laying the foundation for a new national farm policy, bringing renewed hope and encouragement to farmers in every part of the United States, and thus restoring the purchasing power of the American farmer, which is essential for permanent prosperity."

The President was noncommittal in his reply to the farm group, merely stating that he would consider the bill when it reached him.

The members of the party which conferred with the President, and the organizations that represent are:

William Hirth, Columbia, Mo., and F. W. Murphy, Wheaton, Minn., representing the Corn Belt Federation of Farm Organizations, which includes more than fifty farm organizations of the grain and meat belt states. Mr. Hirth is president of the Missouri Farmers Association. Mr. Murphy is chairman of the American Council of Agriculture, and chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Corn Belt Federation.

B. W. Kilgore, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the American Cotton Growers Exchange, who includes the Cotton Cooperative Association of thirteen cotton states.

S. H. Thompson and Chester Gray, representing the American Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. Gray is the Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

C. E. Huff, Salina, Kansas, vice-president of, and representing the Nat'l Farmers' Union, and President of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Ralph Snyder and Andy Shearer, Manhattan, Kansas, president and vice-president of the Kansas Farm Bureau.

George N. Peck, chairman of the Executive Committee of 22 of the North Central States, and also president of the American Council of Agriculture.

William Settle, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation and also of the Central States Soft Wheat Growers Cooperative Association.

Charles E. Hurst of Des Moines, Iowa, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau.

Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Ed O'Neal, president of the Alabama Farm Bureau, and member of the Executive Board, American Farm Bureau Federation.

George N. Putnam, president of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau.

Chester C. Davis Agricultural Economist representing commodity co-operative groups, including wheat, cotton and the hick and burley tobacco growers association.

D. Caverno, president of the Missouri Cotton Growers Association.

W. W. Pitts, representing the Texas Farm Bureau Cooperative Cotton Association.

YOU MAY COUNT THAT DAY (By George Elliot)

If you sit down at set of sun, And count the acts that you have done, And counting, find, One self-denying deed, one word, That eased the heart of him who heard—

One glance most kind, That fell like sunshine where it went, Then you may count that day well spent.

But, if, through all the living day, You've cheered no heart, by yea or nay— If through it all You've nothing done that you can trace, That brought the sunshine to one face To do at most small

That helped some soul and nothing cost— Then count that day as worse than lost.

THE CORN BELT FEDERATION OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS REVIEW THE McNARY-HAUGEN BILL

The House of Representatives on May 3 passed the Haugen bill, substituted for the McNary bill after the latter had passed the Senate, by a vote of 204 to 121, or with pairs included, 240 to 157.

The House majority this year was 83 votes; last year it was 82.

The House vote came after a bitter struggle. General debate opened on April 26, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on May 2. The first action taken threw a bomb into the ranks of the supporters of the Haugen bill, when the Aswell substitute, identical with the Haugen bill except that the equalization fee provisions had been stricken out, was adopted by a vote of 141 to 120. There is no record of this vote since roll calls are not taken in the Committee of the Whole. The farm relief forces on the House floor were caught unawares by this early vote. Many of them were missing from the floor at the time. The combination of Southern and Eastern reactionaries, led respectively by Aswell of Louisiana, a Democrat and Fort of New Jersey, a Republican, was temporarily successful in its drive to re-

move the equalization fee from the bill.

With the Aswell substitute bill adopted as an amendment in place of Section 1 of the Haugen bill, a parliamentary tangle ensued. The House was in confusion. Apparently few realized exactly what had been done when the Aswell substitute was adopted. The parliamentary argument continued until late Wednesday afternoon when the committee arose and the House adjourned. The problem was what to do with the remaining sections of the Haugen bill, since all remained intact except the first section which had been stricken out and replaced by the complete Aswell bill.

When the House went into Committee of the Whole on Thursday afternoon Mr. Mapes of Michigan, the presiding officer, ruled that the reading of the rest of the Haugen bill by sections must be resumed, subject to the notice given by Mr. Aswell that he intended to move to strike the rest of the sections from the bill as they were reached. The chairman also ruled that the Committee of the Whole had the right to perfect each

section of the Haugen bill by amendments if it desired.

Mr. Ketcham of Michigan first moved to strike out Section 2 and insert the export debenture plan. This was ruled out on the point of order that the amendment was not genuine. Then the second test vote in the Committee of the Whole followed on Mr. Aswell's motion to strike out Section 2. The supporters of the Haugen bill demonstrated that they had reformed their lines overnight when they defeated the Aswell motion by a vote of 159 to 119.

From then on until the final vote that evening the farm forces held complete control of the situation, adopting the amendments which they accepted to perfect the Haugen bill, and defeating all others. The export debenture plan did not come to a vote because of the point of order that was made against it whenever it was offered.

With a working majority in control of the situation at his disposal, Mr. Haugen held the Committee of the Whole in session until Mr. Aswell had been defeated on every motion to strike out the remaining 20 sections of the bill. It was 6:30 o'clock before the opportunity for the first roll call vote was afforded after the Committee of the Whole had arisen and the House had resumed its session with a most peculiar bill before it, since the Aswell substitute for Section 1 had been adopted, and all the remaining sections of the Haugen bill retained.

Mr. Aswell moved that the House approve its action taken in Committee of the Whole in adopting his

amendment in the nature of a substitute. The most critical point in the House consideration of the bill had been reached. It was known that many voters who would vote for the Haugen bill on final passage, would also vote for the Aswell substitute from which the equalization fee had been removed. The final vote on this roll call was 146 for to 185 against, with 31 pairs. With the Aswell substitute thus defeated, the House moved at once to its vote on the final passage of the bill.

ANALYSIS OF HOUSE VOTE

The House vote was divided as follows:

Voting	For	Against
Republicans	101	68
Democrats	100	53
Farmer-Labor	2	1
Paired	18	27
Republicans	18	9
Democrats	2	2

TOTAL 240 157

On the final vote, 215 Republicans and 180 Democratic votes were counted, including pairs. Of the Republican votes, 119 or 55.6 per cent of those voting or paired supported the bill, while 95 or 44.4 per cent of the Republicans voting or paired were recorded against the bill. Of the vote which last year passed the bill through the House, the total Republican vote including pairs was 231. Exactly the same number (119) voted for the bill, but 112 voted against it, so that on last year's vote only 51.5 per cent of the voting Republicans supported the bill compared with 55.6 per cent this year.

Ladies' Auxiliary

NOTICE

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

MEMBERSHIP LIST
ADDIE HARDIN—Kincaid.
JULIA POWELL—Colony.
HELEN HOLCOM—Baldwin.
LORETTA SIMECKA—Della.
NAOMI KITCHEN—Lyndon.
HELEN CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
KEITH CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
PETE CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
CLAYTON DONALD—Kincaid.
HOWARD DONALD—Kincaid.
GEORGIA GRACE COFFMAN—Madison.
HELEN BARTZ—Rush Center.
MILDRED NELSON—Ottawa.
MARGERY JEAN KRESIE—Meriden.
PHYLLIS TURMAN—Ransom.
NADINE GUGGISBERG—Burns.
MARIE NEWTON—Utica.
VERA FUNK—Utica.

Tamken, Kans., May 19, 1928
Dear Aunt Patience:
I suppose you will be surprised to get my letter, as it is the first letter I have written to you. I like to read the "Farmers Union Paper" but I like best to read the "Junior Department."

Although this is the first letter I have written to you, please count me as a member of the Junior Co-operators. I have a doll that is about a foot tall, she has blue eyes and yellow hair.

HOME HINTS

(By Aunt Aggie of K. S. A. C.)
Would you be interested in some pointers on laundering silk? Here are some obtained from the K. S. A. C. department of clothing and textiles.

Silk garments should be laundered soon after wearing, for perspiration and bacteria, if allowed to remain, may cause decomposition. In the case of weighted silk—and most silks have some weighting.

Wash in a suds made from a mild soap. Do not rub soap directly in the fabric, for it may fade colored materials or yellow white goods. Water should be warm or moderately hot, not boiling. Soft water is best.

Silk normally contains about 10 per cent of water, absorbing it from the air. Pressing it with too hot an iron injures it seriously, because of the consequent loss of water. Therefore, silk should always be pressed with only a moderately hot iron, while damp, or under a damp pressing cloth.

Because of the elasticity of silk, many silk garments may be steamed instead of pressed. This removes wrinkles beautifully, and takes much less work than pressing. Just hang a dress up on its hanger, in the bathroom, over the tub if possible—where it hangs free of the walls. Turn on the hot water, close the door so that all the steam may remain in the room, and presto wrinkles are gone. The silk is also thereby given a tonic by adding moisture so vital to its life.

Use of a mild soap, thorough rinsing, drying in a towel, not exposed to the air and sunlight—these will to some extent prevent yellowing of white goods. Bleaching with hydrogen peroxide will whiten a dress. After it is dipped in the peroxide, it should be dried in the air, for the bleaching is done by the action of the air on the peroxide.

As the weather grows increasingly hot, the question of how to keep cool becomes more and more important.



FANCY UNBLEACHED MUSLIN APRON NO. 5471

This apron has a pocket of orange material applied on with the Japanese lantern motif. The designs on the pocket and the flowers are finished in light and dark shades of blue and lavender. The leaves are in light and dark shades of green. The little tassel on the pocket is made of blue embroidery thread and gives a lovely effect. We suggest a narrow blue crocheted edging for this apron. Pretty imitation crocheted edging may be purchased in the shops at a very low cost. A detailed working chart showing the exact color scheme and how to entirely finish the apron, is furnished. The price of this apron postpaid to any address is 60 cents.

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

I sew and make doll dresses for her. I was ten years old May the tenth. For pets I have a dog named Bingo and some twin calves. They are all red with white spots on their foreheads, then I also have a big cat. I wish that some of the boys and girls would correspond with me.

Yours truly,
Dorothy Kraisinger.

Dear Juniors:
Last week just before we went to press we received a letter from Vera Funk out at Utica. We put it in without a comment, now we want to tell Vera how glad we are that she wrote and we think her letter is fine. If some Junior does not send in a guess on what Vera's middle name is by next week, I will make a try at it. This week we have another letter from the west. Can't say that we are surprised to get Dorothy Kraisinger's letter, because we are looking for letters from Junior Co-operators in every mail; I am sorry to say that many times we are disappointed, because we do not get a letter every day. So when we received Dorothy's letter we were very glad. She wants some Juniors to write to her.

Let's call every one who has a birthday in June "June Bugs" and see how many "June Bugs" we can get to write during the month.

Three essentials are called for in keeping the house cool: space, shade and air circulation. If all the necessary furniture is removed, if draperies for the most part, are done away with, any room may give an effect of greater space.

Floors should be bare, and rooms should be shaded from the summer glare, for in summer light means heat. The restfulness of a half-darkened room is largely due to the protection given from the stimulation of light which often reaches the point of irritation.

The prevailing colors for summer rooms should be cool, the window draperies of semi-transparent stuff, hanging in straight simple lines.

The third essential, the free circulation of air, so that at all times there is a breeze blowing through the house, is the most important and the easiest to produce. An open front door and an open roof skylight will cause a draft from top to bottom of the house, a breeze will be sucked down through the stairs and halls, the cooler air of the house is sucked out from below into the warmer and more rarefied air of the street. And if room doors and windows are kept open on every floor there will be a fresh air current blowing through the house.

The electric fan is not a luxury in summer; it is a necessity. It means health and comfort-insurance. It will aid in that third essential for summer comfort—air circulation.

RETIRING FROM THE FARM
Red bills in the windows!
Green posters on the wall!
Through the village street a stream of life
Flowing toward our farm,
Out to the sale.

Old neighbors pass with grave salute,
Shy with pity for the day.
Secretly resolving to serve me well,
They scan once more the bills that
bid them go
Out to the sale.

Strangers, scenting petty bargains
from afar,
Rattle past in vehicles rickety with
age.

Sleek looking men, intent on larger
spoils,
Slide smoothly by in ostentatious ease
Out to the sale.

Boys almost men, hiding their
gawling limbs,
Astiride some ramping colt,
Keenly conscious of their new found
powers.

Make Main Street noisy, urging
friends
Out to the sale.

Doubtless the sale goes on, if I am
there or no.
I called it—the last assertion of my
rights—
So I, my trifling business done
Join the procession too, and go
Out to the sale.

They line the fences at the gate, in
rows,
Almost as at a funeral.
They scurry on the lawn and trample
beads.

Where last year lovely blooms made
sweet the air
Around the farm.

Around the porch, in orderly disorder
Lie things we purchased for the
house in years gone by.
Here women estimate with care; the
men more furtively,
Strange contrast to the peace a
week ago.

A strident voice, from near the
workshop door,
Dominates the crowd; who, faces
raised,
Bid briskly for the tools and other
things.

With which these many years I
worked
Upon the farm.

The crowd moves through the rough
made aisles,
Implements, once red and green and



6132 Ladies' Dress

6132 Ladies' Dress. Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 1/2 yards of 35 inch material together with 1/2 yard of contrasting material for facing on belt, cuffs, and a one inch wide band on the scarf. The width of the dress at the lower edge with pleats extended is 1 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

5819 Ladies' Blouse. Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 1 1/2 yard of 40 inch material together with 3/4 yard of contrasting material. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE
Send 12c in silver or star, 3 for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1928 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE and COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESSMAKING, ALSO SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

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

gold.
For which I paid a fortune through the years,
Blocking the busy road each spring and fall,
Out on the farm.

They pull at levers long, test hidden gears;
And warily advance one hundredth part the cost,
In some strange jargon tongue at times,
Seeking to build a home with parts of mine.

On their new farm.
Time comes to sell my team, my favorite, faithful pair,
They trot them over with unskillful hands;
And trot them round the ring to mark their style;
Discounting them for their years of toil,
Making the farm.

The auctioneer strains all his selling art,
With many a joke and not few jibes,
Inflections long and fateful hands raised high.
He seeks the little to conserve which I have gained,
Working the farm.

Within the house a few old, loyal friends,
Stricken to silence or feeble, fumbling words,
Spend sparingly the fading firelight hour;
Silvered hair and knotted hands, part of our life,
About the farm.

Night shadows fall upon the yard,
Stranger and neighbor both depart.
Silent the voice which droned through the day, out the day,
Persuading men, persistently, to pay,
Buying my farm.

Strangely quiet now the barns,
No horses crunching in the stalls;
No cow lowing by the hay,
No contented rustlings in the straw;
Sounds on the farm.

One night more, then far away,
To softer shores and easier tasks of age;
Where gray-haired men and women,
Steeped with many cares and useful years of toil,
Dream of the farm.

NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY.
Coaldale, Alberta.
Reprinted from U. F. A. Magazine.

LIBRARY SERVICE FOR COUNTRY DISCUSSED IN NEW BULLETIN

Public libraries, so essential to democratic education and cultural advance, have been, in the past, "public" only in a restricted sense. They might have been described more accurately as "city-public" libraries.

American Librarian Association estimates indicate that more than 45,000,000 persons in the United States are without public library service, and that of these more than 42,000,000 or 93 per cent are rural dwellers, that is, residents on farms or in villages of less than 250 population. In other words, 82 per cent of rural citizens do not have public library service, and only 6 per cent of urban dwellers are without it.

On the other hand, "farm people are readers, especially during the long winter evenings," according to Wayne C. Nason of the United States Department of Agriculture. "Their reading matter," he continues, "consists largely, however, of farm journals and newspapers rather than books. Good books are expensive, and in rural communities they are few and of limited variety."

Mr. Nason, the author of Farmers' Bulletin 1559-F on "Rural Libraries," just published by the United States Department of Agriculture, quotes a library official familiar with county li-

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If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rates: 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.

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VARIATION OF AN OLD THEME

The codfish lays a million eggs.
And the hen but one,
But the codfish does not cackle
To tell us what she's done.

No one cares for codfish eggs,
But the hen's eggs many prize,
Which ought to indicate somehow
That it pays to advertise.

Library work to the effect that country people read more informational literature than do city people. "Farmers not only read concerning their own business, but they want something outside their own special interests. The real test of farm people as readers comes with the use of the rural public library facilities where they have them. These indicate a use of books and library interest which compares favorably with that of city people."

Progress in farming, efficient agriculture, increasing contact with the world through the telephone, rural free delivery, the phonograph, the radio, and the automobile have stimulated the rural population. "Farm men and women," says Mr. Nason, "universally insist that their children shall have a better chance in life than they themselves had. If the farmer wants his children to continue in the farming business he wishes them to be better equipped in education and farm methods than he is."

The dearth of public libraries is a handicap to rural education of the young and handicap to the widely extended system of extension service in all phases of business and cultural education, which serves adults as well as the young.

But the situation is changing for the better. In many states some form of provision has been made for library service for the rural population. Mr. Nason's bulletin is in part a review of rural library activities in several types of service, designed to be useful to other communities in which the demand for a library is insistent. No single type of service is best under all conditions. However, as the result of his study and comparison of services, Mr. Nason believes that the county form of library organization with the service supported by a moderate tax is the best in the greatest number of communities.

"The county system," he comments, "gives thoroughly trained service not only at headquarters, but also out among the actual farming sections through the county librarian's visits which should not be neglected."

Two-thirds of the states now have laws permitting taxation in support of county libraries. In California 46 out of 58 counties have such libraries. Since the law passed in New Jersey in 1920, two-fifths of the counties of that state have established such service. In the United States as a whole 245 counties have made similar provision.

Other methods of rural book supply include the state extension libraries operating in 40 states, which include such services as traveling libraries sent to schools or other organizations, package libraries, and direct mail service of books to individuals.

Membership-fee libraries have been in the field for many years, particularly in villages, but in many cases farmers have not availed themselves of the advantages.

Municipal libraries owned and supported by small towns and villages are also common. These are supported by fixed taxes or annual appropriations. "A few towns and cities open their libraries to country people without charge," Mr. Nason observes, "but these facilities are not used largely by farmers, who are inclined to look upon the library as a town institution for town people, and who hesitate to accept such courtesies."

Also in such libraries the taxing area is so small that the funds do not provide a trained librarian or a comprehensive supply of books and extension library service which has proved so valuable. Similar handicaps appear in school-district and township libraries.

The book automobile has become an important adjunct of library service to rural communities, Mr. Nason reports, especially in connection with county libraries. It not only transports books, but transports the trained librarian who is able to counsel readers and at the same time familiarize herself with the wants and needs of the community. It is a

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"Library station on wheels," usually a chassis with a body to carry 500 books or more on shelves, sometimes with doors opening outward so that readers may scan the selection and take their choice. Mr. Nason gives suggestions for starting a library, and for bringing library service to public attention when it is started. His attitude is that the building is less important than the librarian. "A trained librarian gives surprisingly good service even without a fine library building. Many expensive buildings have poor service. Much money has been wasted in providing monumental buildings, a part of which could have been used much better in providing for the service of a trained, or at least experienced, librarian or for extension of library service to farm people."

In county libraries, in particular, the librarian is of great importance in selecting books, co-operating with public officials, and furnishing effective service to distant branches. An elaborate building is unnecessary, because most of the books are in branches, stations and schools. Branch librarians need not have had special library training as they are under the constant supervision of a trained county librarian. It is the function of a skilled and efficient librarian in a county library to co-operate with other educational agencies. Mr. Nason explains, particularly the county agent, the head of the school system, and domestic science and club leaders. A large proportion of the funds go for service in a well administered library. The larger unit makes for economy.

The Monmouth County Library in New Jersey operates with about \$20,000 annually from a tax of one-fifth of a mill. By contract the Minneapolis Public Library serves Hennepin County outside the city for a one-mill county tax that produces more than \$25,000 annually. Most of the other county libraries operate under budgets ranging from \$5,000 to \$25,000 depending on population and service. An exception is the Fresno County Library in California which has a budget of more than \$150,000.

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RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved Brother W. F. Whitney, and Mr. C. G. Jansen, father of our Brothers Andrew and Hans Jansen, and Sister Mrs. Jeff Saunders,

Weep not Brothers and Sister for the sorrowful shall be comforted. Therefore, be it resolved, that we, members of Buckeye Local No. 1031, extend to the bereaved families our heartfelt sympathy, and

Be it further resolved, that a copy be sent to the Farmers Union paper, one be sent to each bereaved family, and a copy be spread on our minutes.

Committee:
Rolla D. Jay
Claude Stuckhouse
Ida Kraus-Wittner

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved Brother W. F. Whitney, and

Whereas, in the death of Brother Whitney, Sister Whitney has lost a loving companion, the children a dear father, and we a dear friend and neighbor, and our greatly beloved and competent manager of our Farmers Union business,

Therefore be it resolved, that we extend our deepest sympathy to Sister Whitney and family in this sad hour, and

Be it further resolved as a mark of respect that these resolutions be made a part of our permanent records by placing them on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent Sister Whitney, one to the Farmers Union paper and one to the Miltonvale Record for publication.

The Board of Directors.

PREPAREDNESS

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This is the beginning of the season of storms.

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BREAD

By Fred Eastman

(Editor's Note: This play, in shortened form, is reprinted from the Christian Century, Chicago. No performance, production, public reading or radio broadcasting may be given except by special arrangement with Samuel French, 25 West 45th St. New York City, owners of copyright.)

The editor will pay a dollar into the treasury of that Ladies Auxiliary any one of whose members writes the best review of the play and the conditions which it portrays. Is the picture overdrawn? Does rural life hunger for higher living standards? Ought farmers to stay on at all costs and denials? What should farm women do in the face of the present situation? Can life be rich in spite of poverty, or does dull peasantry follow hard upon economic disadvantage and failure? Will the boy fight his way back to honest manhood, and the girl, yet work and plan for music and books, will they just get "discouraged waitin' for the government" and give up duty to fate?

The scene is the living room of the farm home of John Curtis. For three years his wife, Martha, and his 14-year-old daughter, Betty, have been saving their butter and egg money to buy a used piano. The curtain rises upon them as they discover that the morning's eggs and churning will just bring enough to make the hundred dollars necessary for the piano. The blind daughter of the household, Stella, aged 16, has been saving her money, which she makes by basket weaving, to buy some more books of the "Bible type" kind, which book of this sort she now has being the Bible. Excited and joyful, Martha and Betty determine to order the piano at once and to have it in the house this very evening as a surprise for John. Grandma Curtis, sharp-tongued but kindly, urges that the house needs a bath room more than a piano. But Martha and Betty cannot be dissuaded. They send with the butter and eggs and instructions to draw from the bank their savings and to take the whole hundred dollars to the music store and purchase the piano, which Martha has already selected. Jim shows an unaccountable reluctance, but finally goes.

At this juncture, Curtis enters. He is a middle-aged man of medium stature, his hair graying and his shoulders a bit stooped. He wears overalls and a wide-brimmed straw hat. Hot and perspiring, he limps painfully upon his left leg. Only Grandma is in the living room as he enters.

Grandma—What's the matter, John? Did you hurt yourself?
John—No, I ain't hurt but except in the pocket book. The old mare fell down on me and kind o' wrenched my knee a bit.

Grandma—Tut! Tut! Ain't that too bad. I'll get the arniky for you. (S.e. rises.)
John—All right, ma. Gosh, it's dreed dollars to the music store and the flood in the spring, and I couldn't get the corn in soon enough. Then a cool summer and it wouldn't ripen. Then that darned corn borer got busy in the stalks. The wheat ain't more'n two-thirds a crop, and the price is fallin'. And now the old mare ups and dies on me. (Trying to cheer up.) Well, we'll manage somehow.

Grandma—One thing at a time, John. You got to rub that knee before it gets so stiff or it won't be good for nothin' but a poker. (She goes into a bed room.)
(Enter Betty from the kitchen. She doesn't see her father at first, and has evidently come just to retrieve the piano in the place of the cupboard, for she gazes wistfully at it as she wipes the churn dash in her hands.)

John—Hello, Sis.

Betty—Why? Dad, what's you home for? It isn't dinner time yet.

John—Oh, I hurt my knee a little when the old mare fell down on me this morning. Grandma is gettin' the arniky for me.

John—I'm so sorry, daddy. What did the mite die of?

John—Oh, I don't know. I guess she just got discouraged waitin' for the government to do something for the farmer.

Betty—Want I should rub your knee, daddy?

John—No, I can rub it. I need cheerin' more than I need rubbin'.

Betty—Daddy, I got a secret that will cheer you up when you hear it.

John—Let's hear it. You'll hear it's something FINE. You'll hear it—I mean see it tonight.

John—I need cheerin' now.

Betty—(Hesitating.) Do you think it would do you more good now than tonight?

John—I couldn't feel any worse than I do now. But don't tell me if you oughtn't to.

Betty—I'll tell. We're going to keet a piano today!

John—A piano? For us? Did someone die and leave it to us?

Betty—No, sir! We're buying it! Mother's butter money and my egg money—How much you got?

Betty—A hundred dollars. Isn't it fine?

John—A hundred dollars. (Half to himself.) I could get a new horse for a hundred dollars. Or better yet, I could make a first payment on a tractor.

Betty—(Disappointed.) You don't seem so cheered up about it.

John—Yes, I am, Betty. I'm certainly glad we've got that hundred dollars. But I'm not so sure about the piano. We're having such hard times just now.

Betty—Oh, but the piano's already ordered.

John—Who ordered it?

Betty—Mother. She gave Jim a note and the butter and eggs. He's going to get the money from the bank and pay it to the store and have the piano sent out here tonight!

John—Where is Jim?

Betty—He's gone to town. He ought to be here by this time. Are you not glad about it, Daddy?

John—Yes, darlin' I AM glad. And I want you to have your piano as much as anyone. But I don't want you to go to the poor house. They wouldn't take a piano to the poor house, now, would they? Just you wait a minute. (He limps to the telephone and calls the operator.)

Hello, Carrie, give me the bank. Yep, that's all I want today—just one bank.

Betty—(Alarmed. What are you going to do, Daddy?)

John—Tell your mother to come here, Betty. (Betty goes to the kitchen, weeping.) Hello, is this the bank? This is John Curtis. Has my boy Jim been there yet? No?

Enter from the kitchen Martha, and from the bedroom, Grandma, the latter carrying a bottle of arnica. They stand listening. Martha's back is stiffening and her face takes on a look of determination. Well, Jim was coming to draw out some money. Just tell him not to bother about that today, will you, and to hurry home with the binder twine. Thanks. (He hangs up the receiver and turns to face Martha.)

Grandma—I smell a row. Well, a little excitement might be a relief after darlin' socks for a year.

Martha—Betty told me about the mare, John, and about your knee. I am sorry. But why did you call up the bank? It wouldn't take Jim but a few minutes to do our errand?

John—Sit down, Martha, and let me talk to you about that errand? (They all sit down, Martha and John in center. Grandma gives her bottle to John and takes her rocking chair. John rolls up his left trouser leg and rubs his knee with the arnica as he talks.)

Martha—There's nothing to be said about that errand, John. It's our money, Betty's and mine. We've saved it for three years. We are going to have that piano.

John—I want you to have it, Martha. And I ain't the man to take the money away from you. I only want to borrow it.

Martha—No, John. We won't lend it to you.

John—Why not, Martha?

Martha—Because you couldn't pay it back, soon enough, anyway.

John—How soon?

Martha—Before these children get any older. We've waited long enough already.

John—I know you've waited, Martha. And God knows I don't want you to wait a day longer than is necessary. But it seems necessary.

Martha—Necessary for what?

John—Necessary for a tractor.

Martha—No! You can't have our money for a tractor. (Pleading.) Please, John. You don't know how we've worked for that money. It would break Betty's heart—and mine.

John—Now, Martha, listen to reason. I can't farm without tools, can I? You couldn't make any butter if you didn't have a churn, could you?

Martha—(Near to weeping.) But John, you can't take our butter and egg money for your tools. You would not do that. Don't you remember when we were married and before that how you talked about the farmers that never gave their wives any money of their own? You said it would be different with us. You promised that I should always have my butter and egg money to spend on the home.

Grandma—That's what they all say before they marry, John, you say. John—Never mind, ma. This is different.

Grandma—That's just what he said after we were married.

John—Martha, I don't want to take our money. I only want to borrow it.

Martha—It would be the same as taking it. You couldn't pay it back.

John—Now, don't take on so. Listen to reason, I say.

Martha—I don't want to hear any reason that takes away our piano money. You ain't got it yet, so you wouldn't miss it.

Martha—For six years we've saved, John. Don't you remember what happened the last time, three years ago, when we almost had the hundred dollars? Jim's leg and the doctor's bills. You said you would pay it back, and I wouldn't let you. Jim was our boy, and I was willing to spend the piano money for that. But the mare, and a new tractor—that's different. Oh, John, I couldn't. I just couldn't.

John—If you could only be calm a minute, Martha, I could make you see things straighter. You ain't quite well, I guess.

Martha—(Pulling herself together.) Say what you got to say, I'll listen. But I can tell you now, I won't give in.

John—If I could borrow the money any place else I would. But I couldn't pay the interest on the mortgage, so the bank wouldn't let me have it. And there's no one else to go to. I ain't squandered my money, have I?

Martha—No. There ain't been any to squander.

John—And it ain't been my fault, is it, that the price of wheat and corn has been droppin' so low it hardly pays for the seed to plant 'em?

Martha—I didn't say it was your fault.

John—And it ain't my fault, that the President vetoed the only bill we've had to help the farmers?

Martha—No. What's that got to do with my piano money?

John—It means that there is less money from crops, and THAT means that to buy a new tractor we got to borrow the piano money.

Martha—Suppose there wasn't any piano money; then what would you do?

John—If I couldn't get a tractor, or at least a new horse, I couldn't farm. I'd go bankrupt. Think of what that would mean, Martha, to hear the neighbors say, "There goes John Curtis; he's a failure." I couldn't stand that!

Martha—Is that all you got to say, John?

John—I guess that's all.

Martha—Now you listen to me. You can't hear to have folks say you are a failure. I understand that. But I can't stand it to have the folks in town say of our children, "There's those Curtis kids; they're just ignorant country jakes."

John—They ain't ignorant. They've been to school.

Martha—School ain't everything. They ought to have music and pictures and books. It's our job to see that they have them. But we never had any music in this house, and no pictures, and mighty few books.

John—Music and pictures and books are all right, Martha. I want the children to have them, too. But they are luxuries, and we've got to

have bread before we can have luxuries.

Martha—(Bursting out.) Luxuries! That's what you've always said! But it ain't so, John. The children NEED them. And I do. We are starved for them. You can starve for such things as well as for bread. Ain't there something in the Bible what says you can't live by bread alone? For seventeen years I've done the washing and the cooking and the baking. I've patched the clothes of the family. I've had just four baths since we were married. I ain't never had a vacation. Something inside me has been dyin', John.

John—(Moved.) I guess it's your love for me, Martha.

Martha—(Softened.) How can you say that, John?

John—God knows I wouldn't blame you. I ain't been able to do much for Martha. (Going to him and kneeling by his side.)—Ah, John, John! Don't say that! It ain't your fault. It's the way with most of the farmers. They don't get a square deal.

John—But what am I goin' to do? What AM I goin' to do?

Grandma—Keep rubbin' that knee, John. I'll freeze up on you if you do not.

Martha—There's nothing for you to do, John. (Weaving her fingers.) You can't have the piano money. There ain't nothin' else to do.

John—When you act that way about it, I ain't got the heart to take it. Maybe we just better give up, sell the farm and move to the city. I could get a job in the factory.

Martha—No, John. I've thought of that often. It would be easier. But we are goin' to stick by the old homestead as long as we got our strength.

(Enter Jim by the kitchen door, followed by Betty and Stella. He is a look of grim determination about him, and his fists are clenched.)

Martha—(Rising quickly and faces him.)

Martha—What is it, Jim? Why are you looking at me like that?

John—(Squaring his shoulders.) There's no use beatin' about the bush, mother. There ain't any hundred dollars. I spent it, and I've come to take my medicine.

Martha—(Ghastly.) YOU SPENT it? John—What are you sayin'?

John—I spent it at cards, gamblin' in the pool room in the village.

Martha—Today? Just now?

John—No, all along. As you gave me the money, I took it to the pool room and gambled with it.

Martha—But you couldn't. You put it in the bank. The book says so.

John—I wrote those things in the bank book myself. It had the eleven dollars in there when you gave it to me. I will there. The rest is gone.

Martha—And Betty's egg money—the twenty dollars?

John—(Shaking his head in misery.)

The Dry Goods Box

AN IMPORTANT EVENT

Just now the unrest of the people of our country has a peculiar significance, and the results may be among the most surprising.

The intrusion into the home of a colony of ants by an outside disturber is the occasion for a declaration of war, and those disturbed take the initiative in driving out the enemy. And the battle is to a finish.

The agricultural and laboring interests have reached the last stage of aggravating conditions, and are aroused as to the attitude of those behind financial counters and others backed by immense corporate wealth.

On the eve of the fate of the recent McNary-Haugen bill, the hand that decapitates this pending legislation will set the machinery in motion which shall reach the very foundation of our governmental structure and will cause such a readjustment as our nation has never seen.

Political resolutions are usually bloodless, so this pending shakeup will not cost human life, but "there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth." At this writing, it is predicted that another veto will fall on this much contested measure. If so let it be known that such an act will have the effect to solidify the agricultural and labor elements, whose verdict at the polls will seal for all time the fate of those who persist in exercising their power and privilege in consigning agriculture to the scrapheap of the undesirable.

Already the voters of all the agricultural sections are lined up in favor of their best friends as their choice for their servants eliminated for the farmers have been separated into two or more opposing partizan camps, each having old antiquated political bones to throw out as bait to their followers, so that everything looking to the improvement of the farm condition has been the last matter for consideration.

The clodhopper and the man with the hoe have at last waked up and seem to be of same mind, so the coming election will be rife with surprises, not only as regards the choice for president, but as well many legions of ducks and violators of party pledges. Washington is not the only place where a housecleaning is need, but in addition, there are many more dirty, foul-smelling spots in our body of politics that need renovating and the rural vote will take a hand in the job. Away with partizanism and debauchery, and the installation of such machinery as shell "Hew to the line and let the chips fall where they will." If a few political heads must come off so be it.

We quote a little truism in the following as relates to present conditions:

"Humanity has lost its worth, the home its sacredness, and the law its authority." With this statement before us, there seems but one course to pursue. Unite our forces for the reinstatement of these fundamental

principles by using our best judgment, and electing real men for our public servants regardless of partizan brand.

The coming election must reveal our position and strength as a common brotherhood, engaged in a common cause. A vote for justice is never thrown away, it may be counted out but that fact is not decisive.

The Kansas Union Farmer is cutting a wide swath and is causing some real concern in the camp of the enemies. The scope of its influence is only measured by the amassed force that is arranged against it, and what it represents. "Lay on McDuff and cursed be the hand that first cries hold."

Frank A. Chapin.

WHY HE READS HIS FARMERS' PAPER

Beattie, Kans., May 15, 1928.

Dear Editor:

Just a few lines in last week's Farmers Union paper I noticed. Headline, How Valuable is the Union Paper to its members? I will mention a few things I have grasped from its columns. First, that Sir Hoover is not for US farmers.

Second, Why Jardine sold the fat cattle from his Kansas ranch to the old line Commission Company instead of his own Commission Co.

Third, the explanation of the McNary-Haugen bill from A to Z with the equalization fee retained in it which is the main feature. In short, so that all may know what I grasp from it after reading it over carefully.

Fourth, the explanation of the McNary-Haugen bill from A to Z with the equalization fee retained in it which is the main feature. In short, so that all may know what I grasp from it after reading it over carefully.

Fifth, Eye-openers an enlightenment on direct shipping, also in last week's Union paper an article in regard to W. J. Bailey's write-up on the prosperity of us farmers about our 15-million bushel wheat crop to sell at \$2 a bushel. You bet he knows that the average wheat farmer sold his wheat at \$1.20 per bushel. You are correct Mr. Bailey. I own one of the four largest elevators in Home City, Marshall Co. and I think you are 10c too high. I think the majority of wheat he bought at his Home City elevator was a dollar and a dime. I know he never bought a bushel of wheat at Home City for more than \$1.25 so where do you get this \$2 stuff?

If you just read our wonderful paper you will see how valuable a paper it really is to us farmers.

J. D. S. Beattie, Kansas.

Martha—(To John.) You see what a man he is, John?

John—But what am I going to do? What AM I goin' to do? I've got to have a horse or a tractor!

Stella—(Who has been listening tensely.) I want to say something if you will only listen to me. (They all turn to her.)

Martha—What is it, Stella?

Stella—I've been saving my money from my basket weaving. I've got almost sixty dollars. Would that make a first payment on a tractor?

John—Don't! Not that! I can't stand it!

Martha—(To Stella.) There ain't no call for you to do that, Stella; we can manage somehow.

Stella—But I want to. It would help out, wouldn't it? I can weave some baskets. Father needs his tractor now. I can wait for the other books, and I'd like to—if it's Father and Jim would—(She hesitates.)

Martha—Come, John. If we can forgive him, can't you?

John—(Reluctant.) You got a good mother, Jim.

Jim—What do you want me to do?

John—Guess we better go out and bury the horse. Come on! (He starts toward the door. Jim follows, touching Stella's shoulder as he goes, but awkwardly as he passes her.)

Martha—Jim! (She opens her arms to him and he comes into her, half sobbing. She kisses his hair.) You're worth more than all the pianos in the world to me, boy!

John—(Turning to go.) I don't blame you. I'll go. If I had had a gun this morning I would have killed myself. (Pausing.) Why don't you call up the sheriff and have him pass her?

John—(Starting toward the telephone.) By heaven, I will!

Martha—(Stopping him.) No! No! Wait, John! Think! He's our boy—our only son! It would ruin him!

John—Well, he's ruined us, ain't he?

Martha—No! We're not ruined; we are just hard-hit. And he's repented, John, he's repented!

John—I could forgive him, if it was my money, but it was yours and Betty's. (He stands angry, but irresolute.)

Martha—(Going to Jim.) You've come and told us like a man, Jim. You wouldn't do it again, now would you?

Jim—I've learned my lesson, but that doesn't get your money back, Martha—That's worth more'n a piano.

Grandma—There wasn't goin' to be any piano, Jim. Tell him what you was decidin', Martha.

Martha—The old mare died after you left, Jim. We would have used the money for a new horse or a tractor.

Jim—Died? Nellie died? Gosh! Ain't we got trouble! And I made it all the worse. Go on, dad, call up the sheriff. I'll take my medicine.

Stella—And you're a tractor, too, Mother.

Martha—(Her face lighting up.) What funny notions. You get me all flustered. Come on, Betty, let's get dinner. (Betty lifts her head from Grandma's shoulder. She seems irresolute.)

Grandma—You ain't licked yet, are you, Betty?

Betty—(Straightening up.) Not yet. Listen. (A hen is heard cackling in the barn yard.) Hear that cackle? It's a new egg! That's the first two cents on the new piano. I'm going to get it before it gets cold! (She runs out.)

Martha—(Following her, pride shining in her face.) Bless her heart! Ain't she got spunk?

Grandma—Mebbe it's just as well not to get any more books, Stella. Too much readin' rots the mind. Anyway, you ain't read all the one you got yet.

Stella—(Reading as the curtain falls.) "Love suffereth long, and is kind; love envieth not; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things. Love never faileth..."

THE ELECTION OF HOOVER WOULD BE A GRAVE DANGER TO THE NATION (Continued from Page 1)

agriculture was in when confronted with such a hostile policy. It was much like knocking a sick man down as he was trying to get up from his bed.

Our Presidential Candidate

Now the time has come again for the officials responsible for this to seek the mandate of the people and again we see the law of supply and demand influenced in the farmer's favor. Can it be possible that ANY farmer can be fooled by this?

The true lesson to be drawn is what might be done for the farmer by a sympathetic administration and under the McNary-Haugen bill which would insure that the law of supply and demand would be influenced as far as possible FOR his benefit and not against him.

Any candidate for president of any party is preferable to Herbert Hoover and should be supported by every farmer. Let us stand alone for the sake of his family, of his community, and the whole country.

HUGH CRAIG.

THE ROCHEDALE PIONEERS (Air: "A Little Bit of Heaven")

Have you ever heard the story of the Rochdale Pioneers

How wages then were very small, and food was very dear

So they pooled their small resources and bought a sack of flour

And cut out private profit in that simple way, that hour.

And when their busy day was done beside the weavers' loom

They sold their flour and other food in a tiny little room

They put their shoulders to the wheel and made their business go

And ran it on six principles we want you all to know:—

The first was open membership, the next one man one vote

And then came goods at market rates, for ready cash please note

While capital investment brought the current interest rate

And any surplus over gave equitable rebate.

Maybe they little thought or dreamed, in eighteen forty-four

How seeds thus sown might e'er be grown to such a bounteous store

STOCK MARKET

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION