



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



VOLUME XX

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NUMBER 51

IF THE FARMERS UNION FORMS RADIO PARTNERSHIP



WCFL-1928 MEMBERSHIP-WCFL

This is to certify that

IS A MEMBER OF THE
CO-OP FARMER LABOR
LISTENERS ASSN.

150 623-533 S. Wabash Avenue Chicago

The present status of the negotiations between the Farmers Union and the radio station is as follows:

The Farmers Union Committee is of five members, who are authorized to proceed in the name of the national union, to establish radio connections for the organization. They are C. E. Huff, chairman, Kansas; C. C. Talbot, North Dakota; H. G. Keeney, Nebraska; Milo Reno and C. N. Rogers, Iowa.

The Labor group proposed to build and equip a high powered station some twenty miles west of Chicago, using the air-rights they now have in station WCFL. They assure us that with their authorized power, and with the cleared wave length assured them, this station will reach every part of our territory successfully.

Under the National Union's proposed contract the various states may come into use of the station on equal terms, and whenever they wish to do so. Our own call letters will be used—say WNFU—and our own representative will do our announcing and handle our public relations in the station. This representative will be chosen by the state groups using the station and will aid in every way in the promotion of our program. He will see that time is fairly divided as between our different units.

At the beginning we will pay \$1

There's A Great Day Coming

Our grandparents were very much in earnest. They hated oppression with a deep hatred. They wanted a chance to express themselves. So they first expressed themselves by fighting for that chance. They were mainly actuated by their love for us, tho' we were yet unborn. They wanted for themselves and for us the right of self-government. So they secured it, at heroic cost and against great odds. Our grandparents were very much in earnest. We revere the fathers for what they did in their behalf and ours. We appreciate the blessings and advantages which we enjoy. And we rest secure in the knowledge that we have self-government. We have the right of self-expression in every public matter. We can vote as we please, and none attempt to deny us the right. So, since it is all agreed, why should we trouble to express ourselves? Our grandparents were very much in earnest. They thought Liberty was a thing worth fighting for. They believed the right to determine one's own destiny was high privilege. So they fought and bled and died to secure it. They founded a mighty nation, whose authority is vested in the people. They secured to us the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Our grandparents did. But isn't it queer that we are often careless of our privileges? Bet you we'd fight, too, if someone tried to stop us from voting. They wouldn't dare—we'd show them who was boss, in a hurry! We too would get very much in earnest. Now there is a Primary Election on August seventh. And we might have forgotten that, for no one said we couldn't vote. But we are going to vote anyway—thousands of we farmers. For we are about to be in earnest ourselves. I thank you.

:: Neighborhood Notes ::

LIFE INSURANCE SHOWS HEALTHY GROWTH

The quarterly meeting of the Life Insurance directors was devoted to a review of the first half of the year, and to the adoption of permanent dividend schedules. It was the first meeting of the Board to be attended by the two newest members, C. E. Huff of Kansas and "Jimmy" Norgaard, Nebraska.

Every state in which the Farmers Union Life Insurance Company is operating shows a very steady growth. Kansas ranks second in volume of business written so far this year, being surpassed only by Iowa. And Iowa may need to hustle during the last half of the year to maintain that lead.

The financial statement reveals present assets of just under \$600,000. The company is conducted on the legal reserve plan, which means that every policy is good under any condition which may arise. More than \$400,000 of the reserves are invested in first mortgages on real estate, and this in the various states about in proportion to the business furnished. Insurance in force at the end of the half-year, June 30, was \$9,548,106.

The Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company is just getting properly under way. A vast amount of work is necessary preliminary to the sale of insurance on a large scale. A state manager must be secured. Local agents—a lot of them—must be gotten and they must be given information and training in the special field. The program must be worked into and made a part of the Farmers Union activities of the state in question. Difficulties must be ironed out. All of this has been done in a number of states, and now we are "rarin' to go." Give the Farmers Union representative a hearing—he has a message for you.

"SNAPPER" GARRISON AGAIN WITH FARMERS UNION

A short time ago the heat or something caused Mr. Garrison to accept a position at St. Louis, and at an increase in salary. He honestly thought he could be happy away from the Farmers Union pens at Kansas City. Of course it couldn't be done. And so Manager Woodman managed to get Snapper to snap out of it and come back. Now they are both happy and

so are we. There was no trouble, and Mr. Garrison sent out a mighty fine letter to shippers, urging continued patronage of the Farmers Union and assuring them of good sales returns. There are few hog satesmen in any yard who equal Mr. Garrison, and all shippers will welcome him back. Yard receipts are very much lighter than a few months ago, due in part to harvest and field work. But the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. heads the list in volume of hogs, and is in third place in total receipts. The Farmers Union sells as many hogs as the two next nearest firms, or as the next five firms below that. Manager Woodman is to be congratulated.

LEARNING GROUP ACTION

Taken as a group the managers of Farmers Union enterprises are equal to any. I have observed many of the managers in charge of corporation business, from chain stores to managers of districts for such concerns as implement manufacturers. These are not higher class men than our own. Perhaps we have been too little concerned to relate our local business to the movement itself, and have tried merely to make the local unit successful. Local success is fine, and necessary to the success of the whole venture. But successful local enterprises alone will not solve the marketing problem. We must follow through.

Happily, we are learning to act as a group. Members are more loyal to local businesses, and managers are more loyal to central agencies. Indeed, we are finding that members are more inclined to cooperate more fully with the local manager when they know that he plays the cooperative game. The member who knows that his manager is in the Produce Association, is more inclined to take his own obligation more seriously. If he sees his manager shopping around here and there in an attempt to beat the market, instead of playing the cooperative game he is less to blame if he tries the shipping act himself, and seeks out the local competitor for a "rummy" fancied advantage. Our own institutions can and do serve us better than

any others can or will. Co-operation pays.

KANSAS GIRL WINS FIRST PRIZE

Detroit, Mich., July 28.—Winners in the \$5000 prize competition for the best letters on "Why I Plant a Garden," in which 100,726 contestants entered, were announced today by D. M. Ferry & Company, sponsors of the contest. The first prize for adults was awarded to Mrs. Anna M. Terry of Lyman, Wyo., the first prize for juveniles was won by Miss Vida Scripser, 15, of Detroit, Kansas. Each prize was \$500.

In the adult class a prize of \$200 was awarded to Mrs. M. H. Gould of New Miletown, O., and one of \$100 to J. Albert Smith of Lincoln, Kan. In the juvenile class Adele Francis of Durham, Conn., won \$200 and Jewel Baker of Bixen, Okla., was awarded \$100. A total of 178 other prizes, ranging from five to fifty dollars, were also awarded to competitors from every section of the United States, Canada, and many South American and European countries.

The judges of the contest were Dexter M. Ferry, Jr., president of the D. M. Ferry & Company of Detroit, and Harry Hayward, former Dean of Agriculture of the University of Delaware. In making their awards the judges chose those letters which presented the best ideas on gardening, disregarding the form or style of writing in the letters. The two classes to which the prizes were offered the age of sixteen marked the division, those older being classed as adults, those younger as juveniles. Each class was judged separately.

APPRECIATES OUR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Herrington, Kans., July 25, 1928. Farmers Union Mutual Life Ins. Co., Des Moines, Iowa:

Dear Sirs:

I wish to express my appreciation of your prompt settlement of the \$2,500.00 policy my husband carried with your company.

My husband took this policy in January of 1927 and had made but two payments on the same.

He was taken sick with appendicitis this June and underwent an operation which was not successful.

Mr. Gehrke had other insurance in other companies, but the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company is the first to settle and I assure you that it is much appreciated.

Very cordially yours,
Mrs. Albert W. Gehrke.

IOWA UNION FARMER DISCUSSES RADIO

For two years plans for a radio broadcasting station have been before the Farmers Union, nationally as well as locally. The purpose of such a station was to get the Farmers Union program before all of the people.

Experience has taught us that it is nearly impossible to get our information to the farmers and citizens at large through any other channel. The press has demonstrated time and again that it is for the special interests. Our own publications are limited to our membership.

National magazines are controlled by the moneyed interests, and carry chiefly propaganda constructed and construed to destroy the very principles upon which the Farmers Union program is built.

The lecture platform is controlled by the enemies of agriculture and even through the motion pictures, insidious propaganda is fashioned to discredit the standing of the American farmer.

Every channel of public information has been "taken over" by those who are pleased to call themselves in this free country of ours "the ruling class."

"Now they seek to take away from the common people the radio and the right to use it, other than for the air about us. Through the few publications which are and have been friendly to the common people, you have been warned that the ever-outreaching tentacles of the monopolies would inevitably seek to deprive the radio and the air. THAT DAY IS HERE!"

There is abundant evidence of these efforts. Through high-pressure lobbies in the national capital, they have had laws enacted tightening down a little more each year, until today a monopoly all but exists.

To a decent thinking mind, the idea of taking the air away from us is unthinkable, but it is being done.

The Farmers Union recently appeared before the radio commission for the purpose of obtaining a wave length as the first step in the establishment of a broadcasting station. The Farmers Union wanted to construct a station of moderate power with a suitable wave length so that the Voice of the Farmer would have its place in this wonderful new discovery which in a short time will probably displace all other means of public communication.

We, as farmers, knew just as well as the capitalist group that we must be a part of this great development, or we would miss the last, God-given chance to hold our interests together against the subtle schemes of our common enemy.

We made a fair presentation of our cause. We did not ask for more than others were getting. We only asked for our share of the air. The radio commission saw fit to deny our request, and had the law to back up their refusal.

It is not difficult to see where this action places us. We have lost the press, the magazines, the open forum and the moving pictures. We are hedged in by hundreds of financial papers and trade publications and our papers and trade publications and our policies by national advertising restrictions, in fact every avenue of public expression is bottled up.

Now these powerful and insidious moneyed interests are taking from us the greatest of all opportunities for

MUTUAL HELP. THEIR MONEY CAN EVEN BUY THE AIR!

Every part of radio apparatus from the "cat's whiskers" of the crystal set to the water cooled tubes of the super-power broadcasting sets and every hook-up, dial and condenser on your receiving set is controlled by these people.

You cannot build the simplest kind of a broadcasting station without paying a huge tribute in the way of royalties, license fees and lease charges to the baron of the monopolies.

If a genius of the common people conceived and built a better radio broadcasting system than we have today, this crowd would "take it over," steal the patent rights and charge the inventor for using his own brain child.

The reason for this is evident. One illustration will serve to develop a reason.

Within the year one manufacturing concern paid \$65,000 for one hour of advertising on the air. This program went out on a chain system of 17 stations at an average payment of \$3,825 to each station. The total advertising bill in the United States is \$1,330,000,000 to all publications and for all purposes.

It is confidently expected by those who hope to monopolize the air, that they will control at least 12 per cent of this huge sum within the next year. Twelve per cent would amount to \$160,800,000. A POT WORTH FIGHTING FOR. But their schemes reach far beyond the countless millions of dollars to be derived from advertising, for in the end practically all advertising will be done from the air, anyway.

The human mind receives its last impressions through the senses of hearing and seeing. The spoken word and the picture. Television is a fact. Before September of this year, television will be broadcast.

Then, in every home, to more than 30,000,000 people, propaganda will be flashed in words and pictures. If the monopoly controls this wonderful medium of expression, there is no limit to the uses to which they may put it.

Propaganda and fair pictures, representing their biased and pernicious interpretations of the questions and problems before the people of this North American continent will flood the air, so subtly embossed and arranged that they will fool the most astute minds among the common people and lull into lethargy an enslaved nation.

Fortunately, certain groups of the Federation of Labor saw the possibilities attending such a monopoly and took steps to block it. Free and untrammelled speech—justice and equality to all men is the constant demand of the Farmers Union. The Farmers Union realizes with Labor the necessity of keeping the air free and we are joining with this great national body in constructing, operating and maintaining a super-power broadcasting station—another more power, in fact, than any other station in the world today.

It will be our purpose to reserve our constitutional rights—to so multiply the power and usefulness of our station that the monopoly, which is trying to drown the voice of the Farmer and of Labor, will be forever halted.

—IOWA UNION FARMER.

DEMAND FOR FARMS WILL INCREASE

Concerning the economic situation in the United States, the July bulletin of the Kansas State Agricultural College says:

"The May purchasing power of farm products in terms of non-agricultural commodities was 97 per cent of the pre-war average. This is the highest point reached since 1920 and compares with 91 in January of this year. The advance has been entirely due to advancing prices for farm products."

The purchasing power of farm products is the controlling factor in the business of farming. This is reflected in the growing confidence in farm lands as safe investments at present prices, which has been quite noticeable during the past six months.

The Federal Land Bank of Wichita continues selling farms faster than it is acquiring them through foreclosure. These farms are usually sold to citizens of the community where the farms are located.

The bank does not list its farms with agents. It sells farms direct to purchasers without commissions, whenever offers are received on the basis of what these farms are worth now for the production of crops and livestock.

With the purchasing power of farm products higher than it was six months ago, these farms are worth more now than they were then. They will pay higher return on the investment, when in the hands of good farmers. The bank wishes to sell all of its lands to such purchasers and seeks offers from such men for any of the farms which it owns.

THE SPREADER

On a well equipped farm you will find a machine that can be attached to the low-down wagon and it is called a "spreader."

In every big, in every little town, you will find men and women that might be placed in the category of the "spreader."

They keep running about from place to place, spreading gossip, which is the dirtiest kind of dirt. Gossip helps nobody and harms everybody. It is about the meanest

manifestation of dirty work that a human can do and not be excused.

The last recital of a scandal monger no more presents the original story, than the biggest ocean liner resembles a Missouri River mud scow. Gossip exists on exaggeration.

I always figure that a man who will tell me a nasty story about another man will do some dirty "spreading" about me just as soon as I escape his presence.

The mouth of a gossip demands dirt just the same as a razor-back hog is always at home in a mud hole. The name "spreader" only half suggests what every decent person thinks of the gossip.—E. D. Van Amburgh.

NOTICE MARION CO. MEETING

There will be a meeting of the Marion County Farmers Union at Farmers Union Hall, Lost Springs, Kan., Wednesday, August 15th at 8 o'clock p. m. J. P. FENGEL, County President.

WHEN I WORK

When I work time hurries by. My thoughts are nobler then; Worry and gloom ne'er come nigh. And health and strength I win.

When I work I better feel, And living seems more sweet. If I worked not I would steal, My raiment and my meat.

When I work the world rolls on, And all things harmonize. Dependences then are gone, When I take exercise.

When I work I raise my pride, And my integrity; Vice and sin is then denied; Work makes for honesty.

When I work time isn't long, And evils do not tempt. To shirk work is basely wrong, The grossest of contempt.

When I work I count that day, A credit I have won; Some rest and a little play; Work savours mirth and fun.

—By Ralph H. Cox.

A SERMON IN THE SHOW RING

(By C. A. Alcorn, in Indiana Guide.)

The poet wrote of "longues in trees, books in running brooks, and sermons in stones," but I heard a real sermon in the show ring of a small community fair last fall. I had just placed first and second in exhibits of gilts belonging to two neighbors, when the loser said: "I know where I missed it. I brushed my hogs off good before I brought them, and I did not. Mayhap if I had brought mine in just as they were, I would have got first."

But before I could reply, he said: "No, I'll tell you where I did miss it. Joe got rid of all his hogs that were not pure bred and good individuals about ten years ago, and I am just getting rid of mine now. I'm really about ten years behind him, and I can't say that his hogs are just naturally better than mine." And if I should venture a prediction, I would warn Joe to attend to business and step on the gas because a man who can lose in that broad-minded manner may drive around him after he has seen his mistake and has turned into the right road.

It will soon be time for the different fairs again, and the above incident illustrates some of the requirements of exhibitors for making the fairs of the greatest benefit to the community. In the first place, a person should have products that will make a creditable exhibit. Everything can't get first prize, but we all remember the bad taste left in our mouth some time by seeing some poor product dragged into a show window when they did not have so much as a hopeless chance to compare with the other exhibits.

Then these products should be exhibited at their best advantage. They should be properly displayed, neat and attractive. In the case of livestock, they should be well fitted for show and trained to show. I recall seeing a class of dairy heifers shown in one fair last fall in which they had all been fitted well and trained except one, to which nothing had been done, either as to fitting or training. Her hair was long and shaggy. She was dirty. Her hoofs and horns had never felt a rasp. She stood and moved about very awkwardly in the show, indicating that she did not think very well of such "highfalutin'" society.

This was a good heifer but her owner gave her no chance to compete with the rest of the class. The only advantage was that she brought out, by contrast, the beauty of the other heifers.

Any one who has not attended the judging at fairs to any extent, has

seen the poor loser spoil the day for himself and everybody else. Very few judges claim to be infallible, but in 99 cases out of 100 will give their honest opinions without prejudice. Any number of instances could be piled up of poor losers severely criticizing the judge, but a smaller mind learns just keep your eye on the man who is a good sport, learns all he can from this year's experience and plans to come back next year. As many instances could be cited of good losers who studied their situation, learned all they could, began immediately to improve their defects, and came back to win with credit to themselves and their work.

Regardless of an exhibitor's place in the show, he should manage to learn something by comparing the results of his efforts in competition with the products of other men. If he is to be a progressive man, he must continually improve his methods and the results of his labor. There is no better way for a regular exhibitor at shows.

When exhibitors can compete in this sportsmanlike attitude, a show is of greater value.

MORE FARMERS PARTICIPATE IN CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISES

A larger number of farmers than ever before are participating in co-operative marketing and purchasing, according to a recent survey by the Department of Agriculture. Some of the farmers are participating as members of particular associations, some as shareholders, some because of being under contract to market co-operatively, and some as shippers, consignors or patrons, using the facilities furnished by the various co-operative enterprises.

Including duplicate lists because of farmers belonging to two, three, four or five associations, the estimated membership is 3,000,000, divided among the more important of the commodity groups as follows: Grain marketing associations, 900,000 participants; associations marketing dairy products, 600,000; associations marketing livestock 450,000; associations marketing fruits and vegetables, 215,000; cotton marketing associations, 140,000.

Approximately 70 per cent of the total membership is in the 12 North Central states, compared with 53 per cent in 1925, and 55 per cent in 1915. Less than 12 per cent of the membership is now in the Southern States, compared with 30 per cent in 1925, and 16 per cent in 1915. The Pacific Coast states are of about the same relative importance, in regard to membership, as in 1925.

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

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

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

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

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

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



THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1928

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CREATED TO SECURE AMENDMENT

The action of the legislature in submitting to a vote the proposed amendments to the constitution was the occasion for the issue of a special bulletin by the Kansas Chamber of Commerce. This bulletin states that the Chamber was created for the purpose of securing this action. There is nothing wrong with that, of course. Business men have a right to organize for any legitimate purpose. And doubtless the Kansas Chamber of Commerce has been useful in many other ways, and perhaps useful in other fields, even beyond its usefulness as a good roads advocate. It will continue to function usefully, and to serve the particular interests of those it represents. Also, no doubt, it will continue its activity in behalf of the sort of good program to which it is committed. It will be necessary, if the people adopt the proposed amendment, to set up by legislative action a new schedule of distribution of road funds derived from motor licenses and gas tax. The Chamber of Commerce will probably be active and influential in this, also. And that is fair enough.

We are not concerned about the public activities of the Chamber in behalf of its kind of road building. We are not opposed to the campaign of publicity to be put on by the Kansas Chamber of Commerce. They feel that such a campaign is necessary because "people would not understand the amendment." We could wish that all such "campaigning revealed its origin, but it will not, of course." It will appear in the press and upon the lips of business men and at the meetings of the dinner clubs, as though it was a spontaneous expression of an almost universal conviction.

The thing about which we are concerned is whether, in some way not public and open, (not therefore less honest, but merely less safe) an understanding was reached with those in authority, by which the action of the legislature was to be precipitated by the threatened withdrawal of Federal Aid. We hope that all of the activities of the Chamber have been open and public, in relation to this public matter. Many well-informed persons did not take very seriously the declaration that no further Federal Aid could be secured in Kansas without a fundamental change in our laws.

We quote from the Special Bulletin:

Long Fight Ended

With the submission of the amendment comes the end of a fight of many years to secure for the voters of Kansas an opportunity to vote on this important question. The state chamber of Commerce came into existence originally because of the widespread belief that Kansas should have a state system of highways and that an organized effort should be made to secure a constitutional amendment. In 1925 and again in 1927 an attempt was made to secure the submission of an amendment and the amendment failed to pass the House. The special session which submitted the above amendments was precipitated by Secretary Jardine's announcement that Kansas was not eligible for future federal aid allotments.

A Campaign for the Amendments

At the meeting of the directors of the state chamber at Topeka July 13th plans were made for an extensive campaign for the amendment in case the legislature acted favorably. It was felt that many people would not understand the amendment or the reasons therefore and that an intensive campaign would be required during the next three months in an effort to secure its adoption at the November election. Preliminary arrangements for the campaign already are being made and definite announcement of the plan will be made within the next few days. All secretaries and organizations are urged to "clear decks" and prepare to devote all possible time to this campaign.

THE PROPOSED HIGHWAY AMENDMENTS
There will be submitted to the voters in the November election an amendment to Article 11, Section 8 of the Kansas Constitution, to make it read as follows:

"The state shall never be a party in carrying on any work of internal improvement except that it may adopt, construct, reconstruct and maintain

a state system of highways, but a general property tax shall ever be laid or bonds issued by the state for such highways."

Also a second amendment, to make certain the legality of gasoline and motor licenses taxes:

"The state shall have power to levy special taxes for road and highway purposes on motor vehicles and motor fuels."

A little later we shall discuss this proposition rather fully and give the opinion of informal men as to the way in which it will probably be administered if adopted.

A SPECIAL BILL OF INTEREST TO OUR ELEVATORS

During the World War the Food Administration contracted, through the Grain Corporation, to reimburse elevators in which grain was held because of inability to ship, for storage charges. The amount due any one elevator would naturally not be large, and no payments were ever made to local elevators so far as I know. It is said that line elevators collected their claims.

Congressman James G. Strong did some good work on a special bill which proposes to reimburse these elevators. The Kansas Farmers Union is acting in behalf of all of our local elevators, and if and when we receive this money it will of course be passed at once to proper destination. Or if payment is separately made in each local case, then of course it will go direct. We have a letter from E. C. T. Simpson, an attorney of Minneapolis, who has been preparing certain papers in the case, from which we quote:

My dear Mr. Huff:

Since the adjournment of Congress, time has gone so rapidly with events here in Minnesota, that I have been unable to do as I hoped to do, and write you as to the outcome of the bill to reimburse the elevator owners under their contract with the government, for moneys paid out under that contract.

The bill passed the Senate Committee on Agriculture, unanimously, passed the Senate unanimously, and under the powerful help of your representative, Strong, passed his Committee on War Claims in the House, unanimously, and became a law, but for the objection of one man—evidently a spite vote—but who couldn't be controlled, and who held the bill up thereby until December. The bill was amended in the House so as to provide for an audit by the Auditing Department of the Government, and it will therefore have to pass the Senate again, but, that can be arranged. For a great many reasons I hope to see this bill become a law before March 4th of next year.

THE RURAL PRIMARY VOTE WILL BE HEAVY

Ordinarily in Kansas the percentage of farm people who vote in the primary is much less than that of town and city folks. Perhaps that is one reason why we have so many legislators, even from counties with majorities of farmers, who are unfriendly to farm proposals. After candidates are chosen by the parties the voter has merely to choose between them. The primary allows the choice of the right candidates for later confirmation. This year, beyond any recent year, farmers have a large interest in the outcome of the primary election. Vital issues hinge upon the choice of governor and legislators, and farm folks seem to be quite fully aware of the fact. I have asked a number of people lately as to the prospect for the farm vote, and they all declare it will be heavy.

It will be needed. The towns will perhaps vote more heavily than last year, and while it is in no sense a contest between town and country, a large rural vote will determine the outcome, particularly where there are several candidates in the field.

It doesn't take long to vote. We trust every member of the Farmers Union of voting age will vote.

PROTEST ON GAS TAX MAY PROVE BOOMERANG

The tax on gasoline for highways has been accepted by the public with as little protest as ever was registered against a direct tax. The user is anxious to have better highways, and this method makes the levy in direct proportion to use. The tax costs the oil companies nothing at all. They become mere agencies for the collection of the tax. BUT SOME OF THEM ARE PROTESTING! They are paying the taxes into the state treasury under protest, and it cannot be used until the courts decide upon the validity of the gasoline tax law. If the Supreme Court upholds the law, then of course the State will distribute it at once to the State and County road funds. But if the court holds that the law is unconstitutional, the funds will probably be returned to those who have paid them under protest. Since it is impossible for these companies to return the money, which may amount to a million dollars by the time a decision is reached, to those who have paid it, the supposition is that these patriotic oil companies intend to add it to their profit balances. There is a conviction that the public will want to pay gasoline taxes to someone who will remit the funds for use on the roads, rather than to a firm which has designs upon the money for its own use. The following is said to be a correct list of the companies that are paying under protest:

Champlin Refining Co., Enid, Okla.
Pratt Oil Co., Manhattan, Kan.
Sylvan Grove Oil Co., Sylvan Grove, Kan.
McBurney Service Station, Newton, Kans.
D. L. Snider Oil Co., Raymond, Kansas.
Wichita Home Oil Co., Wichita, Kans.
C. D. Shane, Winfield, Kans.
Albert Clark, Wichita, Kans.
Standard Oil Co., Wichita, Kans.
Standard Oil Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Standard Oil Co., St. Joseph, Mo.
Standard Oil Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Jackson County Oil Co., Holton, Kans.
Roxana Petroleum Corp., St. Louis, Mo.
E. A. Bigley, Arkansas City, Kans.
F. & T. Oil Co., Arkansas City, Kans.
Culver Oil Co., Sylvan Grove, Kans.
Biers Bros., Lansing, Kans.
Schriber Oil & Gas Co., Wichita, Kans.
Magnolia Petroleum Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Meadowlark Oil Co., Coldwater, Kans.
Independent Oil Co., Coldwater, Kans.
Home Oil Co., Coldwater, Kans.
Louis B. Wooley, Kansas City, Kans.
Winters Oil Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Independent Oil Co., Lawrence, Kans.
Pool Oil Co., Wetmore, Kans.
Winters Oil Co., Little River, Kans.
Home Oil Co., Coldwater, Kans.
Co-op. Oil Co., Coldwater, Kans.
Carl Naaf, Oketo, Kans.
Rosier Oil Co., Hutchinson, Kans.
Carpenter & West, Hartford, Kans.
Lux Oil Co., Topeka, Kans.
Z. C. Oil Co., Topeka, Kans.
Republic Oil Co., Republic, Kans.
Keegan Oil Co., Junction City, Kans.
Long Oil Co., Manhattan, Kans.

Tragedy

He heeded not the danger sign.
But rushed along pell-mell.
The doctor told the sexton,
And the sexton tolled the bell.

GLIMPSES OF CO-OPERATION

"UNITED WE STICK! DIVIDED WE'RE STUCK"

"United we stick, divided we're stuck" is the slogan of an Iowa co-operative livestock shippers' association, which organized in 1922 at a small town. In one year's time there were 149 members and now there are 332 members. Since organization, it has handled livestock to the value of \$2,085,634. It is in northern Iowa, where many hogs are grown.

BIG GAIN OVER 1927

The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company, growing steadily each month, showed business written for the first six months of 1928 to be more than \$1,200,000 or a gain of approximately 45 per cent over the business for the first six months of 1927.

That is a splendid record for an organization as young as the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company and it bespeaks not only the increasing demand by farmers for Farmers Insurance at Farmer Cost, but it also speaks well for the business organization of the company.

Nearly a 50 per cent increase in six months—that is the story Farmers Union members and farmers everywhere have made possible.

And this business means not only a stronger and better insurance company, but it means more and more money to be used in helping policyholders—the farmers of the middle west—finance their operations.

"We are going to set an even faster pace for the final six months of the year," according to E. A. (Bert) Kizer, superintendent of agencies. "The close of this year will find us well started down the road to the \$20,000,000 mark."

VALUE OF CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING PROVEN

Never in the history of Farmers Union Co-operative Livestock Marketing has the value of this program proven of more value to members and farmers generally than during the past week.

A brief chronology of events at the Chicago yards and the part the Farmers Union Livestock Commission at Chicago played in these events, reads to this effect:

Monday, July 9, saw the Farmers Union Commission leading all firms in hog receipts and the

greatest single day run of hogs—55,000 head, since 1924.

Despite this record run, the market dropped only 10 cents and it was a weak 10 cents at that.

But here is the meat of this cocoonut: The market, set for a big drop, held at ten cents lower on that day because the "balance of power"—the hogs were in the hands of co-operative marketing agencies and the Farmers Union led that list!

Wednesday, July 11, the Farmers Union Commission again led all other firms on the Chicago market in hog receipts and on that day a Farmers Union salesman obtained the top price for one grade in a shipment from Iowa.

Two days in one week the Farmers Union has bested all the old commission firms on the Chicago market and thereby played a big part in saving the hog market for all farmers in the middle west.

The records* for the two days show shipments to the Farmers Union of 61 and 20 carloads or a total of 81 carloads. The nearest competitor received only 48 carloads, giving the Farmers Union 33 carloads of hogs more than any other firm.

Speaking of the record receipts of July 9, and the part the Farmers Union Commission played in it, Frank Wheatcraft, manager, said:

"Facing the movement of 55,000 hogs in one day, the trade was prepared to see a crash of 25 to 60 cents per hundred in value of live hogs. Here was demonstrated most clearly the power of co-operative selling."

"The Farmers Union commission house, owned by organized farmers received nearly double the number of cars handled by any other single agency among 115 firms at the yards."

"By standing firm for stable prices and forcing the issue with our tremendous volume we were able to limit the price loss to 10 cents per hundredweight."

"This action of the co-operative houses saved corn belt hog growers from a loss of a half million dollars and established a precedent for price stabilization through collective selling."—Iowa Union Farmer.

Pawpaw is a fruit someone liked so well they named it twice.

REFLECTIONS

EVERYBODY LOVES THE FARMER

BRAND NOBODY FEARS HIM
The farm cause failed at Kansas City largely because the party leaders were sure the farmers did not mean what they said. The New York Times reports: "Representative F. W. Fort of New Jersey... predicted that the farm revolt against the Republican party would soon collapse and that the real fight in the election would be waged in the northern Atlantic seaboard states."

If Republican party leaders had been convinced that the real fight would be in the corn belt, the McNary-Haugen bill would have been in the platform. Perhaps by November they may wish it were.—Wallace's Farmer.

IF YOU GET WHAT HE MEANS

E. Folz Furrirt, dealer, says Henry made the new Ford fast enough, but that he didn't make them fast enough.

Same In Our Family

"Does your wife economize?"
"Yes, she does without practically everything I need."

National Editorial Association Opposes Public Service

The Kansas Public Service Companies maintain an Information Bureau in Topeka through which a certain amount of "education" is sent out over the state. This bureau is authority for the report that in its recent meeting at Memphis the National Editorial Association went on record as opposing the "entry of the government into business." They patriotically pointed out the grave menace to public morals which is involved in the printing of the return card on stamped envelopes, done by the government for a very small fee. The same presswork which puts on the stamp also puts on the return card, and the public benefits by the saving of two dollars a better for the public. They insist that a method costing them one costing a dime. They also oppose state-owned printing plants, where text books for

schools are published. Of course the post-office and the school are all right as public enterprises, but that is different from envelopes and books—to printers.

HE'D BE A GOOD CAMPAIGN MANAGER

"Is he a good salesman?"
"He sold framed copies of the Declaration of Independence in England."

LOWER RAIL TAXES, HIGHER FREIGHT RATES

The Nebraska Union Farmer carries two short articles on one page in a recent issue, one dealing with the reduction in taxes levied upon Nebraska railroads, the other discussing rates. The Farmer says:

A cut of 23 million dollars in the assessed valuation of Nebraska railroads was made by the State Board of Equalization and Assessment on July 16. The assessed valuation of the railroads of the state for this year, totaling \$258,850,013, was arrived at by taking 75 per cent of the value found by using the market quotations of the stocks and bonds of the companies. This method of assessment was practically forced upon the railroads by recent court decisions in cases brought by the railroads to resist former assessments. Taxes have been one of the reasons given by railroads for seeking higher rates. Will the roads reduce rates in Nebraska now that their taxes have been reduced?

The other article shows that the carriers will—and how! The U. S. Department of Agriculture is urging producers of hay to seek dairy markets for the product, displacing mill feeds to some extent. The editor calls attention to a little factor in the marketing of hay—the freight rate. The article says:

Have the people in the Department of Agriculture reconsidered that freight rates may be checking the shipment and use of alfalfa hay? The present freight rate on hay from Cozad, Nebr., to

Chicago is \$6.44 a ton. The railroads are proposing an increase in hay rates, amounting to as much as 75 per cent in some cases. Under the proposed rates it would cost \$11.20 a ton to ship alfalfa from Cozad to Chicago.

NATURALLY

Michael's mother had married again and although Michael did not object to his new father, he was somewhat puzzled as to their relationship.

"Mother," he said, "is this man my stepfather?"

"Yes, dear, he's your stepfather."

"Well, mother," continued the child, "you call me your little lad."

"Yes, dearie, you are mamma's little lad."

"Then, mother," continued Michael, "I suppose I must be stepfather's little step-ladder."

DO WE MAKE WAR AN INSTITUTION OF RELIGION

In a London paper Mr. George Young discussed the Kellogg proposals for outlawing war by treaty. He finds cause for distrust in the apparent ease with which each nation signs it, or agrees to do so, and continues to war or to prepare for war. For example, the question arose as to what the United States would do in the matter of our own little war in Nicaragua. This, it seems, is not affected by the fine phrases of the "outlawry" treaties. The Monroe Doctrine excepts and sanctifies our war in that unhappy area.

Mr. Young is afraid we do not really mean it. He says:

It was a fellow-countryman of Mr. Kellogg and a great soldier who proved once for all the formula for renouncing war and all its works when he said that "War is Hell!" Let our rulers stop their propaganda that War is the best, renouncing it as an instrument of policy while they are spending taxes on representing war as an institution of our national religion is folly and hypocrisy.

F. E. & C. E. OF A CO-OPERATIVE LOAN ASSOCIATION AND ITS OBJECT

Is to aid the farmer in holding his wheat and corn off the market until he obtains the following prices: Wheat, July, August and September deliveries, 30 low; October and November, 35 low; January, 40 low; February, 45 low; March 1st, \$1.00 low. Corn November and December, 50c low; January and February, 55c low; after March 1st, 60c low.

The business of the Association will be carried on through the F. E. & C. U. of A. union locals, each local forming an association independent of the other. The local business agent shall be manager. Members having loans in this association when desiring to sell their grain, will be required to sell on contract to avoid a possible drop in market.

Duties of the Manager
To solicit loans to meet the application with perfect satisfaction between creditor and debtor, to record and release all notes and mortgages. If so desired by the creditor he shall inspect all live stock and measure all grain in bin by the standard rule.

Expense of the Association
On receipt of loan debtor shall pay one per cent in cash in excess of interest charged on notes and mortgages to the business agent for his services and the expenses of recording and releasing notes and mortgages, buying stationery and postage, and to carry on the business of the association.

Loans
Loans to be solicited from members of the F. E. & C. U. of A. or any one who has money to loan, except eastern capitalists. Applicants for loans must be members in good standing of the F. E. & C. U. of A.

Terms and Situation of Loans
All loans shall be made for a period of six months, debtor giving possession, note or chattel mortgage made payable direct to creditor, drawing five per cent interest annually.

No loans shall be made for less than \$100.00. No loan shall be made on horses or cattle to exceed more than three-fourths of their actual value; on corn not to exceed thirty cents per bushel.

Securities
No personal security shall be accepted; horses, cattle, corn and wheat only shall be accepted.

Insurance
If so desired by the creditor the debtor shall insure all security given to the extent of the loan made, against fire, lightning, windstorms and tornadoes. In case of loss the notes or mortgage shall become a lien upon the policy and shall become due and payable upon the adjustment of the loss.

Sale of Property
If the debtor should sell his grain or livestock upon which loan has been made before the expiration of time mentioned in note or mortgage said note or mortgage shall become due and payable at once to the full amount interest included.

Method of Adoption
If this plan is adopted by the state and national conventions and is then confirmed by the local unions it shall become an addition or amendment to the constitution and printed in connection with it.

Respectfully submitted by,
J. T. McCully.

SPECIAL ELECTION OFFER

From now until November 15, 1928 The Lincoln Star daily with Sunday for \$2.00, daily without Sunday for \$1.00. Subscribe now and keep posted on the political news. Please mention this offer in subscribing.

Adv.
The value of fur production in the province of Alberta reaches the annual total of about \$2,250,000.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO

SPEAK UP, BLACKMAR

University Professor of Economics Quizzed by Farmer

Dear Brother McAlister: I have been looking for some one to comment more fully upon Professor Blackmar's address given at Hutchinson Nov. 19th. It seems to me he must have spoken two hours or more and never said a thing. We know that we are paying for a lot of lumber, and against all the odds we think that the Kansas University ranks first. Just read and dissect the professor's address, and we are supposed to send our children to that University for their education. Burton tells us that we are, in one way, more fortunate, because less than four per cent of the Kansas Farmers send their children there. We think we could unload some of our professors on other states with profit.

Just think of our state, the cradle of liberty, tolerating a man of this kind to teach our children in the highest school of the state. I hate to waste so much time on his word formula as reported in the Kansas City Post of November 19th. His formula contains seven different remedies. Remedy One: Let the government check the decline in the purchasing power of gold, by taking Automatically Seigniorage of the bullion that is behind the dollar, thus leaving the value of the dollar stable and allowing the weight to rise and fall in correspondence with the rise and fall of average prices. We call this lunacy.

Remedy No. two: Induce if possible more people to engage in the production of raw material. What sort of raw material? Be more explicit.

Remedy No. Three: Introduce scientific agriculture in order to produce more per acre.

Right here is where every farmer is breaking his neck, trying to break all previous crop records and I know of some farmers that won't even let a tenant leave a straw pile on the field unless he pays for the space it occupies.

They are also putting in steam and gasoline plows to intensify farming. What more do you want?

Remedy Four: Revise the tariff by a scientific treatment, which will eliminate present evils. Mr. Professor we have given the tariff all kinds of treatment for forty years and we are right now where we began. Why don't you recommend to raise or lower our free trade? Why be so evasive?

Remedy Five: Prevent as far as possible organizations from advancing prices arbitrarily. Place a maximum limit to prices if necessary. You are not acquainted with the average Kansas farmer, if you think he is going to pay any more than he absolutely must. And you should know if you know anything that the prices we get and the prices we must pay are fixed for us to a queen's taste and we have no voice in the matter. Why don't you give the farmers some practical effective remedy? Tell them to organize and demand instead of sliding around like a pig on an ice cake.

Remedy Six: Introduce simpler and less expensive methods of bringing the commodity to the consumer. The railroad companies are trying in their feeble way to take care of that part, they are doubling the capacity of their engines and cars and making their crews carry twice the tonnage that they were a few years ago. Would you advise them to substitute the ox cart? But now comes the rub.

Remedy Seven: Finally educate

the people in the principles and habits of true economy, thus doing away with extravagance and waste. What do you expect along that line? Seventy-five per cent of the farm houses don't even have a bath tub. Would it please you to have the Kansas farmers live like the scum of Europe? How would it be to begin economizing right in the state university? By cutting all the professors' salaries in half, in two, maybe three, let me tell you that the farmers are beginning to see a few things that they are organizing and will soon be in shape to make a few thousand that will open your eyes to the real and they don't have to go into politics to do it either, but will make the demands upon the party that happens to be in power. I don't know where all this howl about high cost of living comes from. I know it has but little foundation, in fact. The farmer, we are told, has an over production of wheat, corn and potatoes and must sell at less than cost of production and as far as the middle man is concerned, he is hammered from all sides. I don't know of a merchant in central Kansas that is making a fair interest on his capital, and still we hear of prosperity on every hand. The farmers, the biggest taxpayers in Kansas, certainly have a right to expect better economic teachers in the highest school in the state. We would advise you to read up on economics before you make any more guesses.

Gus Eckwall, Falun, Kansas.

SPECIAL MEETING CALLED

Monday, Dec. 30th, to Discuss Needed Legislation for Farmers

The Kansas Legislature will soon convene; and we are inclined to think that it is composed of men that will be friendly to the farmers. Even though the members of the legislature are friendly to the farmers, the farmers should agree upon what they want the legislature to do for them.

I earnestly request that every local hold a special meeting Monday evening, Dec. 30th, to discuss needed legislation for the farmers. By holding a special meeting for one purpose, the whole evening can be devoted to consider the legislation that the farmers need; and more than that the farmers will come there with ideas along legislative lines, because they will think along that line.

Either the secretary of the local union or some one appointed to act as secretary should send us at once a report of the proceedings of such meetings.

Remember the time, Monday, Dec. 30.

Every member of the union should attend the special meeting because of its great importance.

When we get the reports from these special meetings, we will have some idea of the legislation the farmers are the most in need of, and we will try to have bills introduced and passed covering it.

Ladies' Auxiliary

NOTICE

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

THE AUXILIARY DUES ARE \$1.00 PER YEAR. YOU KEEP 30c IN YOUR LOCAL. SEND 70c TO THE STATE SECRETARY. THEN 20c OF THIS IS

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

Junior Co-operators

MEMBERSHIP LIST
ADDIE HARDIN—Kincaid.
JULIA POWELL—Colony.
HELEN HOLCOM—Baldwin.
LORETTA SIMECKA—Delia.
NAOMI KITCHEN—Lyndon.
KELLEN CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.
KEITH CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.
PETE CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.
OLIVION DONALD—Kincaid.
HOWARD DONALD—Kincaid.
GEORGIA GRACE COFFMAN—Madison.
HELEN BARTZ—Rush Center.
MILDRED NELSON—Ottawa.
MARGERY JEAN KRESIE—Meriden.
PHYLLIS TURMAN—Ransom.
NANCY GUGGISBERG—Burns.
MARIE NEWTON—Utica.
VERA PUNK—Utica.
DOROTHY KRAISINGER—Timken.
LUCILE GRETTE—Kincaid, Kansas.
GEORGANA OLEJNIK—Rossville.

NADINE E. NEIDENTHAL—Timken.
RICHARD SCHIEFFELBUSCH—Osawatimie.
LUCILLE WILSON—LaCrosse.

ANDERSON COUNTY JUNIORS HAD A MEETING
The Juniors held a social meeting at the John Anderson home and drew up this resolution last Tuesday evening:

Kincaid, Kan., July 24, 1928.
Dear Aunt Patience: We are members of the Bellview Junior Co-operators and we are interested in the union work and we intend to keep the Farmers Union work going as long as we live. Lucile Gretten, president; Mary Jane Anderson, secretary-treasurer; Roland Chandler, Hershel Sloan, Johnnie Anderson, Addie Hardin, Victor Varnar, Grace Varnar, Howard Donald, Leslie Hardin, Clinton Donald, Claude K. Donald, Katherine Wilson, Vivien Shockey.

LADIES' ATTENTION
Fur cuffs remain much in vogue. Sometimes they are fairly tight about the wrist; again wide and loose. Badger, fitch, fox, kit-fox, brown-dyed civet cat and leopard are being used. Usually fur contrasts rather harmonizes with the color of coats. One very smart coat seen was light grey luxuriously trimmed in black. Another was rose beige of that deeper tint. The fur was martens.

MAKING FLOWERS
Calla lilies and other stately flowers of this type are featured in the artificial flowers. In the same display are flowers made of leather-like and mercerized fabrics cut into squares with colored centers of brilliantly contrasting colors. Wooden beads are substituted for the stamens of these modernistic offerings, and the stems of many are black to give contrast. A particularly striking flower shows red and black leaves cut into squares and diamonds and made into flowers which are stiffly arranged in a black and gold Chinese bowl.

Of daintier construction are the crystal flowers which are enjoying fresh popularity. These blossoms are to be found in display pieces used as center decorations for dinner tables, for certain spots needing a colorful background. These centerpiece may be procured in plain crystal—that is, the flower petals, buds and leaves are all made of clear glass and attached to silver-silk-wound wires. The sprays are then held upright in roughly shaped mounds of crystal. Similar displays show flowers in delicate pinks, orchids and yellows with leaves of pale green.

Similar to but less artificial in appearance than these crystal sprays are those made of transparent cellophane which is equally clear and glistening but more pliable and workable than glass, consequently permitting the manufacture of more graceful flowers. These are usually colorless and mounted on silver stems, but some recent releases show the pale tints taking their place. Particularly attractive are California poppies made of this material, the colorless form being used for the centers of the blossoms and deep purple for the outer leaves.

ICELESS SUMMERS PAST
The kerosene stove has long been considered a necessity in communities not served by gas or electric companies, but until recently these same communities have taken iceless summers as matters of fact. Food has spoiled or become tainted, cooling drinks and desserts were regarded as week-end luxuries only to be enjoyed when the nearest town with an artificial ice plant was visited and smoked meats with an occasional chicken have made up the bulk of the meat diet.

There are three kinds of refrigeration, namely: electrical, mechanical, and with ice, either natural or artificial. The first method is not always available in spite of the recent extensions of power lines and the last is costly and at times inadequate and only available after considerable effort. The mechanical type, such as the Crosley Iceball, will provide ample and satisfactory refrigeration wherever there is heat. It is a fit companion to the kerosene stove as a necessity in rural homes. With an Iceball there is no need for the family living in a community not served by electric power lines to be without any of the necessities of life heretofore denied them by lack of adequate refrigeration.

This new mechanical form of refrigeration is easy to operate and the results obtained by the more elaborate and costly electric systems. The term "mechanical" used in describing the Iceball type of refrigerator is perhaps confusing. It is mechanical in the sense that it does not have a noisy and current consuming electrical motor. The only external power applied comes from the kerosene or coal or wood range already installed in the home it is to serve. There are no moving parts. Refrigeration is brought about by merely heating one of two balls for a short period of time and then setting the unit back in the cabinet which will keep cool from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. To recool the cabinet

it is only necessary to reheat the ball. After cooling, individual ice cubes, desserts and salads may be frozen in time for the next meal.

WHAT'S A TEXTILE?
"What's a textile? And what's a fabric?" questions an apologetic woman. Explaining one new textile which is also a fabric Dare, that very femininely astute interpreter of the mode, says:
"Allow me to tell you once more that rayon is not an imitation silk. It is just as definitely a new material as kasha was a new material. . . . and I do not mean new in the style sense of the word, but in the sense of a new invention. Rayon has certain definite qualities that are not found in any other material, and makes no attempt to imitate anything."

We were interested in this because of the many interpretations of textiles and fabrics in general and rayon in particular, that have been coming to our desk. Let us say that textiles are yarns; and fabrics are woven or knitted cloths. This pleasant sounding word, rayon, refers to something quite fundamental and versatile. It is first of all a textile—that is, a yarn, man-made and beautiful, white and gleaming in its uncolored states. For a long time we used to hear only of rayon underwear and that many of us think that rayon meant underwear. To the contrary it means a sister textile in the family composed of cotton, wool, silk and linen. Out of these rayon yarns are made almost any kind of knitted, or woven fabrics—that is materials.

The silk and wool and cotton manufacturers—even the linen manufacturers—are showing a market interest in their newest confrere, rayon, because, as they say, it has brought untold new possibilities to their mills.

The world was a little tired of the old colors obtainable in silk. Rayon yarns dyed differently and could thus be woven or knitted with silks with resultant shades and cross-dyes of new character and beauty.

Women wouldn't wear heavy woolens any more, what with sheer underthings that allowed plenty of scope for wool to "scratch", with steam heated houses, public buildings and one thing or another! So, woolen manufacturers called upon new and versatile rayon to help make new and unbelievably sheer woolen fabrics.

Then again women—smart women—simply would not wear cotton in the winter months. Cotton meant summer to them. So the cotton manufacturers too, called in the new comer, and as a result have produced cotton and rayon fabrics that can be as appropriately worn in January as in June.

The most interesting assimilation of this novel textile by an older textile is the linen manufacturers' use of rayon. Nobody was accustomed to thinking of linen being combined with anything. Then, lo and behold, those marvelous damasks which combine solid, age-old, desirable linen with gleaming, sparkling young rayon, came upon the market. Today we have all sorts of table covers, bridge covers, pillows and draperies which combine these two textiles. Sheets, they say, are soon to be made of the same interesting combine.

Perhaps, after all, the most amazing usage of this fifth textile of the world with an older ingredient, is the combination of rayon with paper in a wall paper invention. The inventors haven't said much about this yet, but we understand that they have a tremendous surprise in store for smart interior decorators.

Production of lead, tin and zinc products in Canada has increased from \$2,181,000 in 1923 to \$5,149,000 in 1927.

NATTY (NOT NAUGHTY) SOLDIERS
"Mr. Chairman," said General Rethers before a committee of Congress: "We have now adopted a style of cap for the army, and are going to manufacture it, but the men will go out and buy a hat cord of rayon rather than use the mohair one we give them, because the rayon hat cord is natter looking. Now what should the army do

about that? Surely the quest of brilliance is commendable—even in hat cords!

Best Ever Pickles
Take 300 medium sized cucumbers, wash and dry. Sprinkle with 2-3 cup salt, cover with boiling water, and let stand over night. Remove from the brine the next morning and wipe dry. Put the pickles in a crock and cover with 1-4 gallon vinegar, 4 tablespoons mustard, 4 tablespoons salt, 4 tablespoons sugar, 1-2 cup mixed spices. Mix the vinegar and other ingredients well before turning over the pickles. Cover and set away in a cool place. Now weigh out 3 pounds of sugar and each morning stir into the pickles 1-2 cup of this sugar until all is used. These pickles keep nice and solid.

Dill Pickles
Select enough medium sized cucumbers 3 to 4 inches long to fill 6 or 7 quart jars. Wash the cucumbers, fill each jar and put a head of dill on top.
Mix 1 quart of vinegar, 3 quarts water and 1 cup salt. Heat to the boiling point and fill jars and seal while hot. These are fine.
Mrs. Tom Noland,
Plaza, N. Dak. Rt. 1.

THE WELL-DRESSED CHILD
One hears a lot about what the well-dressed adult both male and female will wear, but though they say the age of youth is upon us, the well-dressed child is the real heart of the child-conscious mothers!
There are mothers and mothers. Some of them bring up their children; others bring you up on their children. The latter doesn't seem quite humane whichever way you look at it.

However, we were speaking of the well-dressed child. This little person of 1928 is much sweeter—even as is her older, college-going sister. Sweaters and sweater suits ensembles are something approaching the all-inclusive necessity. They come in all manner of colors and designs, and are, of course, usually knitted. But that doesn't mean that they're the old fashioned slinky-knit sort of thing. They're very firm, closely textured affairs in strong cloth and rayon yarns usually. Sometimes a bit of silk crepe trimming is applied in a geometric design on the front. Again, they are trimmed at neck and cuffs with colorful crepe. On occasion real-fur-sure initials are embroidered on the front of the blouse, but oftener still the initials are a sort of synthetic Chinese, which, no doubt, the children themselves can translate better than their adults, youthful imaginations being what they are.

HOME HINTS
As summer advances, appetites become more and more capricious—food is less and less appealing. Your diet has much to do with one's summer comfort.

The Kansas house wife who is trying to keep her families as cool as

LETTER HEADS
\$6 PER THOUSAND
ENVELOPES
\$5 PER THOUSAND
High Class Job Printing at Low Prices
THE GENERAL PRINTING CO.
Farmers Union Bldg.,
Salina, Kansas

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

Finish your education with a practical course in business, at the—

CAPITAL CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
The Select School of Business Training,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.



AUDELS GARDENERS & GROWERS GUIDES
Every home and market gardener and all growers of vegetables, flowers and fruits should own these Guides. These books give the proven methods that bring success and profit. Easy to read, understand and apply. Hundreds of illustrations, diagrams, sketches; all necessary seed, planting and fertilizing tables. A complete study course for the beginner; an up-to-date encyclopedia and reference for the professional gardener. (A 1700 Page Garden Course. 4 Volumes. Flexible binding, pocket size.)

SECRETS OF SUCCESS
Mr. E. C. Vick, author of this work, includes the hints, discoveries and short cuts used by up-to-date growers. Complete instructions are given in the most modern and successful methods of improving soils by proper working, draining and fertilizing; how to grow and market the best vegetables; how to cultivate the finest fruits; how to cultivate and propagate beautiful flowers. Ready Reference Index to each volume.

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Name.....
Address.....
Reference.....
X111

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

FARM WANTED

WANTED—Near from owner good farm for sale. Cash price, particulars. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—New radiator for Deering Combine Auxiliary engine at half price. Created to ship. Box 45, Salina, Kansas.

possible has little rich or fat food on her table. She knows that meat stimulates and heats the body, so she serves it much less frequently than she does during other seasons of the year, and when she does, usually serves pressed or cold meats.

Salads, vegetables, fruits, cool drinks and desserts are her chief dishes and she serves them as attractively as possible in order to whet lagging appetites.

Ices and sherberts are not so rich as ice creams so she prefers to make them. She remembers how too much ice tea and ice water once made a member of the family sick, so she serves lemonade more often than tea.

To keep her home comfortable she lets the night air drift through and cool the interior. Then the next morning as soon as the outside air becomes warmer than that inside the house she closes the doors and windows.

This, in spite of earlier advice Aunt Aggie gave to the contrary. Aunt Aggie, not being a native Kansan, had suggested keeping air circulating through the house during the day.

TEN HEALTH RULES
Ten commandments of health suggested by Miss Marie Leonard, dean of women at the University of Illinois, are:

Eat less; chew more.
Ride less; walk more.
Clothe less; bathe more.
Worry less; work more.
Idle less; play more.
Talk less; think more.
Go less; sleep more.
Waste less; give more.
Sould less; laugh more.
Preach less; practice more.



Save Your Calves!

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