



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



VOLUME XX

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NUMBER 50

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE

The following are the resolutions unanimously adopted by the corn belt committee in its session at the Hotel Chamberlain, Des Moines, Iowa.

"Organized agriculture is not interested in partisan politics as such. Our problem is one of simple economic justice. Our experience during the last seven years convinces us we must fight in defense of our homes and families regardless of party affiliations."

Organized agriculture speaking through the corn belt committee hereby expresses its opposition to the McNary-Haugen bill, which is the only plan that has been suggested to make the protective tariff effective on these agricultural products of which we produce a surplus, without government subsidy, which we have consistently opposed.

For four years we have sought to make existing agricultural tariffs effective through the principles of the McNary-Haugen bill. Twice we have passed the bill with the support of the majority of both parties in both houses of congress and twice President Coolidge repudiated the platform on which he was elected by vetoing it.

Condemn Coolidge Veto We condemn the vetoing of the McNary-Haugen bill last spring. We assert that the vetoing of the McNary-Haugen bill is the opening sentence of the second paragraph of the veto message, which says:

"In its essentials the objectionable plan proposed here is the stimulation of the price of agricultural commodities, and let no farmer be deceived about that."

Mr. Coolidge and his advisors object to "the stimulation of the price of agricultural commodities," and let no farmer be deceived about that. We condemn the party management of the Republican Kansas City convention for endorsing the administration's attitude toward agriculture, and refusing to support the McNary-Haugen bill, which embodied the principles of this bill.

Mr. Herbert Hoover has publicly declared his intention to carry out the Coolidge policy, and let no farmer be deceived about that. We support the McNary-Haugen bill on the basis of this declaration, which is continually being soiled among these interests which have been organized in their opposition to the agricultural program.

Oppose Hoover Industrialism With every ounce of our strength we oppose the Hoover-Coolidge policy of the industrialization of America at the expense of agriculture. Furthermore, we ask business men, both large and small, to run their enterprises on the basis of the McNary-Haugen bill, and let no farmer be deceived about that. The American farmer affords a market for the products of industry many times the size of the foreign market, and therefore is tied up with the buying and debt paying power of their best customer.

The outstanding feature of the agricultural platform adopted at Kansas City is its rejection of the McNary-Haugen bill, which embodied the principles of the McNary-Haugen bill, and let no farmer be deceived about that. The McNary-Haugen bill is a renewal in less definite form of the pledges adopted in 1924 at Cleveland. The majority of both the Republican and Democratic congressmen endeavored earnestly to redeem the 1924 pledges of both parties by twice passing the McNary-Haugen bill, but their efforts to redeem these pledges were defeated by the action of the president who usurped the functions of the legislative and judicial branches of the government in twice vetoing the bill.

Commend Democratic Plank We commend the Houston agricultural plank adopted by the democratic convention because it includes a definite endorsement of the principles for which organized agriculture has long been fighting.

Briefly, it recognizes the right of the farmers to lead in the adoption of farm policies; points out the needs of agriculture; pledges the party to enact the necessary legislation to give agriculture complete economic equality with industry; assures equality of treatment as to tariff rates between agriculture and industry; reaffirms its 1924 platform to enact legislation to prevent the price of the whole crop; proposes that government shall lend money to co-operatives on as favorable a basis as it lends to the merchant marine; provides the creation of a farm board to assist farmers as the federal reserve system has assisted bankers; promises reduction through governmental agencies of the spread between what the farmer gets and the consumer pays; recognizes the members of co-operative associations alone cannot assume responsibility for a program that benefits all producers alike, and finally pledges an earnest endeavor to solve the problem of the distribution of the cost of distributing the cost of dealing with surpluses over each marketed unit of the product whose producers are benefitted by such assistance.

Fight Religious Intolerance In 1924 farm leaders adopted the policy of supporting their friends and attempting to defeat their enemies regardless of party affiliations. We commend our friends in congress who have stood so loyally by us in this fight and pledge them our support in this campaign. However, in this connection we wish to make it clear that any candidate for office who abandons the fight at this crucial hour, forfeits his claim to agricultural support.

Future of agriculture and industries depending upon it, these are but one paramount issue in this campaign. We stand against any effort to obscure or camouflage this issue by appeals to religious intolerance, wet and dry prejudices, or any other issues which have been adequately dealt with under the constitution of the United States. We call upon the people of the agricultural world to recognize the agricultural problem has become a great moral issue, even as slavery was.

The future of American agriculture is at stake in the 1928 election. Up to this hour the nation's farmers have stood in the American protective system have been denied by those in whose behalf agriculture has heretofore acted and voted. The time has arrived when the farmer must take stock of existing conditions, both economic and political, and act for his own self preservation.

Warn Traitors to Farmer While recognizing and respecting the right of farmers to vote as their conscience dictates, we feel it their duty to furnish to their fellow farmers a list of those who have been identified with the McNary-Haugen bill, and let no farmer be deceived about that. The McNary-Haugen bill is a renewal in less definite form of the pledges adopted in 1924 at Cleveland. The majority of both the Republican and Democratic congressmen endeavored earnestly to redeem the 1924 pledges of both parties by twice passing the McNary-Haugen bill, but their efforts to redeem these pledges were defeated by the action of the president who usurped the functions of the legislative and judicial branches of the government in twice vetoing the bill.

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"Observance of the law is safer and surer as a working policy than mere obedience to that law," said Secretary J. C. Mohler of the State Board of Agriculture in discussing some phases of administration work in the different divisions of his department. "Observance of the law is a harmony of method with existing conditions, while obedience to the law means the application of force to compel acquiescence."

"Illustrations are frequently found in the administration of the Kansas feedstuffs law where the main purpose of the law is considered to be the good of the citizen, and not merely the punishment of the offender."

"When Clyde and Bill Miller fed out the first consignment of cottonseed meal on their big ranch at Miller, Kansas, the luster of the white steers seemed to approve of it as being a pretty good old world after all, but when another consignment of 4 car loads on their 200 ton contract came in, the steers just simply would not have anything to do with it. They seemed to think that it did not have enough calories, or the vitamins they had scoured, or something. Anyway, they would not eat it, and the verdict of the steers on the Miller ranch is final."

"Called in by the Millers, Inspector W. S. Morgan of the Control Division of the Board of Agriculture made an inspection which showed that the shipment of the four car loads did not comply with the Kansas law and one car, which had not been loaded, was sent by the government under the interstate provisions of the federal food and drug act. The shipper was notified, an adjustment made and the objectionable cottonseed meal was returned to the manufacturer."

Although it has police powers for enforcing the observance of laws governing the sale of feedstuffs in the state, Secretary J. C. Mohler has directed that the Control Division of the State Board of Agriculture shall adhere to the policy of settling all disputed questions without recourse to law whenever possible, with the result that the farmers are protected and money saved to them without an appeal to the courts.

Several farmers in northwest Kansas made a joint order for a carload of molasses and got fine results. When this was practically all consumed they made a second order for the same brand from the same firm and then the trouble began. The carload was returned and the farmer was told that the results were serious at such a time.

Earnest complaint was made to the manufacturer who ultimately sent a truck load down and exchanged it for an equal amount of the second shipment, but the results from this third shipment were as bad or worse than those complained of from the first. The manufacturer reported that he had fed the truck load of molasses to his own cattle with no bad results and seemed disposed to drop the matter. The farmers then called on the Control division of the State Board of Agriculture and Inspector A. E. Langworthy had a number of chemical analyses made to determine whether beet molasses had been used instead of cane molasses, and whether an excess of lime in the second and third shipments had not been added to correct acidity in that which had soured.

The manufacturer was called in conference, shown the analysis, and at once made good by giving his check for \$700 to cover damages arising from the mistake. The farmers then called on the Control division of the State Board of Agriculture and Inspector A. E. Langworthy had a number of chemical analyses made to determine whether beet molasses had been used instead of cane molasses, and whether an excess of lime in the second and third shipments had not been added to correct acidity in that which had soured.

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violating the Kansas law in selling an unregistered product. Inspector A. E. Langworthy of the Control division called a conference with the officials of the company and laid the case before them with the result that the name and composition of the remedy were changed to fully comply with both the Kansas and the federal laws. All legal action against the concern was dropped and the manufacturing company was fully reorganized. Money in considerable sums was thus saved to the farmers of the state who can now buy a remedy that is composed of active agents instead of being 90 per cent water.

—JUST HOW SORRY ARE YOU—

The Kansas Union Farmer: The other evening I happened to be in a group of real live Farmer Union members. The Kansas City Farmer under discussion. All expressed their sorrow at the suspension and their admiration at the determined efforts of those in charge to see that all liabilities were met. Each one expressed his willingness to do something toward that end. One of those present suggested that I write an appeal to the members of the Union to contribute according to their means. The stockholders of the bank took stock in order that a cooperative institution might be launched rather than in the hopes of making money. It seems to me reasonable that the rest of us who are not responsible should be willing to contribute something and take our share of the risk.

It takes me think of a story in an old reader when I was a very small boy. A man with a large family was emigrating in a wagon drawn by a team of horses. An accident deprived the man of one of the horses. The poor man was with money to buy another horse and so he and his family were stranded in a strange place. At last one cow had not said much stepped forward and said: "You folks all seem to be very sorry for this poor man and his family. Now, how sorry

are you? I am sorry just ten dollars worth." In a few minutes enough money was made up to buy the stranger a horse and he and his family proceeded on their journey. I am enclosing a check that expresses a part of my sorrow for the bank difficulty and my faith in co-operation. Let's go. Do it today.

C. E. HEDGES, Maple Hill, Kansas.

WHEN LIARS MEET Private J. P. Lay marched up to his captain and saluted. "I would like a leave of absence, sir."

"What for?" queried the officer. "My wife wants me to help her move, sir."

"I don't like to refuse you," said the skipper, "but I have just received a letter from your wife saying that she does not want you to come home because you are more bother than you are help."

The soldier saluted and turned to go. At the door he stopped and remarked: "Captain, there are two men in this regiment who handle the truth very loosely. I'm one of them. I'm not married."—Mo. Pac. Magazine.

DON'T KICK IF NOT QUALIFIED About half the United States has no right to complain about government, good or bad. For half the people do not vote, and deserve just whatever they get.

Of 54,000,000 native-born and naturalized citizens, 21 years of age, only about 30,000,000 take the trouble to vote.

Other nations to which many Americans consider themselves superior, are sufficiently interested in their government to vote. Germany, England, Ireland, Australia, and Canada vote 80 per cent. This country did that 40 years ago.

Now that summer is here, put your candles in refrigerators or some cold place for a day before using them. They will last longer.

SIX MONTHS AT A PROFIT The Jobbing Association has just issued its report for the first half of 1928, with volumes handled, profit and loss accounts, and a comparative statement. Every month of this year has shown a profit in business, every month has resulted in a net profit, and the business now runs higher than at any previous time this year by far. Total net profits for the period, \$12,253.60, which exceeds last year's profit for the same period by \$10,400.08.

We are just finding our stride in this race. There is a more general, more loyal and more consistent patronage than ever before from our elevators, and it is improving daily. We cannot carry more better yet—and we will. The results secured equal, at last, those gotten in any other way. No one else can or will do so much for us as we can do for ourselves.

The Jobbing Association has quite a heavy liability in the Kansas City bank, and it is doubly fortunate that it can now be met without difficulty. If we all did our level best in the whole bank deal could be paid in one year by the Jobbing Association WITH MONEY WE ARE NOW WHOSE TO DESTROY US! But we are "day by day, in every way, growing better and better."

We congratulate Manager Witham and his office and field force, and the managers of Farmers Union elevators. A fine showing!

OLSBURG IS TEN YEARS OLD On July 14 the Farmers Union at Olsburg celebrated its tenth birthday. They planned a picnic and were successful in that up to the serving of a fine picnic dinner. Then it rained and the picnic was adjourned to the school house, where they served ice cream and music. D. G. Francis was to have been present, but was delayed in arriving. When I left it was planned to have D. G. and his picture program in the evening, which I hope materializes.

A. M. Kinney, poet laureate of the Farmers Union, president of the Managers Association and "peddler" for the Jobbing Association, was there. And with his hat. He made an interesting address, though he might have talked more if I had talked less. R. D. Samuelson, who is a member of the state board, is manager at Olsburg, and has been forever. He has the respect and loyal support of his people, and richly deserves it. He presented two reports. One was their first report, submitted to President McAllister, showing the handling of a car of live stock, one of wheat, one of hay, some eggs and poultry. Also they had bought nearly 4000 worth of supplies for their members. The other was a general report, which we reprint below. They now do a very large volume of business in nearly all lines. We hope we can meet with them again in ten more years—and many times between.

Association The Farmers Union Local 1254 was organized January 28, 1915, and we as members from the beginning arranged for the handling of some of the farm commodities, used, and produced on the farm. In that venture we were so successful that we felt that it would be advisable to branch out, feeling that if we could make a success of handling part of our business there was no reason why we could not handle all of it; accordingly in 1917 work was started for the

organization of a business association.

The purpose of establishing this local business was primarily to have a business of his own, and possibly the saving in cost of merchandise. The local business was organized on the 14th day of July and the organization work being finished the Olsburg Farmers Union Co-operative Association opened its doors for business. The organization was finished on the 14th day of July and the organization work being finished the Olsburg Farmers Union Co-operative Association opened its doors for business. The organization was finished on the 14th day of July and the organization work being finished the Olsburg Farmers Union Co-operative Association opened its doors for business.

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The Kansas Union Farmer

Published Every Thursday at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION
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C. E. HUFF, Editor and Manager

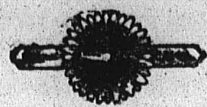
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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



THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1928

MEETING OF NATIONAL FARMERS UNION RADIO COMMITTEE

July 17, 1928, Des Moines, Iowa. The committee appointed under the authority of the national Farmers Union to consider permanent radio connections for the use of the Farmers Union, met at the office of the Iowa Farmers Union on Tuesday, July 17th, at 9:00 a. m. Membership of the committee present consisted of C. E. Huff, Chairman, and Charles Rogers, C. C. Talbott of North Dakota, a third member of the committee, was absent, and at the request of the Chairman, A. W. Ricker qualified to represent Mr. Talbott and was made acting Secretary. The Chair, on authority of the National Board in their Mitchell, South Dakota, meeting increased the membership of the committee to five. Milo Reno was appointed as a member of the committee and the remaining appointment was held open to be filled at a later date.

The committee had for consideration two proposals. The first was the matter of purchase of a radio station to be operated under the name and authority of the national Farmers Union, and national President Barrett had been requested to appear before the Radio Commission in Washington, D. C., and to secure for us, if possible, a station wave length and clearance on the air. The committee had a report to the effect that the radio commission definitely refused the Organization this opening and that they recommended that we accept the offer which we had from the labor station at Chicago. On motion and vote, the committee then abandoned the plan of a station under Farmers Union ownership and gave its attention to consideration of contract with the labor station, WCFL at Chicago. This station had submitted to the Farmers Union the offer of equal participation with labor in the use of their station, and on a permanent basis.

After discussion of the proposal, it was moved and adopted that C. E. Huff and Milo Reno be authorized to go to Chicago immediately for further investigation and with authority to make a contract in the name of the Farmers Union. On motion the Committee then adjourned.

CO-OPERATIVES RENDER PUBLIC SERVICE

The influence of Co-operatives upon market rates and practices has been one of the most wholesome and effective services rendered by the movement, although it is often overlooked. Probably neither member nor non-member realizes what great changes have come about in marketing practices since the Co-ops entered the field. In fact, insofar as the entire situation improves it is apt to weaken our respect and appreciation for the very agency which has brought it about, by lessening our sense of need for its protection.

The action of the court, restraining Secretary Jardine, of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, from enforcing a lower schedule of rates on the Omaha Live Stock Exchange, should be all to the good so far as the farm organizations are concerned. If the producer does not wish to pay the higher rate he need not do so. The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. stands ready to serve him at least fully as well as any firm in the yards can do. No doubt their rates will be, under the ruling, the same as the rates of others. But last year this firm saved and returned to its customers 44 per cent of the charges collected, a total saving of over \$56,000. No doubt it was the ability of the Co-operatives in the different markets to show a net profit of from 40 to 70 per cent of the total rates collected which induced the Dept. to issue the order for a reduction. Ship to your own firm and let the other fellow worry about rates.

The higher rates may help the direct shipper in his appeal, but should mean nothing at all to the loyal Co-operator.

CORN BELT COMMITTEE MEETS IN DES MOINES

The Corn Belt Committee met in Des Moines on July 16, with a representative attendance. A great deal of interest centered in this meeting—agricultural and political. The conventions are over, both major parties have declared their positions in regard to agriculture, and the attitude of the farm organizations which make up the Corn Belt Federation was rather anxiously awaited.

Heretofore an effort has sometimes been made

to treat the gathering as a partisan affair, engineered by members of one party. To show the lack of foundation for such a claim, a poll of the group was taken at this meeting, showing 31 Republicans, 16 Democrats, 10 Independents, 5 Farmer-Labor. The Resolutions Committee of 16 members showed 13 Republicans, 2 Independents and 1 Democrat.

The Committee on Resolutions was made up of the following men:

F. W. Murphy, Minnesota; C. E. Huff, Kansas; George N. Peek, Illinois; W. S. Settle, Indiana; J. F. Feed, Minnesota; C. W. Stewart, Nebraska; R. M. Crowder, South Dakota; C. C. Talbott, North Dakota; E. E. Kennedy, Illinois; H. A. Wallace, Iowa; Milo Reno, Iowa; F. E. Wheatcraft, Illinois; Paul Moore, Minnesota; C. W. Huntley, Iowa; A. E. Fickler, Nebraska, and D. E. Kendall, Missouri.

A subcommittee of five members was later selected from this body for the actual drawing up of the resolution.

A great deal of care was used in preparation of the report, and frank, vigorous discussion indulged in. But the completed report was adopted unanimously by the whole committee, and approved by the Federation without dissent. There had been considerable discussion of third-party possibilities, but it was not very seriously considered by the Federation.

The Federation has neither the power nor the wish to "deliver" the farm vote to anyone. Farmers will vote their convictions, and they have both the right and the duty to do. BUT IT IS ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN THAT POLITICAL PARTIES CANNOT DELIVER THE FARM VOTE, AND NOVEMBER WILL PROVE IT!

THE RADIO SITUATION

Our people have a double interest in radio. Our first interest is that of owners of radio sets. No doubt several thousand of our Farmers Union homes have receiving sets, and find them valuable for marketing information, for news and for entertainment. We are also interested in radio as a means of publicity.

Before the days of the printing press, group action depended almost wholly upon direct contact. Only those in close proximity could act together, because only they could think together. Those who could talk to each other, or who were influenced by the argument and oratory of a leader, could act in common. When printing and the knowledge of reading became general, the boundaries of possible co-operation were extended a thousand-fold. The printed page gave room for an enlarged exchange of ideas, and for an increased enlistment in a common cause. Every movement of any consequence has its publications and periodicals.

But the radio surpasses in possibilities the highest dreams of the past. It is instant. While an article is being written for the press, and long before it can become the printed page, the radio has carried the information to the far places, or put the appeal upon the hearts of widely separated people. It is warmly personal. However, naturally the writer expresses himself, and we often say—"That sounds just like him," the printed page is always less than the spoken word. The fact that the radio is instant and appealing makes it perhaps the most valuable of all means of publicity. The Co-operative movement needs to use it.

We find some difficulties in the way, however. There seems to be a well-laid plan to monopolize the "air," and some Farmers Union organizations are just now undergoing the experience of having the station with which they had contracted for regular broadcasting taken off the air by the Federal Commission. Possibly there have been some abuses, and it may be there are too many stations. But if the charges made by the Chicago Federation of Labor are well-founded, and we can scarcely doubt it, a grave menace confronts us as to the possible exclusion of all but a chosen few from the radio field.

Through its publication, the Chicago Federation declares:

"The operations of the Radio Trust are not confined to an attempt to monopolize the broadcasting field, or even the manufacturing field. The evidence given at Washington revealed the fact that the trust has undertaken to grab the whole art of radio, not only as it now exists, but all future developments as well. The agreements of its constituent members do not cover their present patents, but seek to pool all future acquisitions which they make through their laboratories or by the destruction of competitors."

Four great corporations united in forming the Radio Corporation of America, and the five have

a combined capital of nearly 3 billion dollars. It is believed by a great many thoughtful people that the plan is to control the radio as a means of communication and appeal—to use it as the great metropolitan press is used, to shape public opinion by control of the information upon which opinion is formed.

The Des Moines Convention of the National Farmers Union created a Radio Committee, of which I was made Chairman, and this committee has given a great deal of thought to the situation and to our need. Study was made of the station operated by Union Labor at Chicago, and of a proposed new station to be erected by them in the open country west of Chicago. The committee was greatly impressed by this opening, and by the character of the men in charge. The most recent development, however, is in the direction of outright ownership of our own station. The Committee has been called to meet at Des Moines at the same time as the Corn Belt Committee meets. National President Charles S. Barrett is making inquiry in Washington regarding a possible wave-length, and as to our chances for a permanent place on the air.

It will be a great advance step for the Farmers Union if we can establish and operate our own station. It will broaden the scope of our publicity, quicken and strengthen our membership, aid in unifying our various groups and activities. It will make our service organizations more effective in serving, and our membership more loyal in patronage through increased knowledge. Let us hope that such a deal may be consummated.

THE WHEAT PRICE NOW ARTIFICIALLY LOW

Kansas has a good wheat crop—above the average. Secretary Mohler gave publicity to his estimate of some 169 million bushels. Someone kindly raised it to 200 millions, for easy figuring. The market has declined steadily to nearly 15 cents less than a year ago. The last government report shows a total U. S. crop a great many millions less than last year. The actual situation, both as to crop yield and as to general conditions and price levels, justifies a higher price than that of a year ago.

If we had the McNary-Haugen bill, or any similar provision of law in effect, the Kansas farmer would receive for his 1928 crop of wheat some 50 million dollars more than he will receive, and that without any necessary increase in cost to consumers, or at most only a slight increase. This 50 millions will go into the hands of middlemen, speculators, millers, exporters. To a man they have opposed farm legislation, but always and only because it would be bad for the farmer—very bad. That 50 million might pay off some farm mortgages, or the farmer might waste it on new cars and gasoline. It is better that he should not have it.

DEATH CLAIMS STATE SECRETARY OF OREGON

Mrs. Geo. B. Jones, who has for many years been Secretary of the Oregon Farmers Union, and editor of their paper, died on June 18, following an operation. This is a serious loss to the Union. Mrs. Jones had come to hold a very large place in the confidence and affections of her people, and she will be greatly missed. Kansas sympathizes with Oregon, and in particular with the family.

CO-OPERATION

Co-operation always meets with opposition, because in co-operation the individual has to give up certain selfish rights. It was called to our attention that the history of police power first met with great opposition, because the individual declared that he wanted the right to protect himself, and that he did not want to unite with the other people of his community and co-operatively provide for their protection. This gives you an idea of how all co-operative movements meet with opposition. Very few of those who are trying to co-operate really understand the fundamental principles of co-operation and hence are mighty poor practitioners in their co-operative efforts. When you become a real co-operator, you absolutely do away with individuality and depend entirely upon the combined strength of all the members of the co-operative organization to look after your protection and betterment in the things in which you are trying to co-operate.—Oklahoma Union Farmer.

GLIMPSES OF CO-OPERATION

COMPETITIVE CO-OPERATION

One basic reason for the great success of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange lies in the fact that its plan of operation effectively combines the constructive features of both competition and co-operation.

Under the exchange system all growers compete to produce the highest quality of fruit. The highest returns in any exchange association go to growers who produce the most fruit percentage of their crops started into the higher-priced top grades.

Likewise each local association competes with the other 200 associations within the exchange. But the rivalry is in operating efficiency. The association that packs and handles its fruit better builds a following for its labels and wins premiums for its efforts.

Every exchange grower and association has the maximum incentive for efficiency in management, economy in operation and skill in method. Through this constructive competition the rewards of success automatically go to the winners in the form of higher returns.

But when the lid is nailed on a box of exchange fruit, competition ceases and co-operation begins. The problem is then to systematically distribute all the California crop to all the markets. The real competition is not among exchange growers and associations. It is between California lemons and

Italian lemons, California oranges or grape-fruit and Florida oranges or grape-fruit, citrus fruits against other fruits, fruits against other foods. In this common task exchange growers and associations stand shoulder to shoulder.

Orderly distribution is possible only when the marketing is directed by a central organization that has all the facts about supply and demand everywhere. Marketing through unrelated agencies, each acting independently, inevitably leads to the over or under supply of some or all markets. Sales competition within the industry can only result in lowering prices.

The achievement of the exchange in successfully marketing the fruit of its 11,000 growers lies in the fact that it handles 75 per cent of the yield.

As the per cent of the crop marketed through the exchange has increased the marketing efficiency of the organization has steadily improved.

The most beneficial single thing that could happen to the California citrus industry would be to have every carload of California oranges, lemons and grapefruit marketed through the California Fruit Growers' Exchange.

Then there would be 100 per cent co-operation in perfecting the systematic distribution of the entire crop to the markets of the world—and increased returns to every grower.

REFLECTIONS

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

The "Convention of World Advertisers" met the other day in Detroit. The farmer is about the biggest customer. There are some 30 millions of him, and he buys not only personal and family needs, but in his job of production he requires millions of dollars worth of equipment. He is an important customer. The publicity which has been given as to the farmers' condition has apparently prompted advertisers to reduce their use of those publications with a farm circulation. That would never do, of course.

Simple folks would say, after the National Industrial Conference Board had made an exhaustive study and declared that the farmer was receiving only about 10 per cent of the national income—after it was shown that farm debt had increased some 12 billions of dollars—after the special committee of the Land Grant Colleges and Universities had issued (last November) a report showing that the average farm family received for management and the labor of the whole family only \$627 in 1926-7, that farm capital declined from 79 billions to 58 billions between 1920 and 1927, that farm population declined some 2 1/2 million in that period, that bankruptcies had multiplied—after the problem had become one of the chief concerns of Congress and the major political issue—after all this

ordinary mortals would say that the farm press ought first to aid in relieving the farmer from a condition which is intolerable?

But not your "Go Getter." He does not wait for a buyer—he makes one. The editor of Farm Life declared that the farmer does not lack for "economic necessities."

"They simply are out for incomes large enough to pay for the standard of living they have tasted in towns and cities since the automobiles and hard roads took them there." Wants to live like folks in town! The ungrateful cuss! But he is all the better fish for the advertiser. He complains, but it is only because he wants to buy more. "Step right up, gentlemen, and let us have your ads."

The gem of the meeting, though, was this by F. B. Nichols, of the Capper farm press:

He said he felt the farmers' sound financial status was pretty well indicated by the rise of International Harvester stock from \$99 to \$289 a share in eight years. Can you beat it?

"There is no farm problem, gentlemen, none at all. The farmers' financial status is so sound that those whose profits are a direct charge upon farm production are very prosperous." Cats and Cararies! No one has denied that those who deal with farmers are not doing well, and why not sell advertising on that basis? Why go

into the public print with misleading declarations, and so hinder actual relief for agriculture from a condition which is intolerable?

MAYBE THE COLONEL GOT THE DATES MIXED

Governor General Stimson, of the Philippines, is reported to be sponsoring a revision of land and corporation laws in the islands. He is quoted as saying that

"At the present rate with which the agricultural land of these islands is being distributed among their people, it will be 400 years before that great asset, that great guardian of the people's stability, is fully put to use. This is not conservation; this is waste."

He must mean a waste of time. Apparently the more rapidly it passes out of the public domain into private hands the earlier it will come into possession of large owners. That will hasten the development of the land, and it is so far justified. But if the land when developed belong to a few individuals it will be only a little better for the mass than the present situation.

The dispatch quotes Colonel Stimson to the effect that the islands are now where America was 140 years ago, and that we borrowed heavily from Europe—or Europe invested heavily here—and now look at us. But we were an independent country 140 years ago. He must mean 160 years ago.

leges get their work in on us at every turn.

Remedy: Organize and Co-operate to regulate our own affairs, instead of letting the other interests organize and regulate them for us.

J. U. SHADE.

KANSAS WEEKLY CROP REPORT

Topeka, Kan., July 16, 1928

Wet, cloudy, weather interfered with harvest and cultivation in nearly all parts of Kansas last week, according to the Weekly Crop Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture issued today. Rainfall ranged from light showers in some western counties up to four and five inches in the north central district. In the eastern and southern counties the rains generally totaled from a half inch up to two inches.

Wheat harvest slowed down. Moisture interfered with combine operations were even too wet for binders to operate. In eastern and south central counties wheat harvest was nearly completed and threshing from the bundle started. In the southwest and north central counties from wheat is still to be harvested. In the northwest headers and combines are just getting a good start. Yield continues to be surprisingly heavy and quality good. Some further losses are still to be anticipated unless the weather stays clear for a week.

Corn cultivation took place under difficulties last week. In eastern and northern counties some corn is getting too large for further cultivation and is being laid by in very weedy condition. Farly fields everywhere are tasseling and silking. Except for some weediness and a few fields that are lodged from wind and rain the general corn outlook continues excellent.

Grain sorghums are still lacking in cultivation and are both weedy and backward in growth. Very few fields have suffered permanent injury that cannot be recuperated with sunshine and opportunity for cultivation.

Oats and barley harvest made good progress last week. Most of the oats and much of the barley is already in the shock or stack and some oats threshing was accomplished last week between showers. Yield and test weights of oats is better than expected.

The second cutting of alfalfa started last week under great difficulties. There was considerable injury from rain in the swath and windrow. The yield is very good and a week of clear weather would see one of the best second cuts ever taken in the state. Wild hay harvest started last week and the prospects are for a full normal yield.

Pastures continue excellent in all sections of the state. Cattle are fat and some grass fed cattle are already moving to market from Flint Hills areas. Piles are becoming numerous and promise to cause trouble with the advent of sunshine and warmer weather.

WHEN FATHER PRAYS

When father prays, he doesn't use The words the preacher does. There's different things for different days. But mostly its for us.

When father prays, the house is still, His voice is slow and deep; We close our eyes, the clock ticks loud So quiet we must keep.

He prays that we may be good boys, And later on good men; And then we squirm, and think we Have any quarrels again.

You'd never think to look at dad, He once had tempers, too! I guess if father needs to pray, We youngsters surely do.

Sometimes the prayer gets very long And hard to understand; And then I wiggle up quite close, And let him hold my hand.

I can't remember all of it, I'm little yet, you see; But one thing I can not forget— My father prays for me;

—R. W. T.

SPECIAL ELECTION OFFER

From now until November 15, 1928 The Lincoln Star daily with Sunday for \$2.00, daily without Sunday for \$1.60. Subscribe now and keep posted on the political news. Please mention this offer in subscribing.

Adv.

Ladies' Auxiliary

NOTICE

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

THE AUXILIARY DUES ARE \$1—YOU KEEP 80c IN YOUR LOCAL SEND 70c TO THE STATE SECRETARY. THEN 20c OF THIS IS

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

Junior Co-operators

MEMBERSHIP LIST

ADDIE HARDIN—Kincaid.
JULIA POWELL—Colony.
HELEN HOLCOM—Baldwin.
LORETTA SIMECKA—Delia.
NAOMI KITCHEN—Lyndon.
HELEN CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.
KEITH CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.
PETER CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.
CLINTON DONALD—Kincaid.
HOWARD DONALD—Kincaid.
GEORGIA GRACE COFFMAN—Madison.
HELEN BARTZ—Rush Center.
MILDRED NELSON—Ottawa.

MARGERY JEAN KRESIE—Meriden.
PHYLLIS TURMAN—Ransom.
NADINE GUGGISBERG—Burns.
MARIE NEWTON—Utica.
VERA PUNK—
DOROTHY KRAISINGER—Timken.
LUCILE GRETTE—Kincaid, Kansas.
GEORGANA OLEJNIK—Rossville.
NADINE E. NEIDENTHAL—Timken.
RICHARD SCHIEFELBUSCH—Oswatimie.
LUCILLE WILSON—LaCrosse.

CITIZENSHIP

August 7th, 1928, will be the day when your and my future may be decided—because that will be when you and I have the divine right to cast our ballots to nominate men and women to be elected in November to represent us.

Let us busy ourselves from this moment in learning everything we can about the candidates, who are telling us that they will be our faithful servants, if elected, but from past experience, we believe they may have had their "fingers crossed" and we will find them to be our masters. If we allow only a few people to nominate, it may not result in our being satisfied, and at the general election, it will be necessary to make a choice between two evils. Let us not waste time quarreling over "smoke screens" when so many issues are facing us. Never before has there been greater need for real statesmen to serve us. Not only our national government but one of the commissions but our state government has increased in commissions until we have almost lost our once simple efficiency. These commissions are becoming an obstacle to the people and are creating such a heavy state machinery that it is all but falling with its own weight—and appropriations have become the most important work of the legislature. The legislators might use the axe on these commissions with great advantage to the people.

The politicians seem to believe our state house has become the place to assemble a long "bread line" of all the kith and kin until it is no longer an honor to serve the state—it is pathetic.

We have at least one important referendum petition to be voted on August 7th. If we vote blindly on this petition we may cry over our mistake later. The framers of our constitution gave us this safeguard, the referendum, and the interests are always crying out against it, also the people's voice through the primary.

The framers can make the nation stand to attention if they will vote. The politicians seem to put us to sleep, but we are beginning to rub our eyes and are seeing things and asking a few questions. Politics means, "The government of a nation or state, the preservation of its safety, peace and prosperity."

Only by the better class of people voting may these blessings continue. STUDY AND VOTE! It is our duty to our country, our family and ourselves. MRS. M. Q. BEZANSON—Oklahoma Union Farmer.

WEEKLY HINT TO THE HOUSEWIFE

Food eaten on camping trips or in touring may be quite as much a source of unpleasantness and discomfort as the pesky mosquito, dust, sunburn, and the other thousand-and-one things that sometimes enter into life in the great outdoors.

Too much food, too much of the wrong kind, and bad food are common causes for indigestion and sickness, and this is particularly true in camping. Susan Wilder, extension specialist of South Dakota State college. Especially is the camper or the tourist more likely to get unclean food to eat and to follow a diet that is decidedly unbalanced.

If there is ever a time when the amount of meat should be cut down, it is on a camping trip," says Miss Wilder. "One is likely to eat too much. For children especially, all protein foods, such as meat, eggs, fish and cheese are generally used too liberally. The child should have more milk and less of these."

As general precautionary measures Miss Wilder gives the following: "Use fruits and vegetables every day. You cannot eat too much but you may eat too little."

"Use milk and cereals. Bottled milk or even canned milk is preferred on camping trips. "Be careful. Try to eat at clean cafes. Do not eat wild berries or mushrooms unless you know absolutely what you are getting."

"It is not a safe practice to buy collared meats."

"Try to cook your own meat thoroughly."

"Eggs come in sealed packages. You know when they are edible. They are safe to buy at a farmhouse."

SPRING

Day calls from golden Eastern skies, "Sluggard, arise! Arise! Arise! To fetch and carry."

The brooklet thru the meadow flows And cries, "A rose! A rose! A rose! Would I might tarry."

The lover frantically prays, "Please, sir, a raise! A raise! A raise! I want to marry."



5527 6192

5527. Child's Dress. Cut in 5 Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 3 yard size requires 1 1/2 yard of 36 inch material. Price 15c.

6192. Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material together with 1/2 yard of contrasting material. The width of the Dress at the lower edge with plait extended is 2 yards. Price 15c.

Embroidery design not given.

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

must be left in place for several weeks or until no more roaches can be found.

Sodium fluoride is poisonous to human beings but not extremely so. If only a light coating of dust is applied to exposed places there is no danger from its use. It would require the consumption of several grams to cause the death of an adult person.

Fumigation In damp basements the use of sodium fluoride may not prove very successful. If it fails to control the cockroaches the more costly method of fumigation with hydrogen cyanide gas may be used. This gas is generated by the old method of using sodium cyanide and sulphuric acid, but fumigation with calcium cyanide as described here is much simpler and safer. Cyanide fumigation has the advantage of quick results but is dangerous to human life if carelessly handled and necessitates vacating the building for 12 to 24 hours.

The building must have two or three windows and doors to each floor arranged so they can be opened from the outside to permit ventilation after fumigation and before one enters. This may be accomplished for the windows of upper floors by suspending a rope or wire from a screw eye placed in the under side of the upper sash. If the windows are left unlocked they can be opened by pulling down on the rope. Cracks around the outside doors and windows should be caulked with rags or paper. Exposed food products and house plants should be removed during fumigation.

Common Species of Cockroaches Several species of roaches inhabit buildings, the most common being: the German cockroach, or Croton bug, which can be recognized by its small size, pale brown color and the presence of two dark stripes on its thorax. The next most common roach in buildings is the Oriental cockroach which is very dark brown or black with wings shorter than the body, the wings of the female being reduced to mere flaps. The American roach is a large long winged species having reddish brown wings and paler thorax with a diffused dark

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I received this money from you just 60 hours after my husband's death. I hope that your company will be able to interest many other people in becoming policy holders as this was all that my husband had been able to leave me.

Very respectfully, (Signed) Harriet Riley.

That is the message of one woman to all woman-kind and to all mankind.

You may obtain the same policy and the same SERVICE by communicating today with—

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KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise in this department. Rate: 3 cents a word per issue. Count words in heading, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

FARM WANTED

WANTED—Hear 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. Crated to ship. Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

MILLER LUGGAGE CARRIER Made of heavy cotton duck, folds into small space when not in use. Large carrying capacity. A very efficient carrier. Send for circular. Wm. H. Miller, 1205 W. 11th, Creston, Iowa.

SPECIAL ELECTION OFFER

From now until November 15, 1928 The Lincoln Star daily with Sunday for \$2.00, daily without Sunday for \$1.60. Subscribe now and keep posted on the political news. Please mention this offer in subscribing. Adv.

igation and should be carefully examined for live roaches or eggs before being returned. The floor space upon which to spread the cyanide should be covered with several thicknesses of old newspaper. The proper amount of cyanide for each room should be weighed out-of-doors, put in air tight containers and then placed in its respective room. When everything is ready, spread the cyanide in a thin layer as quickly as possible while holding the breath. If there are several to fumigate on each floor it would be best to have a man in each room to apply the poison simultaneously so that all can leave at once. The ground floor should be treated last, so that it will not be necessary to pass thru any room after the cyanide is in place. Remember the extremely poisonous nature of the gas and never take a full breath in a room after the calcium cyanide has been scattered. The building should be locked to prevent entrance of anyone not aware of the poison. Since roaches generally travel into all parts of a building, it is better to fumigate the whole building rather than a part.

Sulfur Fumigation Houses may also be fumigated by burning sulphur, and this method is usually effective for cockroaches if at least 25 pounds per 1000 cubic feet are used and the fumes are confined for 24 hours. Sulfur fumes are not so poisonous to man as cyanide, but this method is objectionable because it bleaches colors and tarnishes metals and its use is attended with some fire risk. It can be recommended only for buildings where these factors are of minor importance. Colored fabrics, house plants and metal objects can be removed during fumigation, and metal fixtures can be coated with vaseline. The sulfur should be placed in a pan and moistened with alcohol to facilitate ignition. The pan should be placed on bricks in the middle of a tub containing water.

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C. E. Huff, Vice-Pres. Salina, Kansas
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Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

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Salina, Kansas
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Farmers' Union Managerial Association

A. M. Kinney, President, Huron, Kansas.
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CHAS. NORRIS, Pres.

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ANDERSON COUNTY
BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042
 Meets the first and third Thursday of
 each month. Jno. T. Anderson, Kin-
 cald, Kansas.

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

CHASE COUNTY

MILLER LOCAL NO. 1329
Meets each second and fourth **Thurs-**
day. W. H. McCandless, Sec.

GREENWOOD COUNTY

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1574
Meets the second and fourth **Frida-**
y. Alice Ames, Sec.

LINN COUNTY

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

MIAMI COUNTY

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1577

Meets the first and third Friday night
of each month. Mrs. Della Burns, Sec.

NEMAHA COUNTY
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 883
Meets the second and fourth Monday
of each month. Robt. Steele, Centralia.

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

WASHINGTON COUNTY
SCRUBY LOCAL NO. 1021
Meets the first Friday evening of each
month at the Scruby School house,
Mrs. Ben Doeble, Sec'y.

HONOR ROLL

ALLEN COUNTY
Bayard 2033.
Fairview 2154.

ANDERSON COUNTY
Bellview 2042.
Fairmont 2049

BROWN COUNTY
Madow Brook 1187
CHASE COUNTY
Nash 1183.

CLAY COUNTY
Swanson Local No. 1191
CRAWFORD COUNTY
Maple Leaf 416
ELLSWORTH COUNTY
Burnelster 943
Prairie Star 544
Shamel 974.
Excelsior 975
Cass Ridge 1038
Fairview 1070.

Little Wolf 1376
Ash Creek 1385
Advance 1389
GRAHAM COUNTY
Prairie Glen 665
GREENWOOD COUNTY
Neal Local No. 1313
Junction 1504
HARPER COUNTY
Freeport 1529
JACKSON COUNTY
Bright Side 1655
Mayetta 1904

Y
Grantville 2023.
JEWELL COUNTY
Pleasant Prairie 534
Pleasant Valley
JOHNSON COUNTY
Sharon 1744.
LANE COUNTY
Amy Local No. 1564
LINCOLN COUNTY
Dew Drop 454
LINN COUNTY
Goodrich 2080
Buckeye No. 2074.
LYON COUNTY
Admiral 1255
MARSHALL COUNTY
Herkimer 1002
Midway 557
Dew Local No. 558

Barrett 1071
MIAMI COUNTY
Washington 1680
Jingo 1737
WITCHILL COUNTY
Prairie Gem 540
NEMAHA COUNTY
Liberty 583.
Prairie Grove 899
Korber 914
Sunny Knoll 1377
NORTON COUNTY
Edmond 690
Pleasant Valley 1025
Zion Local, No. 1326.
OSBORNE COUNTY
Victor Local 775
PHILLIPS COUNTY
Big Bend 1448

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY
Pleasant View 1848
REPUBLIC COUNTY
Prairie Center 640
RUSSELL COUNTY
Prairie Dale 879
Three Corners 769
Sunflower Local No. 1745
RICE COUNTY
Pleasant Hill 1387.
RILEY COUNTY
Walsburg 1198
Rock Hill Local No. 1189
Grand View Local, No. 1214
Lee 1549
ROOKS COUNTY
Robbers Roost 491
SCOTT COUNTY
Beaver Flats 2117
STAFFORD COUNTY
Union No. 2019
TREGO COUNTY

Happy 100th
WABAUNSEE COUNTY
Chalk 1559
Pretty Creek 1652
Kaw Valley Local No. 1935
Freemont 2014.
WASHINGTON COUNTY
Scrubby 1027
Cedar Creek 1168
Guiding Star 1225

WHAT'S YOUR HURRY?
Where're you going, friend, so fast
What's your hurry?
Think of all the joy you've passed
In your hurry.
Take it easy, my friend, for

Take it easy, spare a minute for
 pleasant, friendly talk,
 There are blessings all about you
 you travel at a walk,
 There are smiles too cure your wor-
 ries, kindly words your cares to
 balk,
 What's your hurry?
 Won't the prize you strive for keep
 Must you hurry?
 If it won't it's surely cheap,
 Cut the hurry!
 Many years the world has waited
 for your message or your song-

And the world still wants a little,
It will like to get along.
And the song will be the sweetest
And the message just as strong.
What's your hurry?

Life rewards us day by day—
What's your hurry?
Don't forget to take your pay
In your hurry.
By and by, you say? But listen
by and by you'll have to rest,
With your money and your grand
pressing firmly on your chest,
As a delicate reminder that to travel
slow is best
What's your hurry?
—Newark Evening News

We are surprised to note that the
gentleman who won the tennis match
at Rome was not Mussolini.