

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



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Proceedings of the 22nd State Convention of the Kansas Farmers Union Held at Ottawa, Kansas, October 12-13-14, 1927

CONTINUATION OF THURSDAY'S PROGRAM

T. B. Dunn, auditor, read a comparative statement for the first 9 months of this year as of 1926 which showed, not an increased volume of business but an increase in profits with less expense.

Mr. T. B. Dunn, Auditor, F. U. Job. Ass'n.
I have been called by the Board of Jobbing Association to say a few words this morning relative to the progress gained by the Jobbing Association in the past four months. I believe the best thing I can say to you about is the change in policy of the Jobbing Association. There is quite a lot of curiosity over the county. They have changed their policy. I have audited the books of the Jobbing Association myself for the last four years. I have taken exceptions in the past 1-2 years to certain dealings of the Jobbing Association. The trouble is not making money. It has made money right along but they spent the money they made. That was the trouble. The policy was to build-up for the future. That is a good policy. We are all trying to build for the future but if we lose sight of the present to build for the future, we are wrong. That policy has been changed. We have not got down to present day business. We are getting back the confidence of the managers in the country. The elevator managers, the local Boards of Directors, the individual members. We want to produce the goods and we know we cannot produce the goods until we have them and when the goods are delivered to us to produce the results, we will do it. I have a report here, made up to determine the progress made by the Jobbing Association for the first 9 months of this year as compared with the first nine months of last year. This will illustrate to you that the change of policy is justified.

Comparative statement of sales, profit and expense, 1927-1926.

Course Grain Sales Grain Prof.
9-30-27 9-30-26
K. C. Office. 40087.27 2701.03
Salina Of. 46000.37 5034.46

661217.93 7735.49 \$7735.49
Mdse. Dept.
K. C. Office. 40087.27 8063.34
Salina Of. 1307.60 543.83

41394.87 8607.17 \$8067.17
Commissions. 25131.16
Consigned Grain 3110.24
Consigned Hay 10869.91
Consigned Twine 1216.00
Options 55669.97
Expenses 43417.19

Net Profit \$13252.78
1926
Course Grain Sales Grain Prof.
9-30-26 9-30-25
K. C. Office. 44020.35 518.50
Salina Of. 46029.12 3628.41

906369.47 4146.94 \$4146.94
Mdse. Dept.
K. C. Office. 120664.76 624.85
Salina Of. 8643.01 162.22

129307.77 7157.07 \$7157.07
Commissions. 22070.42
Consigned Grain 4290.69
Consigned Hay 13595.07
Consigned Twine 1054.97
Options 55236.06
Expenses 51078.14

Net Profit \$1167.92
My experience as an Auditor over the state of Kansas has been that the Jobbing Association was losing interest in the country. The elevator managers were not getting results and the Jobbing Association would have to change their policy to get their business. We hope that that attitude is changed. What we want to do is to get those managers who are sending their grain to other commission firms to try the Jobbing Association. Loyal co-operative associations in many cases have non-co-operative managers. I know of a co-operative elevator manager in the country who sends all his grain to a certain old line company. He has a firm in Kansas City with everything that is necessary to care him service and they can too. You have a good many elevator managers in the country who do not know anything about their Jobbing Association. The grain firms in Kansas City have had a poor year this year in handling wheat. The conditions have been very bad. They have paid too much for the wheat and then blame the Kansas City house because they do not get their money back.

C. E. Huff,
F. U. Job. Ass'n.
I did not know I was going to be called on here and the only thing I can say is I hope the membership of the Farmers Union and the managers of the Farmers Union local enterprises have grit enough and gumption enough to send their business to that group of fellows. It is handling the Jobbing Association. We have reason to be proud of this fact, that the Jobbing Association is operating on a higher level, a higher general level than ever before in its history and that day after day it is putting up a network that in the long run is going to enable it to come back into the country with direct and tangible returns.

I am going to give \$10.00 to any Farmers Union elevator that can produce its records to show it has secured a better average result on a given grade and quality and character of grain sold to others than it has on its sales through the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. It is all right to talk about it but I will give \$10.00 to an organization to show they did better hopping around.

National Pres. Chas. S. Barrett spoke, asking that the membership be loyal to all their institutions.

Chas. S. Barrett,
F. U. Job. Ass'n.
When Mr. Witham said the meeting would not be complete without a word from Mr. Huff, I called him over and I say, it will not be complete without a word from me. Mr. Witham was going to ignore me and I was determined he should not. You should give the devil his dues. I am willing to do that. I want to make a statement. A true and correct statement. In the first place, I never was here for one reason as well as others. You members of the Kansas Farmers Union have made more progress in the same length of time than any farm organization ever made in the history of this country. Not only of this republic but of this whole world. I was talking about you giving \$10.00. I will give anybody \$10.00 to prove that that is not a correct statement.

I repeat, the Kansas Farmers Union has made more progress than any farm organization ever made in the history of this republic but in the history of this world in the same length of time. I will give anybody two \$10.00 who will furnish the figures and facts to disprove this statement. Good work has been done in other states. Wonderful progress has been made in other states. There is mighty fine membership in other states. Fine leaders and fine officials. You know the first meeting I ever attended in this state was down at Topeka and one big man got another one with a chair and he gave him a swipe, too. One of the fellows did not get out of the way soon enough. He was a state official of Kansas. The other one was also a state official. You have come a long way. There is more brotherly love here today than we ever had in the history of the Farmers Union. I dare anybody to question that statement. Don't you know I know what has been going on in this country? I haven't anything else to do but know. Don't you know, I know about the fields and the work of all the farm organizations in this country. I know what is going on.

The quartette from Sunrise local, Marshall county, sang some songs. Mr. Huff announced the meeting was 30 minutes ahead of time, according to schedule. S. J. Logan moved that we proceed with the nomination of officers and be carried. National President Chas. S. Barrett occupied the chair during the nomination of officers.

President, C. E. Huff, nominated by U. S. Huff, moved the nomination of the convention be given Mr. Huff for president. Seconded and carried. Vice-President, W. P. Lamberton, nominated by A. M. Kinney, E. L. Bullard, nominated by M. L. Amos, B. J. Peterson, nominated by Geo. Peet, T. M. Turman moved the nominations be closed, which motion was seconded and carried.

Secretary, C. E. Brasted, Mrs. C. E. Brasted moved the nominations be closed. Motion seconded by S. J. Lohr. Carried.

Treasurer, C. E. Brasted, Anton Peterson moved the nominations be closed and Art McKnight seconded the motion, which carried.

Conductor, J. C. Feltz nominated by Art McKnight, Guy Bangs, nominated by Geo. Peet. Motion was made and duly seconded that the nominations be closed. Carried.

Doorkeeper, M. V. Gates nominated by Roy Schmitt. Moved the nominations be closed. Seconded and carried.

Nominations for District Directors of the Fourth and Fifth Districts were called for and by unanimous consent of the delegates of those districts, nominations were made. Districts from the floor of the convention, rather than hold a caucus of their separate districts apart from the floor of the convention.

Fourth District, Carl Clark of McPherson, no other nominations, the chair declared closed.

Fifth District, John Vesceky of Rush county, nominated by W. J. Spencer. Nominations were declared closed by the chair.

Delegates to the National Convention were as follows: David Thomas of Burns; A. M. Kinney, Huron; C. E. Brasted, Salina; John Wempe, Washington county; U. S. Alexander, Winfield; John Huber, Selden; W. J. Spencer, St. John; C. E. Huff, Salina; John Chittenden, Hays; J. T. Adams, Lyndon; O. M. Lipsett, LaCrosse; R. D. Samuelson, Olsburg.

Motion was made that the nominations be closed which was seconded and carried. The report of the flood relief committee was read by Mrs. Guy Bangs of Madison who acted as chairman.

Other members of the committee were: J. T. Evans, Burlington; Ed Mathias, Burlington; Tom Casey, St. Paul; Chas. Simmons, Elmdale.

The funds of this committee were expended in buying provisions for the homes of the flood sufferers. These people bought their flour and potatoes at the stores and then the committee settled the bill.

Amounts received:
Mary J. Metsker \$ 20.00
C. E. Brasted, donations from over the state 135.40
Chas. J. Gleason 1.00
Chas. J. Gleason 5.50
H. H. Ulrich 5.00
G. W. Kissell, Co. Sec'y, Osborne county 10.00
F. U. State Bank 10.00
W. J. Prescott, Miami Co. 30.00
F. G. Erbert, Ellis Co. 50.00
E. F. Schiefelbusch 1.00
W. J. Prescott, Miami Co. 28.00
F. G. Erbert, Excelsior 15.00
Local 10.00
Highland Local, Miami Co. \$320.90

Paid out funds as follows:
March 23, F. U. Co-op Ass'n. \$135.00
Leroy, Kans. 55.00
March 30, F. U. Co-op Ass'n. 64.70
April 15, F. U. Co-op Produce Ass'n, Burlington 30.00
Oct. 5, F. U. Co-op Produce Ass'n, Burlington 36.20
Oct. 10, F. U. Co-op Ass'n, Burlington 36.20

(The above sums were paid to these Associations for supplies furnished by them to needy families, as stated above.)

U. S. Alexander made the motion that we accept the report of the committee and that they be discharged. Seconded by M. F. King. Carried.

An Osage county quartette furnished a few minutes of music which was appreciated by the convention.

E. L. Bullard, Produce Ass'n. at our district meeting this morning but I hope to use that time in a way that may be of benefit to us all. We have with us representatives of the creamery and the various departments and I want you to hear a word from all of them. According to the arrangement of the program, we are to discuss the produce association.

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Neighborhood Notes

CONVENTION SONGS
We have a supply of the songs that were used at the convention. Anyone wishing to buy these songs in any amount may have them for 1c each—C. E. Brasted, Sec'y, Salina, Kansas, Box 51.

RILEY COUNTY MEETING
The annual meeting of Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 will be held at Ashland school house Saturday, Dec. 3, 1927 beginning at 10 o'clock a.m. Election of officers for 1928 and any other business that may come before the meeting.

as well as in the Osborne Local No. 298.
It was his untiring effort that gave the Woman's Organization the inspiration to make the success that they have done.

We of the state office remember him as being a close friend of our late President John Tremble.

The officers of the state organization join with all the Farmers Union members in extending sympathy to the family.

FRANKLIN COUNTY FARMERS UNION No. 72
Franklin County Union No. 72 meets in regular session in Ottawa at 2 p. m. Dec. 1st in K. of P. hall. It is very necessary we have a good attendance at this, the last meeting of the year. There is very important business to discuss, and all outstanding bills for the year must be settled that day. So let us have a better attendance than at the Nov. 3rd meeting. All delegates remember the date and come.

R. E. Nesbit, Pres.

NEWS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION
Chas. S. Barrett Re-elected President for the 22nd Time.

C. E. Huff of Salina, Kans., was chosen vice-president and A. C. Davis, re-elected secretary. Members of the national board of directors are C. C. Talbot of Jamestown, N. D.; J. M. Collins of Eaton, Colo.; C. E. Brasted of Salina, Kans.; D. D. Collins of Rapid City, S. D.; and C. M. Rogers of Indianapolis, Ia.

An invitation to hold the 1928 convention in Denver was accepted.

"RURAL LIFE AT THE CROSSROADS"
The Farmers Union—The thoughtful farmer who has some time for study will be interested in a book "Rural Life at the Crossroads." The book discusses the farmer's problems in a sensible manner, showing why there is such a disparity between the dollar of the farmer and the dollar of those with whom he exchanges commodities. It offers as a cure education and intelligent co-operation. It fully discusses the co-operative system of Denmark and several of the larger co-operatives of the United States. It also gives a study of the rural educational ideal.

This book is well worth the price and study of all intelligent farmers. It can be secured from the Kansas Book Co. for two dollars.

C. E. Hedges,
Maple Hill, Kansas.

WE HAVE COMPANY
Saturday was calling day at our house. Vice-President E. L. Bullard and Tom M. Turman, of Ransom, spent a half-hour in the office. They were en route to Vassar, Kansas, where they were to spend the week.

R. W. Doubrova, of Ellsworth, with his sons, Milas and Benjamin, were interesting visitors. Brother Doubrova feels that the farmer pays too large a share of taxes. Owning a good farm he finds that his average gross income is about \$3,000. Of this over 10 per cent is required for direct taxes. He believes salaried earners ought to pay a certain (small) percent of their salaries in the form of an income tax. As consumers the salary group contribute indirectly to the public tax, but so does the farmer, who must spend his income in living, also. Land taxes are disproportionately high.

Brother S. M. Hodgson and his son, Paul, were here from LaCygne, Kans., visiting their son and brother, Owen, who teaches in the Salina schools. All three were agreeable callers at this office.

Volunteer wheat makes a convenient home for the early Hessian fly—destroy all volunteer grain.

DEATH OF GEO. W. KISSELL
The sad news of the death of Geo. W. Kissell of Osborne comes to us as we go to press.

Geo. Kissell has been one of the "Old Guard" in the Farmers Union in Osborne county since its organization.

The National Convention at Des Moines last week enjoyed the frequent appearance on the platform of the Hackney Harmony Hounds. Their numbers were well represented and they received the privilege of "on the air" from W. H. C. one evening, in a Farmers Union program which included a short address by President Harrison of Oklahoma, and music by the Iowa Farmers Union band.

The boys appreciated the privilege of attending the convention and their work was appreciated by the convention.

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from that community a fight was put on regarding the price of the cream. The establishment of our creamery and produce stations have been of material gain to every farmer in the state of Kansas. That being the case, I have proven there is no reasonable excuse for a farmer in Kansas who produces products in the way of dairy and poultry products for not becoming a member of the institution which has made these things possible for him. We are entitled to the support of every farmer in Kansas. We hope in a short time everybody will see it in that light.

D. G. Francis, Produce Assn.
I want to say to those managers and members of the Board of Directors who are attending this convention, and those of you who have not a produce station operating under the Farmers Union Co-operative Creamery, we would like before you leave here to investigate the possibilities of developing your own business along that line. Of your local business unit as one of the receiving stations for your Farmers Union Creamery.

A. W. Seaman stated at this time there are 87 cream stations under contract shipping their receipts to the creamery.

A. W. Seaman, Produce Association.
This organization has grown beyond the bounds of expectation of anybody who was interested in it. It has gotten to be an organization that represents immensely more than dollars and cents in investments, further reaching in its effect than any one realized. It is the one organization that is of interest to every farmer who lives on a farm is not interested in poultry and dairy products and of getting those products to market. The organization was formed for the purpose of benefiting those people who had those products to market. I am glad to report that the organization has taken some forward steps during the last year. I will not go over the problems of the first year. As the business of this organization expands, the problems also expand and get greater in number. During this last year had it not been for the loyal support of the Farmers Union managers, Boards of Directors and members of your organization some very disastrous things might have happened. In our meetings out over the state, we have told you so many things that happened during the heavy movement of products to the market. All of these things have been met. While we have made favorable progress, the game has not yet been mastered by a whole lot. This organization is just beginning to realize some of its possibilities. But at that, new difficulties are going to develop and we must be looking into the future and planning to meet them as the organization progresses. There has been some forward steps made the last year. One of them and probably one that has been most interesting to a great many is the establishing of the egg department and getting that in operation. The time will not permit to go into some of the experiences that we have had during the last year along that line. I might say here that we hope that ample time to discuss in full the produce association at the annual meeting which will be held in Kansas City shortly after the first of the year, will be given us. The products of your organization have been marketed through your eastern sales agency. As nearly as possible they have been handled in the direct farm to market program. The establishing of the sales agency in the eastern markets has put the Farmers Union Creamery in as close touch with the consumer as is possible to get under the present circumstances. Most of the products have been marketed through chain stores. I think the chain store has come to be one of the organizations that is here to stay. The only way we can supplement that would be to establish our own retail agency. We are working with the chain store organizations. The creamery has done exceptionally well. The egg department as had some experiences that have been valuable. We are beginning to realize on some of the experiences we had in the early part of our organization that are benefiting at this time.

We have had inquiries as to when we are going to get a poultry department in the organization. I am not in position to give that any definite date. The plan established by the Board of Directors was to get one department to going well and on a satisfactory basis before we started another. We did that with the Creamery and we are doing it with the egg department. When that is going well, then the poultry department will be started.

Not a great deal of organization work has been done the last year. The distribution of the earnings on last years business have taken some little time. That was handled somewhat different than is customary. Some will say why did you not send them out through the mail. They were handed out at the meetings so certain explanations might be made to the members receiving them. It is not a matter of dollars and cents. But there is an educational feature that is very important. I am sure the work that has been done in connection with the distribution of setts of last years business will net good returns. We have held over 70

meetings. Distribution has been made to all but 4 or 5 stations. There are many problems. A good many eggs were imported to this country from China. Labor there is a few cents a day. They can bring those eggs in and sell them much less than you can produce them. Some times they are shipped in as storage stock, and other ways. If the producers are to hold their own in the production of eggs in this country, it is necessary to take some steps along the line of tariff, or eliminating them entirely.

I just returned from a meeting where the discussion was against the farmers co-operative enterprise. Whether the farmers can serve themselves better through co-operative agencies than the old line concerns can serve them.

It being noon, a motion was made, seconded and carried that the meeting adjourn until 1:30 p. m.

1:30 P. M. meeting was called to order by President C. E. Huff.

The Douglas county people, who had all dined together that noon, marched in a body through the Auditorium and took their seats in a body.

The meeting was then turned over to the Produce Association to finish their program.

Mr. E. Augustine spoke of the financial needs of the organization and both the State organization and the Creamery, and many things to be done immediately which cannot be for lack of finances.

Mr. Augustine, Produce Assn.
Brothers and Sisters of the Farmers Union:
I am glad to be with you. This is our first month of our third year of creamery operations. Our second year was a wonderful success. You heard this morning and I can go over it, I have to tell you again so you will not forget it. I have been noticing this last year that everytime our year wants to make something up or go ahead and have to fight a case some way or the other, that they have to get out in the public and beg for funds. I will tell you frankly, folks, it is an insult to the Farmers Union, it is an insult to Kansas. Don't your competitors notice those articles in the paper. Why should you stand for it. I do not know. What we need more in our organization is education. I will tell you, you have to go out and learn arithmetic. The plain is it is not necessary. What is more necessary is to get closer to your state wide organizations. I do not think there was much dork done all over the state from the state on reason was lack of funds. In all our organizations we have lack of funds. You can congratulate yourselves, we were lucky. You started the Creamery without any money. You were lucky you had a man in charge of it to go you through without any money in the treasury. Lets get down to business. Lets cut out this foolishness and say we have to suffer. Take the other unions. They pay to belong. They are paying in the brick layers \$500 initiation fee and \$250 a month to belong to their union. So it is on down the line. Even common laborers have their unions. It cost them \$25.00 to join and \$15.00 a month to keep up their local. They are glad to pay it. They know it is paid back to them 100%. It is a shame our paper goes out all over the state begging for funds. I know that most all of you are old war horses in the Union. We would like to get the other members here. Those who are always kicking. Never satisfied. Those fellows will not come. They never have something good to say for their own organization. All they can do is kick it. You know what ought to be done to those fellows. They ought to be kicked back. There is no use to fool around with those fellows. They are detrimental to the organization. I am talking plain to you. I want you to take it home. I do not care what you think. I do not run for any office. Now, we have another year ahead of us and you know the whole bunch here are always working for us and if it was not for you, Mr. Seaman and I and the rest of them would not have a job. We need your support. What I want you to do when you go home is to get your enemy, if he start kicking. Just kick him out. We have to build.

KEEP ON KEEPIN' ON
If the day looks kinder

The Kansas Union Farmer

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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. U. of A., are at liberty to ask questions on any phase of farm work. Answers will be either published or mailed.



THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1927

THE FARMERS UNION

For many reasons Des Moines and Iowa are glad to welcome the national convention of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America, convening here for the first time in its history.

Although the national meeting is new to Iowa, the organization is old, well and favorably known in the state. It is militantly vigorous, sincere and close to the soil. With a southern origin, its present extent closely coincides with the area in which is developing a unified spirit in support of agricultural equality.

The Farmers Union has been criticized at times for being too little disposed to compromise, too little disposed to work with other farm agencies. But its consistent adherence to an established program can have no better time for vindication than now.

The Farmers Union is committed to the McNary-Haugen plan, it is working smoothly with all of the other agencies of west and south to effect that which is at immediate issue, that which is possible to early attainment. In its history is assurance that it will hold fast.

Des Moines and Iowa have been interested in the coming of such an assemblage at this particular time. They welcome an organization spiritedly devoted to the interest fundamental in this territory. They welcome the drawing together here of representatives of kindred sections.—The Des Moines Register.

WHICH WAY?

Speaking yesterday before the seventh district legionaires, C. E. Hamilton of Winterset said: "I think there should be compulsory military training in every college."

This is of course the logical conclusion of the argument, for anybody can see that if the state schools make military training compulsory and the private schools do not, a line is bound to be drawn sooner or later in the public mind.

Nor is this all of it. For if military training is finally sustained as something every state school student must have, it will not be long until military training will be compulsory in the high schools for the high schools ought to do the preparatory work for the college student. The logic of the argument runs right down to the primary schools.

It is strange that this is urged upon the state by the legionaires when they had such splendid opportunity to see in Europe what comes of making the schools military.

The German people were not particularly belligerent, on the contrary their whole course in Europe as a people has been rather the other way. Bismark himself complained of the Germans that they accepted adverse conditions too complacently, they did not have enough race pride and national principle.

But from Bismark's advent they were militarily trained in the schools, which meant not so much that they were ready for war physically as that they took the military view of the future of Europe. They were military in their thinking.

The only future for Europe with the military peoples was a future of domination by power.

Today this notion of the domination by power is at a discount in Europe. Every leader says Europe is ruined if war is not abandoned. Germans and French and Englishmen rival each other in applause of this sentiment. Nobody is calling for military training for the protection of Europe.

But back in the heads of the masses is the sentiment. Nobody is calling for military training for the protection of Europe.

But back in the heads of the masses is the sentiment Mr. Hamilton appeals to with us, the old feeling of domination by power, and nobody knows whether the leaders can lead Europe out of it. All that can be said is that the situation is favorable today and would be infinitely more favorable if the United States was definitely setting its face against war.

Compulsory military training in our colleges does not mean being any better ready for war, war will be fought by the generation that happens to come to 18 years of age when the war is declared. The men who go to college today will not be in the next war.

What military training means today is that each succeeding generation will be militarily minded, will think of national power in terms of the military, will be 100 per cent American and 100 per cent for the flag in terms of the military.

Whatever comes of it all, whatever role America chooses for itself in the new era ahead, one thing may be set down as fixed, the leaders do not believe in war nor in putting the emphasis on military training. The leaders the world over believe civil adjudication must come and would strain every resource to set up an international code, an international court, and an international sheriff.

Why should the United States which has shown that civil processes will work over a great continent, hesitate to join in the movement for civil settlement of international differences?—Des Moines Evening Tribune-Capital.

CHARLES S. BARRETT IS RE-ELECTED NATIONAL PRESIDENT

The twenty-third annual session of the National Farmers Union closed a somewhat stormy session in Des Moines, Iowa, on Thursday, Nov. 17, by re-electing Chas. S. Barrett, of Union City, Georgia, to the National presidency.

The convention opened with a fine group of delegates and visitors in attendance, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 15. The mayor of Des Moines delivered the address of welcome in behalf of the city. Milo Reno, president of the Iowa Union, welcomed the convention in behalf of Iowa, and delivered the "Keynote" speech. C. E. Huff responded.

A rather imposing list of committees was appointed, and at the close of the first afternoon's program the committee entered upon their work. Their reports were for the most part very clear and well-prepared presentations of the various subjects.

Except for a part of the first day, when William Hirth, of Missouri, and others spoke from the platform as fraternal representatives of other groups, all sessions were closed to all but members.

The reports of the various committees and the discussion of them took much of the time. A rather full airing of grievances occupied two sessions. Some really constructive things were done, and the atmosphere seems decidedly clearer.

There were no opposing candidates for any office except that of president, for which Ernest Pollard, of Nebraska, was presented by his friends. A part of the convention failed to support these other candidates however. The National officers chosen are as follows:

President, Chas. S. Barrett, Union City, Ga.
Vice-president, C. E. Huff, Salina, Kansas.

Secretary-Treasurer, A. C. Davis, Springfield, Mo.

Board of Directors:
C. E. Brasted, Kansas.
J. M. Collins, Colorado.
C. C. Talbott, North Dakota.
D. D. Collins, South Dakota.
Chas. Rogers, Iowa.

It is seriously to be hoped that all will set themselves to the task of adjusting differences, of removing irritating conditions and of building together. There is after all only one defeat and only one victory—the defeat or the success of our program.

THE CORN CROP

Farmers are vitally interested in the present and prospective prices of corn. An unusual season brought to maturity a great acreage which had not been expected to mature. This addition to the estimated yield had the effect of lowering the price to an unwarranted extent. From a prospect of 80 or 90 cents per bushel, corn declined in price to around 50 cents per bushel actual.

Huski returns are revealing that these late fields do not yield as much as their appearance indicated. It seems probable that a considerable readjustment of the estimate downward will be necessary. If such proves to be the case a comparable increase in price should follow.

Figured on the basis of feeding value, which after all is the measure of a corn crop, it is almost certain that the crop will be found further "short." For example, the Iowa bushel-yield is now estimated at 10 per cent less than last year, and of this 95 million bushels, or about 25 per cent, is low in quality and feeding value.

A 10 per cent reduction in feeding value is equivalent to a 10 per cent reduction in yield, or an increase in demand. This situation would seem to warrant a somewhat higher price than the prevailing one, if livestock feeding is on a normal basis.

GLIMPSES OF CO-OPERATION

SUCCESSFUL SELLING OF PRODUCTS EMPHASIZED BY COLORADO CO-OPS

For the first time in the history of the Colorado State Fair, the 15,000 farmers who are organized in this state for the co-operative sale of their agricultural products were represented this month by a unified exhibit emphasizing the dollars-and-cents value of orderly marketing, co-operative effort, proper grading and standardization, and efficient distribution. The display was under the auspices of the State Director of Markets office.

"Heretofore the chief interest of the State Fair to the farmer has been in exhibits showing the results of successful production," declared B. O. Aylesworth, director. "Today, however, the individual grower is beginning to realize that successful production is only one-half of the farmer's business, and that unless he successfully sells the stuff he has grown his efforts are largely wasted."

Value Is Proven

"The growing necessity of securing an adequate return for products of the soil has resulted in an enormous growth of co-operative marketing in Colorado. Such organizations as the Mountain States Best Growers' Marketing association have proven their value to the farmer without any shadow of a doubt. In the best pool you will find not only the common every-day farmer, but the large land-owner and the banker-farmer as well."

Organizations represented at the Colorado fair booth included the best pool, with its 4,000 members; the Colorado Potato Growers' exchange, which handles more than 40 per cent of the state crop; the Colorado Bean Growers' association, with 1,700 members; the Crowley County Melon Growers' association and others.

A feature of the program was the series of noonday roundtable discussions at which various phases of co-operative marketing were dissected. A special meeting was held for the members of the Boys' and Girls' clubs in attendance during the week, and a prize essay contest for club members on the "Benefits of Co-operation" was announced.

Other state-wide farm organizations including the Farmers Union, the Colorado State Grange and the Farm Bureau Federation also took part in the exhibit and at the meetings.

GROWERS FIND COTTON SURPLUS ALL USED UP

Middlemen Cashed in on Huge 1926 Crop Which Panicky Growers Sold at a Big Loss

While disaster and bad luck in the form of floods, boll weevil and poor weather have brought a roster outlook to the cotton districts; and with marking experts prophesying that the 1927 crop of 5,000,000 fewer bales than last year will probably net 60 per cent more cash, cotton growers have discovered that there is no such thing as "surplus."

During the past twelve months these growers have watched speculators grow rich on the cotton they sold to fall for a song. They have seen the demand for cotton gradually strengthen and the price pick up. And they have perhaps learned a valuable lesson in the futility of rushing their crops from the gin to the market—particularly in a year of large production.

Last year the South produced 18,000,000 bales of cotton. There was a hidden demand for each one of these bales and not one of them has been thrown away. They have all been used. But early in the marketing season this potential demand was not yet felt and prices dropped badly. Many growers lost heart because the whole twelve-months' demand did not manifest itself within a few short months—so they sold their crop at a loss.

Stabilization Tried

Hurried attempts were made, of course, to equalize distribution over the whole year, and thereby strengthen prices. Eugene Meyer proposed that 4,000,000 bales be withdrawn from the market in addition to the 1,500,000 bales or so which the co-ops controlled. It proved impossible, however, to put this plan into effect on so short a notice, and the co-ops with their 1,500,000 bales remained the only stabilizing influence in an almost panic-stricken rush to sell.

Co-operation and restricted acreage were advised

as the only help for the cotton districts, and subsequent events have proven that co-operation in large doses would have saved millions for the growers last season. As it happened, the middlemen were the ones who held the bulk of the cotton and who cleaned up fortunes by so doing. As it should have been, the co-ops would have held the cotton and cleaned up large sums for the men who grew the crop.

This year the situation is different. The cotton co-ops are able to offer as a first advance a sum more than the final price at which most cotton was sold for last year. The crop will probably be 5,000,000 bales smaller; and the growers will get a bigger total return.

It is interesting to note that the reduction of acreage campaign only resulted in a curtailment of about 12 per cent in acreage—or one-half of what was urged. It remained for the Mississippi floods, the boll weevil and unfavorable weather to remedy conditions which the farmers would not remedy for themselves.

"COST PLUS" IS NOT PROPER PRICE GUIDE

Rules for Formulating Prices Are Complicated and Deserve Keen Study.

"Cost-of-production plus" has no valid part in the formulation of proper prices for agricultural products, and the only price that will stand in a market is the price the consumer is willing to pay, according to the Department of Agriculture.

These statements are not intended to discourage the formulating of proper prices in one not which can be based on rules-of-thumb, hunches or guesswork.

"In formulating a proper price and sales policy, co-operative organizations need the best available data," the Department bulletin points out. "Rule of thumb methods and hunches are treacherous guides. Equally unsatisfactory are such general ideas as the familiar notion that the price of a commodity should be its cost of production plus a profit. This idea is widespread among farmers and members of farm organizations. But it contains two fatal defects."

"In the first place there are nearly as many different costs of production as there are individual producers, so that a price representing even an average of costs would be unsatisfactory about half the producers because, as individual producers, their costs would be greater than the average of costs. In the second place, the cost of producing a commodity, once it has been produced may bear little or no relation to its price. It can only be sold for what the consumer will pay."

Factors Are Complex

"While these principles may seem rather elementary, the department observes that actually supply and demand factors are very complex and necessitate careful analysis. Over-simplifying the matter is a prolific source of mistakes and losses. An intelligent co-operative selling policy will take into account such factors as the general price level of the particular commodity that is being marketed, all known seasonal trends in the marketing period, the supply of competing commodities, and demand conditions as evidenced by the state of business and employment."

"A recognition, in short, of the powers and limitations of quantity selling, and a steady determination to substitute science for guesswork, are the foundations of success in modern merchandising."

FARM PHONES TIME AND MONEY SAVERS

Middleton (Pa.) Journal

Out of 200,000 Pennsylvania farms, 124,000, or 62 per cent, have telephones.

The diversified farmer's time is worth something every day in the year; and the telephone is the cheapest, best time-saver ever invented, for much of the business of the farm.

The telephone is a hired man who eats nothing, who will not forget his orders, who will not flit or elope with the hired girl, who will not set fire to the farm with his careless pipe or cigarette, who will not strike for higher wages just when the need is greatest. A farm phone is almost as necessary as land or house or barn.

REFLECTIONS

THE GREAT NEED

"What do you think this country needs most?"

"What it needs most is more mowing the fields with plows, and less with niblicks and mashes."—Exchange.

Why, pray? Those who are now plowing with plows are not prospering, and those who are mowing with niblicks and mashes seem to be doing well. And there ought to be some heavy spots in the country. The gold links, close-cropped and neat, the white benches, the club houses with pretty winding drives leading up—and signs shouting "Private. Keep Out"—are in marked contrast to farm homes and premises. What this country needs most is for everyone to become able to live off someone else, and have leisure left for niblicks and mashes. Let us imitate those who are succeeding, not those who are failing.

AND NICARAGUA NEEDS US

An innocent looking dispatch says "the United States has taken charge of the financial affairs of Nicaragua as well as its military affairs." It is stated that we are putting an expert in charge of their finances; that our bankers are lending the Diaz government millions to pay (us?) Claims rising out of the attempted revolution, which our military forces seem to have suppressed; and that we are building them a railroad. It is to be hoped that none of these actions will be misunderstood. When other nations control weaker peoples by force and subject them to tribute-paying against their will it is Imperialistic and wrong. Spain learned long ago that we would not allow such a condition to exist on our side of the earth. But when we do it, it is from the holiest motives and with a deep sense of the duty we owe these backward peoples. We are supporting "stable" government.

THE DES MOINES REGISTER DISCUSSES THE NICARAGUAN ELECTION

"A Washington dispatch to the New York Times reports, on the authority of an official communication from Rear Admiral Sellers to the navy department, that local elections in some departments of Nicaragua, held under supervision of American marines, resulted in liberal party victories by 'substantial majorities.'"

That is rather interesting from at least two standpoints. The first is from that of American supervision. It indicates that the supervision was not extended beyond maintenance of order. The Nicaraguans seem to have been allowed to vote as they pleased, and those who voted liberal were not kept away on pretext. The other standpoint is that of Nicaraguan politics. The hint of these elections certainly is that the liberals, whom we suppressed by our intervention in support of Diaz, are very likely to win nationally and seat their own president.

If that happens, and we then withdraw, the intervention can pass into history as an episode—on marked by much blundering, but the blundering partly repaired. If we don't allow the new government to function except with our power of veto over everything it does, all the ill effects of what has heretofore been done will be simply added to.

Comment: The power of absolute veto by a foreign government of any act or proposal of one's own government would seem to be a pretty fair concession, though, all by itself. Both they and we should be content—even happy.

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LET EYE FOR AN EYE AND A TOOTH FOR A SWEET SOLUTION

We do not wish the industrial part of the country any bad luck, such as seems to be headed their way, but if it comes and if it improves our situation, relatively at least, we will worry about the east in about the same measure that it has worried about us—and no more.—Parsons Sun.

Corn Belt Association Meets In Des Moines

Daily Press Reports Important Meeting as Follows:

The corn belt committee of farm organizations, meeting here yesterday on the eve of the opening of the seventh congress in which it looks for a reprieve to the McNary-Haugen bill, resolved not to budge one jot nor to let congress or the farmers become befuddled either by the report of Charles Nagel's agricultural commission or by the support of Senator Borah's group of Senator Norris of Nebraska as a candidate for president.

Of the business men's commission's report of the condition of agriculture and its recommendations for relief, the corn belt committee said in its resolutions:

"This report appears to be a deliberate attempt by the apostles of Julius Barnes to substitute sterile proposals for the vital provisions of the McNary-Haugen bill. The reports contain nothing new in the way of fact finding, but a frank acknowledgment that all of the claims made by American farmers during the last seven years in relation to the deplorable condition of agriculture are true."

Denounce Senator Borah. Of Senator Borah, the committee asserted:

"We declare our conviction that Senator Borah has no right to speak for agriculture, either in the corn belt or in the west, and we deeply resent his professed interest in these premises. A pretended friend of the farmer and confessor of the agricultural distress, he gave no aid or sympathy toward the farm organizations in correcting the weaknesses which he instigated attached to the McNary-Haugen bill."

"On the contrary, he has been a carping critic to whom the industrial east has pointed with pride and we, therefore, trust that neither farmers nor members of congress will be misled by his eleventh hour assumption of authority in the great struggle for agricultural justice."

The resolutions did not mention any of the other members of the senate group, including Senator Brookhart of Iowa, who is following Norris. Senator Brookhart several times has taken part in other sessions of the corn belt committee which yesterday condemned Senator Borah as a false friend of the farmer.

Committee Named. The resolutions were drawn by a committee consisting of C. E. Huff, Salina, Kan., Kansas Farmers' Union; Chas. E. Hearst, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau federation; W. F. Varnum, Seminole, Okla., Oklahoma Farmers Union; Clark Huntley, Charleston, Ia., Iowa Farm Bureau federation; William Hirth, Columbia, Mo., Missouri Farmers' club; H. G. Keeney, Omaha, Neb., Nebraska Farmers Union; Senator Thomas E. Cashman, Owatonna, Minn., Minnesota Farm Bureau; Frank W. Murphy, Wheaton, Minn., American Council of Agriculture; and Charles S. Weller, Mitchell, S. D., South Dakota commissioner of markets.

The committee not only renewed its demand for the passage of the McNary-Haugen bill with the inclusion of the "equalization" fee "untrammeled" as the "heart of the surplus control problem," but repeated that it "will scornfully reject any proposal which does not meet this great problem fairly and honestly."

Formulate Plans. The committee, which has fought one battle after another for the McNary-Haugen bill, formulated two plans of besieging the new congress in Washington this winter.

One was to fill a war chest with necessary funds by appealing to each of the large organizations to make contributions on the basis of 2 cents per member and to the smaller ones to contribute lump sums. The other was to beleaguer congressmen from districts doubtful on the McNary-

Haugen bill with bolstering evidence of demand for it and threats of political retaliation in the next election for advance-votes.

Report Is Condemned. The Nagel report, disapproving of "legislation of the McNary-Haugen type as injurious in the long run to the interests of agriculture," was condemned in adjectives running all the way from "remarkable" to "finane," and always as the report of the United States Chamber of Commerce or a "well considered piece of business propaganda."

William Hirth of Columbia, Mo., chairman, and A. W. Ricker of Minneapolis, secretary, who with F. W. Murphy of Wheaton, Minn., chairman of the legislative committee, have been through all the skirmishes with congress over the McNary-Haugen bill, spoke very plainly of the difficulties they foresee in the session opening next month, and of their distrust of the Nagel commission's report.

"All owners of large businesses are not opposed to the campaign for giving agriculture a fair return on its production," Mr. Hirth said. "But able business leaders oppose treating agriculture fairly for reasons that are not clearly revealed. In their arguments against the McNary-Haugen bill, they do not really tell what is in their minds. As I have studied the problem for six years and have questioned business opponents, I find two main reasons for their opposition."

Equivalent to National Debt. "In the first place, well informed business leaders know that if the farmers had been paid what they were honestly entitled to since the war, they would have received \$8,000,000,000 more than they have received, and this sum is equivalent to the entire national debt saddled upon the country."

"In the second place, they know full well that if the migration of millions of workers from the farms to the cities continues at its present rate, the time is not far away when there will be two bidders for every job, and industry will be able to employ labor at its own terms."

The necessity of impressing upon congressmen during the next few weeks of home demand for the McNary-Haugen bill is imperative, Mr. Ricker asserted. He pictured many congressmen as being on the fence about the bill and beginning to worry about next year's election.

Can't Be Avoided. "We know," Mr. Ricker said, "that there are certain political aspects of this farm battle that cannot be avoided. The chief trouble of congressmen, fidgeting about re-election next year, is to know which way to vote on the McNary-Haugen bill. They are anxious to get the thing out of the way and off their chests."

"There is an election coming on, and if there is anything that a politician hates it is an issue. Our big job is to instill fear into the hearts of congressmen wobbly on the McNary-Haugen bill, and our strength in congress for it is in direct ratio to the sentiment for it at the cross-roads."

"Turning to the Nagel report, Mr. Ricker declared that the more he read of the 'remarkable document,' the more seriously alarmed over its dangers he became."

Denounces Corporation. "If we have, as that report recommends, a stabilizing corporation under a presidentially appointed federal farm board, responsible to the department of the government and at the direction of big business," Mr. Ricker declared, "you'll find that authority telling you whether you can run a livestock commission business in Omaha and what kind of co-operative organizations you can have and how they'll be run."

"It will amount to super business taking control of farming to handle it with the contemptuous opinion expressed in the Nagel report, which

says in so many words that the farmer lacks the ability to conduct his own affairs."

Text of Corn Belt Group's Report

The text of the report of the legislative committee of the corn belt committee of farm organizations follows:

"Disagreeing with the farmers of the country in their declaration that the situation of agriculture was unequal, and with their legislative proposals to correct the maladjustment, the United States Chamber of Commerce selected last winter a commission to study the subject."

On this commission the following were named: "Charles Nagel, of Nagel & Kirby, St. Louis, chairman; E. N. Brown, chairman of the board of directors of the San Francisco Railway company; N. M. Herr, president of the Westinghouse Electric company; J. G. Lansdale, president of the National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis; A. F. McKissick, vice-president of the Allee mills, Greenville, S. C.; Clay Miller, San Francisco; Arthur R. Rogers, Indianapolis; John Stuart, president of the Quaker Oats company; Alfred Swayne, president of General Motors, and Paul N. Warburg, chairman of the International Acceptance corporation."

Terms Report "Propaganda." "For some unexplained reason the report of this unexplained reason has just now, on the eve of the opening of a new session of congress, been made public through its chairman, Mr. Nagel. By reason of the fact that the commission had abundant facilities for doing so, the report has received the widest publicity. It has all the earmarks of well considered propaganda."

"The response of the farmers to it will likely receive but scant attention. The report contains nothing new in the way of fact finding. It is a very frank acknowledgment that all of the claims made by the farmers during the last five bitter years in relation to the deplorable situation of agriculture are true."

"That which the chamber previously disputed is now conceded. The case of the farmer is admitted. The commission agrees that there is a wide disparity between the price the farmer receives for what he sells and the price he pays for what he uses."

Must Have Better Price. "It is conceded that what the farmer wants and must have is a better price; that he should have a domestic price higher than the world price by the amount of the tariff; that the price of which tariff, the commission concedes, ought to be received by the farmer."

"Speaking of the efforts of farmers to obtain equality in the nation's protective system through the medium of the McNary-Haugen bill, the commission says:

"They have turned to various proposals for legislation designed to raise the prices of farm products relative to the price of other commodities. While it may be quite possible to do this by legislative action, the commission believes that it can be done only by means which are unsound in principle, which artificially or arbitrarily alter the relation between supply and demand."

"This is a definite concession that the McNary-Haugen bill would work and make tariffs effective. But in line with the previous opposition of the chamber, the commission arbitrarily and cynically condemns the farmer to submergence by insisting that, while prices are artificially increased for industry and finance, to extend the same protection to farming would be unsound."

"Special Privileges." "Evidently the commission believes in special privileges for certain groups with corresponding disadvantage and distress to the farm people of the country. In the opinion of the commission, workable tariff legislation is a sound economy for industry and finance, but unsound when sought for the agricultural industry."

"This is the philosophy which was advocated by the commission, that while the farmers have patiently borne the servile yoke for seven years, they are not likely to continue to bear

(Continued on page 4)

Ladies' Auxiliary

LADIES' AUXILIARY

I am happy to be able to announce to you that there is another county with an Auxiliary all organized and working. There will be no cause to worry about this county either, because it is Allen county and they have had and will continue to have the able council of Anderson county, if they need any council. I am sure from the report of the first meeting that they are capable of taking care of themselves.

They tell me at the state office that there has been some response to the call for junior letters. This I believe is worthy of your attention, and if the Ladies Auxiliary will get behind this junior movement, give the kiddies some encouragement, help them to get the time to write their letters, and see that they are mailed, we will be instrumental in getting a department that will assist us in carrying out this junior program as we see it. I am particularly glad by the way the correspondence is coming in. We had some fine letters last week and have more for this issue. Please consider this a standing invitation.

Mrs. Chas. Simpson.

My dear farmer ladies—

I have been a silent observer at the convention at Ottawa as to what the farmer ladies were doing. And since coming home have pondered over it considerably, and only wish I was situated so I could take part in the work. But I can't be of any help, my heart is with you all. And I look forward to the time when the farmer ladies can look their city club folks in the eye and feel "we are not the prudes you think we are," for such we are called by the crowd at city folks. But to my knowledge and way of thinking, if all were prudes, non-est-to-goodness prudes, this world would be full of women of high virtue, and reserved women. The farmer folks are a people not to be ashamed of, and looking over the crowd at the convention I got how we had a people we were all proud of, people of moral characters, educated people, educated along farm lines that are more essential to the people than they seem to realize. Those that live in cities. They don't seem to realize just where their bread and butter come from. Some don't realize their veal cutlets and pork chops don't grow on bushes.

Well, I'm getting off the subject. My candid opinion about the ladies auxiliary is that it can be a help to the country in various ways. I have a few thots to suggest in the work and will send in on approval.

First—That each auxiliary should formulate plans to have a special subject, these subjects to be studied by each member in a way that would be educating to each and every one.

Second—That each member have a paper—reading short talks, etc. for the good they see in the subject discussed.

There are so many, many topics one might suggest as their subject, that would be of help to the farmer and his family, such as, modes of house-keeping, the family budget, raising the children, various ways of economizing, canning and preserving, etc. These subjects are really all educational and uplifting, if they are handled without too much formality, for you know we farmer folks are not used to that.

As to economy, I think we should all study that topic thoroughly, for an economical housewife is one to be proud of.

Economy is what is going to save the day for the country, and not joy-riding, (spending gasoline), movies, etc. Rearing of children is another

topic that should be widely discussed. The children should come first, last and all the time. They should have proper care and training from a babe up. Discipline is the foremost thing in rearing a family, that we admire, and it is a problem to be solved. You are a hero. A well brought up child is a joy to his parents and country. To my way of thinking such subjects as those studied and discussed thoroughly are among the most important subjects. Co-operation will win the day if we mothers co-operate in making our homes happy, as well as fighting for the rights of the farmer in various other ways. Let's keep striving to make the country people stay on top. Abraham Lincoln was a country boy and in fact our best men come from the farm. Co-operation will do it.

Mrs. H. B. W. Emporia.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL AUXILIARY ALLEN COUNTY

Following is a report of the Ladies Auxiliary of Fairview Local, Allen County: The ladies of Fairview Local 2154 met Nov. 9 at the home of Mrs. Sarah McVey for the purpose of organizing a Ladies' Auxiliary. Mrs. Gretton, Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Donald of Anderson county were present. Mrs. Sadie McKeever was temporary chairman and Mrs. Anona Simpson was temporary secretary. The meeting was opened by singing, "Tis the Old Farmer's Union." The chairman called on Mrs. Campbell to give a talk on the Auxiliary which she did. Mrs. Gretton gave a talk on the preamble of the constitution and by-laws of the Ladies Auxiliary and also the purpose of the organization. Mrs. Donald, chairman of Belleview Auxiliary, told how they carried on their meetings. The talks by these ladies were instructive as well as interesting and we were very glad to have them with us. We appreciate their help and are hoping to have them with us again in the near future. Mrs. Sadie McKeever was elected president. Mrs. Sarah Lust was elected vice-president. Mrs. Anona Simpson was elected secretary and treasurer and Mrs. Sarah McVey was elected as organizer and lecturer. The other officers will be elected at the next meeting.

Mrs. Donald acted as conductor and Mrs. Campbell installed the officers. All present took part in singing a Union song and we adjourned to meet November 30th with Mrs. Sadie McKeever. Everyone interested in the Auxiliary should be present at the next meeting.

We were glad to have Mrs. W. C. Roberts with us. She has been in this work and we are sure she will be help to us. Mr. Art McKnight was also present, but he didn't talk as much as he generally does but then what man could when with a bunch of ladies? No doubt he was busy thinking about the first auto he ever bought.

Reporter.

JUNIORS NOTICE

To the Juniors:

We have had some good response to the call for letters. I'll tell you, it will take some good letters to beat what we now have.

Take time to get your letter ready to send in. You are just as apt to receive the prize as any one.

The idea is not only the prize, your plan may be adopted, you would be proud of that I am sure.

Better do this before it gets too near Christmas, you might forget it then. We are expecting many letters in the next few weeks.

Junior Editor.

Junior Contest

Prizes For Best Letters Containing Suggestions For Conducting A Junior Department. Prizes For The Best Name For Us To Use.

In order for us to get our Junior department started and in good running order by the first of the year, it has been suggested that we begin with a contest, that will last through November and December, ending December 31st.

This contest may be participated in, by any child under fifteen years of age, whose parents are members of the Farmers Union in good standing. The requirements of the contest will be, a letter written by the child giving his ideas of how a Junior Department should be conducted. And a name by which the Juniors will be known, in the columns of the paper.

The judges will grade on neatness. The prizes will be a Fountain Pen for the Best Letter and an Eversharp Pencil for the one the judges think is next. The best letters will be printed, and all who write letters will receive Honorable mention. Send your letter to the JUNIOR EDITOR, KANSAS UNION FARMER, SALINA, KANSAS, BOX 48.

Your clock owes its discovery to a man by the name of Galileo who, about 400 years ago, noticed that the lamps in the cathedral at Pisa swung to and fro in the same time interval irrespective of the length of the arc which they described. A little later the world had its first clock based on that principle.

A spark plug which fires nicely under atmospheric pressure may fail under compression in the gas engine because of increased resistance.

There are over 80 required operations in the manufacture of Ford and General Motors cars.

—from the quarry through the furnace and ending in the sack.

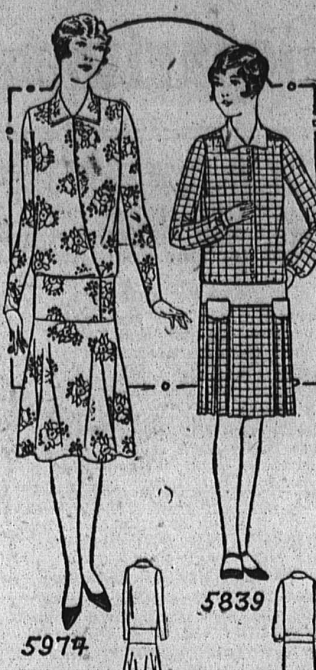


ROUGH AND READY PLAY DOLLS NOS. 4211-4214

These dolls will have a very special appeal to the kiddies and it is impossible to describe their beauty and

attractiveness when finished. They are stamped on White Indian Head with little patches of colored applique. All sixteen inches in length and when finished they make an indestructible doll that will outlast, and give greater

joy to the children than a most expensive doll of any kind. Price of each doll is thirty-five cents, postpaid to any address. Be sure to state number of doll when ordering.—Kansas Union Farmer, Box 48, Salina, Kansas.



5379. Ladies' Dress Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 1 1/2 yard of 32 inch material for the under-body, and 4 yards of material 40 inches wide for the Dress. The width at the lower edge of the dress is 2 yards. Price 15c.

5389. Girls' Dress Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 3/4 yard of 36 inch lining, 2 1/2 yards of gingham 36 inches wide, and 1/2 yard of contrasting material. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL & WINTER 1927-1928 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE and COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESSMAKING, ALSO SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

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



Book stands are always an important part of the furniture of the modern home and perhaps there are no pieces of furniture to which more attention is given by those interested in interior decoration. Even the simplest of bookcases can now be made attractive and be given a coloring which helps to make the room distinctive.

There are three types of book cases, any one, or all, of which are usually found in the average home. One is a large book case with glass doors; another is a small book case of general utility, usually of three shelves, which can be placed here and there in positions which help to decorate the room; the other is a book stand, also usually with three shelves, which is a fine auxiliary to a reading chair. If you wish to be in the latest mode, you will have these book cases finished in Duco because this latest of all finishing materials gives color schemes which are unattainable otherwise. There are two color plans suggested for the large book case with glass doors. One of these is in blue with a rich green on the shelves. The other is finished in warm tones of orange yellow with deep red interior and shelves. This decorative scheme in these two colors are at once harmonious, soothing and rich.

The small book case which is of such general utility is done in vermilion with black medallion decoration at top, trimmed with gold leaf. The interior and the shelves are done in silver. Such a vermilion decoration at once removes this piece from the commonplace and makes it a worth while addition to the room in which it is placed.

The book stand with three shelves is done in rich tones of dark and light green, trimmed with black.

CONVENTION SONGS

We have a supply of the songs that were used at the convention. Anyone wishing to buy these songs in any amount may have them for 1c each.—C. E. Brasted, Sec'y, Salina, Kansas. Box 51.

Kansas' 4-H club boys and girls constitute the state's best farm crop.

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

DOGS
FOR SALE—My Bluetick Coon and O'possum hound. Can't be beat. Shipped on trial. Satisfaction guaranteed. Coy Hicks, Sadalia, Ky. B 126.

FARMS FOR SALE
WANTED—Hear from owner good farm for sale. Cash price, particulars. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

FARMS WANTED
Want to hear from owner having farm for sale; give particulars and lowest price. John Black, Box 95, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

FURS
FUR—dealers and trappers, write for prices. E. Green, Fur and Wool, Lebo, Kansas.

HEDGE POSTS FOR SALE
Co-Operatives! Why pay the big retail price charged for hedge posts when you can buy them of us in car lots, at less than half. Stephens & Dress, Columbus, Kansas.

SEEDS FOR SALE
Alfalfa \$8.00—Clover \$2.50—Sudan \$2.00—Millet \$1.50, sacks free. If you have any seeds to sell send sample for bid. Meier Grain Co., Salina, Kansas.

HAVE YOU MADE YOUR THANKS-GIVING PUDDING

Thanksgiving problems—new, unusual, and delicious dishes and menus—are foremost in the mind of the housewife now. Food specialists at South Dakota State college have "these appetizer holder" foods to offer as an aid to the busy housewife.

English Plum Pudding

1-4 pound suet.
1-4 pound raisins.
1-4 pound currants.
1-4 pound citron.
1-4 pound figs.
1-4 pound dates.
1-4 cup lemon and orange peel.
3-4 pound of mixed nut meats.
1-2 tablespoon of mixed spices.
2 cups of sugar.
1 teaspoonful of salt.
2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder.
1-4 pound of brown sugar.
1 egg.

Mix the suet, fruit, chopped nut meats, and let it ripen for a week. Mix the spice, flour, salt, baking powder, and add, together with the sugar, egg, and water, to the fruit. Mix the ingredients thoroughly and then fill round molds half full and steam for four hours. Serve this pudding with Hard Sauce made as follows: (Coffee cans may be used for steaming puddings).

Hard Sauce

1-3 cup of butter.
1 cup of sifted powdered sugar.
1-3 teaspoonful of lemon extract.
2-3 teaspoonful of vanilla.
Cream the butter, add sugar gradually, and then add the flavoring.

This sauce may be delicately colored pink, yellow and lavender, and so forth, and be used to make flowers which add greatly to the attractiveness of the service. Small amounts of pink may be taken into the fingers and pressed to represent rose petals. Each petal should be placed on a chilled plate as it is made up into the rose. It will take about nine small petals to form the finished blossom. A small amount of yellow placed in the center and leaves and stems of green complete the flower. The veins of the leaves may be marked in with a toothpick. A large amount of white may be pressed between the palms of the hands and rolled up to represent a Calla Lily. Some yellow rolled into the shape of a lead pencil will form the center. The flowers may be made up the day before and put in a cool place.

HOME HINTS

(By Aunt Aggie of K. S. A. C.) Planning for a lunch in a family where there are school children has its difficulties. Since the time of eating the lunch is usually limited, it should be served—rompily to allow for unhurried eating and good table manners. The meat, if served, should be sliced before it is brought onto the table.

Where children are so eager to get back to their play that they bolt their food or do not eat as much as they need, it is often advisable to require that they eat at the table 20 or 30 minutes.

Some mothers seem to believe that the larger the number of dishes they serve, the better table they set. On the contrary, K. S. A. C. specialists say that for family service the best planned menu is usually the one which planned enough of the right kind of food with the smallest number of dishes, providing only that it gives real pleasure to the palate and the eye, and that people rise from the table with a satisfied feeling.

Here are some suggested bills of fare for the home lunch for children:

1. Eggs, boiled, coddled, poached, or scrambled; bread and butter; spinach or other greens; "lain cake."

2. Beef stew with vegetables; crisp, thin, biscuits; honey.

3. Dried bean, or pea, or peanut butter sauce; toast; baked apple; cookies.

4. Cold meat; creamed potatoes; peas; bread and butter; frozen custard or plain ice cream; plain cake.

5. Lamb chop; baked potatoes; bread and butter; sliced bananas and oranges, cookies.

A Thanksgiving dinner to be thankful for. That is the kind which has been suggested by Miss Elma Stewart, associate professor of institutional economics at K. S. A. C. Here is her menu: Consomme, roast turkey, oyster dressing, candied sweet potatoes, buttered turnips, cranberry salad, rolls, butter, mince pie, candied orange peel, salted almonds, coffee.

Cranberry Salad
One cup sugar, 2 cups cranberries, one-third cup nut meats, 1 cup celery, 1 cup boiling water, 1 1/4 tablespoons saltine. Cook cranberries in water 15 minutes. Rub through a coarse sieve, and add sugar. Cook 3 minutes.

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Add gelatine dissolved in one-half cup cold water. When nearly ready to set pour one-half of mixture in molds which have been dipped in cold water. Allow this to harden. Over this sprinkle the finely chopped celery and nuts and pour the remainder of the gelatine into the molds. Let harden and serve on lettuce. Garnish with salad dressing.

Clared Orange Peel
One-half cup sugar, one-fourth cup water, a pinch of cream of tartar or 1 tablespoon vinegar.

Put ingredients in saucepan, stir, place over fire, heat to boiling point. Boil, without stirring, to hard crack stage. Wash off sugar which adheres to the sides of the pan as when making fondant. Remove saucepan from fire and place in pan of cold water to stop boiling instantly. Remove from water and place in pan of hot water during the dipping. Dip each piece of fruit separately into the liquid, using a hatpin or fork, and place on oiled platter. Reheat when syrup becomes too thick. Remove fruit from platter as soon as it has cooled and keep in a cool place.—K. S. A. C.

DO WOMEN SPEND WISELY?

An army of women, perhaps a million in number, will spend a good deal of time this winter in discussing the question of family finances, in accordance with the recommendations made by the General Federation of Women's Clubs for this year's programs.

For several years women's clubs have been urged to organize thrift departments, and all the varied resources of government bureaus, university extensions, departments, and similar organizations, have been placed at their disposal. This year, through a series of printed booklets prepared by Anna Steese Richardson of the Good Citizenship Bureau of the Woman's Home Companion, they are to have adequate guidance and leadership in a whole concentrated winter's work on the subject of thrift.

Out of all this study, Mrs. Richardson expects that considerable new light will emerge on the mooted problem. Do Women Spend Wisely?

At the state, it has to be admitted that the average woman decides practically every financial problem that arises in her home, from the make of car in which the family rides, to the price of her husband's neckties.

Women already hold the purse strings in America, says Mrs. Richardson, and therefore it is worth a lot of time and trouble to help them to spend the family income to better effect. "Women influence directly the purchase of 95 per cent of all furniture," says Mrs. Richardson, "and theirs is the deciding voice in the sales of 83 per cent of all clothing for the family. They dictate 61 per cent of all sales of haberdashery for men, and are the deciding factor in the purchase of 90 per cent of the automobiles. If you question these figures, glance over the advertising pages of the newspapers and magazines. The writers of advertising appeal directly to Mother."

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 244 Davis Avenue E. 14, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful that she has heard that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely put out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

LETTER HEADS \$6 PER THOUSAND ENVELOPES \$5 PER THOUSAND High Class Job Printing at Low Prices

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HOW SHE GOT RID OF RHEUMATISM

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CONVENTION SONGS

We have a supply of the songs that were used at the convention. Anyone wishing to buy these songs in any amount may have them for 1c each.—C. E. Brasted, Sec'y, Salina, Kansas, Box 51.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas it has pleased the Heavenly Father to remove from this earthly home the wife and mother of our beloved member, Arthur Scott and Miss Mary, of Diamond Local No. 291.

Therefore be it resolved that we the members of this local extend to the bereaved husband and daughter our sincere sympathy.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and a copy be spread upon the minutes of the Local and a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

Committee:
Mrs. W. J. Ross
Mrs. James Jones
Mrs. E. C. Parish

The key to farming success is the three Ls—lime, legumes and livestock.

Don't Be Misled

Your Own Company can sell you the

Best Protection in the State

for the least money.

See your local agent today or write—

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co.
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COLD WEATHER IS HERE

Buy Your Winters of

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Everlasting Team Work

We realize that your good-will cannot be gained by a single act or by an occasional unusual service; neither can it be obtained by one man or a group of men. Therefore, our entire organization is co-operating to the fullest extent in an earnest effort to merit your friendship and increased patronage.

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Farmers Union Live Stock Commission
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Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards 20 for 5c
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Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor.
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Every Farmers Union Member should carry life insurance in HIS OWN COMPANY.

- 1.—It offers all standard form policies at actual cost.
- 2.—Its funds are used to finance the farm operations of its members
- 3.—It is owned by the policyholders, who share in its earnings and control its management.
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- 5.—It prides itself on rendering the best possible service, by making prompt settlements in full and leaving its policyholders or their beneficiaries completely satisfied.
- 6.—It is supporting the whole Farmers Union program and uniting the members in a loyal, compact organization through their community of interests. Only by such co-operative, harmonious effort can the farmers ever secure justice or attain the position of economic independence to which they are entitled.

If you believe in the aims of the Farmers Union and need more life insurance, it will pay you to write today to:

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