



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



VOLUME XX

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THINKS GOVERNORS SHOULD AGAIN BE CALLED IN CONSULTATION

Chairman Committee of Twenty-Two Believes Policy Can Be Changed Only as Established

Chairman George N. Peek has addressed an open letter to Governor John Hammill, of Iowa, in which he reviews the origin of the "Committee of 22", and calls attention to the program adopted.

According to reports Governor Hammill had to leave some baggage behind when he hastily climbed on the band wagon, and the agricultural program and policy seemed of least worth to him, apparently. So he abandoned it. But Chairman Peek raises the point that the committee was created rather formally by the governors or their accredited representatives from eleven states, and a program agreed upon. He insists that if this program is now to be abandoned it must be done in the same formal manner in which it was adopted. And in this he is quite right. Read the letter.

Honorable John Hammill, Governor of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Governor Hammill:

Your public statements in connection with the developments of the past few weeks would seem to merit some explanation to the Executive Committee of 22 of the North Central States Agricultural conference.

Before reviewing these developments I invite your attention to the circumstances surrounding the organization and later activities of this Committee. You will recall that this Committee was appointed by you and approved by the conference which you convened in Des Moines, January 28, 1926, on which you were Chairman, and which was composed of the governors or their accredited representatives from the states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Minnesota and South Dakota.

At this conference the condition of agriculture, the causes responsible, the remedies suggested, and other related matters were fully discussed by you and by other speakers. Resolutions were adopted, which recognized certain fundamental principles and resulted in definite action by the conference.

Among other things:

(a) The causes of agricultural depression were set forth.

(b) The principles for a legislative remedy were agreed upon. The Dickinson bill was endorsed in principle and defined as "A measure which provides for a federal agricultural board to administer an equalization responsibility for the surplus farm commodities, any deficit that may be incurred in the distribution of the surplus to be borne by the producers themselves in the most practical manner, and the actual buying, storing and selling involved in handling the surplus to be done with the support of the board by the organizations of the producers themselves with provisions for immediate operation through other agencies wherever producer organizations are not or cannot be organized for immediate needs."

(c) The right of leadership of farmers through their farm organizations was recognized and the support of the conference pledged to them.

(d) The probable attempt of sinister interests to divide farm support was anticipated and the whole conference solemnly and explicitly pledged themselves not to surrender any of these principles.

(e) Procedure was outlined and approved.

Thereupon with the sanction of the conference you appointed a committee of two members from each of the eleven states of which committee I was designated chairman. Later this committee was known as the Executive Committee of 22. This committee was appointed for a period of five years, or longer if needed, to carry out the will of the convention.

Relying on these deliberate pledges of good faith which you were the leading spirit in procuring and to which you gave your solemn sanction, the Committee has proceeded as instructed. It has steadfastly adhered to the policies of the conference which created it. It has consistently recognized and supported the leadership of the farm organizations in their attempt to secure national legislation within the limits approved by the Conference.

Legislation incorporating the principles approved by the Conference has been before Congress three times since the Executive Committee of 22 was appointed. In 1926 it failed of passage. In 1927 and 1928 it was passed by a bi-partisan vote in both Senate and the House of Representatives but failed to become a law through the action of President Coolidge in twice vetoing it.

Now I come to the recent developments which prompt this letter. The Republican Convention in Kansas City approved the vetoes of President Coolidge and denied the request of organized agriculture for recognition of the principles of legislation supported by the farm organizations, backed by our Executive Committee of 22 as indicated by your Conference. These principles are essential to any legislation which will make the tariff effective on our surplus crops, without government subsidy, which nearly all farm organizations oppose.

The Convention nominated as its standard bearer Herbert Hoover, who promises to carry out the Coolidge policies, the one man in all America who as agricultural adviser of the last two administrations is more responsible than any other for the continued depression in agriculture during the past eight years, and who has always opposed, and, according to your recent quoted public statement, now opposes, the principles of the legislation which farm organizations advocated, your Conference approved, and a majority of Congress twice passed.

I understand that you now endorse the action of the Kansas City Convention and the candidacy of Mr. Hoover. This raises a question, fundamental in the organization of this Executive Committee of 22, "who has the right to speak for agriculture, the farmers themselves through their selected leaders, or the politicians, office-holders and candidates?"

In 1926 at your Conference you recognized the right of leadership of farmers through their organizations. Do you desire to change your position in this respect at this time? And if you do, do the other governors responsible for the existence of the Committee of 22 share your view?

This matter is of such importance that I am prompted to suggest that if you now desire to repudiate the action of your Conference in 1926 and of the Committee of 22 appointed by it, you now consider calling another conference of Governors of the same states represented at your conference in 1926, for the purpose of keeping the record straight and of permitting them to re-define their position particularly on the question of right of leadership. Such a decision, involving as it would, a radical change of policy, is clearly beyond the scope of my Committee.

I may say in conclusion that as Chairman of the Executive Committee of 22 it is my purpose to stand on the resolutions adopted in 1926 until they are withdrawn or modified in as formal a manner as they were adopted.

Let me add that I consider it essential for the farmers and the cities dependent upon their purchasing and debt-paying power to place economic interest above partisanship and to support candidates for public office who will fight and vote for adequate farm relief and a candidate for President who will respect the platform pledges of his party and who can be relied upon to sign a measure adequately addressing the problem of surplus control and of making the tariff effective on our surplus crops when such a measure has been passed by Congress. Otherwise farmers will never secure equality for agriculture with industry and labor.

I trust you will reply in the same frank spirit in which I am addressing you.

Respectfully yours,
George N. Peek.

Neighborhood Notes

SIX MONTHS IN SIX WEEKS

The office force and the fieldmen of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company have been busy during the last six weeks. The law of averages has not been on the job at all in the matter of the number of loss claims.

During this six weeks as many claims have been received, verified as to policy coverage, entered up on the records, inspected, adjusted and paid as ordinarily is done in six months. This situation has entailed a most unusual amount of work, and necessitated a settlement has been delayed a little. It is significant, however, that this tremendous amount of work has been handled smoothly, and that almost no complaints have come from policy-holders regarding delays.

The money involved in settlement of losses is about normal, most of the claims being small. This is by way of explanation if you have found your settlement not quite as quickly made as you had expected. The company has made a fine record—the handling of this unusual number of losses.

THE INDIANA SITUATION

(Sioux City Tribune)

When the president of the Indiana farm bureau federation made an inquiry on Al Smith's attitude towards agriculture, he was "following through" on Indiana's pre-convention activities. In that state, as in Iowa, much emphasis was placed upon the claim that the republicans of the agricultural sections would not stand hatched this year unless they were given good faith consideration at the republican national convention, the applying both to the candidate and the platform.

Indiana, like Iowa, had strongly indicated before the national convention that Hoover would not fill the bill as a republican presidential candidate. In Indiana, as in Iowa, the so-called farm leaders who are candidates for office this year voted no indignation when the farm cause was booted around with joyous abandon at Kansas City. The actual farmers in both

states, as distinguished from purely political agitators, still seem unable to understand how Hoover could be the enemy of the farm cause a few weeks ago and now entitled to the backing of the agricultural sections.

Although Iowa was commonly credited with leadership of the farm states cause prior to the national convention, this state at no time had shown so much rank-and-file zeal as had been shown in Illinois and Indiana. In the latter state, particularly, the campaign was carried to the individual farmer and most of them indicated a willingness to fight for the cause to the last ditch, politics or no politics.

That rank-and-file situation in Indiana, by the way, is the explanation for the special inquiry sent to Al Smith. Prior to the republican national convention, the Indiana farm bureau secured the signatures of 74 thousand farmers who subscribed to the following formal pledge: "We will not vote for any man for president, vice-president, senator or representative who is not pledged to support a farm law based upon the fundamental principles embodied in the McNary-Haugen bill."

Before that petition was circulated and signed, Hoover had expressed his hostility to the McNary-Haugen plan and the intention clearly was to list him as an objectionable candidate. Mrs. Verna Hatch, who carried the Indiana petition to both national conventions, said the anti-Hoover attitude was understood and approved by all of the 74 thousand signers.

The president of the Indiana farm bureau, acting for these 74 thousand petitioners, said the republican candidate and republican platform were both unsatisfactory. He stated the platform was not satisfactory, but deemed it advisable to learn the attitude of the democratic candidate towards that platform. Smith's reply was even better than the platform, he said, and that's that.

In addition to showing respect for their cause, the organized Indiana farmers are playing good politics. If they vote, they talk this year, their next petition will get more careful consideration.

to control the thinking of the next generation in the interest of the dividends of utility corporations. The public schools are involved. Corruption of writers, falsification of textbooks, and the expenditure of public moneys to purchase this stuff to affect the minds of students are all in full swing.

The investigation does not bring to the light a few cringing culprits; it reveals a string of boughten influences extending across the whole country.

And saddest of all is the array of college professors who are involved. These are the same sort of patriotic gentlemen whom George Creel called upon to help him sell to the college students the war for democracy. At the poor professors have families to feed. The college pays them lower wages than a bricklayer earns; and they have to wear better clothes.

The testimony before the commission shows letters between agents of the power trust debating whether it is worth the price to pay this teacher of economics or that writer of textbooks quite the same as contractors discuss whether they will hire scab bricklayers who will slip into the building some shoddy material.

It is quite natural that the newspapers refrain from publishing the news. It is the biggest scandal that Washington has yielded for many a decade. The merger reports in the high-minded newspapers that I read have been written in such a way that the casual reader hasn't the faintest idea of what it is all about.

The facts about this business I have had to get from The Nation and The New Republic. They publish names and dates. Most newspaper readers will look in vain for the information and will find themselves badly fooled in this field as they were in the war.

What is the effect of this propaganda to be upon the next generation? Does propaganda give the results that are hoped for? What is the price that must be paid in the end for such attempts to influence the minds of the people?

A similar process is going on in Russia. There teachers are commanded to promulgate the opposite doctrine, that government ownership is good and profit-making ownership is bad—and there, as in America, they lose their jobs if they do not obey. America and Russia are equally trying to influence the minds of youth with propaganda. Both are mis-stating the facts for the sake of special interests.

It is to be hoped that the young minds upon whom this sort of thing is practiced, will resent the whole business and do their own thinking. It all, in the end, has to be broken down with the regard for pedagogic authorities, to say nothing of respect for the political machinery called government. The worse the teacher, the better the student. The worse the government, the better the citizen. That is, if either student or citizen is any good at all.

If the socialists and government ownership people in America had \$25,000,000 a year to spend on their propaganda, the two sides would neutralize one another, but they haven't got the money. So the one-sided propaganda goes on.

In the meantime, people who are not advocates of the profit motive nor of government ownership, may look with calmness at the antics of both sides. When the people become competent, to own and control the things they need to serve them, then the users will develop and control their own utilities.

But until they have sufficient intelligence and efficiency, they will have to put up with what goes on in America and in Russia. They will have to see practical knaves in one and incompetent visionaries in the other, running things their own way.—Co-operation.

TELEVISION A REALITY IN YOUR HOME SOON

Television has actually arrived, and inquiries are coming into the Home office asking for information on building receiving sets, what expense will be involved.

Our new station WCRF, the Voice of Farmer-Labor, will be one of the first stations in the world to broadcast television. In the September number of our magazine we will give a complete description of a receiving set. The set up will consist of a revolving drum, driven by a small motor. The drum is usually made of aluminum, about 8 by 12 inches in diameter, perforated with holes that will synchronize with the perforations in the sending disc.

Within the drum is a four "target" neon tube with the targets facing upward. This is hooked up with your regular receiver, with the addition of an additional rheostat to keep your receiving drum in step with the broadcasting disc. Through the holes a picture is built up of the impulses from the image at the sending station, sorted and reset on the receiving lens.

It is true that both the sending and receiving apparatus for television are as yet quite crude. Improvements are being made every day, and with certain refinements already in process of manufacture it is confidently expected that we will shortly be giving fairly good picture programs.

At first the transmission of voice and pictures will be sent at different periods, and more than likely on different wave lengths. At the present stage short wave lengths lend themselves better to the transmission of pictures, a wireless problem which is being solved by our engineers.

The cost of installing waterworks for farm houses is not excessive, but the expense, the time, the labor, and the drudgery involved in getting the water otherwise is excessive.

CONFERENCE ON PROTEIN PRICES HELD AT MANHATTAN

Dean Call stated the reasons for the conference, its purposes and some of the problems involved in reflecting protein premiums back to growers as follows:

(1) The conference was requested by Nils A. Olson, chief of the bureau of agricultural economics, and is one of a series held this month in the hard winter and spring wheat states. The purpose of the conference is to consider the problem of protein in wheat as it relates to marketing, grades, inspection and premiums paid farmers.

Dean Call stated that high protein wheat usually, but not always, commands a premium in terminal markets. At local markets there is a tendency to average prices to farmers irrespective of protein content. The existing facilities of local elevators and present methods of protein determination do not permit the local elevator operator to readily reflect protein premiums to growers. This must be done if farmers are to be encouraged to put into operation practices which will increase the protein content of their wheat. Farmers can influence protein content if the returns warrant.

The problem before the conference is:

Can methods be devised of marketing wheat which will more fully than the methods in use today reflect back to the individual grower the premium he should have for wheat of high-protein content?

To accomplish this major objective, there are problems which the conference may wish to discuss such as:

1. Can a simple, inexpensive and reasonably accurate method of determining protein content of wheat be developed which can be used at the local elevator or which will be available to the local grower?

2. Is protein determination on a constant moisture basis desirable and practicable?

3. Does the technique of protein determination need standardization?

4. If a local elevator manager buys wheat in wagon and truck loads, can he afford to pay when he must sell the mixed lots on a carload basis?

5. What can be done to encourage practices that will result in more uniform samples and to make easier the task of paying protein premiums at local buying points? This could include more even loading of cars and avoiding the growing of undesirable varieties.

6. Other aspects of the problem.

Mr. E. A. Stokdyk, extension specialist in marketing, made a statement concerning the extension work now under way in Kansas which has as its purpose the reflecting of premiums for high protein wheat back to farmers. Mr. Stokdyk stated that there is, at present, a distinct tendency to pay higher prices for wheat in regions where high protein is produced. However, this does not help the individual producer of high protein wheat to secure a premium for his product.

Mr. Stokdyk stated that the proper premium to each farmer in low protein territory or reflect proper premiums to each farmer in high protein territory. He called attention to the fact that in the rush of harvest the local elevator is not in a position to reflect protein premiums. The farmer who waits until the rush is over is in the best position to take advantage of the protein content of his wheat. Mr. Stokdyk described the efforts made by a group of elevators in the central part of Kansas to reflect protein premiums back to farmers. One of the problems involved is to determine how much the elevator man can afford to pay for wagon loads or truck loads of wheat that are later mixed and sold in carload lots.

Mr. Nils A. Olson, chief of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, was called upon and stated that the United States Department considered the problem from two viewpoints: First, the viewpoint of the administration of grain standards; second, the problem of securing for the farmers the premiums which their wheat commands on terminal markets.

Mr. Olson stated that the department wished the suggestions of the people intimately connected with the problem. He presented the following four suggestions which have come to the United States Department of Agriculture.

It has been suggested from several sources that the United States Department of Agriculture should be actively engaged in the wheat protein problem with a view of reflecting protein values to individual producers. Ways to accomplish this purpose have been suggested as follows:

1. Amendment, by the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States grain standards act, of the present official standards of the United States for wheat, so that the protein content will become a definite grade requirement. For example: No. 1 wheat shall contain not less than 12 per cent protein; No. 2 wheat shall contain not less than 12 per cent protein, etc.

2. Amendment, by the National Congress of the United States grain

standards act, so as to permit certification of the protein content of wheat by grain inspectors licensed thereunder on their certificates of grade.

3. Amendment, by the National Congress of the United States grain standards act, so as to provide for the licensing by the secretary of agriculture of all laboratories testing wheat for protein and providing for the right of appeal to the secretary of agriculture from any test made by such licensees, for the purpose of having the secretary of agriculture determine the true protein content.

4. The establishment of joint federal and state protein stations at proper country points in the states where protein plays an important part in marketing for the purpose of rendering available to farmers, country shippers and others a protein testing service.

The meeting was thrown open for discussion which brought out the following points:

(1) Under conditions such as exist in the present harvest in southeastern Kansas, the facilities of the local grain trade are not adequate to permit consideration of protein content of wheat. Protein content is a minor consideration to those marketing wheat in the rush following an exceptionally heavy harvest when much of the wheat is high in moisture content and in danger of going to feed. It was the consensus of opinion that so long as the present tendency to rush wheat to market that is high in moisture content prevailed at harvest time little can be done to secure protein premiums for farmers marketing wheat such times.

(2) Any material assistance that can be rendered farmers in securing premiums for protein will be of value to those farmers who can store their wheat and market it in good condition after the harvest rush is over. Farm storage facilities adequate to take care of a considerable portion of the wheat will be desirable to make possible the reflection of protein premiums to growers.

(3) It was unanimously agreed that it would not be desirable or feasible to include protein content as a definite grade requirement.

(4) Most of those present agreed that it was not desirable to have grain inspectors licensed to certify protein content of wheat on their certificates of grade. They considered this undesirable and considered it desirable that this be done.

(5) It was unanimously agreed that the licensing by the secretary of agriculture of all laboratories testing wheat for protein was not desirable at the present time.

(6) The opinion of those present was that the establishment of joint federal and state protein stations at proper country points in the state where protein plays an important part in marketing for the purpose of rendering protein testing service to farmers, country shippers and others would be desirable.

(7) The method adopted by a few local elevators of making payment to farmers on the basis of ordinary wheat and later reflecting protein premiums was justified by the sale of the wheat on terminal markets after protein determinations had been made was commended.

(8) The efforts of the Department of Agriculture to find a simple, inexpensive and reasonably accurate method of determining protein content of wheat was commended and the department was encouraged to continue this work.

(9) It was agreed that while determination of protein content on a constant moisture would eliminate some of the variations in protein determinations, it was not of sufficient importance to justify its widespread adoption at the present time. However, its desirability will be greater if the protein content is generally practice the payment of protein premiums to the farmers and base the premiums on protein determination of samples taken from small lots of wheat as they are delivered by the farmer.

(10) The Agricultural College and the United States Department of Agriculture should further study the problem of the price a local elevator manager can afford to pay for wheat purchased in wagon and truck loads on a premium basis and sold later in mixed lots on a carload basis.

(11) The educational work of the Kansas State Agricultural College and of the United States Department of Agriculture and other agencies was commended and they were encouraged to go further with it as rapidly as possible in aiding to solve those problems which would make it easier to pay premiums at local buying points.

Adjournment.

W. E. GRIMES,
Secretary of the Conference,
Manhattan, Kansas, July 20, 1928.

DO YOU?

Do you belong to the Farmers' Union and pay your dues cheerfully? Do you have stock in the Farmers' Union cooperative institutions in your town? Do you do all your buying and selling with your co-operative institutions in those things that it handles?

If you do these things, then you are a co-operator, and you are working in your own interest and the interest of your class. If you are not doing these things, you are your own enemy and an enemy of your class.—Oklahoma Union Farmer.

By a merger of the big flour concerns a \$50,000,000 concern has been formed, and is known as General Mills, Inc.

To All Depositors In Kansas City Bank

There is an impression prevalent that depositors must call at the bank in order to receive their 30% dividend August 15th. This is not the case. The dividend is payable at the bank, of course, under the law. But all depositors living outside of Kansas City will have their checks mailed to them at once after August 15 without further attention on their part. It will require a few days to get these checks all into the mail, but with this brief delay your checks will reach you.

T. B. DUNN,
Assistant Receiver.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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

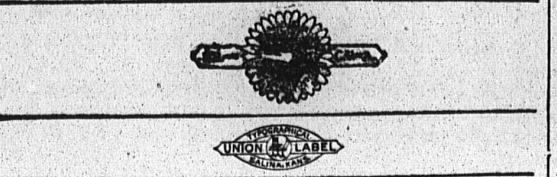
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the local and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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



THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1928

NATIONAL FARM NEWS CHANGES FRONT

The Kansas Farmers Union gave some aid and encouragement in putting the National Farm News, Washington, D. C., into circulation among our members. It is well edited, and has been a capable champion of the farm cause. I have noted with some amusement, and with sometimes a touch of pity, the wild scramble which some of the erstwhile political friends of the farmer have made to catch the band wagon while the catching was good. No matter how awkwardly they may have mounted the wagon, once they were safely aboard they have waved a glad farewell to Uncle Reuben and have assured him that he will be taken care of in good time—not as he had hoped, of course, but surely. They can't tell him how just yet, it being a secret so far. But he will be told in good time. Perhaps (sh! whisper!) the tariff schedules will be increased in his favor, or something. And want that be lovely!

But if the politician stirs one to amusement or pity, the big flop of the Farm News awakens only disappointment. Only recently this publication carried a ringing editorial under the title "As One Man." We reproduce here the two final paragraphs of that editorial.

Friends of agriculture have been for years sincerely striving to secure legislation which would bring back some of the prosperity which once visited the farm homes of America. At every turn of the road, we have met opposition from those who now seek to dictate who shall be our next President. Nobody, other than an imbecile, can fail to see just what the object is. If big business can control our public officials, it will be rather easy to prevent favorable legislation for agriculture. If we happen to impress the justice of our cause upon Congress and secure a favorable action there, with their own President in the White House our enemies can and will secure a veto there. How important then it is that we who stand four-square for the honest recognition of agriculture shall unite as one man and stand together in the approaching election.

The National Farm News doesn't care three whoops which particular party wins the coming election for President, but we do care very much whether a friend or foe of agriculture is to occupy the White House. Watch your step, farmers.

And now this fearless, clear-visioned champion of the Agricultural cause has undergone a complete change than has any of the politicians. It seems no longer to be concerned about the threat to agriculture, for it sees a far more serious danger. It leaves off the work of repairing the farm home, seeing a tornado looming up. No time for so minor a matter as farm relief when the whole structure of American Government is threatened and may be wiped out! So our farmer friend and supporter runs away to hide, shaking and shivering over—the religious "issue"!

A recent number reminded me very much of a publication which once flourished like a green bay tree—the Menace. Just what could have induced so profound and regrettable a change overnight is a matter for conjecture, merely. Whatever the major issue may be in this campaign (and this editor, who is Protestant and dry, sincerely believes it is the agricultural situation) it most certainly is not a religious one. And we are sorry about the Farm News, whose editor we know and greatly admire—sorry and disappointed.

OUR HURTFUL OVERPRODUCTION

Kansas raised a big crop of wheat. The loss due to wet weather will be very high, and thousands of acres may never be harvested at all. But production will be above the average, at that. The U. S. crop as a whole is reported as being less than last year. Prices have declined to less than a dollar at most country points. Only the most exceptional yield will allow the grower to "come out" at that price.

Potatoes are selling wholesale in Salina for sixty cents per bushel. The freight rate on potatoes has just been advanced. Selling commissions are no less than they have been. Kaw Valley growers farmed efficiently. They prepared the ground properly. They used good seed. They planted seasonably. They used insecticides, and sprayed at proper intervals. Cultivating was thorough and timely. In all, they did their work almost as well as, for instance, the railroads do theirs. Except that they devoted their whole time to raising potatoes and none to raising rates. Those good souls who are about to solve the farm problem by having each farmer and each acre produce more, by having each cow and hen lay more eggs and give more milk, ought to be

able to point with pride to the prosperity of these producers. Instead of which Topeka is having a "potato day," trying to induce city folks to buy a few sacks of spuds from the suffering grower. A truck company donates the use of a truck, and a dealer in diamonds orders 25 sacks. The reward which we render to those who produced such an abundance of wholesome food is bankruptcy!

And yet, if reports are at all accurate, we have no more wheat and no more potatoes than we shall need. There are hungry children yet unfed. The price of bread has not declined, nor is it likely to do so. The price of potatoes at retail is now about four times that which the grower receives net. The costs which are assessed between farm and consumer are so great as to constitute a restriction upon consumption. We do not overproduce, we merely underconsume in many farm products.

The overproduction which is hurting both producer and consumer is that of middlemen. We have raised far too many of them. It costs too much to keep them. A recent public report is to the effect that there are 19 million persons in the U. S. who are getting a living from the trade in foodstuffs, in all of its angles. There are said to be 84,000 firms, with 400,000 people in New York City alone engaged in handling foods. This is a burden which neither producers nor consumers can carry permanently. Statistics show that out of a crop for which consumers paid 22 billion dollars, producers received only 7½ billion dollars. The crop of middlemen is excessive. Farmers get too little of what consumers pay. This is the overproduction that hurts worst.

The Co-Operative movement proposes a shorter road and a cheaper one. It would reduce the acreage of folks between by at least 50 per cent. The Farmers Union proposes to build such a road by beginning at the farm. It proposes to vest authority there. It declares for farmer ownership and direction. We have not yet reached our goal, although we are approaching it very closely with our Creameries. We are selling a finished product within one single handler of the consumer himself, and for the account of the man with the cows. Within a few years we shall have developed handling and bargaining power, running into final markets, on all of our major products.

Those who are being displaced will fight for their "rights", of course. That fight cannot successfully be directed against the Co-operative as such. It must be directed rather toward showing that the old line firm will do more for the individual than the Co-operative can do. The price of cream advances, margin between butter prices and cream prices narrow disappears. The margin on grain between terminal and county points shrinks to nothing. And a great many good folks abandon the Co-operative and furnish again their products to those who have made and who will again make the road to market long and costly. We know we cannot trust the old system, and we seem afraid to trust the new one. We try to keep them both. Recently some member of the Nebraska Farmers Union made a plea for the organization to deal tenderly with the towns and their tradesmen. To this plea Editor Herron replied in an editorial in which he wants to know how much of a member's business ought to be devoted to the support of old line business. The only possible answer is "none". We are producing too many middlemen, and it is hurting us. Mr. Herron says:

Once in awhile some brother suggests that we advocates of thorough-going co-operation

would be too hard on the towns and town business men. While apparently favoring some degree of co-operation, they say we should be more tender with the towns and more considerate of the merchants and dealers. But we are a bit puzzled to know just how tender and how considerate.

Here is a farmer who is a shareholder in a Farmers Union co-operative elevator association. To be sufficiently tender and considerate, what proportion of his grain should he haul to old-line elevators—one load in three, one in four, or what? Out of every 100 head of hogs marketed, how many should he ship with the association or consign to a Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, and how many sell to an old-line buyer or consign to an old-line commission firm?

Doubtless the managers of our Farmers Union co-operative creameries would like to know how this proposed tenderness and consideration would work in the division of the cream patronage of a Farmers Union member. Would he take every second or third can to an old-line cream station? Just what proportion would the advocates of tenderness turn to the creamery trust?

And then there is the matter of buying merchandise and supplies. For the sake of keeping all the old-line merchants in business, should a Farmers Union member give them 40 per cent, 60 per cent, or 80 per cent of his patronage? How much should he feel bound to turn to his own co-operative store or the State Exchange for the sake of the co-operative movement? How many gallons of trust gasoline should he use to every gallon from the co-operative oil association?

Those who advocate soft-pedaling our co-operative program in order to be kind to the towns would make themselves clearer if they were more definite. They should put their proposal on a concrete, specific basis, in terms of percentage, and tell us just how tender and how considerate they would have us be.

LICENSE FEES AND GASOLINE TAX TOTAL HUGE

State Auditor Will J. French has just recently compiled from the records a report of all motor fees and gasoline tax receipts from July 1, 1925 to May 1, 1928. This report shows that for this period the citizens of Kansas have contributed the neat sum of \$23,050,679.35, and have gotten back refunds for gasoline not actually used upon highways (used for agricultural and other purposes, and not as fuel for vehicles upon the highways) \$1,095,417.44. The refund claims are increasing. This huge sum of money was distributed as follows: To the various county highway funds, \$17,593,999.73. To the state aid fund, \$2,476,822.44. To the county free fund, \$162,995.53. That means that a total of over 20 million dollars was spent upon Kansas highways in the period covered by the report. As to the cost of the State Highway Department the report has only this to say—and we wish it had been more specific:

You will notice a difference in the amount received and the amount disbursed of \$1,721,444.21. This is because we have not shown the amount used for the maintenance of the Highway Department; also, the balances on hand in the various funds. A good portion of this balance is shown because of allowances made that have not yet been taken care of.

GLIMPSES OF CO-OPERATION

CO-OPERATIVE GASOLINE AND OIL STATIONS AMONG FARMERS

Co-operative gasoline and oil stations are a comparatively new phase of the co-operative movement in the United States, according to a statement just made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. The development, the Bureau states, has taken place mainly in Illinois, Nebraska, and Minnesota. A summary of the study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics follows in full text:

An interesting recent development in the co-operative field is that of the co-operative gasoline and oil stations. This development has occurred mainly in rural districts in the Middle West, especially in Minnesota, Nebraska, and Illinois.

An article in the January 21, 1928, issue of Agricultural Co-operation states that in the past two years 19 farmers' co-operative oil stations have been set up in Illinois. In most cases each of these stations serves a whole county; they do not as a rule have service-pump stations, but make deliveries direct to the farm by truck.

Two kinds of stock are issued—common stock of no par value, issued to farm bureau members only, ownership of which carries with it the right to vote in the organization and to participate in the distribution of patronage dividends, and preferred stock, ranging in the various organizations from \$25 to \$100, carrying the right to vote and to a dividend of from 6 to 8 per cent, but no right of participation in patronage dividends.

Fourteen of these local associations have their own central purchasing organization, the Illinois Farm Supply Co., which began business April 1, 1927. It also issues common and preferred stock, like the local organizations, but adds a third class, preferred stock of \$1 par value, the whole issue of 2,500 shares being held by the Illinois Agricultural Association.

The central company is managed by a board of nine directors elected by delegates from the county organizations. Its sales up to December 1, 1927, consisted of 261 carloads of gasoline, 138 carloads of kerosene, 37½ carloads of lubricating oils, 48,236 pounds of grease, and 2,471 gallons of denatured alcohol.

Data regarding the co-operative oil stations in Nebraska were presented to the fifteenth convention of the Nebraska Farmers' Union, a summary of which is given in the January 25, 1928, issue of the Nebraska Union Farmer.

In that State the growth of this new phase of co-operation is being fostered by the farmers' union. A State-wide central purchasing organization has been formed, the actual buying agent

being the Farmers' Union State Exchange at Omaha. Fourteen local organizations are now making all their purchases through the State association. Some of these are not members of the association, however, because they do not meet the requirement that 60 per cent of their shareholders be members of the farmers' union.

Since the State association was organized in May, 1927, 18 local organizations have purchased through it 114 carloads of gasoline and 40 carloads of kerosene.

The co-operative oil companies of Minnesota have their central organization, the Minnesota Co-op Oil Co., which began business in March, 1927. The Northern States Co-Operator, in its issue of January, 1928, states that the net sales of the central company during the eight-month period ending December 1, 1927, amounted to \$257,654 and its net trading surplus to \$3,474. Approximately 500 carloads of gasoline and kerosene were bought during this period for 39 local associations.

The central association is organized on a non-stock basis, with membership fees of \$20 for each affiliating society. The payment of the fee, however, has not been enforced. The Northern States Co-Operator comments upon the situation as follows:

"It is an extremely interesting fact that the Minnesota Co-op Oil Co., has been able to accumulate a quarter million business in eight months almost without a cent's capital. This has been possible only through the intelligent and loyal support of the 30 and odd co-operative oil associations that have patronized the State organization and through the fact that a man could be found who had such great faith in the future of the movement that he undertook to manage the concern without any initial capital, just banking on the loyalty of a few local groups who had pledged their support to it."

WHAT IS A WORLD

A little rain, a little sun,
A little green upon the hill
A little shore where ripples run,
A little glade, a little rill,
A little day with skies above,
A little night where shadows move,
A little work for men to do,
A little play for such as you;
A passing night, a coming morn,
A coming love, a passing scorn;
Of blackest cloud a little bit,
With silver on the rim of it;
A little trouble, lots of joy—
And there you have a world,
—Selected.

REFLECTIONS

A SENSE OF HUMOR

A Parable of Safed the Sage

I have always held my friend Simon Peter in admiration, and have felt that even his failings leaned to virtue's side. And it might well have been that so Grave and Impetuous a man would have had no place in his Soul for Humor. But I have been pleased to Notice that on the Day of Pentecost, they who Mocked the Disciples, saying, These men are filled with New Wine, did not receive an Indignant Answer. For Simon Peter spake not in Wrath, saying, We be all of us Prohibitionists, but thou art Slanderers in Accusing us of Intoxication; but he said, Friend, thou hast another Think Coming; it is only Nine M. and it is too early for a jnan to be Decently Drunk.

Now I know some Excellent People who would have Scorned to face the Charge in that way. They would have felt that they must meet every Moral Issue on High Moral Grounds. But Simon Peter knew better. And it was with a rare Twinkle in his Eye that he looked at his Wrist Watch and said, We do not Get Drunk as early in the morning as this.

Now there may be Earnest Folk who lack something at this point, and it is an Important Cog that hath been dropped out of their Machinery. They would be able to make a number of Grades that now are impossible to them if they could Shift their Gears and not attempt to take all the hills on High. And while nothing is much worse than a Sense of Humor that is not Ballasted by Sound Common Sense, yet on the other hand there is no man who hath so good a right to a little spice of Nonsense as he who is Habitually and Consistently a Sensible Man.

There came once to see me a Woman with a Problem, and I listened to her Tale of Woe and smiled. And she said, Thou dost not sufficiently regard my problem as Serious. And I said, It is not Serious. All that thou needest is a Passing Smile and something Else to think about. And she was grieved, and went her way, but afterwards she considered and thanked me.

Life is Serious enough, beloved, but he is a fool whose Insurable Laughter is all that doth occur in life is like unto the Cracking of Thorns under a Pot, as my friend Solomon was accustomed to observe. Life hath its concerns that are not only Serious but Tragic, and they must be faced in their Stark Reality. But there is no command in Holy Scripture for to Increase and Multiply our Tragedies and Discourage the Earth. Wherefore hath God imparted unto us something that He must count Very Precious in His own Character, even a Sense of Humor.

I have no present intention of adding any to the Ten Commandments, but if I decide to supplement the work of my friend Moses, I shall consider this one:

Thou shalt not take thyself too seriously.

—Christian Century, Chicago.

Farmer—Yes, I've insured my farm against fire and my crops against hail.

Key—I can understand the fire insurance, but hail—how can you make it hail?

EVEN AS YOU AND I

A fool there was and he saved his rocks,
Even as you and I;
But he took them out of the old strong box
When the salesman called with some wildcat stocks,
And the fool was stripped down to his socks,
Even as you and I.

Sometimes we are inclined to believe that professional reformers are simply extracting the pie out of piety.

THEY ALL ADVERTISE

A hen is not supposed to have Much common sense or tact,
Yet every time she lays an egg,
She cackles forth the fact.
A rooster hasn't got a lot Of intelligence to show,
But none the less, no roosters have Enough good sense to crow.
The mule, the most despised of beasts Has a persistent way Of letting folks know when he's around.

By his persistent bray,
But man, the greatest masterpiece,
That nature could devise,
Will often stop and hesitate Before he'll advertise.

—(Marco Morrow in Smith's Chickens.)

JUST BE GLAD

For we know not very sorrow,
Can be sad;
So, forgetting all the sorrow,
We have had,
Let us fold away our fears
And put by our foolish tears,
And through all the coming years
Just be glad.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

Have you seen most attractive bias tape for trimming children's dresses? They come in all colors and are most effective and easy to use.

WHY MEN LEAVE FARMS

Washington, D. C.—"Inability to make both ends meet" is the largest single factor in causing people to leave farms, while old age may be taken as the second largest, according to a survey by the Department of Agriculture.

Twenty thousand former farmers were questioned. One-third left farming because it was a "poor business," while one-fourth based their departure on old age and the inability to carry on under its attendant liabilities.—Labor.

SURE, TEDDY KNEW HIM.

Theodore Roosevelt was the acme of simplicity in whatever he did. A caller would begin with "I'm Mr. Jones" and before he knew what had happened he would have been affectionately called "Jonesy" and shoved out in the hall. But the usual system failed to work in the case of a New York haberdasher named Kaskel, who thought he would help out the Colonel with a little personal history.

"Mr. President," he said, "I made your shirts."

"Major Schurtz," interrupted the President, "I'd have known you anywhere."—Vancouver Province.

One way to increase farm income next fall, winter and spring is to increase the number of livestock; and this calls for saving more feed this summer and fall.

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE RECOGNIZES FARM PROBLEM

"A few days ago, the president of Armour & Company, in an address before a western business body, took occasion to express the opinion that the American farmer is in a fairly comfortable position. More recently still, the president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, speaking in Washington before an association of agricultural engineers, assumed a very similar attitude and refused to accept any alarmist analysis of the present farm situation. . . . Now the fact in the case is that we have a very serious agricultural problem in the United States.

"We find serious grounds of complaint, with, in many cases, a legitimate basis for the feeling on the part of the farmer that he is not getting the same kind of favorable treatment that is being accorded to the highly protected manufacturer and, indirectly, to those who are dependent upon manufacturing industries. A remedy attained through the granting of such protection would, of course, raise an issue with the consumer; yet if that is not to be done, some other means must be found of putting the farmer into a relatively fair position or else he must be continued as things stand, at a disadvantage. Here is an issue that can not be 'discounted' or pooh-poohed or simply thinned out of existence by a political platform. There is no use in discounting its importance, for the business community as well as the farmer himself recognizes the essential necessity of restoring farm prosperity."—Journal of Commerce, New York City.

GETTING THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE

An individual at Rockford, Ill., who does not say what organization he represents, contributes toward the "solution" of the farm problem by suggesting wide-spread use of the slogan: "Own Your Own Farm." It reminds one of the attempt made a few years ago by a Boston woman to put a bath tub in every farm home in the middle west. These folk mean well, of course, but they are getting the cart before the horse. Ownership of farms by farmers will increase when economic conditions warrant. Farm income since the world war has contributed more toward an increase in tenancy than it has toward an increase in the number of owner-operated farms. Bath tubs, too, will follow better rural conditions. A Hindu myth had the earth resting on an elephant's back, and the elephant standing on the back of a tortoise, but provided no footing for the tortoise. Many ideas for the solution of the farm problem are as well grounded.—Kansas Wheat Growers Journal.

STABILIZING THE MARKET

During the leisurely progress of one of the recent wars in China one side had a general captured. The army which had lost the general volunteered to exchange four majors for him.

The suggestion was declined.

"Well," offered the negotiating officer, "we will exchange four majors and four captains for him."

"No," replied the representative of the other side; "my instructions are that we cannot return you general for anything less than a dozen cans of condensed milk."

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO

WHAT DO YOU SAY TO THIS?

Why not call a meeting of all of our co-operative business associations. Each association send a delegate unaccompanied, except to work with the majority and an action of the majority to be binding on all of us.

This will cut out the one-man rule and put all on an equal footing. Certainly no one can ask anything more fair than this. The necessity of finding a way to gain the power to name the price on our products has driven us to organize and co-operate. We have organized a number of business associations that are doing good work in a local way, but these associations will not assist us in naming the price for our products unless we consolidate our interests.

We, in this part of Kansas have our own ideas as to how it should be done. Yet in other parts of the state have you ideas as to how it should be done. Now let us get together and tell each other all about it, agree as to how to do it, AND DO IT.

We, who have organized local co-operative business associations look upon those of our neighbors who don't join and help in this undertaking as too ignorant or too ornery to see the necessity of doing so.

Don't you think that the same terms should apply to the members of a local business association who are not willing to join their interests and form a central organization? I have been working with all my might for the past two years to gain the power to name the price on my products. I am out of pocket more money on account of that work than an average section of land has earned above expenses in that year, yet I am not kicking on anything that has been done by others and I make an apology for any mistakes that I have made. A man who has never made a mistake has never done much of anything of any benefit for himself or anybody else. When I put on the harness to work for the accomplishment of the purposes mentioned, I did not expect any special privileges for myself, as I had decided in my own mind that my farm was more of a detriment than a benefit so long as I had to allow the other fellow to set the price on my products. This little co-operative business of which I am manager is a good thing as far as it goes, but if it were not for the prospect of all

our associations going together under one head, I would not have gone to the length that I have to assist in making it a success.

If local organizations and local co-operative business associations are doing good, why should a central association binding them together not do more good? If it is lack of intelligence that is keeping a lot of our neighbors from joining our local association, then it must be lack of intelligence that keeps our local associations from banding together in one grand association. What good is a local elevator or grain buying association going to do for us as long as we have to sell our grain to the same price fixing, gambling interests who name the price of our products are in control of the markets.

What is the use of us forming these local associations if we do not proceed and complete the organization by consolidating our interests? Sometimes I think that because my name has been mentioned to head this grand co-operative association, some of you may be suspicious that I am advising an scheming to capture that job, and that I have baited a hook with a snap spring on it to catch something for my personal gain. Now to be frank with you I do not believe that I have had sufficient business training or in other words I am not big enough for the job. Even in managing this local association I feel my short comings and have to go slow for fear of getting too heavy somewhere that some of our members get out of patience with me.

Now brothers, don't consider me in any way. I will prove to you that I am not after that job and not only that, that it would be more of a sacrifice on my part to accept it than the personal gain that I would receive.

Now brothers, I am getting this letter entirely too long. I will wind it up by asking you to notify Bro. McAlliff that you will send a delegate from each of your associations and let him set a date in the near future for a meeting at Salina. If we complete our organization, we will need a lands credit system or a lot of small banks which will be owned by the special interests to guarantee our mortgage bonds for we will do all of those things ourselves.

J. U. Shade,

NEW LOAN PLAN FOR UNION MEN

J. S. McCully of Washington County Has Good Suggestion

Dear Brother McAlliff:

I am sending you a copy of a plan for a Co-operative Loan Association to aid the farmers in controlling the wheat and corn market. My time for explaining this plan to you is limited so will just give you a few thoughts which I have in mind. It has a great advantage over the elevator system because it takes time and money to build elevators. The plan is ready. It offers some inducement for the farmer to save his money. The security given makes his money just as safe as it would be in any National Bank.

It bars eastern capital from getting a cinch upon the farmer. It would help build up the organization because in order to get aid the farmer must be a member of the F. E. and C. U. of A. It would put an end to the bucket shops and the Board of Trade, when we get control of the market as the range of prices are so close that the speculator could not buy on the first market and sell on the last and get enough out of it to pay expenses.

If this plan does not conflict with our constitution in any way and I don't think it does, if adopted would do more to build up new locals and put life in the dead ones than all the silver tongued orators that you could put in the field as it offers to the farmers some possibilities of results at an early date.

If you think this plan is worthy of any consideration please return it to me with any remarks that you care to make on it, by return mail as our county union meets Saturday, Dec. 7th, and I wish to hear from you before that time if you deem it of much consideration, would like to meet you at our county convention at Linn, Kansas, and hear what you have to say on it.

J. T. McCully,
Washington, Kansas.

The output of creamery butter for Saskatchewan in June was over 1,276,797 pounds, an increase of 149 per cent over the previous month.

The apple crop of Canada for 1928 is estimated at 3,157,360 barrels, an increase over 1927 of about 350,000 barrels.

The Province of Manitoba last year produced 7,386,000 pounds of honey. Seven years ago the annual production was less than 1,000,000 pounds.

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—Banyon.
LORETTA SIMECKA—Della.
NAOMI KITCHEN—Lyndon.
HELEN CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
KEITH CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
PETE CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
CLINTON DONALD—Kincaid.
HOWARD DONALD—Kincaid.
GEORGIA GRACE COFFMAN—Madison.
HELEN BARTZ—Rush Center.
MILDRED NELSON—Ottawa.
MARGERY JEAN KRESIE—Meriden.
PHYLLIS TURMAN—Ransom.
NADINE GUGGISBERG—Burns.
MARIE NEWTON—Utica.
VERA PUNK—Utica.
DOROTHY KRAISINGER—Timken.
LUCILLE GRETZEN—Kincaid, Kan.
GEORGANA OLEJNIK—Rossville.
NADINE E. NEIDENTHAL—Timken.
RICHARD SCHIEFELBUSCH—Oswatimie.
LUCILLE WILSON—LaCrosse.

JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

The Bellview Junior Co-ops held a business meeting at the George Chandler home last Thursday, they wrote a joint letter to Mrs. Mary Campbell who is recovering slowly from an operation for appendicitis at S. B. A. hospital, Topeka.

The first thing the Juniors have undertaken is a study of their state. "Facts About Kansas." The official state banner, official state flag, why Kansas is great, the Kansas state capitol, great seal of the state of Kansas, the state flower, Kansas best loved tree, Kansas state bird, state farm organizations, etc.

Our first farm organization study will be the origin of the Farmers Union. We hope later on to take up the study of why it is the duty of every citizen to attend the primaries and vote.

Lucile Gretzen, president.

Dear Aunt Patience:

This is only my 2nd letter to you. I belong to the Regular Fellars club also. For pets I pet a shetland pony and 8 kittens and 3 cats, 2 Ancona chicks and a Brown Leghorn and a Bantam.

My birthday is January 12 and I am ten years old. I will be in grade five next year. I have no sisters but I have one brother and his name is Donald Frank. He is eight and will be nine October 25. Next year he will be in grade four. He is beginning to want to make some bird houses. He wants to join the Junior Co-operator's club.

Your little friends,

Marjorie Jean and
Donald Kresie
Meriden, Kansas.



5962

6220

5962. Child's Dress.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of 36 inch material. To face collar, sleevebands and plastron with contrasting material will require 3/4 yard 27 inches wide. Price 15c.

6220. Ladies' Dress, with Slen-dee Hips.
Cut in 8 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 46 inch size requires 4 1/2 yards of 39 inch material. To face collar with contrasting material will require 3/4 yard 21 inches wide. The width of the Dress at the lower edge with plastron extended is 2 yards. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL and WINTER BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of "Ladies' and 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 43.

hood, having joined the Loyal Temperance Legion at Monroe as a charter member in the early '90s. She has been prominent in the state W. C. T. U. for many years, serving 10 years as state anti-narcotic director before appointment as publicity director. As head of the anti-narcotic department she was instrumental in having the pledge taken against the use of tobacco by children until 21 years of age made state wide under the Nebraska guard plan, and it has now been made a part of the national W. C. T. U. work under the name of the American Sentinels.—Lincoln Star.

OUR LANGUAGE IS MAN-MADE, AND SHOWS IT

A Woman's Answer

(By Ethel Whitney)

This was the title of an interesting and original article published in a recent edition of the Sunday Star and it goes without telling that the author is a man and no less a one than Ward Edwards, Librarian, State Teachers' College, Warrensburg, Mo. In this article the author bemoans the fact that English is, strictly speaking, the offspring of man alone. This is almost egoism. He says that this has been, up to now, a man's world and that woman has been a plaything or slave to man. What a brave man to admit this fact but he is inconsistent in his reasoning or else omitted or ignored some other equally true facts. Can a plaything or toy have revolutionary ideas and get them accepted by her master? We are not a plaything. When a woman begins to show signs of thinking, she ceases to be amusing to the dominant half of humanity. She ceases to flatter and asks perplexing questions. Again, when has a race in bondage and servitude molded or determined the make-up of the literary language of the ruling people? Or when have their voices raised up in protest been heard and heeded? No race or individual has ever been greatly improved by bondage. Their morale breaks, to a certain extent and they become calloused to the stinging lash of words, and so it is with long enslaved womanhood.

We have heard men calling each other the vilest epithets the language of their own making affords and when we expressed wonder as to why there was no settling for this mischievous language in the approved and wholly manly fashion we have been informed that "it is that mood, tone, and intention, and not the words that determine the reaction." Perhaps this also explains woman's indifference as to names. Shakespeare has been accused of suggesting that a rose is just as sweet even though called by any other name. "It is the work done that counts and not the sex of the worker," you say? I agree with you but I ask you quarrel about terms? It is the work done and not the name given the worker that is important, might be our slogan—to use a low brow and overworked word.

When a person is sure of his own worth he loses little time in demanding that others admit and proclaim it. He is usually too busy being himself and doing his work to argue and even if he were argumentative or combative he would find a worthwhile and needed reform, or some problem of practical value, to the work-a-day world to expend his time and energy on rather than in demanding self-recognition. The need of the third person singular pronoun, meaning male or female, that the above quoted writer referred to, is quite apparent here.

Womanhood is too busy helping to harmonize and adjust man-made conditions that she with her keener and more sympathetic vision and understanding cannot ignore, to demand so unimportant a thing as changes of the terms applying to herself. We point with justifiable pride to the various reforms hat waited vainly for attention through the man-dominated centuries but which were soon

brought to birth when out insight and inspiration were allowed to influence the world.

Long imprisoned animals do not act reasonably nor sedately when they again attain freedom so please do not expect too much of us while we are becoming accustomed to our long-withheld inheritance.

JUST TO BE KIND

It costs so little—just a kindly word As we go traveling the road of life.

But there are weary ones, who, having heard,
Are heartened for the never-ending strife.

It costs so little—just a cheery smile When faith and hope and courage are at low

Ebb tide, and suddenly life seems worth while.

More full of happiness, less filled with woe.

It costs so little—just a friendly hand To help some halting brother day by day.

And just to tell him that you understand,
How lonely, seems, at times, the long hard way.

—Nanny Bucking.

Why Are We Building Our Own

Super-Power Radio Broadcasting Station

We are fed up on Wall Street propaganda sent over the chain hook-ups. We are fed up on loose market reports and generalities on market conditions.

We know that the press no longer mirrors the true sentiments of the common people.

We know that the Radio monopoly now seeks to control the air as they have the press.

We know that the Radio is the last trench in our fight for equality of agriculture.

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—New radiator for Deering Combine Auxiliary engine at half price. Crated to ship. Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Catalpa telephone poles and fence posts. S. A. McCune, McCune, Kansas.

MEN—Interested obtaining information about work in South America write, South American Service Bureau, 14,600 Alma, Detroit, Mich.

We know that national and state politics are colored and broadcast to suit the special interests.

We know a three billion dollar corporation is seeking a monopoly of the air.

Knowing all these things we are building our own super-power station to fight this monopoly.

We are organizing a Farmers Listeners' League. We have 30,000,000 prospective members, the most powerful combination for political, social and economic equality in the world.

—Iowa Union Farmer

Sweet Cucumber Pickle
1 quart cucumbers, unpeeled and sliced crosswise.
1 large onion, sliced.
1 green pepper, chopped.

Add 1-4 cup salt but no water and let stand for at least 3 hours but preferably over night. Then drain and wash well.

Bring to a boil 1 cup sugar, 4 cups vinegar, 1 teaspoon mustard seed, and a few whole cloves. Seal in sterilized jars after pickles have boiled in the mixture for a few minutes. This makes a crisp, tasty pickle.

ANNIE K. SPALLA,
Plaza, N. D.

LOOK TO THIS DAY

"For yesterday is already a dream, and tomorrow is only a vision; But today, well lived, makes every yesterday a dream of happiness and every tomorrow a vision of hope. Look well, therefore, to this day."

Such is the salutation of the dawn.

His Only Refuge
"I'm glad to see you come to church so often with your wife," said the minister.

"Better not give me too much credit, parson," was the reply. "It's the one place where my wife keeps her mouth closed and lets some one else do the talking."

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

(L. 1928, Special Session, Ch. 3.)
A proposition to amend section 3 of article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas.

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Kansas, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

Section 1. That there is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state of Kansas for their approval or rejection, a proposal to amend section 3 of article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas, so as to read as follows: "Sec. 3. The state shall never be a party carrying on any work of internal improvement except that it may adopt, construct, reconstruct and maintain a state system of highways, but no general property tax shall ever be laid nor bonds issued by the state for such highways."

Sec. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state of Kansas at the general election of 1928. The amendment hereby proposed shall be known on the official ballot by the title, "The Motor Vehicle and Motor Fuel Tax Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Kansas," and the vote for or against such proposition shall be taken by ballot.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official state paper.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of original Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4, now on file in my office.

FRANK J. RYAN,
Secretary of State.

By E. A. CORNELL, Asst. Sec. of State.

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May 7, 1928

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Des Moines, Iowa.

Gentlemen:

I want to thank you for your very prompt settlement of the policy my deceased husband carried with you, check for which together with accumulated dividends has just been delivered to me.

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.

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M. M. Kinney, President, Huron, Kansas,
Miss Olive Troutman, Secretary, Kansas City, Kansas

true copy of original Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 3, now on file in my office.

FRANK J. RYAN,
Secretary of State.

By E. A. CORNELL, Asst. Sec. of State.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

No. 4.

A proposition to amend article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas by adding a new section thereto.

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Kansas, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

Section 1. That there is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state of Kansas for their approval or rejection, a proposal to amend article 11 of the constitution of the state of Kansas, by adding a new section thereto, numbered section 9 to read as follows: "Sec. 9. The state shall never be a party carrying on any work of internal improvement except that it may adopt, construct, reconstruct and maintain a state system of highways, but no general property tax shall ever be laid nor bonds issued by the state for such highways."

Sec. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state of Kansas at the general election in 1928. The amendment hereby proposed shall be known on the official ballot by the title, "The Motor Vehicle and Motor Fuel Tax Amendment to the Constitution of the State of Kansas," and the vote for or against such proposition shall be taken by ballot.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official state paper.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of original Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4, now on file in my office.

FRANK J. RYAN,
Secretary of State.

By E. A. CORNELL, Asst. Sec. of State.

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