THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization — Education — Co-Operation

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Proceedings of the 23rd State Convention of the Kansas Farmers Union Held at Marysville, Kansas, October 31--November 1-2, 1928

Giving a Detailed Report Including the Speeches Made on the Floor of the Convention

I would suggest that you keep this issue and use it as reference to later issues in order that you may get a complete picture of the convention.---C. E. Huff.

When we have a hundred bulk stations organized and all using the same products, do you realize we can get any compaiy producing unlimited quantities of oil, we can eventually own our own refinery. You fellows use the same oil we do. I think you are paying more for it than they do in Iowa where they don't have any oil wells. There is no limit to this program of the Farmers Union. You can save dollars and cents and you get along to the goal which you ought to all be striving for. They must pay your price. You thought diversification was the solution. Less than 50 years ago we homesteaded in North Dakota. In one county with 1,100 farms had 853 foreclosures since 1920. What do you think of that where we homesteaded within the last 50 years. They have silor, corn, sweet clover, alfalfa, everything that goes to make up a diversification program. I was speaking to an audience of 4,000 people, anyway. There and the five surrounding counties produce more hogs than in the rest of the state. I asked how many farmers had clear titles to their land. 12 people, 11 men and one woman in that crowd of 4,000 said they had clear title to their land. If you think they are a shiftless bunch of people in my state, I want to correct you. There are Scandinavians in 70 per cent of the form homes in North Dakota, and they know how to work, and do. Less than 26,000 only pretend to own their land. 15,000 have mortgages totaling $18,000,000.00 on their homes. Every farmer ought to be looking to the future. They should be in Kansas. Are we going to continue with our heads in the said until we have corportaion ownership in this rich productive country of ours. Are we gaing to wake up, get on the job, pay $5.00 of $10.00 a year in dues and help the need and build up a program for our commodity. There is plenty of money, you hear said. Mr. Hoover told me so, so I know it is so. It has been getting away from you fellows who produce the wealth of the world. All the new wealth comes out of the soil. You have not made your commodity pay its way. $2.00 a bushel for wheat. Would that stagger humanity. If we put that price on our produce, what would be the result? It wiuld be less than 1 cent a loaf for bread. It has been known to fluctuate more than that without any change in the price of bread in the country. The most consistent demand is for bread. Why don't you tell society they are causing you and your children and your wife, they are leaving you to face the poor house and your little children without any future when they tell you the price of a loaf of bread. We must wake up and realize when you perform a service for society and do not lay away something for that child you are not doing right. Take that message home to your neighbors. Point out that they are destroying the future of the American children in this great wealthy valley of the Mississippi. When I look the situation in the face and back over 50 years I can see nothing in store for the American farm children only the wooden shoes. Do you realize you have mortgaged the future of the homes of these children. Some time you are going to have to account for the stewardship you have rendered. I beg of you, each of you, go home and make a resolution that you will add two members to the Farmers Union before you come to another state convention. If each member of the Farmers Union would make a resolution to get two new members between now and the next state convention you would have an organization in the state of Kansas that we could come and hold out the hand of fellowship and say, we will get together and pay off our mortgage and protect our children in the futur.

Report of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission company at Kansas City.

Mr. E. E. Woodman, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission of Kansas City, presented that department's report for the past year.

This is the tenth time as your hired man I have been called on to make a report of the condition of your business down in the stockyards. Last year, you will remember, it was not a very encouraging report as far as net profits were concerned. I am happy to come before you with a better report than I had a year ago. I will try to give you an idea of what we have done and hope to do in the future. I am going to make comparison with our business of former years;

(Mr. Woodman read a comparative statement but did not give me any of his tabulated material).

Our business shows that for the 10 months of this year we have handled 307 cars more of live stock than we handled in the same period last year. The report of the Kansas City stock yards shows a decrease in the live stock which has come into the Kansas City market, in the last 3 years. There has been a slight increase in hog receipts coming to the market this year. It would have been much greater had the direct shipper sent to the commission houses, instead of the packers. If the direct shipments were taken out, it would not show an increase of hogs coming to the K. C. markets.

The Farmers Union for the last three years has been actively interested in legislation making the direct buying of hogs by packers illegal, and I am only going to call your attention to this trouble as the reason this farm organization ought to be interested in that proposition. Last year the Packers purchased 54 per cent of the hogs to kill outside of the open markets in Kansas City. 46 per cent were purchased in the open markets in Kansas City. This table I have in mind shows that for the first 8 months of this year, the packers bought only 25 head of hogs out of every hundred on the Kansas City markets. 75 per cent came of direct purchase in the country and their concentrating points. We do not believe that is good policy for you farmers. It is not fair to you. You know the central market price of the clearing markets of this country determine the value of your hogs. Whenever the packers around K. C. can control every day for 8 months 75 per cent of the hogs they need to keep their plants going, don't you think they can tell you what price is going to be. They can cut it any time they want to and you have as good evidence in the last 30 days or 6 weeks of that. Some 3 weeks ago there was a meeting of the managers of the Farmers Union Live Stock houses in Omaha. Not all of the managers were there but most of them were. Also, the managers of the Producers houses were present. At that meeting it was agreed that these two big marketing organizations had to put up a solid front and agree to get together, back the proposed amendment to the Packers-Stockyards Act that will give them some control they say. That meeting developed another idea. It is what we have dreamed of for a long time. A committee was appointed by that meeting to work out some plan that would be feasable and practical so instead of being just commission houses independent on each market subject to the whim of the packers with regard to the price of your hogs, hat a central selling agency controlled by all of these co-operative houses with the right kind of man at the head of it, as selling agent, could make direct connection with the big Luyers in the east who a year ago came to us and said any time you set up the right kind of machinery we will come to you direct for our hog supplies. When that is worked out, and I believe it will be within 6 months, it will be the best weapon the producers has ever had to combat the evil of direct live stock buying. When that committee gets their plans they will submit them to the various courts of the country for their approval and when 60 per cent of the co-operative houses have adopted them, they are going to set up the machinery and I believe that day will mean more orderly marketing for your hogs and nearer the staple prices of your hogs. We have very materially reduced the expenses of operation at your house at Kansas City. We found it necessary and in order to properly handle your business. The people down there are all on the job and competent to fill the positions they occupy. They are all clean cut. A harmonious organization there, willing and anxious to serve you and I am going to guess, I have no right to say it, but before the end of the year or before my Board of Directors makes its decision, but I am guessing that our dividends this year will be in excess of 20 per cent of the business done.

I have nothing further to present at this time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. B. D. Peterson of Nebraska Farmers Union was introduced with the remarks "Mr. Peterson is a big cog in the machinery of their creamery arrangements. He comes to bring fraternal greetings and talk about the creamery program in their state and relationship in their state of the creamery program.

Mr. Peterson: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Norgaard called me on the telephone and asked me if I would not come down here and make a report for him. He is about as much an employee of Kansas Farmers Union as in Nebraska. About 50 per cent of the products we have at Superior come from the Farmers Union people of Kansas. We appreciate much more, perhaps, than we express, the fact that we have at Superior and also to some extent at Fairbury the support of the Union people here this side of the line. I am proud of four things as I appear before you. I thought about all four of them while Mr. Talbott was delivering his address. I am proud I am an American citizen. Second, is I am a native of the Scandinavian country he spoke so highly of. Another thing is I am an adopted son of Kansas and still claim to b a Kansan. Nebraska only borrowed me for few years to help solve some of their troubles. Fourth, that I am an active member of the Farmers Union. We have in Nebraska some large creameries. We have been fighting our problems individually in those creameries. It has come to the point where we realize if we are going to keep pace with progress in the business world we must federate and concentrate our product of butter and carry it on the eastern markets. We have in the last 8 or 9 months formed our creameries into an organization. Last Friday we completed our arrangements. We are going into the market with about 11,000,000 pounds of butter from our factories. We have not excluded any other creamery. We have been in touch with organizations in Minnesota, California, Idaho, and other states with the purpose in view of getting great creamery organizations so we perhaps, withing a few month or at least a few years may be in the east controling about 225,000,000 pounds of co-operative butter. We know what we are talking about. I want to tell you where my labors have been in the co-operative movement. I was pleased to listen to Mr. Talbotts address. He and I first crossed swords in 1915 in the National Convention of the Farmers Union. We got into a battle royal four years later in Chicago. Immediately following the war we found the conditions we are all familiar with. I commenced to make a study of the cause of the failures and I analized a lot of them. I am one of the fellows who went down to the little town of Montezuma. In my work in Kansas and Nebraska I find the greatest need is to practice what we preach. Co-operation. I know it is needless for me to talk to you people on loyalty to your organization. Once in a while we get new ideas from rubbing elbows with the other fellow. It is not enough that we join an organization and pay dues. It is not enough to take stock in our Farmers Union activities. We have to see to it our products go through those activities without fail. That takes courage. You talk of courage. It takes courage to haul your grain across the tracks. It takes courage to put the Farmers Union tag on your cream can when they are offering you more for your cream at the old line dealers. The man I am talking about is the man who refuses to take his place in this economic scheme with his brother. Then there is another skunk I think less

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TO ALL LOCAL SECRETARIES

The Kansas Farmers Union has gone successfully through what has been in many ways the most difficult year in our history. The public recognizes with a new respect that the organization is close-knit and responsive to the situation. Just at this time it is imperatively necessary that every Local Secretary shall use every reasonable effort to get all dues collected for 1928 and remitted at the earliest possible time.

It will be necessary soon to discontinue the Kansas Union Farmer to those members who are in arrears, because our limited funds do not permit us to carry this cost. We do not want to do this, and we are certain that our members do not want it done. This is a critical time for agriculture and our members need the Farmers Union as never before. Hence we appeal to you to make an unusual effort to get all of your members in good standing as soon as you can.

The dues for 1929 will be $2.25, the same as now, regardless of the outcome of the referendum soon to be taken. If on this vote the members should decide upon a raise in dues it would be effective for 1930.

C. E. Brasted, Secretary.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF POWER SUCCESS IN ONTARIO

Thomas Johnson, M. P., in U. F. A. Magazine, Alberta

At the beginning of the century, private concessionaries had secured the right to exploit the water power on Canadian side of Niagara. They had even secured, in some instances, power to tear up a city's streets without so much as "by your leave" of the City Fathers. Few of the concession companies published standard rates for the electricity they sold; they simply charged each individual consumer what they thought that consumer would or could pay. The whole business was chaotic, corrupt, stupid.

In June 1902 a conference of municipal representatives was held at the City of Berlin, Ontario (the name of the city was changed during the war to Kitchener) and the leading spirit was Mayor Adam Beck, of London, Ontario. It was Adam Beck, later Sir Adam Beck, who was destined to . . . drive the profiteers out of what might have been a stranglehold upon industry and manufacture in the Province of Ontario. A prolonged agitation backed by the progressive municipalities, attacked the concession system and demanded public ownership, and when (this is specially noteworthy!) the Conservative Party in Ontario secured office in 1905, the premier, Sir James Whitney, took Adam Beck into his cabinet and at once repudiated agreements which his predecessors in office had been arranging with other private concession hunters.

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission to arrange a supply of publicly owned power and light was set up in main lines transmission; and purchase and distribution from that Public Commission by municipalities.

Public ownership from the first to last.

And now let us see what are the results.

Story of International Bridge

I call as first witness, Mr. Judson King, an American official investigator, whose report was issued by May, 1906. There were three members, Adam Beck, chairman; the Hon. J. S. Hendrie, afterwards Lieut.-Governor and Mr. C. B.Smith, civil engineer. Other men have since rendered splendid service on the Commission.

But it is only fair to say that the initiation of the scheme was due to men who called themselves Conservatives. At any rate they were in savage opposition to the hardface individualist Liberal Party which they had displaced, and who had been very generous in handing away public rights in water power.

The new Commission had the Government funds behind it, but it could not engage in any fresh construction without an order-in-council from the Provincial Government. At first it bought in bulk from existing Companies and retailed the power of municipalities. Then it proceeded to buy up company after company—the Electric Power System alone, when bought up, had 22 subsidiary companies—until now between purchase and new construction the Commission had the largest electrical generating and distributing system in the world, providing today 550,000 horse-power and with a possible provision of a total power supply of 1,400,000 horse-power.

This year it contracts to supply power and light to over 500 municipalities who distribute in their own areas the light and power which they purchase in bulk from the Hydro Commission.

The Commission in 1928 had an invested capital of over 204 million dollars (or say 41 million pounds) and the Municipalities had invested 81 million dollars (16 million lbs.) in this distributary systems. That briefly and roughly is the system—really government ownership and operation, through a Public Commission, of the business of production and the American Government Printing Office, Washington, in 1924. Look at this (pp. 14 and 15):—

"As I started out to see the great Chippewa Canal and went around the famous Falls, I passed the International Railway Bridge over the Niagara River. The cost of lighting this bridge is another interesting study in efficiency. The west, or Canadian

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ANNUAL INSURANCE MEETING

The regular annual meeting of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas and of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas will be held in the office of the Companies at Salina, Kansas, on Friday, Jan. 18, 1929, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of electing five directors and the transaction of any other business that should come before this meeting.

Every policyholder of these companies is entitled to one or more votes according to the amount of insurance carried and may be cast either in person or by proxy. Proxies should be filled as soon as possible in order to avoid confusion in checking on the day of the meeting.

We would suggest that as many policyholders as possible attend this meeting but where this cannot be done then each community or county select someone to represent them and vote their proxies. However the State law does not permit any person to vote more than twenty five proxies.

C. E. Brasted, President.

Chas. A. Broom, Secretary

PROXY

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I hold policy No..... in the FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF KANSAS, and I do hereby appoint..... as my representative and authorize him to vote for me in the annual meeting of the policy holders of the above named insurance company of Salina, Kansas, January....., 192.....

Signed .....

Farm Relief---a Moral Issue
Professor Chas L. Stewart

(Summary of an Address Recently Delivered before the Laymen's Association of the Illinois Conference.)

Dear Mr. Huff:

While I have no doubt that you have seen nearly everything that deals with the subject of farm relief, I am taking the liberty of sending you a copy of an article which appeared in a church paper a little over two years ago. It occurred to me that some portions of it might be of interest to you in your new position of responsibility.

With best wishes for your success, I am,

Sincerely yours,
Charles L. Stewart

Religious prophets of the ancient world were generally more familiar with farming than any other occupational activity. Jesus, whos occupation up to the age of thirty was in the building trade, drew his parables largely from the extractive industries of fishing and farming, and in a special way from the latter field. Of course, there is no point to be made in the absence from Holy Writ of emphasis upon lines of economic activity only recently developed to modern importance. It is proper, however, to note the fact that religious leaders, historically speaking, have found it a matter of highest conscience to apply their principles to every-day life.

It is a matter of accident that David Lubin, one of the finest spirits among modern Jews, returned home to California from the Holy Land in 1884 convinced that if ancient Palestine had not possessed a system of farm land tenure favorable to the ownership of land by those who spent their lives working it, there would have been a less wide-spread and less profound contribution to the world's religious life from that motherland of religions.

Likewise it was no accident by which twenty years later Lubin, previously without success in his efforts to attract nations to his project for an International Institute of Agriculture, turned to Rome and the king of the Italians, Victor Emmanuel III. For long associations with the ideals of universal religion had paved the way for Lubin's world-wide agricultural service.

Nor can the impartial student of this prophet of farm equality fail to note in him another result of his religious ideas. In the 1890's, when low prices for farm products seemed unbearable, Lubin devised a plan for export bounties paid out of tariff revenues. much as Alexander Hamilton had in mind a hundred years before. This plan for bringing American prices closer to the prices of similar products as they reach European consumers Lubin advocated with a passion for justice like that of Biblical prophets. Citing the teachings of Jesus and the prophets of the Old Testament, Lubin was able to arouse even in half a hundred Philadelphia clergymen a disposition to fight for export bounties as the best means in sight to obtain justice for farmers.

The moral advantage on the side of any legal and workable plan for farm relief in the United States today lies mainly in the fact that the American people in lending themselves to politics which have helped most of the other important economic groups have done so without any intention of putting agriculture at a disadvantage. Agriculture is in the moral position of an innocent bystander, and the nation is in the moral position of a group which has unintentionally trampled upon part of its membership.

If the result of the undesigned hurt were to redirect our national life toward a higher economic usefulness or a higher spiritual plane, that which we have credited to accident might in turn be credited with increasing our general progress. A few leaders seem to look upon the repression of our agriculture, unintended as it may have been, as a godsend like an accidental fire which causes a city to be rebuilt on more modern lines.

The trouble with their view is that in the relation of government to economic life, as Will Hays has said, "things do not happen, they are made to become." As citizens, we are responsible for the relative disadvantages to which the policies receiving our voting preferences have subjected our farmers. As citizens, our voting preferences may be properly invoked to redress the economic balance so as to offset these disadvantages to which we have unwittingly subjected agriculture.

A second objection to the "fortunate fire" theory of our national neglect of agriculture is that the immediate sufferers are lacking in insurance and the total community is proceeding to expose itself to risks of both immediate and ultimate privation. Immediate privation would result in a weakened basis for regaining or continuing prosperity in those parts of the country and among those agricultural and semi-agricultural interests hardest hit. Ultimate privation would result from failure to keep our supplies of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials in the position of abundance beyond the needs of our rapidly overtaking population. Until the danger of interruption of international trade is removed, probably in some future generation, as citizens of a country possessing advantages in soil and climate at the hands of Nature's God, we have no warrant for registering either in heaven or Washington any determination to keep agriculture repressed after this late date in the history of our disappearing exportable supplies.

Fortunately, except in the case of a few leaders mainly from east of the Hudson River, there is little need for change in the moral outlook which our people now have upon agriculture's claims at the hands of the Government. Equity and expediency alike suggest an even-handed treatment of agriculture and industry under the policies which federal customs officials administer. If export premiums must be added to our present system of import duties in order that equitable treatment may be accorded agriculture, there is no ground for the charge that we should be doing something never done before. For export bounties have as respectable a place in history as do import duties. Alexander Hamilton's recommendation of bounties was based upon more than a hundred years of experience with them in the case of the agricultural exports of England. No less striking is the fact that during most of our one hundred ten years under protective import duties the purpose has been to cause prices of the products selected for import duties to stand above the levels at which they would otherwise stand. When the form of export premiums suggested is that of tariff rebates the charge of subsidy does not apply, for our export agriculture is then being afforded an exemption from the payment of that which gives some other groups a subsidy in the form of import protection.

There is no wiser safety measures for the United States than the maintenance of an adequate system of farm establishments producing foodstuffs and raw materials and under the control of tenants and owners receiving through fortunate sale of products increased power to pay debts, maintain equipment and operations, support community activities and otherwise take part in the expanding economic and social life of our day.

For this nation or any other nation to become callous to the welfare of its farm population is to become morally paralyzed. The fatherly hand of the government need not be lifted, like that of Abraham above the body of Isaac of old, or, if it now seems to be lifted to strike, it may be allowed to fall without hurt to our economic first-born. For agriculture needs not be sacrificed in the interest of any other branch of our economic life. It is not necessary to unprotect New England or any other section of our country in order to bring equity to those now suffering disadvantage in the grain fields of the North and West or in the cotton fields of the South. A moral awakening on the part of a few leaders, most of whom have deep moral natures only remaining to be properly appealed to, is about all that is needed to give us a nation-wide economical revival for agriculture.

The rural church, languishing in all too many communities because of the low level of economic incomes, has a right to a prominent place in the counsels of those who frame national policies. We can hope that the next session of our Congress will hold out an opportunity to hear the voice of the moral monitors of our nation; for leaders of both country churches and city churches should rally to the cause of equity to agriculture.

KANSAS RANKS FIFTH IN POULTRY

According to the latest available figures from the Department of Agriculture, Kansas ranks fifth in the growth of its poultry industry among all the states of the Union. In the five years before 1926, the total egg production in this state has increased 22 per cent.

This increase is egg production, although less in some states, is said by agricultural statisticians to be due mainly to the better selection of stock and better care of it. New scientific information on the care of poultry is another cause of the increase. Such developments as the utilization of the ultra-violet rays of the sun which supply the much needed vitamin D, by means of cellass windows for hen houses, perfected by poultry experimental stations have all played their part in the countrywide increase in egg production during the past few years.

If 100 feet were added to a string stretched tightly around the earth at the equator, you could drive a load of hay 16 feet high under it anywhere. The same would be true if any other size ball were used. Get out your pencil and prove it.

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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, DECEMBER 27, 1928

WE WISH YOU A MERRY CHRISTMAS

The sentiment of the Christmas season does not depends upon words, although the wish for a Merry Christmas, ten million times repeated, has an actual effect in promoting that spirit. There is no holiday in our calendar which means so much to childhood—and the rest of us are only older children.

What a jolly thing it is to be remembered—to have greeting cards, tokens and gifts come to us, many of them from sources unexpected. And what fun to give! At our house there is this year a doll, rather ordinary, probably, as compared to the dolls one sees in the windows of rich shops. But the little girl who gets it will not be disturbed by any comparisons—it will be her own to love and care for. And her father and mother will enjoy nearly as much the giving as she the getting. Those who see only a sordid and troublesome trading of gifts in Christmas giving are unfortunate in makeup or experience! The world comes near to being its very best at the Christmas season.

How I wish it were possible to look in upon every home in the great family of homes that make up the Farmers Union! To greet you all, to shake hands, to meet the happy kiddies—that would be a great privilege And this word is meant to be just as personal, as sincere, as friendly as that greeting would be—We wish you all a Merry, Merry Christmas.

"Sing, Christmas bells!
Say to the earth this is the morn
Whereon our Savior-King is born;
Sing to all men—the bond and free,
The rich, the poor, the high, the low,
The little child that sports in glee—
The aged folks that tottering go—
Proclaim the morn
That Christ is born,
That saveth them, and saveth me."
—Eugene Field.

NOT A PROFITABLE YEAR FOR COUNTRY ELEVATORS

Speaking generally the Farmers Union businesses are in the best condition since 1921. The state-wide units have had in 1928 probably their best year. The failure of our banks shocked and discouraged us, but we caught step with one another so fully in our campaign to have the situation that we not only are meeting the bank problem successfully, but we have put all of our state-wide enterprises beyond any previous success in their history! Perhaps we shall look back in our calendar of past years, sometime in the future, and mark our new day as dawning out of that dark February, 1928.

And, generally speaking, the local units shared in that expression of loyal determination to carry through successfully. The reports which come to us indicate that all transactions except in wheat were generally profitable. But the 1928 wheat crop was harvested under difficulty. The earlier grain came into the market in good condition and sold favorably, establishing the local markets on a price basis related to those favorable terminal sales. Later in harvest, wet weather put the wheat in poor condition. Elevators accepted and marketed this poorer quality of wheat, and for awhile found only reasonable discounts. Naturally the elevators filled up with wheat on a price basis determined by those sales. Then when it became apparent that the bulk of the Kansas crop was damaged by bleaching, by first stages of the inspection department became so technical in determining damage that what the country buyer had judged to be No. 2 wheat was graded No. 5 in the market. Appearance and test weight, the only means the buyer has of determining grade, were not reckoned with in inspection. The country buyer could read the market report, but he might not guess within 15 cents per bushel where his wheat would grade and sell.

It was an unfortunate situation. When there is an unusual amount of damaged wheat discounts on it are sure to widen somewhat. Buyers will take advantage of the situation. But when the inspection department becomes the ally of the buyer instead of the fair arbiter of relative values, the seller and his agencies are sure to lose. Wheat seems to have been graded and sold without regard to commercial value, on almost purely technical grounds. We recognize, of course, that to grade number 5 wheat number 1 will not make it worth more than its actual, commercial value in proportion to sound wheat. But to grade wheat that in appearance and milling value is number 2 as being number 5 on account of an odor which processes out is almost certain to give the buyer 10 to 25 cents per bushel advantage.

Probably not many of our elevators will show a net profit for the year where wheat has been the major handling. The marketing of this corn crop will likely put most of them on a profitable basis. And in any case the members and stockholders will understand, and will recognize the worth and value of having their own agency, even regardless of patronage dividends.

SLIGHT DECREASE IN WHEAT ACREAGE

The sowing of fall wheat in Kansas this year was a bit later than common, and some re-seeding was necessary in drier areas. Due to poor soil condition the north central and northwest portions of the state have a decreased acreage and the southwest an increase. The whole state reports one per cent decrease in acreage, estimated at 12,173,000, on which the condition of the growing crop is reported as normal. There is an unusual percentage of the crop in the area of greatest crop hazard, but present soil conditions are ideal.

The seeding of winter wheat for the entire U. S. is estimated at 43,228,000 acres, about 4,000,000 less than a year ago. Condition of this growing crop is two points lower than last year, but equals the 10-year average.

It is devoutly to be hoped that maturing and harvesting conditions next year will be such as to give us a minimum of low grade and damaged wheat and a large percentage of high grade, perfect wheat. And that we may have a crop well distributed as to area—and not too many bushels.

TRANSFER OF NATIONAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE COMPLETE

Retiring Secretary A. C. Davis did a fine job of work, following the Denver Convention, in getting all of the records down to the final minute, all of the costs of the convention paid and the items recorded, and the minutes of the convention published in a neat booklet.

After getting this mass of work completed he submitted his records to the Kansas Farmers Union Auditing Assn. for verification, and turned to his successor the records, accounts and funds of the National Union in perfect order.

The furniture and equipment in the office was rather inexpensive, but it seemed economy to ship it, which was done.

Bro. Davis leaves behind him an honorable and unstained record of more than 20 years of service, and will continue to be active and useful in the Union, no doubt.

Bro. O'Shea, the new secretary, is known by reputation among our people throughout Kansas. He is a man of energy and ability, with years of experience in organization work, and he will find a welcome in the hearts of the Farmers Union family. In his hands the office will be continued upon the same high plane as heretofore, and he will find loyal and hearty support.

A PERSONAL APPEAL TO OUR MEMBERS

During the time I have had the honor of being your president we have gone through some hard experiences together, and I deeply appreciate the response you have made to every appeal. We have put over a magnificant campaign and have redeemed ourselves in the banking misfortune. We have put our state-wide business organizations upon a sound and profitable basis, perhaps the best in our history as a whole. This happy result was secured by the fullest co-operation on the part of all—officers, directors, managers and members. As a direct result of this achievement in co-operation we enjoy today a public respect and a prestige most valuable to us.

The situation in Kansas is such that our organization was never more needed than now. It is true that our marketing agencies have been a factor in making a more favorable price level, and that all have benefitted alike from that fact, whether they are members or not. The price of butterfat is higher, the rate on insurance is lower, auditing service is cheaper and more available, grain and livestock prices are closer to central market prices. But none of these advantages will long continue if we lack the sponsoring and help of the parent organization. In the field of legislation, as our farming population decreases in percentage of the whole population, it is more necessary that we have close organization to protect our interests.

Or if we think in national terms, the whole future of our agriculture would seem to be tied up in the development and success of marketing organizations owned and controlled by farmers. The ambitious program of capital and industry seems to contemplate not only the development and expansion of investment and trade, but the creation of a type of so-called farm organization which will actually aid in that expansion. An attempt is likely to be made to use government funds to "organize" the farmer. Such an organization, so created and developed, will become an unofficial section of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, probably. In such case no attempt will be made to secure for the farmer a higher price for his product. He will be protected from the European corn borer, but not from the American flim flammer. A stabilizing corporation to purchase his product at a low price, withdraw it from the market, and later resell it at an improved price will not help the man who got the low price.

Or if we discuss the organization itself we seem now to be upon the eve of a great experience in growth. Organization work is just beginning. Inquiries are coming from the field as to when workers can be had. Several counties are planning intensive campaigns. A letter just received asks for full information prior to their county meeting January 5. The writer wants to know what the probable cost would be, and says the county organization will pay its fair proportion. They want to get their entire county solidly behind the Farmers Union. It can be done. We shall almost certainly add several thousand members to our organization during 1929.

But in the face of all this we may as well frankly confess that hundreds and hundreds of our members have not paid their dues for 1928. Or if they have paid their dues the local secretary has not remitted, so that our records show them unpaid. So I am making this appeal that you keep your dues paid, speak to your neighbor about his, ask your secretary about his remittance. If your local is careless about the matter the chances are that they need only one chap really enthusiastic about it to secure full co-operation. Will you be that person? That's fine! Let's put this over before we try for new members. Right now!

-:- REFLECTIONS -:-

CAR OWNER CARELESSNESS RESPONSIBLE FOR HALF OF AUTO THEFTS

Carelessness on the part of car owners is responsible for at least one-half of all automobile thefts and locking of cars will go far in reducing the number, according to the American Automobile Association.

The national motoring body said that while automobile stealing continues to hold its position as our second largest criminal industry, with bootlegging an easy first, caution on the part of motorists will prove very effective in meeting the situation.

Conclusions of the A. A. A. are based on the activities of the 1,065 affiliated motor clubs in following up the cars stolen from members. Of the thousands of cars stolen each year, it is estimated that more than fifty per cent were taken away by youthful joyriders and left abandoned in some place a few miles away.

The A. A. A. statement urges that car owners help to reduce this criminal activity, save themselves untold trouble and expense and reduce accident by using caution and a key.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE SAYS A LOT

Agriculture has lagged behind industry in achieving that unity of effort which modern economic life demands. The co-operative movement which is gradually building the needed organization, is in harmony with public interest and therefore merits public encouragement.

LISTEN

Look not for wisdom in the crowded streets,
Nor in the halls where pleasure hunters meet;
But in thy closet or the desert place,
Where God will meet thee face to face—
If thou but listen.

A Moses seeking freedom for his race,
A Jesus learning holiness and grace,
Withdrew from crowds and clamor,
Away from earthy noise and glamor—
And listened.

Thou art a part of all that is, or was or is to be,
A portion of Infinity.
Thine is a heritage of grace and power,
If thou withdraw each day one little hour—
And listen.

Oh, be not beaten in the race of life,
Arise and be victor in the strife,
All grace and strength and power are thine,
If thou but catch the messages divine—
If thou but listen.

C. E. Hedges, Maple Hill, Kans.

SENATE WARNED PEACE PACT AND CRUISER BILL INCONSISTENT

The Following Memorial Has Been Forwarded to the U. S. Senate by an Impressive Group Of Well Known Men and Women

We, the undersigned citizens, being in hearty favor of the ratification by the United States Senate of the General Pact for the Renunciation of War, look with grave apprehension upon the possibility of the authorization of fifteen additional cruisers in the present session of the Senate.

We believe that the wholesome effect of the General Pact for the Renunciation of War upon the sentiment of nations and peoples will be largely nullified if the nation which first proposed the General Pact expresses lack of confidence in its efficacy by increasing its own armament. It seems to us idle to insist that the naval program has been conceived without reference to the program of any nation, since the cruisers to be authorized are clearly in the class of vessels which were the bone of contention in the abortive Geneva Naval Limitation merits of the American position as to the question of naval disarmament, it must be clear to every observer that the initiation of a new building program at this time will inevitably imperil the wholesome effect of the General pact for the Renunciation of War and will give other nations occasion to question America's sincerity. We therefore urge our representatives in the Senate to vote against the cruiser bill and for the General Pact for the Renunciation of War.

The Memorial carries hundreds of names, among them the names of such as Jane Addams, Dr. Burris Jenkins, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, President Hibben, of Princeton, David Staar Jordan, Bishop F. J. McConnell, Kathleen Norris, Fleming H. Revell and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.

PROPOSES RURAL DISTRICTS FOR ELECTRICAL SERVICE

A bill providing for the organization of power districts and empowering them to develop power plants or to purchase light and power from municipal plants is being presented to the state legislature by initiative petition under the sponsorship of the Washington State Grange.

The measure extends to counties and rural districts the same privilege now enjoyed by large cities, and, if passed, will be the means of bringing cheap light and power into thousand's of rural homes. For this reason the private power interests of the Northwest are opposing the bill.

Fifty thousand signatures of registered voters are required to compel the legislature to either pass or submit it, with whatever compromise the legislature may offer, to a referendum vote of the people.

Under the existing system, the publicly-owned power plants in Tacoma and other cities cannot sell electricity to consumers who live outside the city boundaries.

He came from somewhere way up north.
His name is A. M. Kinney.

He's a member we are proud to own.
He'll never leave us flat.
But why he worries us so much
He'll sometime lose his hat.

Now perhaps our office he won't like.
We hear he has one fine,
And if he'll overlook ours now
We'll do our best next time.

FRANKLIN 1301

On December 18, 1928, Franklin local held a delightful Christmas celebration, to which relatives and friends of the members were cordially invited. Santa Claus had an unusually big pack this year. The especially palatable dinner was served in abundance. All told, it was a notable event—one which is sure to be long and pleasantly remembered by all who came out and had a good time.

During the brief business session, officers were elected for the following year.

O. W. Holmes was re-elected president. Albert Gregory was chosen as vice-president. Mrs. F. U. Livingston was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Mrs. O. W. Holmes will continue as reporter. At our next meeting, January 2, 1929, we will have our annual oyster supper. This certainly will produce the customary smile with which the New Year is usually pictured. We wish all a Happy and a Prosperous New Year.!—Mrs. O. W. Holmes.

A VISITOR AT SALINA OFFICE

This office acknowledges an interesting visit from P. D. Shetter, of Abilene. Brother Shetter lives on a farm nine miles south of Abilene, and has been a member of the Union for the last ten years. He served as organizer in his county, and established several locals. Some of the businesses established at that time failed in the years of depression which followed, but a great many loyal members, like himself, have remained with the organization. They are planning a county meeting soon, and there is some prospect of organization being done there before very long. We appreciate his call.

148 JOBS BOOKED BY AUDITING ASSOCIATION

A new record is set for the entire history of the Farmers Union Auditing Association, for volume of business. There are now booked the applications of 148 firms for the audit of their 1928 record. The set-up of the organization is such that this volume will be cared for in record time, although of course it cannot all be done the first week in January. The Auditing Association, under the management of Thos. B. Dunn is a smooth-working machine which performs a real service in a better way.

The reputation of the Association for finding facts and reporting them accurately is such that co-operative firms in Missouri are employing its services, counties and towns in Kansas are having their records verified by it, and more and more of our business institutions are using it. Just recently the audit of Saline county records was completed, and the city of Salina, Kansas has its departments audited by the Farmers Union.

The Revenue department of the federal government has repeatedly checked original records against the reports of the Farmers Union Auditing Association where institutions were being examined for income tax liability, and the reports have shown up correctly in every such instance. In most instances now the government accepts an audit by our association as financial proof of facts. It is one of our best institutions, and it makes our other institutions better.

THE HIGH COST OF PRODUCTION

High-powered tactics have been used not infrequently in the formation of farmers' creameries and cheese factories by those interested in the sale of dairy equipment. In many cases more has been paid for buildings and equipment than was justified, or dairy equipment has been purchased beyond the economic needs of a community. A comparison was made by Cornell University for New York State of the costs incurred by farmers who were organized by professional promoters and those who organize their own associations.

The average initial investment in 17 associations promoted by outside organizers was $4,160.29 or $122.36 per member. The average investment in 21 farmer-organized associations was $2,223.33, or $57,01 per member. Although the associations in each of these groups have since been replaced by fluid milk marketing associations, it is interesting to observe that the promoted associations operated an average of 5.3 years, and the farm-organized group an average of 9.7 years.

Although it may have been true that the promoted associations were provided with better buildings and equipment than the farmer-organized associations, the difference was not apparent, since at the time of dissolution the assets of the former group averaged $1,398.53, and the latter, $1,355.95, a difference of but a few dollars. The corresponding liabilities were $4,295.59 and $2,510.47. The losses per member were $85.20 and $20.60, respectively.

An interesting fact brought out in a comparison of membership indicates that only 35 per cent of the promoted associations increased their membership after the promotion period, while 76 per cent of the farmer-organized group gained strength.

This happened in New York State fifteen or more years ago—long enough for people to forget. As a result, by 1924 the time was about right for another period of promotional activities. The shortage of horses in New York provided the opportunity, and the outcome was the formation of many livestock improvement associations by promoters interested in selling purebred sires. Five of these were studied to determine their cost to producers. In four cases the initial cost of the sire was $3,600—and this at a time when good pure-bred sires of the breed selected were obtainable at $500. In the fifth case the sire cost $1,500. The average cast per colt obtained or expected in the five associations during the first year was $161.37.

These experiences of New York farmers are probably typical of what has taken place in other states. The extent of such activities is not known but it is certain that many thousands of dollars have been taken from farming communities in this way. There is a legitimate place for co-operative activity and it is very desirable that associations be formed, but the impulse to organize should come from the farmers themselves. Existing organizations should be studied to determine how best to organize, finance and operate new associations.—Agricultural Cooperation U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL RELATES A PARABLE

Winston Churchill Chancellor of the British Exchequer, in speaking recently on the subject of disarmament and the outlawing of war used an effective parable. He said:

"Once upon a time all the animals in the zoo decided they would disarm, and they arranged to have a conference to decide the matter. So the rhinoceros said when he opened the proceedings that the use of teeth was barbarous and horrible and ought to be strictly prohibited by general consent. Horn, which were mainly defensive weapons, would, of course, have to be allowed. The buffalo, the stag, the porcupine, and even the little hedgehog all said they would vote with the rhino, but the lion and the tiger took a different view. They defended teeth and even claws, which they described as honorable weapons of immemorial antiquity. The panther, the leopard, the puma, and the whole tribe of small cats all supported the lion and the tiger. Then the bear spoke. He proposed that both teeth and horns should be banned and never used again for fighting by any animal. It would be quite enough if animals were allowed to give each other a good hug when they quarreled. No one could object to that! It was so fraternal, and woud be a great step toward peace! However, all the other animals were very offended with the bear, and the turkey fell into a perfect panic. The discussion got so hot and angry, and all those animals began thinking so much about horns and teeth and hugging when they argued about peaceful intentions that had brought them together, that they began to look at one another in a very nasty way. Luckily the keepers were able to calm them down and persuade them to go back quietly to their cages, and they began to feel quite friendly with one another again.

CHILDRENS SONG OF THE NATIVITY

How far is it to Bethlehem?
Not very far.
Shall we find the stable-room
Lit by a star?

Can we see the little child,
Is he within?
If we lift the wooden latch
May we go in?

May we stroke the creatures there,
Ox, ass, or sheep?
May we peep like them and see
Jesus asleep?

If we touch his tiny hand
Will he awake?
Will he know we've come so far
Just for his sake?

Great kings have precious gifts,
And we have naught,
Little smiles and little tears
Are all we brought.

For all weary children
Mary must weep.
Here, on his bed of straw
Sleep, children, sleep.

God in his mother's arms,
Babes in the byre,
Sleep, as they sleep who find
Their heart's desire.
— Frances Chesterton

CHINA WANTS NEW DEAL FROM STRONG NATIONS

The new government in China is apparently making a most heroic effort to end the "rights" of extraterritoriality, which rights have been claimed by the Powers for practically the entire period of western influence and contact in China. Some nations have voluntarily yielded this so-called right, and they seem to have no more complaints against the treatment accorded them by the Chinese than do the nations which still insist upon maintaining their own governments within China.

Such new treaties as have been negotiated by the Chinese government refuse to recognize this right. Great Britain, France, the United States and some other great nations have so far failed or refused to consider the new relationship. These nations say that when China has become sufficiently stable and secure in government, and her judicial system enough developed, they will surrender the rights they now hold. But since they themselves are the sole judge of a satisfactory condition the Chinese feel that these nations may never find it to their liking, and may continue indefinitely to hold the power they now have.

A liberal policy toward China at this time on the part of a few strong nations would be of tremendous help in the establishment of peace and security—the creation of a stable government. Treaties outlawing war should be accompanied by attitudes conducive of peace.

NOAH. TOO

When Noah sailed the water blue
He had his troubles, same as you.
For forty days he drove the Ark,
Before he found a place to park.

WE'VE NOTICED THAT

Deer Frend: Hev yuh ever heppened tuh notiss wen tha boss makes a mistake their aint even a churp outa enywon, but wen won uv tha low-priced hellup makes a errerr everywon from hear to Timbocktwo nos about it?
Occasionally Yours.

:: Neighborhood Notes ::

ALLEN COUNTY

The last quarterly meeting of the Allen County Farmers Union for 1928 was held all day in the Odd Fellow Masonic Hall at LaHarpe, December 15.

On account of so much sickness and bad roads there was not such a large attendance as usual. A bountiful dinner was served at noon.

Mr. M. M. Cubbison of Spring Valley Local and Mr. A. M. Kinney sent in letters asking for recommendations and endorsement for their appointments to the offices of Supt. of The Boys Industrial School and as Kansas Grain Inspector, respectively. The Allen County Union voted to endorse both of them.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Mr. Wesley Lust, President, Mr. Merle Mann, Vice-President, Mr. Clarence Honk, Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Chas. Wray, Lecturer, Mr. Jno. Page, Conductor, Mr. Harold Remsberg, Doorkeeper. Mr. B. F. Honk, Mr. H. V. Adams, and Mr. Chas. Stewart were elected as the executive committee.

The program for the afternoon consisted of song, America, by the audience; prayer by Mr. W. Lust; installation of officers by President Adams and Conductor, Mr. George Rose; vocal solo, Ruth Jean Smith; report of state convention by county delegate, Mr. W. Lust; vocal solo, Roscoe Houk; piano solo, Helen Adams; vocal solo, Mrs. Stuteville; talk by Mr. Robert Lieurance, one of the salesmen for the F. U. livestock commission of Kansas City. Everybody enjoyed his talk very much. Mr. Floyd Lynn, advertising manager for the firm, gave a short talk. Mr. Harold Remsberg concluded the program with a trombone solo and graciously responded to an encore.

We were very glad to have Mr. Lieurance and Mr. Lynn with us and hope they will be able to meet with Allen county folks again some time.

Mr. H. V. Adams, president of the Allen county union for the years of 1927 and 1928, leaves a record of fairness to all, loyalty to his union and has never missed a single meeting in the two years he has been in office. He has set an example, that the officers for next year might well follow. We are confident and hopeful that they will try and continue to boost the union in the future as Pres. Adams has in the past.

We wish you all a prosperous New Year.

SUCCESSFUL MANAGERS MEETING AT PARSONS

The disrict managers meeting held at Parsons on Dec. 19 was completely successful from every point of view. The farmers Union hall afforded a comfortable and roomy meeting place, and about 60 intensely interested managers directors and members were present at the afternoon meeting. President A. M. Kinney presided in his usual effective way. Visiting officials spoke, as did also Harry Witham, of the Jobbing Ass'n. H. D. Collins, of Erie, who organized the Union in that immediate territory, was present and gave an appreciated address.

Judge E. A. Crall, of Erie, presided over a round table discussion of business problems. Among those who took part were Fred Johnson, Parsons, Alva Hale of West Mineral, C. N. Stafford of Dennis, Fred Kions, of South Mound, will Johnson, of Mound Valley and W. C. Roberts of La Harpe.

The Parsons Farmers' Union, under Fred Johnson, is said to have the largest feeds account of any of our stations. They have handled 25 cars of Washburn-Crosby products this year, and have 30 stores buying flour through them. All managers reported good business, with a profit on everything but wheat. The loss on that at most elevators will probably about equal the profit on other lines. It has been a difficult and almost disastrous year for wheat handling. Problems were discussed with absolute freedom and candor. Credit sales seems to be one of the very biggest problems which our managers and directors face. One manager reports he was carrying from six to eight thousand on his books which he was sure was a burden too heavy to be borne safely or profitably.

The Resolutions Committee presented a thoughtful report commending ths Parson Union for the arrangement made for the meeting, pointing out the fine showings now being made by all of our state wide units and urging fulled local support to be given them. They also asked tax revision in the interest of agriculture, demanded that farm relief legislation be deferred to the special session promised by Mr. Hoover, and urged the appointment of A. M. Kinney as chief grain inspector for Kansas under the new administration.

I am of the opinion that every one who was there went home with a clearer idea of our program and progress and at heart a better co-operator. A banquet and a program put on by local Farmers' Union talent was to complete the day, but we who had driven far to be present were compelled to leave before the evening hour. It was a mighty good meeting; although Mr. Kinney neither lost a hat nor recovered one lost previously.

BIG HOG MEETING IN MISSOURI

The annual meeting of the Standard Poland China Record association was held recently at its office building in Maryville, Missouri.

The report of the secretary showed quite a good many more pedigrees of Poland China hogs were recorded for the year 1928 than the previous year. A ten per cent gain in memberships was reported over the year 1927, and in that year 300 per cent gain was made. This tends to show that more breeders are becoming interested in Poland China hogs.

The following officers for the year 1929 were elected:

Frank J. Rist, president, Humbolt, Nebraska.

C. D. Bellows, treasurer, Maryville, Missouri.

F. L. Garrett, secretary, Maryville, Missouri.

The following were elected members of the board of directors for a term of three years to succeed themselves:

S. McKelvie, Fairfield, Nebraska.

O. E. Wade, Rising City, Nebraska.

W. O. Garrett, Maryville, Missouri.

The reports of the secretary, treasurer and executive committee show the association to be in excellent financial condition.

A SONG FROM PARSONS

(Tune—"It Ain't Going to Rain No More"

Oh, the farmers have a union
That's getting very strong,
And if your name is on the list
You surely can't be wrong.

Oh their place of business is the best
Of any place in town
With men that's always on the job;
The best that's to be found.

They'll handle all your food and grain
And never wear a frown
And if you'll give them your support
You'll soon own half the town.

Oh they pay the very highest price
The market will allow,
And give you all good honest weights
So show your colors now.

Oh we hope you all will loyal be
And haul them all your grain
For all they make just less expense,
Will all be yours again.

Now we wish you all the best of luck,
And each a prosperous year,
And when we meet again like this
We hope you'll all be here.

Perhaps you all now know him well
He's rather tall and skinny.

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 30c IN YOUR LOCAL SEND 70c TO THE STATE SECRETARY. THEN 20c OF THIS IS SENT BACK TO YOUR COUNTY ORGANIZATION IF YOU HAVE ONE. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE ONE THE STATE WILL KEEP IT IN THE TREASURY UNTIL YOU DO ORGANIZE, THEN YOU ARE ENTITLED TO ALL THE COUNTY DUES FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION.

Junior Co-operators

MEMBERSHIP LIST

ADDIE HARDIN—Kincaid.
JULIA POWELL—Colony.
HELEN HOLCOM—Baldwin.
LORETTA SIMECKA—Delia
NAOMI KITCHEN—Lyndon.
HELEN CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida
KEITH CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
PETE CENTLIVRE—Mont Ida.
CLINTON DONALD—Kincaid.
HOWARD DONALD—Kincaid.
GEORGIA GRACE COFFMAN—Madison.
HELLEN BARTZ—Rush Center.
MILDRED NELSON—Ottawa.
MARGERY JEAN KRESIE—Meriden.
PHYLLIS TURMAN—Ransom.
NADINE GUGGISBERG—Burns.
MARIE NEWTON—Utica.
VERA FUNK—Utica.
DOROTHY KRAISINGER—Timken.
LUCILE GRETTEN—Kincaid, Kansas.
GEORGANA OLEJNIK—Rossville
NADINE E. NEIDENTHAL—Timken.
RICHARD SCHIEFELBUSCH—Osawatomie.
LUCILLE WILSON—LaCrosse.
GLADYS M. COLLINS—Ulysses, Kansas.
MELBA PECENKA — Bremen, Kansas.

CLEANING NAPTHA REAL TIME SAVER

Clothes-cleaning naptha can be made a time saver for the housewife if handled carefully and properly, since a common problem is keeping silk and woolen clothes free from spots and dust.

The big thing in using naptha, according to Miss Susan Z. Wilder, extension specialist, is that is is very dangerous unless greatest precautions are observed. It must always be kept outdoors in a red-painted can, and all dry-cleaning in which it is used must be carried on in the shade and away from any fire.

Miss Wilder gives the following suggestions on naptha dry-cleaning: "Clothes must not be rubed between the hands or on a board. Push them about in the naptha with a stick or with the hands, or use a funnel-pounder similar to those used in washing. The clothes may be squeezed out or simply held above the pan until well-drained.. Pinning them onto hangers allows them to keep their shape and they may be hung in the wind until thoroughly dry. Garments do not need to be rinsed in naptha unless they are very badly soiled or unless the naptha has been used several times.

"Naptha should be thoroughly evaporated from the clothes before they are pressed. They will loose most of the odor if left on the line half a day and a good pressing with a fairly hot iron after a slight dampening will remove practically all the odor."

Cleaning naptha will remove all grease and dust without affecting color, Miss Wilder said, and it is fine for cleaning hats and gloves as well as dresses. A five gallon can of naptha will easily clean 15 to 20 dresses.

AUNT AGGIE OF K. S. A. C. SAYS

Original rugs seem somehow the last word in elegance and opulence. Most of us plan to get one "someday," just as we hope to go to Europe. But now, almost suddenly it seems, it is possible to get an "Oriental" without waiting a lifetime. At least modern rugs may be bought for as low as $25, sometimes less. Antique and semi-antiques, very lovely ones, may be found for $150 to $250. So it is high time that we learn what is what in Oriental rugs!

"Antique" is the trade term for a rug made more than a hundred years ago and a "semi-antique" is at least fifty years old. There were all kinds, —modern, antique, and semi-antique —in a collection of gorgeously colored, intricately designed and almost miraculously woven rugs, saddle bags and hangings which have been on exhibit at K. S. A. C.

Modern rugs may come from Asia Minor just as the older ones do. However some of the new ones are "washed" in this country, which means that they are chemically treated to give the aged color effects. Although the new ones artifically aged are very beautiful a discerning observer can "tell" them by a slight oily feel to the wool. One should guard against aquiline dyes which rub off on a moist handkerchief.

All Oriental rugs have a fascinating "changeable" effect of rich color, the predominate tones varying with the light. Though modern rugs are often rose-red and bright blue, the reds in the older ones are likely to be a dull mahogany or rusty cinnamon.

Persian patterns are floral, large, or small and some more conventionalized than others. Northern Asiatics, Caucasians, wove geometric designs, variations or circles and squares. There are two stunning Caucasian Carabaughs (pronounced car-a-bag) in this collection. A Persian Sehna Kurd is a rare rug. This one had a lavender blue haze over rich greens and reds. A Persian Sehna Kurd is a rare rug. This one had a lavender blue haze over rich greens and reds. Feraghans, made by Persian tribes of that name, are exceedingly rare. Hamadan and Bahtiari are other names to conjure with in Oriental rugs.

What "should" one buy? John F. Helm, Jr., the artist who arranged for this exhibit answered the question this way, "In buying for the home it is a matter of what the person who is going to live with it likes best."

There is no mysterious "knack" about raising flowers from bulbs indoors which some persons have and others just haven't. We may have thought so if our narcissus had long, ungainly stems and puny blossoms last year. But here is the really simple "secret" formula which will make eperienced gardeners of any of us. It is from Prof. W. B. Balch of the department of horticulture of K. S. A. C.

Now is the time to start all bulbs. They can be brought into the light at different times, as desired. Not only narcissus but jonquils, daffodils, even Easter lilies, are easy! The narcissus might possibly be rushed through for Christmas, though they normally require five or six weeks. Jonquils and daffodils will bloom in February and March, just when we are impatient for spring, and Easter lilies at their proper time.

Paper white narcissus can be grown in pebbles and water. Other bulbs need easily obtained sandy loam and flower pots. Plant narcissus bulbs firmly in pebbles and water and keep the bowl in a dark, cool place—not a closet—for about two weeks, or until the stems are from four to six inches high. (They can be shorter if one wishes to rush them.) Now comes an important step. Expose the bulbs to the light gradually, taking about ten days to bring them from a dim corner of the room into the full light. But when once out, let them have a very sunny window. Without bright light they will have over-long stems and small blossoms. Put them on a table in the center of the room only after they are in bloom. Keep them well watered. They are not "at home" in a hot room.

Frozen ground is the natural habitat for bulbs, so set the ones potted in sandy loam right outdoors for the winter! After two weeks cover them with a little straw or "gunny sack." All but the Easter lilies can be brought in any time after about six weeks. The lilies require about ten. Adjust them gradually to the light as in the case of narcissus. Water them often by setting the pots in a pan of water.

Presto flowers. That's all there is to it!

NO CLOSED SEASON FOR CLEAN-UPS

Seven million Americans in some seven thosand communities have been up to their elbows in soap and water during the year, engaged in vigorous Clean-Up Campaigns. Most of these campaigns reached their crest in the spring months, when a young man's fancy turns to love and a woman's fancy turns to house cleaning.

There should be no closed season for Clean-Up Campaigns, health authorities now warn us. We should love cleanliness in December as we do in May. For the fall and winter months are the best breeding months of the germs of respiratory diseases that gain powerful impetus by the let-down in cleanliness standards. Closed windows, imprisoned crowding behind closed doors, and over-heated rooms contribute to bring this about. household, and personal cleanliness. The problem is largely that of crowd, An unclean towel, an unsterile eating dish or utensil, coughing and sneezing may serve to communicate ing into nearby faces and hand-shak- "colds" and similar ailments. Our best protection, therefore, is the habit of cleanliness, which often begins with the spring Clean-Up Campaigns but which should be followed through the entire year.

The warning of Doctor W. W. Peter, internationally known health authority, which appeared in a recent bulletin of the American Public Health Association, is one that people individually and collectively would do well to heed at this season of the year.

"If streets and alleys are filthy," he states, " the yards will be filthy. If the yards are fithy, the houses will be filthy. If the houses are filthy, the people will be filthy. If the people are filthy, they will be sickly, and they won't care.

"Or reason in the other direction. If alleys, streets, yards, and houses are cleaned, these things show that the people care. Those who clean up do other things. One step leads to another. It's like knocking over ten pins. It's part of the same psychology working when the people decide they want clean water, clean milk—and they will give better support to a health department which tries to keep down sickness in the town."

Soap and water are the cheapest form of health insurance.

THE LADY ON THE GREEN

An amusing novelty for the "lady golfer" who doesn't sacrafice satorial perfection to the rigors of the game, bue keeps an even balance between the two, is a new sweater and hose ensemble imported from London. In russet biege wool and rayon the jumper introduces a golf and ball pattern at the front and repeats the idea slightly above the instep of the sports hose of matching weave. For following the game from the gallery there are elaborate types of sports garments fashioned from transparent rayon velvet in printed checked patterns. But even this luxurious material conforms to standard cut in sports clothes, the three-piece cardigan or the two-piece jumper model.

Measure of Intelligence

"Our intelligence may be measured by our ability to make conscious adjustments to new requirements.

"Our mental age, no matter what our years, depends upon the placticity of our minds, upon whether we are able to change our minds to break down our undesirable though and emotion patterns and to build up desireable ones.

"Everyone can adjust himself when he understands himself, because he will be able to bring his emotions, which are largely the cause of his troubles, under the control of his intellect. He will be dominated by the ght instead of by feelin Our great need is to understand ourselves so that we can learn to think and act from our emotions."

But to every man there openeth
A way and ways and a way,
And the high soul climbs the high way,
And the low soul gropes the low;
And in between, on the misty flats,
The rest drift to and fro;;
But to every man there openeth
A high way and a low,
And every man decideth
The way his soul shall go.
—John Oxenham

COURAGE

When sorrows and troubles surround you,
With courage and faith almost gone,
Why then is the time to remember
"It is darkest just before dawn."

When the battle of life seems against you,
With the future dismal and dark,
Look up at the blue sky above you
And hear the glad song of the lark.

Each cloud has a lining of silver;
Night is always followed by day;
The bright, shining Sun in the morning,
Will drive the night fog banks away.

So then, when your troubles seem heavy,
Almost more than mortals can bear,
Ask God for the courage to face them;
And banish the giant, despair.
A. M. Kinney.

ALL THE COLORS OF THE RAINBOW

In America we have our automobile chows during the Winter months. To make us thing they are still two jumps ahead on fashions, including the matter of colors in cars, Paris and London have what they call the "Automobile Salon" in October, when they show off colors manufactured from United States grown cotton into United States manufactured pyroxylin lacquers. The first cable report coming from the big Paris show brings the news that "cars are being shown here from all the important countries in Europe," and then the admission follows that "European Manufacturers have taken a lead out of America's book and have followed the lead which they have received from us in the application of colors in finish." Dispatches from Paris state that although "all the range of the rainbow" is to be seen while walking through the automobile salon, the predominating colors in vogue seem to be the greys and beiges, while an attempt is being made to launch green. Besides these ranges of colors black seems to be fashionable for town cars with a color belt relieving the somberness of the "ensembles."

Anew note in the arrangement of car colors in the United States is indicated in the fact that car manufacturers are making an effort this year to insist upon their own special ducoed motifs, which they are having prepared exclusively for their particular manufacturer of cars. As the manufacturers of duco have several thousand differen shades and colors there will be no difficulty in their meeting the new spread of color decoration in the United States even though it does match up to "all the range of the rainbow." Further notes on the Paris show indicate that the new car interiors are mostly upholstered in fabrics with designs matching the colors of the cars. Disk wheels are more and more in evidence, and they are sometimes finished with one of the colors used on the car, and sometimes showing a plain white metal appearance.



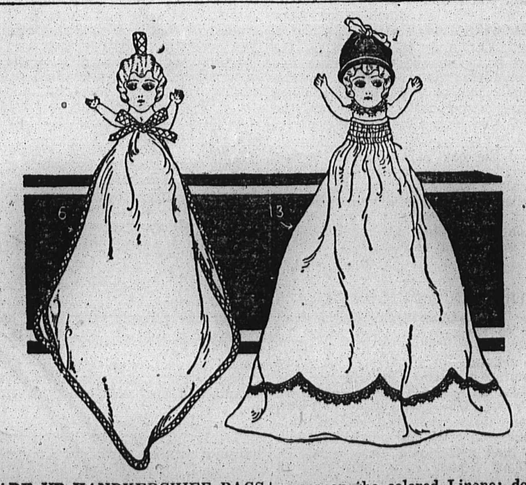
6140. Misses' Dress.
Cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 3½ yards of 39 inch material together with ⅝ yard of contrasting material. The width of the Dress at the lower edge is 1⅝ yard. Price 15c.

6356. Girls' Dress.
Cut in 5 Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. A 4 year size requires 2¼ yards of 36 inch material. To face collar and cuffs with contrasting material will require ¼ yard 27 inches wide. 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', Misses' and Chidren's Patterns a concise 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.



MADE UP HANDKERCHIEF BAGS NOS. 6 AND 13

These handkerchief bags are a novelty extremely suitable for the Christmas season. Design No. 6 comes on the colored Linene; design No. 13 on colored prints. These are completely made up with celluloid doll head. Price of No. 6 is 65 cents; price of No. 13, 75 cents.—Kansas Union Farmer, Box 48, Salina, Kans.

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

TOBACCO

GOOD SMOKING TOBACCO—10 pounds $1.50. Chewing, 10 pounds $2.50. Send no money pay when received. Pipe free. ALBERT FORD, PADUCAH, KENTUCKY.

FOR THE TABLE

SPLIT PINTO BEANS, new crop. 100 pounds $3.40. Unshelled Spanish peanuts 100 pounds $7.50. Shelled $11. freight prepaid. JACKSON BEAN CO. Woodward, Okla.

AGENTS

BANKRUPT and Bargain Sales. Enormous profits. We start you, furnishing everything. DISTRIBUTORS, Dept. 329, 129 W. Superior, Chicago.

MANAGER

Mgr. for Elevator and Feed Store

WANTED AT ONCE—A manager capable of handling the books as well as managing the firm. Kindly state salary. All bids are to be in hands of undersigned by December 7th, 1928.—Fred S. Morgan, Sec'y, Alta Vista, Kansas.

POULTRY

FOR SALE—Mamouth Bronze Gobblers, $8.00 each—J. P. White, Wells, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS

CLOVER $4.00—Alfalfa $8.50; Sudan Millet $1.00. We are buyers of Millets, sudan, caneseed, oats and corn, carlots or less. Salina Brokerage Co. Salina, Kan.

DOGS FOR SALE

PEDIGREED POLICE PUPPIES. Females $10.00; males $15.00.—Gerd Reiners, Paxico, Kansas.

CHRISTMAS ORANGES

CHRISTMAS ORANGES—Box containing eighty juicy oranges and thirty grapefruit to your home. Express fully paid $5.50. Address Russells Groves, Tampa, Florida.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM for sale—Half Seciton, Eight miles south of Colby, Kansas, improved mostly level. Seventy acres of wheat goes with place. Good terms. If interested write, H. Wookey, Alma, Nebraska.

3,000 ACRES—Missouri's Best Ranch for sale cheap: Location, water, grass unexcelled; yearly income $10,000 pasture and grass seed. Also 470, 310, 260, 160 and 80 acre farms near milk condenseries. —Taylor, Box 72, Carthage, Missouri.

HELP WANTED

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

MEETING NOTICES

FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1789—Meets the second and fourth Friday.—W. A. Booze, Sec.

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810—Meetings first and third Friday nights. Meet with us when you can.—S. J. Lohr, Sec.

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

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Joe Adkins, Vice-Pres.—Wessington Springs, South Dakota.
Jas. O'Shea, Sec.—Roberts, Montana.

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L. A. Chambers—El Reno, Okla.
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T. E. Howard—Denver, Colo.
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Farmers Union Jobbing Association
337 Board of Trade Bldg.,
Kansas City, Missouri

246 F. U. Insurance Bldg., Salina, Kans.

Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn
201 Oak St.,
Kansas City, Missouri

Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission
406-8-10 Live Stock Exchg. Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.
Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.
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Farmers' Union Auditing Association
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Kansas Union Farmer
Salina, Kansas.

YARNS of Pure Wool for Hand and Machine Knitting—and Rug Yarns. Orders sent C. O. D. Postage Paid. Write for free samples.
CONCORD WORSTED MILLS
West Concord, New Hampshire

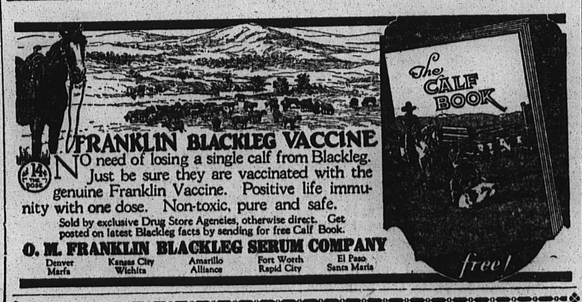
HOW SHE GOT RID OF RHEUMATISM

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue, 119 G, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having healed herself 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 cut 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.

666

is a Prescription for
Colds, Grippe, Flu, Denge, Bilious Fever and Malaria.
It is the most speedy remedy known



Merry Christmas!

May the day bring you Gladness and Cheer
And the end of December
Just help you remember
We wish you a Happy New Year

FARMERS UNION CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY
Kansas City, Mo.

A Merry Yule Season and a Prosperous 1929 is the Wish of Your Own Firm

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission
STOCK YARDS KANSAS CITY

---A NEW YEAR PLEDGE---

"Life is measured by what we put into the world.

We shall endeavor to make this year more valuable than any previous one by crowding more service into it."

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co. of Kansas
SALINA, KANSAS

We Wish You a
Merry Christmas
Followed by a Bright and Prosperous
New Year

We thank you for the support that you have given us during the year 1928, and solicit a continuation of your business for the coming Let us Co-operate and make 1929 a Bumper year.

Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n.
337 Board of Trade Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.
Branch Office SALINA.

Here It Is:

AN ANCHOR FOR YOUR FAMILY

If your Anchor, Mr. Farmer, is imbedded in the strong foundation of a Farmers Union Life Insurance policy then your family will ride safely through the cross-currents and storms, happy and unafraid.

If you have failed, Mr. Farmer, to Anchor the fortunes of your family with a Farmers Union Life policy then "Carelessness," your derelict ship, will stagger on, ever faced with the beacon lights of danger.

Grasp the Helm Today---Look Ahead!

$10,000 $5,000 $2,500

There's a policy with the Farmers Union to meet the needs of every man, woman and child. There's also the one year endowment policy—just as safe as government bonds—far safer than any bank—in which you may invest your money with a splendid interest return.

REMEMBER

When you secure a policy in the Farmers Union you are aiding in the building of a great organization that is fighting for the cause of agriculture—and for you!

A letter to the home office will bring you complete information, without obligation, on the policy you desire.

THE FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
706 Grand Ave., Des Moines.
(Farmer Insurance at Farmer Cost)
(Operating in Nine Middle Western States)

Proceedings of the 23rd State Convention of the Kansas Farmers Union

(Continued from page 1)

of yet. He is the fellow who does become a member of the Union and takes a share of stock in his creamery and then when it comes to the test, he sells out to the other fellow for a small price. If there is anything I may s y or add to what has been said, it is to put my O. K. and say Amen to the good truths that have been spoken. It is up to us who constitute the rank and file of this great country to prove by example we mean what we are talking about.

The Report of the work of the Farmers Union Creamery was presented with A. W. Seamans in charge.

Mr. Chairman, members of the Farmers Union and friends: My part in this convention reminds me of my boyhood days when we used to have company or go to some of the neighbors to visit. My father told me little boys are better seen and not heard. For that reason my part in this program is going to be rather short. It is not my desire to experience the difficulty that I have had with my throat for the past week. I have some good support and substitutes. Most of you are aware of the fact that the Creamery organization is just past its third anniversary. That organization created as it was, was a new departure and experiment for the Farmers Union. It can organize on a different basis than any one of the statewide activities. Now, at the close of this contract period which terminates the close of the calendar year no doubt the membership are beginning to wonder whether or not the organization has served the people for which it was intended or whether or not they want to continue it on that basis or some other way. I want to tell you some of the things that have been accomplished. The organization has made many mistakes. I have made them. No doubt others have, but I think most of the mistakes have been made in good faith. We have had a good year and in spite of the normal production being considerable less which is indicated by the Government report, the patronage report shows a shortage of about 19,000,000 pounds. I think the egg volume is good and shows an increase over last year. The returns of the organization in the creamery department up to the present time are not quite as much as they were last year. I am sure it will be quite satisfactory to the organization if they continue the rest of the year in relationship to the past month. The egg department is making a better showing than it did last year. We cannot tell positively until we know the results obtained from storage eggs. On all eggs we stored last year which was less than 5 cars, we realized a nice profit. This year we have about 30 cars in storage. I think the report at the close of the year will make quite a satisfactory showing.

The dividends for last years business are being distributed at this time. Some 30 stations have already been distributed and the others will be given out as rapidly as possible. The method of delivering the checks through meetings with the members has been benficial. It gives us a much closer contact with the members. It gives us an opportunity of explaining many things he might not understand. Since this convention has opened one man has guaranteed if we will grant him the privilege, he has guaranteed he will establish a station very close here with a membership in the beginning of 75 and perhaps 150 in the course of a few months. I would like to have every one of the members of the Board to talk to you. At this time I want to present to you one of the latest additions to our organization, a man who has never had the opportunity of attending a Farmers Union Convention in Kansas before. That man does know his business. He knows his eggs. The reasons I say he knows them is because of experience and reputation which followed him from his last position. Mr. Ormsby is in charge of our egg candling room.

Mr. Ormsby.

As Mr. Seamans has told you I am a late addition to the Farmers Union. Previous to coming there I spent some 15 or 16 years with an old line company which operated one of the most successful chains of produce houses in northern Missouri. I will say I was a little skeptical of going to work with an organization controlled by the farmers but 8 months have taught me quite a bit and I am sure no member takes more pride than I do in the members of the Farmers Union of Kansas. Mr. Seamans.

This forenoon, when we talked about the arrangement of our program some one spoke about Augustine performing. Mr. Augustine said yes, it is not necessary for me to lecture, we have been listening to that throughout the convention. That is the reason I perform the way I do. I am asking him to now put on his performance.

Mr. Augustine.

Ladies and gentlemen of the Farmers Union. It is always a pleasure to be with you at any meetings. I always can tell you something to improve your qualities of the dairy products on the farm. First of all, I will tell you I have enjoyed the talks given here from this platform more than any meeting we have ever had. I hope you did too. I am glad if it is so. Get out in this rain so some of the talks will and get wet and loosen up your hides soak in. I will tell you the trouble the farmers do not want to organize and co-operate with each other is they do not have their nose to the grind stone yet. We see it every day in our plant that members in good standing of the Farmers Union and was not willing to sign a contract go and bootleg their cream where they think they get a penny more and when comes to the figures they get less by shipping it direct. I do not mean we should start a direct shipping business. Now, I think a few of you fellows have seen the sign we have painted. I know all of you did not see it. One says "does it pay to take care of your cream." 1,631,871 pounds of butter were manufactured last year. Go on down the line, it explains the second grade butter was 761,000 pounds. Of third grade butter, the lowest grade we make we manufactured 142,000 pounds. Take your second grade butter, and your third grade, it amounts to well over half of your production and then people have the nerve to ask me why we cannot pay more. Why can't we pay it. That figures $420,000. loss on under grades of butter. If you will take care of your cream and get it in in good shape, it will mean 1 1-4 cents a pound on every pound of contract butter we deliver. I know it is hard to take good care of the products. It don't do any good, you say. We have trouble with cream coming in and the cream testing soapy. Use Wyandotte Cleaner. That don't leave yous cans soapy and your cream won't taste either. Go a little further down the line and see the articles sent to the plant in the last two months. I do not know what we are going to do with them. You have heard the report of Mr. Seamans telling you how much profit you made. No institution will show a profit like that has been working only 2 1-2 years. You should save your dividends and not pay them out to yourselves but use them to start other creameries. For once, why don't you walk ahead of the other fellow. Educational work must be done to get the farmers in to the Farmers Union. How are you going to do it on 25 cents you send in to the state. Can you hire a man to work for nothing. You want a strong Farmer's Union membership. Get some men out into the field to work and you will have a stronger organization than you have this year. Have some educational work done. That is all we need. The rest of them will all be friendly. I don't care for my job. I do not care a snap for my job. I have been born in co-operation. Get together first before somebody else tries to get ahead of you. I thank you.

Mr. Seamans.

I think we should hear from our officers and members of the Board of Directors. Mr. Bullard, President and one of the workers who is active in field work.

E. L. Bullard:

Fellow members of the Farmers Union, I shall not take much of your time in discussing the problems of the Farmers Union Creamery. I think most of you have heard me discuss those problems with you in your home communities. I will say this. I want to contribute the success which the Farmers Union Creamery has made up to this date, first to the membership and second to the management and in conjunction with them, to help and advice of the Board of Directors. We might have everything to make a model creamery, but it takes cream to make a successful creamery. That can come from only one source and that is from the farmer out in Kansas. We do appreciate very much the ability of Mr. Seamans and his co-workers in the general management of the affairs of the institution. They have done their part and done it well. Here is one feature of our accounting department. When we established the creamery there was no place in the United States we could get a good set of records that would fit our requirements. Those records have had to be built to suit our needs. In the building and establishing of those records we cannot overlook the help rendered by the Farmers Union Auditing Association. They have helped very materially. I want to say in passing that some times mistakes are made. One thing, a mistake can be corrected if it is known. There have been a good many changes in the Produce world since the establishment of our creamery which has affected very materially your organization. We must adjust ourselves in our organization to meet those changes needed and the changing conditions. If we do not do that, in a very few years we will have a machinery that does not function according to the methods of co-operation. I think I am fairly familiar with the affairs of your organization and express my own viewpoint from the standpoint of a producer, I can say I am very well pleased with the results. I know this group here, intelligent and fairminded and broad minded you do not fully realize the benefits caused by the establishment of the Farmers Union Creamery. How many of you in years past have made a more or less regular practice of comparing the price you received for butter fat or eggs with the local station and terminal market to determine what the price you received bears to the terminal price. There are only 5 here who say you did that thing. If there are only that many here, how many thousands in the state of Kansas must not understand what the Creamery has done for them. The Creamery has raised the price 5 cents on the terminal market between the local price. The same is true in handling of eggs. I wish we would take eggs from all stations. It does not seems advisable to do that at this time, but we hope to be able to in the near future. We cannot hope to work out a program that will control the marketing of produce in the middle west in a year or two years but I am sure we will in the future. Your Farmers Union Produce association does not belong to Mr. Seamans or to any individual officer or member. It is yours and you are a joint stockholder in it. We all came in on an equal basis and if we all work on an equal basis putting the same amount of support behind it that we all can, I am quite confident we will be able to move the program of the Farmers Union Produce and Creamery where we all want it to be moved and we will all benefit together.

Mr. Schiefelbush, Vice-President of the organization.

I think the Produce Association has really taken enough time. I want to call attention of members to the conditions in the Produce Association relative to the way it was built and some of the things and problems coming about causing those conditions. We are not going to discuss those problems, but they are something that is staring us in the face. When we started our Creamery Association, the centralized creamery was the plan of nearly all creameries. I say centralized creameries and stations all over the country. Direct shipping proposition is coming up strong in all the creameries and we are so fixed that we have a problem. The Board of Directors of the Produce Association and management have a dual responsibility. We should not be allowed to hinder or bother the local business association and we have gone so far as to make contracts with them for collection and delivery of cream to the central station. Under that arrangement, we can take direct shipments. However, we are not able to control the action of our competitors, on the outside. They are forcing us into something. If it is necessary we start a direct shipping proposition, what are you fellows, what can you do to help us. What do you want us to do. It is something for you to think about. Lets do think about it. I never yet have talked long enough to tire any audience. I am glad to serve in this association. I am sometimes scared at the responsibility placed on me with this Board. We will solve the problem if we work together.

Mr. Seamans:

In behalf of the Creamery Association and employees, we welcome Mr. Peterson from Fairbury and his interest and message concerning their activities and I am sure so far as we are concerned, we will be glad to point with them in any way that seems practical and possible to bring about better results marketing or any other way.

David Thomas, a member of our Board was called home because of an accident in the family.

H. B. Whitaker.

Brother and Sister members of the Farmers Union and of the Farmers Union Produce Association. It is a pleasure to be here at this assembly and meet folks that went out with a hope we had at the time we started with this organization. The only thing we had then was a plan. Some say, well, the boys might have told us this or that but the field men of creamery went out with a contract authorized by the Kansas Farmers Union they came back with a contract to build the organization and now we can say we not only have a plan but a plan that has been put into effect to the benefit of the Kansas farmers. We have had lots of talks during this convention and I am happy to come before you as a member of the organization that has saved and narrowed the margin on butter fat not thousands but hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is a pleasure when we have formed an organization and started out with a hope and then realize on that hope. Keep doing the same thing. Make it bigger and stronger. Work harmonously with our local stations and our membership and our central organization and make it what we started out to make it.

R. D. Samuelson, who has been a member of the Board since its organization.

I am glad you have had the Convention here at home. We are just a little way south of here. I do not know why it had to rain so the people could not drive from the surrounding counties. When I can do anything to help any of you folks, I want to do all I can.

C. A. Ward.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I can only o. k. and approve the statements that have been made this afternoon from this platform relative to the progress and operation of our creamery. I do not want to take you time. Enough has been said already. We, as an organization, should take into consideration a few things when we look this situation in the face. Our organization is, comparatively speaking, a young organization, and while we have had a multitude of things to deal with yet take these all into consideration we have made remarkable progress. Everyone, when they think this through, will realize we have a multitude of different problems to deal with. We find each local has its local problems to deal with. Of course, there is problems along different lines in different places where we have an organization. I feel the Board is co-operating together with a purpose in view at all times in making progress and correcting deficiencies that might exist. As one member of the Board, I court any constructive criticism anyone has to offer. That only helps us to arrive at any solution of the problems we might have. We must work together and you people can do much to help us if you will assist in correcting any local difficultles that might exist.

Tom Turman.

Brother and sister Farmers Union members. I will not take much of your time but I want to call your attention to one thing that has been said here on the platform this afternoon. If your contract on your produce is wrong, your insurance is wrong and it is wrong for your bank to sign a note, wrong for you to go to the bank and borrow money. Do your own thinking.

D. G. Francis:

There will be heck to pay if you don't give me the assistance I want in securing more volume for Farmers Union creamery. I am glad to be here and I will see most of you at your local community meetings in the future.

A. W. Seaman.

This concludes our program, and we want to thank you for your good will, the past business and the business we hope to get in the future. I thank you.

C. E. Huff.

I am sure everyone deeply regrets the accident in the family which called David Thomas home.

I will appoint as a substitute on the credentials and election committee Mr. A. L. Halcolm. He will fill the vacancy on that committee.

Mr. Peterson of Nebraska spoke a short time explaining in full their method in the oil and gasoline business and answering questions asked him by the membership.

Meeting adjourned until 7:15.

Introducing Milo Reno:

I had the privilege of spending a few days over in Iowa. There I found some very loyal Farmers Union folks and I found out how Milo Reno stands out in the minds of the folks in Iowa, Say anything about him, good or bad, and you will find out about it right away. I have the pleasure of introducing to you tonight, Milo Reno, President of the Iowa Farmers Union.

Milo Reno:

Friends and fellow workers. Everything you hope to have in the future depends on you. On your individually. Before I came down to attend this convention, a gentleman came to me from Kansas and said he wanted I should be careful what I said down here. I told him since I was 12 years old I had been doing as I pleased and I am still doing it. There is just one thing that occupies my heart and mind and soul and that is helpless people in this world. No other thing will ever enter into my heart or mind. I assure you people in this building tonight so long as the good Lord permits me to live I am going to fight your battles. Regardless of criticism either in high or low places. Regardless of whether I am in this organization or out of it. My responsibility is to my God and I want to say to you people tonight there is only one way for you to solve your problems. There is only one platform and that was given to the world by the Carpenters Son. The man of Galilee. I was invited a few weeks ago to spend Sunday with perhaps the greatest Criminal lawyer this world has so far produced. Clarence Darrow of Chicago. I went to his home and we discussed economics. We did not agree on everything. I said to him what I am saying to you. The application of the Golden Belt will solve mans problems. Mans relation to his fellow men and no other power or platform will ever do it in this wide world. I approach this meeting with a feeling of responsibility for several persons. The battle is on as never before in the history of the United States. Do not think I am very much concerned as to whether Herbert Hoover is your next President or Alfred E. Smith. I am much more concerned as to the frame of mind of the men and women the morning after.

I realize that I am liable to repeat some of the things men you have listened to have said. I remember the splendid work the men and women have done in Kansas. You have not arrived at the place you could be trusted with the responsibility of holding in your hand life and death for the other groups that depend on you for food. I believe we are coming to that place. We are arriving at that place today after years and years of sacrifice and service. I recognize that truth. If providence would have permitted us to have occupied that position at that time, we could have controlled the production of human food we would have forgotten the Golden Rule and would have become tyrants. When we criticize and become impatient with the promises made, it is because we have not carefully analyzed what has been done and is being done. In this opening of a new day and ushering of a new era labor may take their place and recognize their responsibility with all groups of society before you can destroy yourselves. I am glad to say that the master minds among the labor leaders at this time have commenced to realize that Labor must take its part and commence to build. There is something else in the Labor Union besides determining the limit of hours of service for 30 millions a day or the increase of wages from 10 per cent to 20 per cent, as the case may be. While those things may have been, in the past, necessary, yet they have now come to the opening of a new dispensation so far as industrial labor is concerned and unless they have an ambition in their hearts and souls to take the step and become masters of their destiny through service, they are a failure. I remember a few years ago they called me to go down to Ottumwa when the strike was on there. When I looked out over that great audience of men and women who had toiled for years in that Company's packing plant, and realizing their helplessness because they hadn't taken advantage of their opportunity and built for themselves an economic structure to become owners of a machine they operated. Helpless in their strife. I am glad to say the Labor leaders of the United States have commenced to realize the economic problem facing Labor. They must study that problem and must master it and after they have mastered it they must put it into operation. If there is no heart or soul in us we could strike. I dare you to do it. When you decide to do that you will settle it in a different way. It will never be necessary to call a strike among the formers of the United States. No reason why, if you people go on with the program of the Farmers Union just as you put that program in operation you will be doing good to your cause. I remember when the Farmers Union of Iowa first asked for a license for their charter for the Life Insurance company and went out and got the necessary business and got our license. The licensed old line companies of Des Moines got busy and tried to stop it. Today there is not an old line Life Insurance Company in the state of Iowa that does not recognize our right to go out and perform that service for our fellows. The question was asked me during the evening meal if we found any opposition in Iowa. I was glad I could truthfully make this statement. There is no opposition in Iowa from any source to the Farmers Union Life Insurance change in a few years because we went on with our program and performed that service for our fellows. The very day you farmers say to society "We are entitled to production costs, we are entitled to that," society will concede to you the right without any quibble. Individually, it is the plan for you members of the Farmers Union. This whole program will win or fail just as you people believe in it and in the steadfastness of your support. Northing in this world is right that the men and women who toil on the farms cannot have if you have faith and courage necessary to obtain it for yourselves. It is only true organization that can do this. I think sometimes we neglect that we do not fully realize the importance of not only maintaining the organization we have but add to it day by day and week by week that we sometimes are careless not only the individual farmers but also sometimes we are in positions of responsibility and we feel the inspiration and sould of this movement, the importance of it. You know what the Farmers Union means to this great program. It is the heart and inspiration and soul of this whole movement. It is your educational institution. That does not tell this brother down here how to co-operatively sell a load of hogs. The real business is convert that man to the co-operative program and co-operation. It is the application of the Golden Rule and the battle which you men are going to fight in the future is going to be between competition against co-operation against co-operation. That is the battle of this age. It is the battle for you and your children. It is only going to increase in intensity until it is finally won. Sometimes I wonder we comprehend as much of it as we do. I realize what we have been talking these many years. We have been talking competition is the mission. They arrested her and fined life of trade. A man, to be successful in a business way, he must be a successful competitor. From the time you were big enough to trade slate pencils. Your father and brothers taught you that. Every single step you took was by that talk that only through competition could you hope to win. Never was more ridiculous folly taught. Competition is true, I believe. Men and women who occupy the world at this time will not permit that monstrocity to continue to exist. Competition is exactly opposite to co-operation. Just as much difference in competition and co-operation as there is between foolishness and sense. As there is between daylight and dark. The first man in this world to hold any picture for the competitive sense was Cain. When he was confronted with his crime he says, "am I my brothers keeper." You are your brothers keeper. It does not make any difference how helpless any child is, he is your charge, he belongs to you and there is not a service that you can perform that you are not required to perform for the ones who are less able to meet lifes battles. I am telling you these things because I want to get a lesson to you tonight, if possible, the way I fell it personally. I want you to understand this again. Co-operation is the child of Christ. Competition is the child of hell. The law means this. In order for men to be happy and prosperous they must be able to put their food on the par with their brother. That is the road to happiness and success.

(Continued next week)

Public Ownership of Power Success in Ontario

side, is lighted by the hydro people, the east, or American half, by a New York company. The same number of customers use the same amount but river, the same method of production average monthly cost for 1921 on the Canadian side $8.43, and on the American side $43.10.

"I have the bill of Appleton and Co., dry goods men, in the little city of Galt out near the center of the Province. In the month of July last they used 412 kilowatt hours, and it cost them $7.82. When I reached California, which Secretary Hoover praises as having the cheapest power anywhere, I set experts to work and found that in a town of similar size, San Joe, Mr. Appleton would have paid $25.44 for this service. In Alhambra it would have cost $28. In Washington, D. C., $27.33. And still more in New York and New England.

"The town of Galt—population 13,000—has several small factories which save money. The city fathers save money on the city bills for lighting, etc. In fact I had it figured out by an expert, and it appears that all of the consumers in Galt have saved in the last seven years, some $3,089,962 by reason of the courage and vision of the hydro people. But it was nettling to a patriotic American when they sympathised with me over what I had to pay in Washington.

"The Labour Temple at Toronto is on the commercial schedule. The Secretary showed me bills for lighting the temple which told the same story as the others. For example this:—

Cost of Lighting Labour Temple

"February to June, 1911 (before hydro) 5 months, total, $467.91.

"February to June, 1922 (under hydro) 5 months, total, $179.94.

"They commented on the fact that working men were rapidly putting electricity in their homes, cooking and all, and that the enterprising businesslike promoters of hydro in their city, were installing a cooking range at reduced prices and letting them pay on the installment plan.

On Ontario Farms

"Thse enterprising managers have even promoted their business among farmers. Ten thousand farmers now light their homes and their barns, milk cows, pump water, saw wood, thresh, and their women wash, iron, bake sweep and all that just like rich city folks. It varies, of course, but 20 per cent do their cooking. Also many are putting in bath and toilet rooms. Most of them pay around 4 to 6 cents per kilowatt hour, which is half what American city folks pay. A special engineer, Mr. Purcell, is in charge of the 'extension work' among farmers, and is making it pay.

"The Canadians in Ontario are serving a larger portion of their public than we are of ours. We are losing business to them. Our boards of trade, city clubs, Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs should take note; especially should business go-getters, rel estate promoters, and advertising firms take alarm.

"To attract home seekers to any city think of the pulling power of an 'ad,' such as Toronto can use today, like this:

"'Buy a home in Toronto. Do your housework with electricity. One cent will run an electric iron I hour, washing machine 2 hours, vacuum sweeper 3 hours. Cooking rate, nine-tenths of 1 per cent per kilowatt, house lighting, 2.2 per kilowatt; rates are going down every year. Come to Toronto, city of efficiency.'

"Such an 'ad' appeals to human nature—especially to human nature in the United States. A page of it in the Saturday Evening Post would startle the country, get a million women talking, and immigration would set towards such a city.

"These Canadians are doing it. The Hamilton, Ontario, Spectator, on September last issueed an enormous special edition cracking up 'hydro' and carrying ads. from cities and towns ever eastern Ontario boasting about low 'power rates' to trap manufacturers; cheap 'domestic' and 'commercial' rates to lure business men and home seekers. They brag about 'dependability' of service; that rates are not 'jumped.' And they make good. Distressing, but true. Ontario is growing in population and manufacturing. Hydro bands are top notch on the New York Stock Exchange. Business men, big and little, are solidly back of the system. The promoters who had the vision and courage to start it are popular captains of industry, needing no detectives to guard them."

Comparison with Private Enterprise

At Windsor, Ontario, 250 miles from Niagra, power is sold at 40 per cent lower rates than the American manufacturers are able to buy it from Private Enterprise in Detroit, just across the river boundary.

At Ottawa, the Commission was able to reduce the lighting charges under Private Enterprise of 15 cents per kilo. hour to 7 ½ cents per kilo. hour under Public Enterprise.

At St. Thomas (120 miles from Niagra) and Galt (89 miles from Niagra) the rates for lighting and power are one-half those paid in Buffalo (U.S.A.), which gets its power through a private corporation only 18 miles away.

The costs charged by the Commission to the Municipalities are the net annual cost after allowing for reserve and sinking funds. Almost every year the costs are being reduced, and some 65 muiciuialities out of reduced rates alone, have laid past sufficient funds to wipe out all their capital debt on municipal electricity.

Senator George W. Norris, of America, (quoted in the Toronto Daily Star, 13th August, 1928) declares that the Canadian publicly owned system "Serves more than 1,000,000 customers at less than one third the rate charged by private companies on the American side."

Here are two systems operating, one on each side of an imaginary line, drawing their power from the same rush of water, and yet one of the systems supplies its current at one-third of the price charged by the other system.

The cheaper system is the system of public ownership. On the Canadian side it is 2 cents; on the Yankee Private Corporation side it is 6 cents. What is the answer of Tory capitalists apologists to that?

I was told—although I could not personally examine the records on the subject—that some of the American companies were sucking up huge profits for thier shareholders.

One American companie's shares of 100 dollars denomination are now standing as a result of successive "waterings" at 1,700 dollars.

On the other hand, despite the repeated reduction in price, the Commission balance sheets show large annual surplusses which are of course the property of the public. Last year the net surplus after providing for interest, reserve funds, etc., was $534,196, or over 100,000 lbs. And the Municipalities, again despite continual reductions in the price at which they sell the current, showed last year a net surplus of $1,291,986 after allowing for interest depreciation.(*)

What happened at Hamilton

All this of course was not secured without the expected struggle against desperate vested interests. Here, for instance, is the story of what occurred in the city of Hamilton, Ontario, as related by Mr. Biggar, to whose authoritative volume I have already referred.

"When the Commission came into the field, the citizens of Hamilton were paying ten cents per kilowatt hour, the commercial usess fifteen cents per kilowatt hour, besides a meter charge, and the city was charged $84 per year for each arc tenders were asked dluuuuuu uu uuu lamp. No reduction was made till tenders were asked from the Commission, which estimated the cost of arc lamps at $43 a year. Then the company dropped the price to $47 a year, but fixed a five year contract with the city. Later the city asked tenders for power for pumping and sewage, and when the Commission's tender was found to be $17.50, compared with $45 from the company, the latter came back with an effort to supply any municipality with service at ten per cent below the rates of the Commission, whatever those rates might be. The logic of this experience was not lost upon the citizens of Hamilton and in 1911 it was decided by vote of the rate payers that when the contract with the company expired the city would get its power from the Commission and own its own distribution system. The sum of $505,000 was voted for the purpose, and in the face of injunctions and other legal actions designed to thwart the new policy the city hydro system was adopted in January, 1912. It began operations in 1913 with only five customers of all classes; now it has 15,450 customers for domestic lighting, 16,664 customers in the commercial class, and 530 customers for electric power.

"In 1913 the Commission's charge for power in Hamilton was $17 per annum; now it is $14, and the rates for house lighting average a little less than 1 1-3 cents per kilowatt hour, with no meter charge compared with 8 cents, plus 25 cents a month meter rent, which was charged by the private company just before the Commission's system was established."

And that story of Hamilton is the story of a hundred Canadian cities and towns.

U. S. Manufacturers Cross Border

Electricity in Ontario has become so cheap that some American manufacturers have shifted their works over to the Canadian side to get the benefit of it (though possibly in some of these instances the desire to get the preference in the British market may have been a contributory factor.)

As to the facts, there is no doubt whatever, and the present Conservative Prime Minister of Ontario, Mr. Ferguson, openly and publicly boasts that "Socialistic electricity in his State beats anything in the World." The vested interests have long given up the struggle and publicly owned electricity is now as generally accepted as are publicly owned highways. Adam Beck is dead, his work lives.

The skill of the operator is an important factor in determining the amount of energy used for cooking with electricity.

Are you using your share of cement? Six sacks for every man, woman, and child are produced each year in the United States.

Quarter-sawed lumber is less likely to warp, is usually more beautiful, and when subject to hard wear will last longer than plain sawed lumber. The best grades of flooring and shingles are quatrer-sawed.

Our sun is a fairly respectable fellow among the citizens of the sky, being only a little below average. The giant star Betelgeuse, however, has a mass 10 times as great.

The Dry Goods Box

Stockton, Kans., Dec. 15, 1928.

In the Kansas Union Farmer of December 6 under the heading of organization work soon to be undertaken, we find the following: "There is a conviction in many quarters that co-operative agencies ought not to deal with any but members. Probably that is the safest way—surely it would be fair. But it will be infinitely better to take the non-member into membership than to exclude him from benefits, and thousands of him can be induced to join the Kansas Farmers Union." I am an advocate of membership only co-operation that is demanding the paying of dues to the F. E. & C. U. of A., as long as they have stock in the union association and they must have capital stock and their dues to the union paid or they can not patronize the co-operative.

And when their dues are paid and they own one or more share of the co-operative association capital stock and he has wheat to sell and his own association handles wheat he must sell to them. He cannot sell across the street any more, it is not right.

We never have. I mean the faithful few we have stayed with our institution elevators, stores and cream stations took the small price when times were hard.

But the thing that hurts us the worst is to see the non-member and stockholders that are dead to the Union come to our elevators when we are paying more than across the street and going across the street when we are paying less.

And the bad part about it is this dealing with non-members that system alone would not get us another member in a thousand years. In fact Rooks county was not organized on a non-membership basis. Just got that way from neglect.

J. P. Griebel.

TO THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

As it is raining today and I don't want to work in the barn please let me whittle in "The Dry Goods Box." I would like to cheer up "A Very Discouraged Farm Wife" in the Box of Nov. 22. She followed after an unfair comparison, the year 1920 with its war influence. Had she compared this year with the period of 1909-1913 land prices will show about 30 per cent higher now than then in this part of the state and much higher in the southwest. No land is lying idle because many are going to town to bake our bread, do the washing and truck our live-stock to market. Each farmer is tilling more acres and riding on a spring seat under a sun-shade. Pres. Barrett in his farewell address said "When this problem is worked out satisfactorily to the farmer he will have done it himself." We know the Kansas farmer sells wheat, butter, eggs, hogs, cattle, buys flour, sugar, clothes, lumber, autos, tractors, radios. These things can be sold and bought cheaper co-operatively if we only learn how and that is the thing to do.

C. A. B. Local 1052.

LETTER FROM MARSHALL CO.

Merry Christmas to all you Dry Goods Box Readers, 100% farmers.

A nation-wide farm conference so that the farmer might solve his farm troubles through organization and co-operation has been one of the commonest suggestions in our agricultural debate, and undoubtedly it contains the germ of any real solution which ultimately may be reached. The farmers themselves as a rule subscribe to it, but "not all of them" have shown that capacity for team-work which in other industries notably organized labor has made organization 100 per cent effective. There is not a school boy in our city who does not know what they call a man or woman who does not belong to the Labor Union and some farmer boys and girls also know it. It is a word of just 5 letters. "Scrub." The western divisional meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. advocated a more thorough co-operative farmers to work out a program of farm relief that will secure the approval of the general public and of Congress. One of the speakers said, The conference should be strictly non-partisan in politics, it should be representative of all of America's important agricultural products, live stock, and animal products of all geographical sections of the U. S. A. The conference should include representatives of every plan of farm relief in which any substantial number of farmers have faith.

The trouble with farm co-operatives up till the present time, have been operating in limited fields and lacked unity of purpose. The next step should be the organization of larger units and systematic promotion of the essential idea of efficiency, economy, and progress through co-operation. The problem of control of crop surpluses is difficult, but if and when solved it will be solved by Co-operatives, as former Governor Lowden insists. The crux of the farmers difficulty is that he is not organized the way the man he sells to is organized. Concentrated buying is always at an advantage over competitive selling.

J. D. S.

Summitt Local 859, Beattie, Kansas.