

The Kansas Union Farmer

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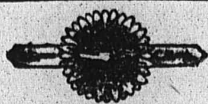
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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, SEPTEMBER 29, 1927

THANKS FOR THE GRAPES

Loretta Ritters, Adv. Mgr.,
Kansas Union Farmer,
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Mrs. Ritters:

The office force here is in receipt of a box of very fine grapes from Mr. E. A. Williams, of Manhattan.

Think it would be nice to mention this in the next week's issue of the Farmers Union paper as a news item.

Yours very truly,

H. E. Witham, Secretary.

HEW*OT We would suggest that the best results are secured, however, when samples are sent to the Salina office. We can most heartily recommend what we ourselves have tried, and we will write Witham at once and tell him about it if we find it good.

*CONGRESSMAN STRONG DISCUSSES RESERVE SYSTEM

Washington, September 11th.—Congressman James G. Strong, member of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives, has issued the following statement:

"The disagreement which has developed between the Federal Reserve Board and the Directors of the Federal Reserve Banks as to the power of the Board to order changes of rediscount rates by the Reserve Banks is a most cogent, though unexpected, demonstration of the necessity for some such bill as I introduced in congress last year to direct the Federal Reserve System as to the policy which it should strive for in fixing its rediscount rates, conducting its open market operations, and extending its moral advice and otherwise exercising its powers over the volume of credit in use and hence over the general price level and the international value of gold.

The situation now is that no definite policy is prescribed by law. The direction in the Federal Reserve Act to fix rediscount rates so as to 'accommodate business and commerce' is so indefinite and meaningless as to amount to no direction at all. The resolution of the Board fixing 'regard for the general credit situation' as the policy to be observed by the banks in conducting their open market operations is similarly unsatisfactory.

What is needed is a definite policy prescribed by law, leaving the means of achieving the prescribed aim to those in control of the System. This does not mean any enlargement of powers as the powers already delegated are sufficiently large to enable the Federal Reserve System to influence the general price level within wide limits in view of the fact that the Reserve Banks hold over one-half of the world's monetary gold. Their policy, during the past eighteen months, has been one of deflation, the price level having been reduced approximately ten per cent. They could just as easily inflate the price level to approximately twice its present height as they have about twice as much gold in reserve as the law requires.

Obviously the only equitable and sound policy for the Federal Reserve System is to strive to stabilize the price level. This should be the avowed and mandatory aim. Then business men, farmers, wage earners, investors, and all others who are so vitally interested in knowing what their dollars will buy, would have something definite to count on and could govern their transactions and arrangements accordingly. I am satisfied that such a policy would do away with ninety per cent of our labor troubles; would go a long way toward permitting the farmers to work out their difficulties, and would practically abolish the business cycle with its alternate booms and slumps.

I intend that this subject shall be exhaustively reviewed at the next session of congress.

The question is not who shall control the Federal Reserve System but how, and in whose behalf, the Federal Reserve System shall be controlled."

COMMENT: But Brother Strong, how shall we determine how, and in whose behalf, the Federal Reserve System shall be controlled, except through those who control it? Unless those in control are right-minded we cannot expect right results. We cannot direct a fight against these men as individuals, nor can we control the policy of the System except by putting men in charge who believe as we believe as to the fundamental purpose of the Reserve System itself. Or can we?

DOWN NEAR THE SHORT GRASS ROOTS

(By C. E. Mann in the Osborne Farmer)

The three principal farm organizations of Kansas have gotten together on a proposed revision of taxation laws in Kansas, and a strong committee has been selected to bring the matter to the at-

tention of the next legislature. Their plan is to adopt a new system of raising money for state taxes by special taxation and exempt land from taxation except for local purposes.

There isn't a question but that land in Kansas is paying an undue share of the tax burdens, and some means should be found for equalizing the burden and relieving the farm lands of the state. The farm organizations suggest that all state taxes be raised by fees and by some form of special taxes, such as income taxes, sales taxes on luxuries and a mineral production tax.

The income tax is used in a great many states with good results, depending upon the methods used in collecting it. If the collection system is not too complicated, requiring the services of an army of collectors, that form of taxation probably is as fair as any that can be found. Methods used in other states should be studied and an effort made to find a simple plan of levying and collecting the income taxes with the present state and county machinery, and not pattern after the bunglesome system used by the federal government in the early days of the income tax, which is still well remembered by the public.

A production tax is also proposed on minerals of various kinds. Kansas is the fourth state in the Union in the production of petroleum products, and yet there is no production tax in Kansas. The state is also a large producer of salt, bituminous coal, some lead and zinc, none of which pay a production tax. Oklahoma annually realizes several million dollars in a production tax on petroleum products alone.

The question of whether a sales tax on luxuries, an income tax or a production tax would be constitutional in Kansas would doubtless have to be settled by the supreme court. Under the tax amendment adopted by the people in 1924 mineral products, money and credits were allowed to be classified for taxation, but there was no direct authorization for special taxes. It is possible that another amendment might have to be adopted before these laws could be passed. The fact remains that the farm lands of Kansas are paying more than their share of taxation under our system and that tax reform is badly needed. There certainly should be a limit to the burden that can be piled upon farm lands of the state. Hence, the agitation started by the three big farm organizations is a just one and ought to lead to study and research that will find a solution, and that right speedily.

GLIMPSES OF CO-OPERATION

SOLD DIRECT TO CONSUMERS BY FARMERS UNION SHIPPING ASSOCIATION

Selling wool direct from grower to manufacturer is a new service offered by the Farmers Union Shipping Association to North Dakota sheep raisers.

Department of Agriculture statement says that the manager of the Farmers Union Shipping Association at Wimbeton, N. Dak., conceived the idea of assembling a large quantity of wool and advertising for sealed bids on the lot. Bids were asked for a certain day, all bids to be on a flat rate with no throw outs or discounts. As a result on "Wool Day" 75,000 pounds of wool was brought to the assembling point.

The highest bid came from a Chicago firm and the entire lot was sold for 32 8-4 cents a pound. The sale was handled by the Farmers Union with no expense to the members except the local cost of weighing the wool and loading on cars, which amounted to three-fourths of a cent per pound. No other deductions were made and each grower received spot cash as soon as his wool was weighed.

It is said that next year assembling points will be established in each of the counties where the Farmers Union is organized and wool will be marketed for all members direct to the manufacturers with the aid of the livestock department of the Farmers Union at South St. Paul.

LOWDEN FARMS FAIL TO SHOW ANY PROFIT

Scientific Farming of Little Practical Value Without Universal Co-operation.

Governor Frank O. Lowden's 4,500 acre farm near Oregon, Illinois, has been "in the red" for the past five years.

Despite the most scientific operations and the most careful policies of management the former Illinois executive has been constantly digging down into his pockets in order to meet expenses on his model farm establishment.

Because of this fact and because of the fact that Mr. Lowden has studied the effect of co-operative marketing through his own operations, he is well qualified to speak with authority on the agricultural problem of today.

Farming Out-of-Gear

"Agriculture is sadly out of gear with the other parts of the structure," says Mr. Lowden. "The main cause of this is generally conceded to be the disparity between prices of the things the farmer has to sell and the prices of those things he must buy." The farmer must organize for the purpose of marketing his products. Co-operative farm marketing associations are no longer an experiment. Where co-operatives have been employed there, you will find agriculture in its best state.

The Lowden farm is composed of 11 units each with the management of a separate tenant. The tenants live with their families on their individual farms and Mr. Lowden shares fifty-fifty with his lessors. When profits are low, or nothing, the tenants make a comfortable living and Mr. Lowden, as the landlord, takes the short end of the deal. When profits are made the tenants share in them, but they do not have to share in the expenses of overhead.

POTATO POOL STARTS NINE-YEAR SIGN-UP

Colorado Growers Renew Their Agreements on Long-Time Pooling Basis.

Colorado potato poolers are in the midst of a resign campaign to increase their volume from 38 per cent of the state's crop to 45 per cent, and eventually to more than 60 per cent, on a new nine-year marketing agreement providing a withdrawal privilege at the end of every three years of operation.

The old contract between members has one more year to run, and in most sections practically 100 per cent of the old members have rejoined the pool on a nine-year basis, according to D. W. Aupperle, president of the exchange. Indications are seen that the acreage control will exceed the 21,464 acres in the pool during the 1928 season.

"There have been no 'high-pressure' methods used in renewing memberships," declared Mr. Aupperle. "The growers are signing the new contract because they believe in the principles of co-operative marketing, and because they appreciate and have confidence in their organization. Built on such a foundation, there is reason for believing that the Colorado Potato Growers' Exchange should and will grow in strength as the years go by.

"A year from now the Exchange will launch out under the new contract for a nine-year cruise. The old 'boat' will no doubt meet some storms, but she will have the strength and the ballast to meet all demands. There must be continued harmonious, honest, energetic team-work on the part of the whole crew. We must not rock the boat; rather we must apply every particle of skill we have acquired through experience to increase our beneficial possibilities. Our own best interests demand this."

NEW BY-PRODUCTS

Increased Consumption of Products Sought Through New Uses of Fruit.

While nut pools, citrus pools and bean pools have been busily developing by-products to increase sales and eliminate waste; and while potato pools, cotton pools and cranberry pools have been advertising and building up sales-preference for co-operative brands, the California Pear Growers' association has been similarly engaged in increasing the consumer-demand for its product.

In co-operation with the University of California and with several of the large Pacific coast canneries, experiments have been conducted to develop new ways of preparing pears for market, with special emphasis upon methods which will utilize fruit that is too small to be sold raw.

Canned Pears Promising

Baked canned pears are considered one of the most promising possibilities for utilizing small fruit and at the same time increasing consumption of the food by the introduction of a new way of serving. The baked product could be economically prepared because the pears would not require peeling, and fruit which otherwise would be discarded as too small would be saved.

Pickled pears are also contemplated as a means of utilizing small fruit and turning an unprofitable quality of product into a profitable side-line. Canned cocktail, made up of small cubed pieces of pear, is another possibility.

Crushed pears have been experimented with as a feasible method of further making-use of unmarketable fruit. Crushed pineapple has become a staple canned product, and it is believed that crushed pears suitable for pie and other desserts would soon become as popular a commodity as the pineapple by-products.

WINNING THE NEWS

Paderewski's With Us

Ignacio Paderewski is world famous, first as a pianist and second, as former Premier of Poland.

But piano playing and government are not the only two subjects in which Paderewski is well versed. He is likewise thoroughly informed on the proper way of farm marketing—and for that reason he is a full-fledged member of the California Almond Growers' Exchange.

The illustrious musician has extensive holdings in the Paso Robles district.

A GLIMPSE OF ENGLAND

S. H. Sedman, who has been a member of the Phillips County Farmers Union from its beginning, is returning to the old home in England for a several months' visit. His brother, Geo. Sedman, has been visiting him here and they will go back together. The condition of agriculture in England is on an upward trend, according to Mr. Sedman. The system of taxation adopted some years ago is resulting in the breaking up of the large landed estates, as it was designed to do. The Lord, Lonsborough estate, which comprised practically all of the land and villages in an area about seven by twenty miles, is now largely broken up into small farms. Tenants are given preference as purchasers, and the purchase price of lands or cottages is set at twenty times the annual rental.

Then, if a tenant enters into a contract to purchase, he has but to pay his rentals for twenty years, with 5 per cent interest on the deferred payments, and his title is cleared. Most of the cottages have been purchased by the laborers who occupy them. More hand labor is used than here, and even small farmers use hired help. Mr. Sedman farms 120 acres, and has used five hired men all season. The law fixes a minimum wage of 33 shillings (about \$8.00) per week for laborers. State insurance against sickness is compulsory, and the cost, 18 pence per week, is borne by employer and employee equally. Old age pensions become effective at 65 years, and widows are paid a pension during widowhood, with an allowance for each dependent child. Most of the grains produced are fed on the farm, and concentrates (linseed and cottonseed cake) are purchased and fed. Turnips are grown for sheep, and are fed as pastureage, other feeds being used in connection. Commercial fertilizers are used generally, and a tenant who is leaving a farm is given a certain cash payment for the fertilizer he has put upon the land during the past two years. Livestock is sold fat, mostly, and local auction markets are maintained in all larger towns. Buyers from the cities attend these auctions, and each animal is first weighed and then sold for a lump sum. If farmers are dissatisfied with prices bid the animals may be driven back home. The price of barley was recently 44 shillings per quarter, and of wheat 58 shillings. This would be about \$1.35 and \$1.80 per bushel. I have a kind invitation to visit the Sedman farm, 5 miles out of Scarborough, Queen of watering places, which I shall accept on my next trip over.

HENRY FORD LEADS THE PRO-CESSION

It took several years for the rest to catch up with Henry when he made his model T. And no one really passed him until he had had time to make 15 million like it. His new car may repeat that record. But it is as a retracer that he set a standard for several others. He took back all his publication had said about the Jews, denied knowledge that it had been published, and commended the Jews to human fellowship. No one could have gone farther, at least not on the same amount of gasoline. Then my friend, E. J. Simley, was betrayed into making a statement or two about the Wheat Pool. Mr. Simley was under the impression that the Pool was under the control of Henry Ford's last year's model of Jew, and was all to the bad. Following Ford's good example he made a very full and satisfactory retraction, tho' he was unable to recommend the Pool. Recently a chap in or near Mitchell, S. D., proceeded to demolish the Wheat Pool by some published statements in the local paper. A farmer replied to his misrepresentations, and he was asked to take it all back or prove it. He made a public retraction, and will hereafter be silent unless he knows something, which seems unlikely. We hope the new Ford has a better reverse gear than the old one did, for a good deal of backing up seems to be needed.

READ IN GERMANY

We have a request from H. Kuster, of Hamburg, Germany, for copies of the Kansas Union Farmer since last April. These were mailed in a bundle, and our sympathy goes along. Remittance was in the form of a U. S. one dollar bill. This paper is a household necessity in every corner of the world.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO

ADDRESS OF NATIONAL PRESIDENT C. S. BARRETT BEFORE THE CONSERVATION CONGRESS

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: Speaking for approximately three million American farmers I can say with absolute accuracy that the primary aim of the present conservation movement should be the conservation of the man on the land.

In the volume and variety of resources, the United States is the mightiest nation in the world. It is true that the British Empire may, through its dependencies have a greater territorial reach, but from the standpoint of a continual stretch of land and the body of acres cultivated and susceptible to cultivation, America admittedly leads the world.

The effect of this handicap is indicated not only in the present breadth of our domestic and international commerce but in a greater extent in the promise of its more wonderful commercial conquests yet to come. The nation is merely on the threshold of its destiny. That fact should not mislead us as to the difficulties in the way of making the destiny real, and not merely a boastful prophecy.

In the process of transmitting our possibilities into asset what is the dominant factor? The American farmer, challenge any of my distinguished audience to mention a single phase of commerce, one feature of trade, the smallest detail of actual sustenance, that does not eventually trace back to the man plodding out there on the acres.

Newton said that an army traveled on its belly. He could have said with equal truth that a civilization travels on its belly. And the farmer is the factor that fills the great American stomach and that keeps full every dinner pail, regarding which we have heard so much during political campaigns. More than that, he also clothes the armies of development.

Nor must we forget that with the south's cotton as a lever, he keeps the international trade balance on the American side of the ledger. You tell me the manufacturer plays a large part in our current and our probable development. This is true. You tell me also that what might be called trade stargate pure and simple, the proven Yankee shrewdness is going to win for America the bulk of the world's business.

I do not dispute these assertions. But I answer: That back of manufacturing, back of trade strategy and back of dollar diplomacy is the American farmer. Without him all the world would be in vain. Without him all of these resources we agree ought to be conserved would melt into impalpable air. Is the keynote in the arch not only of national advance but of sheer national existence?

His problems then are the nation's problems, and his welfare, the nation's welfare. No nation is stronger than its farmers. If the farmer is poorly nourished, if the government is indifferent to his rights, indifferent to his mental development and moral soundness, the way will be surely blocked to our national forward march.

It is to the vital interest of America to cultivate intensively not only the farm but what is more important to cultivate intensively the farmer. What we do to conserve our resources if we do not conserve the man behind the resources? The stability of national progress and of government itself is dependent on conserving the farmer.

All of you within hearing of my voice may say: We concede these facts. Are we not right now trying to aid the farmer, to conserve him, to intensify, cultivate his possibilities as an safeguard his rights? And I answer probably you are. But you cannot help, you cannot conserve, you cannot cultivate the farmer unless you mingle and mix with him in the first person—not for twenty-four hours but for twenty-four months or twenty-four years. Give full credit to the splendid intentions for the men who have tried and who are now try-

THE HAT THAT TWO MEN WORE

Our Francis wears a man's size hat, Of this we're well aware
No childish lid will do for that, Nor cover the brain that's there.
No feathered bonnet of the Sioux Nor fancy silken tile,
But wide and honest, thru and thru, To match his golden smile.

And, when he wears a hat about The state a year or more,
There's certain dignity, no doubt, 'Bout "The Hat that Francis Wore."
Its lines and contour and its "set" Will all remind of Francis,
And certain honor sure will get Wherever shown in Kansas.

Our Francis also has a heart, A nature true and kind,
And never fails to play his part— His equal's hard to find.
So, Kinney's hatless, sorry plight, Result of Kansas breezes,
Appeals to Francis' sense of right, And a generous gift releases.

Now Kinney wears that ancient crown As he goes among the Unions,
And no one ever turns him down— They say, "He knows his Unions."
And he reverts and loves that hat, And credits it for his gains,
But the only "charm" is really that The hat still covers brains.

GENIUS.

The nurse of poets feeds her winged brood.

By common firesides, on familiar food, In a low hamlet by a narrow stream,
Where bovine rustics used to doze and dream,
She filled young William's fiery fancy full,
While old John Shakespeare talked of bees and wool.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

THE UNINVITED GUEST

Caldwell Davis, master of the Kansas Grange, was in Wichita a short time ago and was invited to attend a meeting of realtors. At that meeting the legislative agent of the association made his final report on the fate of the mortgage redemption bill in the last session of the legislature. The bill was intended virtually to abolish the present redemption periods on Kansas farm mortgages. The agent told how certain members of the legislature had blocked the bill simply by calling for expansions of the "jokers" in the measure.

"Our campaign cost us \$1,600," said the agent. "Next time we will spend our money preventing men going to the legislature who would oppose this mortgage redemption bill."

Then Caldwell Davis arose in his seat. He hadn't been invited and wasn't expected to speak. He spoke only a few weeks, chiefly thanking the realtors for the valuable information as to the plan of campaign to put over the mortgage redemption law in the next session of the legislature and advising the realtors and mortgage men that the farmers would be ready for them.

The above is from the Kansas City Star, and we reprint it for the situation which it reveals regarding the election of our legislators. The farm organizations cannot spend their money "preventing men going to the legislature," but we can take some pains to send the right kind of men. The realtor cannot vote very much, but they can spend money. We cannot spend much money, but we can vote a great deal. President Coolidge recently said "The farmer must be more alert." This is a fine place to try it.

has been calling the attention of congress for a number of years. We are very happy to say that our efforts have not been without a considerable effect. It is a pleasure to report that several of the measures of which the Farmers Union advocates have met with the approval of congress and become laws, and especially do we call your attention to the parcels post measure and the bill for the improvement of our public roads. We are not so egotistical as to take all the credit for the passage of these measures but we do believe that the Farmers Union has had a potent part in influencing their passage. The bill to establish a bureau of marketing which was strictly a Farmers Union measure met the approval of congress and was passed by the senate but did not come to a vote in the house. A bill to prohibit gambling on farm products was passed by the house too late in the session to reach the senate for a vote. The prospects for beneficial legislation that has been proposed by this Union are much brighter than at any time in the movement. We urge upon the membership to redouble their efforts to bring pressure to bear on their representatives in congress, for these measures which mean so much to every citizen of the nation.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION HELD IN 1912

The board of directors by the secretary, F. O. Dornblaser, presented the following report which was, upon motion, referred to the committee on officers' reports:

To the members of the National Union:

It would be impossible to chronicle in such a short report as this must necessarily be, all the causes leading to the wonderful growth and development which the organization has experienced during the past year. There possibly are a number of things that have had more or less influence in promoting the growth of the Union, such as, for instance, a more general desire upon the part of the American farmer to affiliate with some movement to help solve the crop marketing problem, and the universal belief that the Farmers Union offered the relief sought. But the chief reason for the success of this year is the fact that the officials of the State Unions, in those states that have had the greatest increase, have labored faithfully and diligently for the success of the movement, and to promote an interest in those business enterprises established by the organization.

Literature upon the objects and aims of the Union serves a great purpose as an educational feature, but unless efforts are backed up by the solicitations of an earnest official family, no increase of any appreciable extent may be expected. Another factor in promoting the growth of the Union has been the fact that numerous instances have been at hand to which to point as examples of successful co-operative business efforts. This year has marked the greatest development of business enterprises known in the history of the organization. The membership in every section of the country has awakened to the fact that the organization is becoming more and more a business enterprise. The growth of the movement in the years when fraternalism alone was the greatest factor surprised the world. It is safe to say that in no period of the world's history has a movement such as this been so kindly received. With the desire to promote crop marketing and buying and selling along strictly co-operative lines, a new era has developed for the Farmers Union. In returning to you the portfolio of office, we do so with the prediction that the efforts of the year just coming to a close, among business lines bespeaks for the future of the order, the development of one of the greatest business institutions of the age.

This year's work by the board of directors has been notably free from any jars or any seisms. In the discharge of our official duties we have been hampered in no way by trouble or dissension. As has been the custom in the past you committee spent considerable time in Washington working for the passage of those measures to which the organization

During the year we have been called upon to investigate the merits of large business corporations being floated by the membership. A quarterly meeting in the month of May was held in Jackson, Miss., at the earnest solicitation of the Farmers Warehouse Company of Mississippi. The promoters of this company explained in minute detail their system of operation, and it seemed as though your board of directors that we unhesitatingly gave it our endorsement.

We have carefully audited the books of the national secretary-treasurer and find a balance on hand of \$10,182.21.

It would bore you to listen to a recital of all the little details of management which confront the official family, and we will spare you any further reference thereto. The actions of the board has been all that could be desired. With gratitude to God for His blessings on the work in the past year, and looking to Him for guidance during the year upon which we are now just entering, we are,

Fraternally,

O. F. Dornblaser
P. W. Cox
L. M. Rhodes
C. C. Wright.

WHAT ARE PHOTO FILMS?

Scientists had to think of several million things before photography was brought to its present high state of development. The amateur who goes out with his camera thinks of the finder, the speed, the focus. His task is easy but scientists in the art cannot stop so readily. Dr. S. E. Sheppard, an expert on photography, in a paper read before the Chemical Institute at Penn State College related how several million individual, invisible crystals of light-sensitive silver halide independently undergo a chemical change whenever a shutter snaps. In official and private experiments it has been determined that the particles described by Dr. Sheppard vary in size from those as small as one two-hundred-and-fifty-millionth of an inch in diameter, and hence invisible even ultra-microscopically, to those which loom large under a microscope at, say, one two-hundredth of an inch. This means that a photograph is a mosaic of invisible crystals. "It has been found that each particle of the original silver bromide layer behaves as a unit of light," explains Dr. Sheppard. The action of light makes these particles able to be converted into metallic silver by reducing solutions. Thus "negatives" are obtained.

Undoubtedly the amateur photographers often wonder about the processes that take place in the mysterious boxes they carry. These amateurs will find interest in the statement offered by Dr. Sheppard in view of the fact that he spends his working hours among the Kodaks.

NEWS OF THE RECENT RATE HEARING AT WICHITA

CARRIERS ADMIT DECIDED RETREAT IN RATE BATTLE

By Cliff Stratton
Staff Correspondent

Wichita, Kan., Aug. 2.—The railroad "drive" for higher rates is slowing down.

A dignified but decisive retreat from the Kansas grain rate position taken at Dallas, that amounts to 5 or 6 million dollars a year in freight revenue from Kansas grain growers, was admitted today by railroad attorneys and rate men attending the hearing here before Com. Balthasar H. Meyer of the interstate commerce commission.

Instead of the "buffer rate" proposed for southern Kansas, which would have run the asked for increases around 40 per cent of the present rates, a uniform distance scale will be asked for all Kansas, with an average increase of about 24 per cent for the bulk of the wheat in this state.

Farmers to Ask Decrease.

While neither the railroads nor the farm organizations have put in their proposals to the commissioner yet, informal statements from railroad representatives and from Clyde M. Reed, representing the battle lines will be drawn this way.

The railroads will ask for increases in grain rates of between 20 and 25 per cent, running about 24 per cent thru the Central wheat belt.

The farm organizations will ask an 8 per cent decrease that will amount to about a 10 to 12 per cent decrease in the Central wheat belt east of Great Bend, and smaller decreases from there southwest, a territory already protected by the "blanket" rate of 20.5 cents per hundred in effect in most of the territory west of Great Bend.

Admits a Modification.

It was announced some time ago that our proposals would be modified as compared to those made at Dallas," said A. B. Enoch, general counsel for the Rock Island, who is heading the attorneys for the railroads at this hearing.

"We will not put in the Buffer scale," said B. F. E. Marsh, rate man for the Santa Fe, who will put the railroads proposals into the records, probably tomorrow. "Our Kansas rate proposals will be a combination of the 13,400 and 13,406 split scales, as they are technically known.

"The new proposals, if submitted, will mean about a 2 per cent increase in freight revenue from grain hauling. It will not disturb the present transit privileges."

Roads Have No Estimate.

Reed's accountants had suggested that the "Buffer Scale" would have cost grain growers in Kansas between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000 a year increase in freight charges. The railroads have maintained that the figures were high, but presented no others. The new proposals, if submitted, will mean about a \$5,000,000 increase in freight revenues collected from Kansas producers of grain.

Roughly here are the proposals of the railroads and farm organizations compared to the present rate schedule—of course the present rate scale is not always followed, due to the meeting of rates at competitive points. The combined 13,406 and 13,406 split, or proposed railroad scale, would increase the wheat rate 10 per cent on a 50-mile haul to Kansas City. The former rate is the same as the present rate at that distance.

THE DAY IS OURS

(Elizabeth Clarke Gardy)

This day is ours, the yesterday are gone with all their good and ill; No need their failures or delays Should handicap or vex us still. No need or use to brood or fret Or in repining waste our powers, Life still has duties to be met; Press on, press on, this day is ours.

This day is ours, its message plain. The thing we hold today endures. This day alone holds loss or gain. Tomorrow is not mine or yours. Not ours to choose the tasks that pay, Not ours to bask in summer bowers. Ours to be armored for the fray, To win or lose, this day is ours.

This day is ours for noble deeds, For strenuous toil, for conquest won. For larger love and broader creeds And stronger hearts at set of sun. The time and place is now and here, Unsealed the height above us towers; And be our goal far or near, Press on, press on, this day is ours.

A Jet Black Cat rode the trucks of a Union Pacific passenger train from Ogden, Utah, to Chicago. Keep cool and you command everybody.—St. Just.

are without the definitely known facts. He says that the Elmdale station has been in operation for more than five years but that flood discharge measurements have not been made at every opportunity because of limited facilities preventing. In the absence of actual measurements a calculating rating curve was drawn based on best information and judgment available. It is now seen that flood flows such as occurred recently were overcalculated by about 35 per cent. This observation shows how seriously in error even one who is experienced may fall without adequate field data for guidance.

"Hydraulic engineers are aware of the need of stream flow information but the public little realizes how basic these field surveys are. In any undertaking of flood prevention and control such information is a vital factor and without it no project can be safely launched.

"By act of the last legislature the stream gaging, water conservation and flood control activities were consolidated with the irrigation work, in the State Board of Agriculture, with Geo. S. Knapp, former state irrigation commissioner as chief engineer. In taking over these additional duties the Board has arranged to maintain all stream-gaging stations which have been established, and to make flood discharge measurements at every opportunity."

DELEGATES' CREDENTIALS

The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America

This is to Certify That

P. O. Address

(Delegate)

(Alternate) who are members

P. O. Address

in good standing of Union No. _____, State _____, were elected as delegates to the Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of the Farmers' Union which meets at Ottawa, Kansas, on October 12, 1927.

Secretary

President

STOCK MARKET

FARMERS UNION MARKET NEWS CORN BELT SPECIAL TO MANAGERS AND FIELDERS

Ship Here Because

At Farmers Union pens you receive SALESMANSHIP of the highest type. Organized selling power, directly under farmer-control. Your animals given personal attention all the way from unloading chutes to packing house.

Thousands of farmers working with you to establish Sales Control, the operating selling power, directly under farmer-control. Your animals given personal attention all the way from unloading chutes to packing house.

Farmers Union service grows better every day. The sales department is YOUR OWN. With your full support, the operating selling power, directly under farmer-control. Your animals given personal attention all the way from unloading chutes to packing house.

Farmers Union Program for Better Marketing IS WORKING NOW Ship 'em to the UNION

Bids on choice steers are 25 to 50c weaker. Jewish holidays Monday Tuesday next week shut off Eastern demand. The \$16.10 heavy steers yesterday are the highest of the year and 25c below the top prices paid in the last seven years.

Good finished hogs 225-240 lb. 10 to 25c higher, top \$11.60. Packers favoring choice kind. Most butchers \$10.55 to \$11.25. Packing house \$9.00 to \$9.85. Lights \$10.85 to \$11.40.

Lamb 25c higher, \$14.00 top fat natives. Western \$14.50. Feeders from \$13.00 to \$14.00.

Good demand for yearlings, \$15.85 top yesterday and up to \$15.75 today. Must be good.

Cow trade 25 to 40c higher for the week. Heifers 50c gain. Bulls 35c higher making 75c advance in two weeks. \$17.50 for veal calves today. Write or wire us if you are in doubt about the trade. Always glad to give you full details of the market.

Finally—heavy hogs will be market-leaders from now on. So get them fat, before you ship. And send 'em to the Union.

ANDERSON CO. UNION NOTES

The Women's Auxiliary of the Farmers Union held their county meeting at Amiot Saturday, September 3rd, with a fairly good attendance considering that Allen county was also holding a county meeting at LaHarpe and had invited Anderson county to attend. We all desired to go to LaHarpe to this meeting but of course we desired more to attend to our own house first, so we decided to divide our forces and a part of our folks went to LaHarpe reporting a fine meeting there, while part of the forces went to Amiot, where the good ladies had prepared a fine dinner and all set for a good day.

After the beautiful dinner, the meeting was held in order by the president, Mrs. Campbell, and the gentlemen who had been present at the noon hour were also invited to sit in at the meeting, and act in an advisory capacity, which they did. We desire to say that now, that the women of the Union are welcome at all times to come to these meetings if they so desire. We not only welcome their advice and counsel in our deliberations, but we solicit it, therefore, brother Union members do not let your lack of interest in the meetings if you feel inclined to come.

Amiot under the supervision of Miss Lois King, gave a short miscellaneous program by the juveniles, and folks right here and now we desire to say that we certainly sang the words of the Auxiliary and where most will be accomplished is among the young folks of the organization.

Others taking part in the literary program were Mesdames Neil, Grelten and Crouse and Miss Lois King. Of course by all means the great regular songs which is always a part of the opening exercises and Mr. Settles led in the prayer.

After the program came the business session, in which we completed our arrangements for the convention at Ottawa and talked of a program to be submitted there. We hope that every member of the Auxiliary will plan to be present at the convention and help to carry out any and all plans for what we certainly earned and we would say to certain that it was the way he looked when he had safely landed it. We did not learn who won in the wheelbarrow and sack races.

Mrs. John Page of Allen Center Local won in the ladies' nail driving contest.

A record crowd was present and everybody enjoyed the day greatly. The time and place of the next county meeting will be announced in this paper in the near future.

Mrs. Will Simpson, Co. Secretary.

OSAGE COUNTY RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were adopted by Osage County Farmers Union No. 56 in session at Michigan Valley Sept. 8, 1927:

No. 1. Be it resolved by Osage Co. No. 56 that we reaffirm our belief in the principals of co-operation as taught by the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America and pledge our undivided support of the different sub-organizations of our order.

No. 2. Whereas the taxation system has so shifted the burden of taxation that an almost unbearable load falls on real estate and, whereas, the gas tax as a means of financing our state and county road building program has worked out so satisfactorily.

Therefore be it resolved, that the Farmers Union go on record as favoring the further use of that kind of taxation in so far as it can be put in use to eliminate direct real estate taxes. We further recommend the Farmers Union join with other farm organizations in any movement governing about such a change in our laws to meet state expenses.

No. 3. Whereas the price that the farmer receives for his production is

Department of Practical Co-Operation

We are changing the policy of this department, beginning the first of the year. The Meeting Notices that have appeared here to fore were 100% locals for 1926. At this time we are showing only those that are 100% for 1927. All 100% locals for 1927 that wish their meeting notice to be published will receive the service free of charge. Locals that are not paid up in full but want their meeting notice published can have space in this department for One Cent per word per week.

ALLEN COUNTY

GOLDEN VALLEY LOCAL NO. 2157
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Mrs. H. V. Adams, Sec.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2144****
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Ray Wilson, Sec.

SILVER LEAF LOCAL NO. 2156****
Meets the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month. Mrs. M. A. Fender, Sec.

DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081****
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Mrs. H. G. Furtch, Sec.

ALLEN CENTER LOCAL NO. 2155
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Jno. Page, Secy.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2151****
Meets the first and third Wednesday nights of each month. Mrs. Chas. L. Stewart, Secy.

CHASS COUNTY
COTTONWOOD VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1833****
Meets the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month. R. G. Furtch, Sec.

CHEROKEE LOCAL NO. 2108****
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. C. A. Atkinson, Secretary.

OVERSEY LOCAL NO. 2007****
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Joe Flary, Sec.

FLAY COUNTY
FOUR MILE LOCAL NO. 1823****
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. G. W. Tomlinson, Secy.

COFFEY COUNTY
SUNNYSIDE LOCAL NO. 2144****
Meets the second Wednesday of each month. Mrs. H. B. Lusk, Sec.

DOUGLAS COUNTY
CARGY LOCAL NO. 2146****
Meets the 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month. R. E. Fletcher, Sec.

FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1522.
Meets the first Friday of each month. Mrs. Frank Topping, Sec.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY
ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1889****
Meets on the first Monday of each month. F. F. Svoboda, Secy.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2155****
Meets every first and third Monday of each month. Ed Mos. Secy.

TRIVOLI LOCAL NO. 1001****
Meets the first Monday evening in each month. W. H. Fleming, Secy.

HAYS LOCAL NO. 894****
Meets the first Friday in each month, alternating Pleasant Hill at 7:30 in the evening with Hays Court House at 2:00 in the afternoon. Frank B. Pfeiffer, Secy.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 606****
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Joseph Weber, Sec.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1804
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Frank Reimeyer, Secy.

GREENWOOD COUNTY
NEAL LOCAL NO. 1311****
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. C. Graves, Sec.

JOHNSON COUNTY
SHARON LOCAL NO. 1744****
Meets the last Friday evening of each month. Mrs. Gussie K. DeVault, Secy.

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Meets the first Wednesday night of each month. Roy Edmonds, Sec.

Mrs. Bullard and the children as well as Mr. Bullard, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Campbell are indebted to Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Gretten for the invitation to accompany them on their trip and to the very much. Miss Lucile Gretten went also.

There are a number of other items that should appear at this time but we are rushed for time, so those of you reporting items will find them in later issues. We thank all those who have attended their meetings, and will you please not be discouraged if we do not always get them in the issue in which you expect them to appear?

We thank you.
County Correspondent.

ALLEN COUNTY

Dear Editor:

Following is an account of what Allen county is doing since it has a county organization:

The Allen County Farmers Union was organized August 19, 1927, at LaHarpe, Kansas. Six locals were represented and we have two more locals in the county which will probably join us soon.

Our second meeting was held Sept. 17, 1927, at the City Park in LaHarpe. The form of a picnic. The merchants and their wives were the farmers' guests for the day. A beautiful dinner was served at noon. The stand which the several locals erected on the grounds did a rushing business during the day.

The Colony band opened the program for the afternoon by playing "America." Rev. Andrews (pastor of the M. E. church) gave the opening prayer. Mr. H. V. Adams (of Golden Valley Local) gave the invocation. The county Farm Bureau agent will also be at the meeting and the women will besides their regular program give a very interesting debate.

Reading, "An Inventor's Wife," Ruth Manning of Fairlawn Local.

Piano duo, Helen and Ruth Adams of Golden Valley Local.

Reading, "Down on the Farm," by Howard Stuteville of Allen Center Local.

Violin solo, Mr. M. A. Fender of Silverleaf Local, who responded to an encore.

A selection by the band.

Vocal solo, Mrs. Will Simpson, Fairview Local.

Mr. McKnight introduced Mr. Chas. Simpson and Mr. C. E. Huff, both of Salina, the speakers for the afternoon. Both speakers gave interesting talks which everyone enjoyed.

After the speaking the contests were started. Everett Rose of Allen Center Local caught the grasshopper and we would say to certain that it was the way he looked when he had safely landed it. We did not learn who won in the wheelbarrow and sack races.

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governed, to a large extent, by the world surplus of that commodity and that the amount produced is governed by the acreage planted and the climatic conditions of the growing and harvesting season.

Therefore, be it resolved that we are opposed to further reclamation work for the purpose of bringing more acres under cultivation until such time as our population overtakes domestic production.

No. 4. Whereas, the strength of the farmer depends upon the united forces of all farm organizations; therefore be it resolved that we extend the various farm organizations and their co-operation and good work in the recent freight rate controversy.

No. 5. Whereas the strength of an organization depends upon a well informed membership.

Therefore, be it resolved that we urge every Osage Co. Farmers Union member make a special effort to attend the state convention at Ottawa for the purpose of familiarizing himself with the progress of our order.

Robt. M. Kalf
T. L. Tiffany
R. G. Engle
C. W. Coffman,
Committee.

MEETING OF BUCKEYE 2073

Buckeye Local No. 2073 will hold its next regular meeting Wednesday evening, October 5th, at 7:30 p.m. Every Farm member is invited to attend this meeting. There will be plenty to eat and a good program consisting of speeches by J. H. Laird, subject: Liming. C. H. Austin; talks on live stock, and R. E. Barkis will discuss legumes. The county Farm Bureau agent will also be at the meeting and the women will besides their regular program give a very interesting debate.

Respectfully,
Roy Emmons, Sec'y.

CONVINCING THE FATHERLAND

Olaf Skramstad, a county highway engineer of Minnesota, has gone back to his native land of Norway. Skramstad's name was not featured in the passenger lists that were wired from New York. However people didn't pay much attention to that other young Minnesotan Captain Lindbergh when he was hanging around New York preparing to hop off for Europe. Skramstad has done a notable thing. This is how it happened: Letters and newspapers from Norway indicated that there was a too common belief in that land that the Mississippi river floods had drowned out the United States between the Canadian border and the Gulf of Mexico. Skramstad's former neighbors in the section he came from also had an idea that gang warfare and shooting constituted a normal part in American life. So when he decided to return to his old home in Norway he took with him the first "home movie" camera and pictures that ever went into his "old country." Mr. Skramstad took pictures with one of the latest motion picture cameras and among the photographs were scenes of the beautiful lakes in Minnesota; farmers at work in the fields, and other characteristic scenes as well as pictures of his family and friends in America who had once lived in the part of Norway he was preparing to visit. To complete the story Mr. Skramstad intends to take movies of his relatives and scenes in the fatherland, and he will bring them back for his Minnesota neighbors to see. Amateur photographers comment upon the Skramstad trip as a pioneering expedition of importance.

NEW USE FOR STRAW

Every year after harvest the plains of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and the Dakotas are made lull by the burning stacks of straw that have been the quickest and easiest way to get rid of the harvest's waste. The straw was a by-product for which the farmer could find no use, except as bedding for his stock. It was not worth plowing under, because it added very little to the plant food value of the land and its long tough, fibrous nature prevented its ready incorporation into the soil. Cornstalks and other stalky growths, except wheat straw, readily break down under the corroding influence of the elements, and quickly resume their natural state in nature.

MARSHALL COUNTY

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 433****
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday night each month. Nels Samuelson, Sec.

OTTAWA COUNTY
SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 462****
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Walter Lott, Sec.

GROVER LOCAL NO. 108.
Meets every other Wednesday night. Anna Bremerman, Sec.

RILEY COUNTY
ROCK ISLAND LOCAL NO. 118****
Meets the first Tuesday evening of each month. Geo. Trumm, Sec.

GRAND VIEW LOCAL NO. 121****
Meets on Friday night every two weeks. Esther Shorman, Sec.