



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

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Co-Operation



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EQUALITY FOR AGRICULTURE THE NATION'S CONCERN

A Frank Discussion of the Farm Problem Presented Before the Recent Session of the American Institute of Politics At Williamstown, Massachusetts
By Geo. N. Peck.

The lack of balance between agriculture and industry in particular is becoming more apparent with each passing year. If agriculture is to be restored to a position of equality, it must be provided with the moral, legal and economic equivalent of what corporate organizations, trade associations, and protective legislation do for industry. The group bargaining power back of protective legislation does for labor. That describes exactly what we mean by "Equality for Agriculture." It is a demand for a device sanctioned by government by which effective group bargaining power for farmers may be attained; by which agriculture may be enabled to follow the practice of industry in maintaining a domestic market independent of the world market, and to stabilize and make the most of world markets for commodities like cotton, of which produce a large proportion of the world's requirements.

Our government is not some mysterious, magical agency which works automatically in response to natural laws. It is a device created by ourselves (the people) which should work in response to our sentiments and influence to govern our action or conduct in the interest of society as a whole or in the interest of a majority.

In recent years we have witnessed the utilization of the power of government in the interest of groups and of sections regardless of I may say, of the effect upon other groups and sections representing larger numbers of our population and greater areas of our country—in other words, regardless of the best interests of the majority.

Property Rights Fundamental
In considering what government can and cannot properly do, nature of our government is rooted in our respect for property rights. Either actively through government devices or passively through government action, the legislative, judicial and administrative machinery affects the share which individual groups and classes acquire in the total of wealth produced. Our ideals of government are shaped by our economic interests. In exercising political influence, we take sides; such interests incline us. If we fail to do so, it is because other influences temporarily predominate; because we fail to see clearly in what direction our economic interests lie. Sometimes the truth is seen through the complexity of impressions, prejudices and propaganda that beat upon the senses in the crowded hours of modern life. No matter how numerous may be those who suffer in common from economic maladjustment, they are of small political consequence until they awaken to a sense of that community of interest. They will continue to be powerless to make an effective protest until they achieve solidarity by the development of some common general idea, such as consciousness of a growing wrong.

It is the purpose of this paper first to examine briefly the acts and policies of government that contribute to the disadvantage of agriculture; and second, to consider what may be done to offset them by other acts and policies deliberately aimed at agricultural protection and stabilization.

Let us refer briefly to a few of the acts and tendencies of government beginning with the use of the corporate form of organization by business as an agency to promote safety and stability.

Purpose of Corporations
Centuries ago the formation of corporation or joint stock companies was accomplished only by special acts of government. These special acts, it was recognized, conveyed to the corporation certain of the attributes of government itself. Evolution in this field has resulted in a body of law which extends the benefits of corporate form as a matter of course to all who seek it. In this way the government has developed centralizing power to industry.

The end sought by the legislation authorizing the formation and operation of corporations is the public welfare. It was and is believed that this welfare will be served by the creation of an artificial person, the corporation, giving to it the power to pursue any given line of endeavor in all respects, practically speaking, as an individual or group of individuals might do, without liability beyond the amount fixed by the charter, which in most cases, is the amount they subscribe or agree to subscribe to the capital of the corporation. Experience has proven that public welfare is best served by this form of organization and the wisdom of the creation of this artificial person is no longer questioned.

The combination of the corporate form of organization and of new inventions is perhaps the most significant thing in our modern civilization. We see on every hand the results of the modern use by business of corporate organization to promote industrial stabilization and regulation of production. National stability, if not national existence itself, in the long run depends on a similar centralizing power be delegated to agriculture. A way must be devised for the extension of this power that does not wipe out or interfere with the family unit of agricultural production, the social unit of which has already been discussed here so thoroughly that I need only refer to it in passing. Because of this inherent difference between agriculture and nearly all other forms of industrial production, the nature of the problem is changed to a considerable degree. The devices that will secure these results for agriculture must in the very nature of things be different from the devices that operate in other fields.

Labor Caught Step
Labor lagged behind industry for a time but through the influence of union organization finally caught step to some extent and was able to secure assistance from government in the form of devices or special legislation created for them. Of course the natural position of labor, living close together and working for wages only, gives opportunity for the exercise of unique bargaining power.

The Adamson Law — The Quota Immigration Law — The successive tariff acts; the Webb-Pomeroy act to promote industrial export corporations; the Transportation act for the railroads—these are but some of the recent instances of federal legislation aimed to secure certain economic results, which have handicapped agriculture as they have helped other groups. In addition, I might cite many instances where the public welfare has been considered to require that benefits and some of them of vast amounts be given to the corporations from the public treasury or otherwise. The aid given to the Shipping Board, with enormous resultant losses, is one. The action of Congress in paying to the railroads hundreds of millions of dollars at the end of the war is another. The land grants to some of the western railroads is a conspicuous example. Immunity from taxation or special tariff consideration for new industries are others.

Now with respect to the farmer the real question is whether there is a defect in the present scheme of things, which from the standpoint of public welfare or economic justice, requires correction.

An enduring civilization demands that agriculture should have the moral, legal and economic equivalent of what the corporate form of organization gives to industry. But the present policies of government in respect to agriculture, tend to promote disadvantage rather than to relieve it.

What is wrong with the present system is that it is not a form of activity, for example, industry and labor, receive through the law benefits which are not extended to the farmer in a way that he can use them, although their cost is assessed against him as well as against the beneficiary.

Industry and labor thus operate on one economic level; the farmer on another.

Effect of Government Policies
Policies of our government have had much to do with determining the cost of production and the return from the sale of farm products in the past and will have even more influence in determining the development of the future. Events of the past six or seven years have caused many people to point out that the policy we have been following is directly calculated to the conditions that surround American agriculture in the post-war world.

In a very real sense, farmers are now reaping the results of a national policy which for a century encouraged even subsidized, competition in agricultural production, while at the same time it has either aided or sanctioned the elimination of competition in other lines. The nature of farm production has shut agriculture off from the use of governmental and legal devices which have been employed for the benefit of other groups.

Farmers of the United States have practically kept pace with industry in the development of efficient production. They have not kept up with the development of industry in capacity to adjust supply to demand through effective control of the instruments of production and marketing. As individuals and as groups, farmers are weak in bargaining power.

If farmers were less efficient in production, they would have to pay a price that would employ all the men now on the farms, and pay them adequately for their labor and costs of production. If we have too many men engaged in farming, as some contend, it has been our unchanging national policy in the past that has placed them there. Even yet we have not abandoned such policies. Through federal reclamation we are striving to increase rather than diminish our farm competition; our great railroad systems are endeavoring to place new settlers on the land; a multiplicity of federal forces is striving to develop plant varieties and methods of farming that will bring new acres into production. This is in pursuance of the policy which appeared to fit America's needs; but changed conditions followed the war.

Buying Power Important
Before the war the United States was a debtor nation. There was an infinitely larger opportunity for export business than now, when, as a result of the war, a disproportionately large share of the world's resources are now being expended in the war; we demand the payment of enormous sums which must eventually be made in the tangible form of goods or services; and we restrict imports through high tariffs.

From our earliest history we paid for our products for our foreign debt and for our imports. To that end we deliberately expanded our agriculture on an export basis. The consequences were unforeseen. Our great manufacturing industries now want the export market in order that they may continue in the plants expanded by way-time demand, in order that by increasing mass production they may lower their unit costs. Our farmers' export surplus collides with the markets of the world with our industrial exports. Exporters of industrial products co-operating with a gigantic Department of Commerce are seeking to flood the world with American manufactures. They recognize that foreign buyers have only a limited amount of gold, and that the opportunity to pay in goods is sharply restricted. If they buy largely of our farm surplus, they will buy less of our industrial exports, and vice versa. It is not strange, therefore, to find these interests clamoring that farmers must reduce their production, and must get out of the export market. But it is strange to see the federal government yielding itself to such a program, which not only deals seriously if not fatal wounds to agriculture, but in the long run is bad for the nation itself.

A Creditor Nation
The buying power of the farm population of America is incalculably more important to our manufacturers as a whole even including those who manufacture for sale abroad than an export market. This is true of the nation as a whole. For the mid-west, west and south the case is even more overwhelming. Their direct interest in industrial export trade is infinitesimal; their interest in agriculture's buying power is everything. There are some manufacturers in these districts who export some of their goods; but give them the choice between their export sales and a sustained home market built on agricultural prosperity, and they could not hesitate for a moment. I doubt if more than one per cent of the commerce of the middle west and south, exclusive of agricultural products, goes into export.

Present and past governmental policies combined, account for no small part of the agricultural predicament. There is a definite obligation of government to substitute fairness for discrimination in its relations to agriculture.

Mal-Adjustment Admitted
There is admitted mal-adjustment between agriculture and other groups.

This has continued over a long period during which millions of people have left the farms, farm debts have multiplied, ownership of farms has changed, and farm investments have lost value. There has been an enormous shifting in the control of wealth and property from farmers and farm communities, to non-farmers and industrial centers. Soil resources are being insured in the struggle to make farms pay.

Reacting to this condition, we find that the most pronounced sentiment as to what should be done is ranged in two schools of thought, with all shades of intermediate opinion sandwiched between.

On the one hand, there are those of us who contend that it is the sphere and duty of government to seek for and apply the remedy to such a pathological condition; particularly since the condition itself is in no considerable measure the result of other government interferences in the economic field. We are unable to see either logic or justice in the position of those who approve government "workable"; it would "hurt the farmers" or "help them too much"; but underneath all, their opposition is founded on the feeling that personal interest, or interests nearest them, are best served in the status quo, and would be jeopardized by the proposed change.

Similarly, the most active support for the proposal comes from those who are interested primarily in earning money from the farm, improving the purchasing and debt paying power of the farmer, or in building back the value of farm investments.

The evolutionary process which reorganized labor and industry throughout the world, re-formed agriculture upon a basis of specialized production and division of labor. Not long ago the farm produced practically all that has been needed to feed, house, and clothe the farm family. The farm operator

looked to advancing land values rather than to the sale of produce, to compensate for his labor and the sacrifices of his family. Now six and a half million farmers produce that which their land, equipment, and bounty for some, insist on non-interference for others.

On the other hand are those who oppose all proposals of government assistance in agriculture's struggle for economic relief. They may rationalize endlessly in explanation of their position—the proposal is "government in business" or "price-fixing"; it is "unconstitutional" or "untraining best fit them to produce, and exchange in the market place the excess of their products for the goods and services of others. This change cannot be erased. Yet these millions of isolated units are by their very number and diffusion, handicapped in gauging production to meet probable demand at a fair price. If this were their only difficulty it would be hard to overcome; but in addition farmers have less control over the factors of production than have other groups with whom they trade. The last two years we have had corn surpluses; this year, with no considerable voluntary reduction of acreage, we face the prospect of the smallest merchantable corn crop in a quarter of a century. This merely illustrates the condition that exists in all the widely-grown crops. Weather and pests and disease are factors more potent in determining final yield than acreage which is measurably under farmers' control.

Example Self-Interest

Perhaps I may be permitted to digress long enough to point out one conspicuous example in recent history of how economic self-interest determines procedure in relation to politics and government—an illustration that will serve as well as a dozen. When the agricultural committees of Congress in 1924 brought forth the first agriculture surplus control bill and recommended its passage, the spearhead of the opposition was the United States Chamber of Commerce. The vigor with which that body rushed to the defense of the constitution and of orthodoxy in economics was surprising until considered in connection with the fact that the president and spokesman of that organization was also the leading American grain exporter, whose interests lie in buying as cheaply as possible, and selling as dearly as possible. The question naturally arises as to just how much the grain exporter, as president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, influenced the policy of that body on this important question.

We know that agriculture has lagged far behind both corporate industry and labor; we know that enduring civilization demands that agriculture should have the moral, legal and economic equivalent of what the corporate form of organization gives to industry. It is no answer to say that corporate form of organization and operation are open to agriculture just as they are open to industry; and that agriculture has even been given some special immunity in this field. Agriculture cannot use the corporate form of organization to advantage primarily because the independent producing units that contribute to the output of the major crops number many millions scattered over the whole surface of this country. The co-operative form of organization is not the economic equivalent of the corporate form in industry, as far as agriculture is concerned. There is a wonderful field for service by the voluntary co-operative organizations, but that field we are learning from experience, is sharply limited when applied to the widely grown staple cash crops.

We are faced with the necessity of first determining what to do, and then of doing it in the most practical and effective manner.

Farm Differs
The farm differs fundamentally from other productive enterprises. The farmer has an expensive and immobile plant. In the case of field crops he must start the productive process nearly or quite a year in advance of the harvest. He does not know whether the yield will be large or small, of good quality or poor; but he is certain of one thing—that while the price may be adequate or may mean ruin, as a farmer he will have nothing whatever to say as to what he is paid for his product. With livestock, production must be planned and undertaken, sometimes two or three years in advance of sales.

If it were definitely known that a certain acreage would result in a certain production, there would be some hope in attempting accurate acreage adjustments. But much of the variation in production is beyond the farmers' control. For example: On wheat, past experience shows that our total yield in this country might vary 200,000,000 bushels; of corn 800,000,000 bushels; of cotton 5,250,000 bales. The variation in per acre yield due to weather, pests, and other unpredictable factors, has since 1920 been as great as 30 per cent in the case of wheat, 35 percent in the case of corn and 50 per cent in the case of cotton.

Can't Turn Backward
There are those who profess to believe that we should turn the clock backward; that each farmer should grow a little bit of everything in order to escape the hazards of specialization, although many of the same gentlemen advocate and practice specialization in industry. Facilitated if inexperienced farm commentators can always point in any year, to certain crops of which the farmers should have grown less, and to other products of which they should have grown more. But relief for instability and mal-adjustment in agriculture will never be found by turning back to the self-contained, self-sufficing farm; to do so would be to sacrifice the very method by which food and raw material for an industrial population are produced.

The problem of adjusting supply to demand in spite of the vast number of independent producing units, and in spite of the uncontrollable factors in production, is common to the great surplus agricultural areas. It is less important in those areas where farmers are simply gardeners to a dominant industrial population.

I have spent some time in developing the thought that the nature of agriculture presents peculiar difficulties in the path of its stabilization. It is not irrelevant to suggest that other basic forms of production in this country present problems more nearly related to agriculture than to manufacturing. It is evident to any student of the times that free and unlimited competition as a system is not bringing the best results in some important domestic industries outside of agriculture. There is a need particularly of oil, coal, and lumber. Social and economic interests of the highest order depend on the working out of the problems that arise in these fields. It would be an unwarranted digression to discuss these problems in detail but I believe there is a growing conviction throughout the country that the people, acting through their governmental agencies, have both a responsibility and an opportunity to co-operate in the establishment of stabilizing devices in these fields.

To enter into a lengthy discussion along the lines of this suggestion would be to depart from the purpose of the present paper, which I am seeking to confine to the problem of stabilization and protection of agriculture.

PART II
Tariff Is Inoperative

Various attempts have been made in one direction or another since the war to relieve the distress in agriculture. Tariff changes were made, but because so many of our important crops are on an export basis the tariff, without some special supplementary legislation, is largely inoperative as applied to farm products. Through extensions of the War Finance Corporation and the enactment of the Rural Credits Act in 1923, additional credit was made available. Large scale co-operative organization was attempted, but was impotent for the larger task of crop stabilization and the protection for the same reason that nullified tariff aid—the existence of normal crop surpluses.

Our agricultural surpluses, of which so much has been said and written, are of two general sorts—surplus of time and surplus of place. Stability of agriculture is impossible unless there is organization competent to deal with the "time" surpluses. Supply must eventually be balanced with demand, but there is no law to say that the situation must be struck under conditions of today, of this month, or of this year. Common business sense would seem to dictate that agriculture, having produced a "time" surplus or more than the market currently requires, should be enabled to adjust supply to demand by feeding the market as the market will accept the commodity at a fair price—and to hold the remainder for a period less fortunate from the standpoint of production.

(Continued on page 4)

:: Neighborhood Notes ::

BELLVIEW LOCAL OFFERS A PLAN
Kincaid, Kans.

Mr. C. E. Huff, Salina, Kans.: Dear State President—We have a plan to increase our membership if we can get your approval. I would like to see each local in the state put on a drive for membership. Let each member secure as many new members as possible. Let the local pay 50 cents for one new member, 2.00 for 3 new members, \$5.00 for 5 new members, and one dollar for each additional new member secured during the year. Let the secretary keep tab on who gets the members and how many and report at the end of the year to county secretary and county president, and the member who secures the most new members in each county, let that county send the member to the state convention as champion member-getter of that county. Only locals who are now organized are eligible, and only members secured in your own local counts. Now the local retains 50 cents out of the initiation and 80 cents per year out of the dues, or a total of \$1.30. On a single member the local would be 80 cents ahead, on three new members \$1.30 to the good, and on five or more the local would be 30 cents per member ahead.

Each local would receive their share in full from each new member and the county should receive enough from the new members to send champion member-getter to state convention. This is a pay as you go plan to increase membership. This is only a money issue, anyway. Set a good example and the rest of us will follow.—Editor.

Yours for more members,
John T. Anderson, Sec. Bellview Local No. 2042.

Comment—This plan looks fine, and we approve it fully. To any county that will really use it should be a great help. It ought to double membership. To any who depend upon the plan to take the place of hard work it won't be worth a cuss. Go to it, Anderson county. You need no authority from anyone else. The chairman very kindly allowed me to speak first, but no one expected it to be first, last and always.

This fine group of Farmers Union people have a good business and seem to be very loyal to the Co-operative program. It was a pleasure to be brought, canned, graded and repackaged and from there will be loaded in cars routed direct to eastern markets.

LABAN CREEK LOCAL 479
The Laban Creek Local 479 met January 11th and elected officers for the new year. They are as follows: President, Charles Hyler, vice-president, W. R. Vickers; secretary-treasurer, Frank Hoy; conductor, Everett Williams; doorkeeper, William Wickham.

T. A. Broadbent gave a report of the county meeting at Tipton after which a discussion in which several joined of the local and county work and all felt that the Farmers Union is doing a good work.

Mrs. Sarah E. Broadbent.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Beckman of Cedar Center were Salina visitors Wednesday, Jan. 18th. We were pleased with a visit from them hope they will come again.

Mr. C. L. Seibel of the Farmers Life Insurance Co. was in town a few days last week. He has been working north of Salina. Reports the Life Insurance business as coming along fine.

The Woodbine Farmers Union had their postponed annual meeting at the office of the Farmers Union Elevator Tuesday evening. It was decided to get State President C. E. Huff to lecture here in the near future. The election of officers gave the following results: president, Bernhard Osterreich; secretary, Herman Brehm; vice-president, Harvey Shipley; conductor, Ed Volkman; doorkeeper, August Rindt; executive committee, Clarence Ducker, Fred Kandi, Will Hettenbach, with the president and secretary as ex-officio members.

SPENCER 991
Spencer 991 elected following officers for 1928:
President, John Rohlf, Hollenberg; Vice-president, Ed Zweibel; Secretary-treasurer, W. F. Allerhellegan, Hanover.
Conductor, Herman Kern, Hanover; Doorkeeper, Henry Hahlman, Hollenberg.

Mr. J. W. Batchman, secretary of Union Local No. 2019 in Stafford county, writes a nice letter in which he encloses a check for the freight rate hearing. He thinks it has been a good thing for every farmer and that in his opinion every local in the state should help defray the expenses.

Notice Of Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers Union Co-operative Produce Association will be held in Kansas City, February 1, 1928, at 10:00 A. M. for the purpose of electing seven directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The delegates elected at the various district meetings are urged to attend this meeting.

E. L. BULLARD, President.

A. W. SEAMANS, Secretary.

CALL FOR MEETING

The Annual Stockholders meeting of the Jobbing Association will be held in Kansas City, February 3, 1928, Farmers Union State Bank.

H. E. Witham, Secretary.

Annual Meeting of Members

The annual meeting of the members of the Farmers Union Auditing Association will be held at the Coates House Hotel in Kansas City, Missouri, on Friday, February 3, 1928, immediately following the adjournment of the Jobbing Association annual meeting, in accordance with the by-laws of the association.

We are anticipating an interesting meeting and would like very much to have all members present with us at that time.

We trust we may have the pleasure of meeting you in Kansas City on the above date, or that you will appoint a delegate to represent you there, we are,

THOS. B. DUNN, Secretary-Manager.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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C. E. HUFF, Editor and Manager

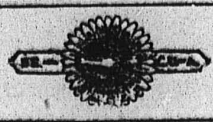
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the local and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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



THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1928

ALMOST CERTAIN TO HAVE FARM LEGISLATION

The widespread conviction that something must be done for our agricultural situation is a natural result of the almost unanimous testimony of all who have given it thought and careful study that there is an acute and dangerous condition existing.

The coming presidential campaign will be faced a bit more confidently by politicians if the matter of farm legislation can be gotten out of the way in advance. It appears that a great effort will be made to force concessions on the part of farm groups to a point where the proposals shall become of a type which the administration will approve.

So that farm organizations now face the double responsibility of fighting for relief legislation, and against a type of law which will be wholly unsatisfactory when passed. Under such conditions it is extremely important that all friends of agriculture unite upon the principles of the McNary-Haugen bill, and urge the passage of a similar bill in this session.

The opposing plan which the administration is expected to offer, provides for Treasury loans to corporations created by the co-operatives or by the board where there are no co-operatives. But it provides no way whereby costs and losses from operations can be made good by the producers of the commodities affected. The theory is that these corporations shall buy low at a depressed price when surpluses exist, and hold the product bought for later resale at a profit. Thus, it is argued, there will be no losses, and the profits that accrue will be sufficient to meet the costs.

Such a plan may be "economically sound" in the view of the president, but it carries no help for the farmer. There are always buyers for farm surpluses when they have hit bottom. Cotton found a market in 1926 when it got cheap enough. The farmer does not need a buyer merely, he needs an adequate price.

BUSINESS MEN FIND A FARM PROBLEM

The National Industrial Conference Board and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce jointly named a Commission of Business Men to study farm facts. Railroad officials, manufacturers, bankers, etc., made up the Commission. It is significant that their findings so closely agree with what the organized farmers have declared to be the facts in the situation. Here is one paragraph of the report:

"American agriculture has undergone a prolonged and trying readjustment to post-war conditions, in the course of which those engaged in it have suffered seriously in their relative economic prosperity in comparison with those engaged in other fields. On the human side, it has been deprived of the energy, experience and knowledge of many thousands of farmers who have lost their resources and have been persuaded or compelled to leave the farm for other occupations, while the land resources of the nation have been impaired by neglect and wasteful exploitation under the pressure to which those who remained on the farm have been subjected."

It was not to be expected that these men would recommend the passage of such farm relief legislation as is embodied in the McNary-Haugen bill, or the development of large-scale co-operatives with sufficient bargaining power to affect market prices. Traders on the great exchanges naturally cannot see any remedy in these proposals. Some of their recommendations are, however, entirely sound and desirable. Great progress is being made when such a group as this Commission makes a report of conditions such as they have made, and even suggest remedies. Here is what they favor:

"Gradual tariff adjustment, to equalize more nearly the benefits of the protective tariff system as between agriculture and the manufacturing industry; the creation of a Federal Farm Board to assist in the stabilization of farm prices and production; a comprehensive land utilization policy to be administered through an endowed 'National Agricultural Foundation'; a revision of state and local tax systems; strengthening of the rural banking system; revision of railroad rates on farm products; and development of waterway systems."

Orders for more than 15,000 tons of nitrate of soda have been handled so far this season through the purchasing department of the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation, Jackson. The Federation announces that arrangements have been completed whereby members of the organization can be supplied with synthetic nitrogen products. Contracts have also been made for obtaining acid phosphate and potash materials in quantity.

CAPPER WOULD AMEND PACKER-STOCK-YARD ACT

Kansas Senator Drops Bill Into Hopper. Hope Introduces Measure in House—Would Give Agricultural Department Jurisdiction. (The Capital's Washington Bureau)

Washington, Jan. 12.—Amendment of the Packers' and Stock Yards' act so as to bring private stock yards under the jurisdiction of the department of agriculture is sought in a bill introduced today in the senate by Senator Arthur Capper, and in the house by Representative Clifford Hope of Kansas. Commenting on the bill Senator Capper said:

"The existing packers and 'stockyards' act which has been in operation for six years, has failed to protect the interests of the livestock producers. Serious defects have developed. The most serious of these has been a tendency on the part of packers to evade governmental control as provided in the act through operation of private stockyards and so-called contract points."

Competition No Longer Exists
Py means of these facilities competition has been eliminated and the packers have been enabled to manipulate the price of livestock and depress market value of livestock.

"It is to remedy this evil and to assure the livestock producers a fair price at a competitive market for their products that I have introduced this measure, the purpose of which is to stop the packers from maintaining privately owned pack yards alongside the central livestock markets."

"This evasion of this breaking down of the public competitive markets. These private packer stockyards place entire control of the weighing, grading and shrinkage in the hands of the packer's buyer. They permit the packers to manipulate prices through withdrawing their own buying demand from the public open market, thereby depressing the price."

Bill Authorizes Secretary
"My bill authorizes the secretary of agriculture to determine which private yards should, in the interest of the public, be eliminated, so that the price of livestock may be once more regulated by the law of supply and demand, rather than by the whims of the packers."

"The bill incorporates certain improvements over the Capper-Tincher bill introduced in the last session of congress. All stockyards are treated alike, without favoritism or discrimination. In addition it does not provide for the automatic closing of any stockyards and does not affect real direct buying in the country. In addition, the bill is simple in form and easy of application."

Bill Includes Amendments
"The bill also includes certain administrative amendments desired by the department of agriculture, which are designed to strengthen the packers and stockyards act."

"The National Farmers Union, the National Grange, The American Farm Bureau Federation, the Co-operative Shipping Associations, the Kansas and Missouri Livestock Associations, the National Board of Farm Organizations, the American Farm Congress, and other farm organizations and shippers are unanimously behind the measure. Secretary Jardine has approved it and declared its passage necessary to the future of the swine raising industry and to the effective administration of the packer and stockyards act."

Congressman Hope of Kansas introduced the same bill in the house.—Topeka Capital.

PLAN FIGHT ON CO-OPERATION

The fact that our Farmers Union creameries are sound financially and are making splendid savings for their patrons, and that we are going right ahead with our program, should be cause for gratification to all who have had a part in building these enterprises.

However, we should not think that all our problems are solved and go to sleep at the switch. Early in October, big packers and other interests that own so large a proportion of the facilities necessary to process and market farmers' dairy products held a meeting in Louisville, Kentucky, and reports of this meeting indicate that a determined effort will be made to put the co-operatives out of business.

We understand that the plan of the old-line interests is to be more efficient, to cut down their expenses, and, if necessary, operate their plants without profit for a period of four to five years in order to try to convince a majority of the farmers that old-line concerns can market farm products better than farmers can themselves. We all know what would be the result once the co-operatives were out of the way.

The co-operatives, not only in Nebraska, but all over the country, must organize to meet this attack. There must be a closer working agreement between the co-operatives, both large and small.

A national conference of representatives of co-operative creameries, to bring about closer co-operation between them, is planned for the very near future.—President Keeney, in Nebraska Union Farmer.

KANSAS FARM BUREAU HAS GOOD CONVENTION

The annual meeting of the Kansas Farm Bureau was held at Dodge City on January 4, 5 and 6. It was my privilege to attend the sessions of afternoon and evening of Jan. 4, and to speak to the convention at the latter session. The attendance was very good and everything seemed to be working harmoniously. A very interesting and varied program had been prepared, and the convention should have been a great value. President Ralph Snyder seemed to be able to be everywhere at all times, and unhurried.

It was kind of them to invite a representative of the Farmers Union to appear before them, and it was a privilege which I appreciated. An honest effort is being made to adjust ourselves to a common task in such a way as at least not to nullify each others efforts.

H. G. KEENEY RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT NEBRASKA UNION

The Nebraska convention closed its recent session in Omaha by returning Pres. H. G. Keeney to his post for another year of service. His election was without opposition—unanimous and hearty. The two directors whose terms expired were also re-elected. A good convention, well attended, constructive in its planning, forward looking.

THE OKLAHOMA CONVENTION

Secretary Brasted, Harry Witham and the editor had the privilege of attending the state convention of the Oklahoma Farmers Union last week. The trip by auto from Salina to Oklahoma City was comfortably made, over surfaced roads most of the way. The poorest roads encountered were in Oklahoma, but were detours.

President John A. Simpson has been sick for nearly 3 weeks, but was on the job a good deal of the time. Mrs. Simpson exacted a promise that he would remain at the hall but one hour. She armed herself with a rolling pin and other inducements and went after him at the end of two or three hours.

Secretary Lawter reported the membership situation, and regarding the volume and value of the handlings of the Union through their merchandising department. The Oklahoma Union shows 18,000 members, over 7,000 of whom had paid their 1928 dues by the end of 1927. Probably no other state organization equals this record. It is a provision of their fire insurance policies that if the member fails to pay his dues his policy becomes void. The warehouse in Oklahoma City handled over \$1,000,000 worth of merchandise in 1927. They have been able on some items to sell to their members at prices comparing favorably with those paid by retail dealers to wholesalers. More than 1200 carloads of commodities were handled.

Committees seemed to enter very directly and effectively into the subjects assigned them, and a novel feature was an arrangement by which the actions of the convention were put into print as soon as final action was taken on any report, and an envelope containing the complete report was given each delegate at the close of the convention.

The interests of the convention were varied, insurance, consumer co-operative activities, commodity selling, butter making, cattle ginning, and perhaps other subjects being considered and discussed. It seemed apparent that a statewide program would shortly be developed in the matter of cream handling and butter manufacture. Some 35 Farmers Union cotton gins were established last year, and are reported as having saved to the Oklahoma farmers, both directly and indirectly, a sum greater than their total cost. Their average handlings for the year were more than 3200 bales of cotton each, being above the most optimistic estimates.

President Keeney was present from Nebraska, Mrs. Keeney accompanying him. He gave a very interesting address, as did also C. E. Brasted. Uninteresting address, as did also C. E. Brasted. Uninteresting address, as did also C. E. Brasted. Uninteresting address, as did also C. E. Brasted.

The farm women must all have been home attending to the work an dmaking the living, as usual. We could count but nine women in that great crowd. We cannot escape the conviction that every organization which deals with problems which involve the whole of our living must have the active interest and support of womenfolk. They make the homes, and homes shape the future.

A HOPELESS CASE

He persuaded his mother-in-law that she looked better with long hair than she would with a bob. He inveigled the osteopathic practitioner to take chiropractic treatments.

He wheedled the Republican clergyman into promising his vote for Al Smith. He got a Klansman friend to order groceries from a Jewish tradesman.

To browbeat the life insurance salesman into admitting that the other company had just as good a policy.

He convinced his sister that it would be foolish to run off and marry her drug-store cowboy. He even persuaded a movie star that she was not as good as Mary Pickford.

But he couldn't get the market speculator to admit that the pools would succeed.

THE DRIFT TO THE CITIES CONTINUES

The most recent report on the Kansas situation situation reveals that the larger towns and cities continue to increase and the open country to decrease in population. The same is true throughout the whole of America. More than 25 per cent of our population is now living in 68 cities of over 100,000 population each.

In 1880 only 29.5 per cent of the total population lived in cities, but in 1920 the urban population had increased to 51.4 per cent of the total population. From 1880 to 1920 the urban population increased 267 per cent and the rural population only 45 per cent.

But if decay destroys the rural communities the cities will follow soon. History will repeat itself.

Representatives of the Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis at a recent meeting recommended that the boards of directors of local creameries meet at least once a month and that they review all the activities of the officers of the creameries, in order that the directors may be qualified at all times to pass intelligently upon all questions of policy, and that none of the creameries may be in danger of becoming subject to "one-man" control.

Among the supplies purchased by the Indiana Farm Bureau Purchasing Department, Inc., Indianapolis, since January 1, 1927, the following items are noted: 34,040 tons of fertilizer, an increase of 36 per cent over the same period in 1926; 43,050 tons of coal, an increase of 13.1 per cent over 1926; and 14,073 bushels of grass seed, a 24 per cent increase over the same period in 1926. Feeds, binder twine, oils, fencing, and other supplies were also purchased.

One of the directors of the Texas Wheat Growers' Association, Amarillo, invited farmers in his community to attend a meeting in a school house, with a view to organizing a class to study marketing problems. Officials of the wheat association attended the meeting and assisted in outlining a course of study. A result, the older pupils of the school are to have one lesson each week in co-operative marketing and the farmers and their wives are to meet twice a month for the study of lessons to be assigned.

FARMER DUFUNNY SAYS

As HOW there's a farmer in our neighborhood who didn't have a nickle last spring; but he worked hard all summer and now he's practically doubled his money.

REFLECTIONS

THE PRESIDENT HAS A FINE SENSE OF HUMOR

most entirely relieved the farmer from income tax. He could have added—"And everything."

In the presidential message there is recounted the blessings which have come to the farmer by the favor of the Almighty. The Thanksgiving Proclamation rather congratulated the Lord on his good taste in selecting us for his special favor, and assured him that our spiritual progress was keeping up with our national prosperity. But this gem would be worthy of Will Rogers. Speaking in his message of the help the administration has given agriculture the president says:

"The National Government has al-

THE DRYGOODS BOX

LOWDEN

Kansas is an agricultural state and should seriously consider a candidate for president who stands for agriculture. It is more important than the candidacy of a "native son" and especially when that son has no declaration to make on this important subject.

The true theory of protection according to Republican party antecedents is to grant a public bounty or privilege to assist an "infant" industry. Farming is an "infant" industry; manufacturer is not; the manufacturer gets a big government bounty or premium; the farmer does not get any; the solution of this problem is to readjust the bounty or premium, giving the big end of it to agriculture and withdraw it from manufacturing—at least, until agriculture is able to stand on its feet. The need of agriculture is to secure through government bounty or privilege, a foreign market for its surplus product. Government bounty or privilege should be considered as a temporary expedient to the infant until he gets on his feet, and then should be withdrawn, that is its justification.

Lowden stands for this principle and is the only candidate that takes a stand on this new and most important issue. He is entitled to the support of agricultural Kansas in upholding the manufacturer's bounty in favor of Eastern manufacturing and withholding it from Western agriculture? If it is unconstitutional to grant the bounty or privilege to grant it to manufacturing.

Is Kansas to be betrayed into sending a "trading delegation" to the Republican National Convention? Will the Republican voters of the state stand for a game of shuttlecock and battle dore? Why not come out boldly and send a straight delegation to the convention? Why not look the situation in the face eye to eye? Why not stand up for Lowden? Isn't he the best bet? Sure.

Dennis Madden, Topeka, Kansas.

PHOOLS PHILOSOPHY

Talking about phools, did you ever notice that when a man goes into a small town business, he immediately becomes endowed with a superior intelligence in regard to the economic problems confronting the farmer. He makes a difference if he was raised on the farm and farmed all of his life until he went into business, the minute he gets into a dinky business of his own, or (Or one belonging to someone else) he becomes qualified at once to advise the farmers and tell them how to farm, and how to conduct their business. He may be only two jumps away from the bankrupt court himself, but he knows exactly what is the matter with agriculture; and this holds good with the proprietor of the "dirty towel" restaurant, up to the manager of an old line elevator.

It seems to me that any man who is not, by reason of his nature or occupation a phool, could see that the interests of the small town retail merchant and the farmer are identical at least to the extent of wishing to see a prosperous agriculture; but no, whenever the farmers try to better their condition through legislation for farm relief, or the reduction of their taxes, you will find the average retail merchant joining the old gang of predatory interests who wish to see the farmer class reduced to the level of peasantry, or standing by in an attitude of neutrality, and cussing the farmers because they can't pay their debts. If he had a thimble full of brains, he would know that if Farmer Jones had received a decent price for his farm products, he would have been in position to have taken care of his obligations.

As soon as a man gets into business, he begins to read the trade journals devoted to his business in which the information and misinformation.

The retail merchants of the country towns blame the farmers for organizing their co-operative stores and coming into competition with their private business, when they themselves are to blame for the farmers' action; if they had shown a friendly interest in the farmers' problems, and a desire to have helped them in getting relief from the unbearable condition in which agriculture found itself when the bankers of this country decided to deflate the farmer and the farmers' products, the farmers would have been slower in reaching the small portion of their enormous loss which could be saved by buying their supplies in a co-operative way; but the retail merchants passed up their opportunity, and now big business, with its enormous system of chain stores is winding its tentacles around the retail business of the country and the retail dealer is being deflated in just as complete a manner as the farmers were. The retail merchants are between the devil and the deep sea, and now this question is agitating his mind, are the farmers the only phools in the country.

D. A. M. PHOOL

CITIES GAIN IN HEALTH RATE

In spite of some advantages which the open country has over cities in the development and maintenance of health, great strides have been made by city groups in overcoming disease and in safeguarding the public health. It is now declared that the general level is higher in the city than in the open country. The selective draft during the World War revealed the error of our supposition that farm youth had sounder physical development than the youth of cities. The reverse was found to be true. There are many other factors, of course, which enter into it, but at bottom the lack of adequate income appears. Sanitary provisions, mental attention, varied diet, health supervision—these are as desirable in country as in city. That they do not exist is because they are not available within production income. There is also the factor of discouragement. Dr. Royal S. Copeland says that discouraged people are marks for disease. Join the Farmers Union and be happy. When enough of us do so we will also raise the level of our income to adequacy, and conserve human life and health.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

By John D. Miller, Pres., National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation

The various groups of farmers producing the major farm crops have such a community of interest that anything that helps one helps all—anything that injures one injures all. This will continue to be so as long as so many farmers can diversify their production or change entirely from the production of one major crop to that of another.

Let it be conceded that at present farmers producing dairy products are receiving a relatively higher price than those producing any of the other major farm products. This disparity cannot long continue. Their prices must go up or ours must come down.

For a long time, and particularly since about the close of the last century, our rapidly expanding financial and industrial concerns have absorbed public attention and agriculture has been subordinated in the public mind. The depression in agriculture has now, however, reached a stage when its harmful effects are being felt by other industries and a more wide and intelligent interest is being taken in our agricultural problem.

It is sometimes assumed that the present agricultural depression is solely the result of post-war readjustment. This is error. During the close of the last century American agriculture commenced to decay and it entered the war period at the period of post-war readjustment with its vitality lowered and thus less able to stand the shock of post-war readjustment.

Statements made by farmers, or by officials of farm organizations, are sometimes in part discredited by the general public as being self-serving declarations.

In our present discussion of the agricultural problem we will, therefore, quote from the statements of those other than farmers and only such statements that seem to be well considered and made by competent parties.

The National Industrial Conference Board caused an exhaustive study to be made in an effort to locate and analyze the causes of agricultural depression and to suggest remedies. These investigations were made by trained students and trained economists and we will quote largely from their report which is contained in a volume entitled "The Agricultural Problem in the United States." From it we find:

"1. The agricultural industry exercises normally a purchasing power of nearly ten billion (\$10,000,000,000) dollars annually for goods and services produced by others.

"2. It purchases about six billion (\$6,000,000,000) dollars worth of manufactured products annually.

"3. It supplies materials upon which depend industries giving employment to over half of our industrial workers.

"4. It pays indirectly at least two and one-half billion (\$2,500,000,000) dollars of the wages of urban employees.

"5. Its products consist of nearly half of the value of our exports.

"6. Farms and farm property represent nearly one-fifth of our tangible national wealth.

The capital invested in farms and farm properties in 1919 more than equaled that invested in our manufacturing industries, mines and railroads combined.

Here we pause for a moment to state some of the results upon agriculture itself of the process of decay which seemed to begin most actively about the close of the last century.

1st. Farm population did not increase in the same ratio as urban population, while in recent years there has been no increase but rather a decline. The estimate of the Department of Agriculture is that since the census of 1920 farm population has declined nearly a million (1,000,000) with a decline of four hundred and seventy-nine thousand (479,000) during the year 1925 alone.

2nd. The decreased net income of farmers to an amount estimated by the Department of Agriculture to be less than one-half the amount necessary to buy the food, clothing, fuel, light and sundries which they must buy.

3rd. The effect of this low net return appears with startling significance in the bankruptcy courts. While the rate of commercial failures has shown little variation from year to year since 1910 the rate of farm bankruptcies rose steadily and in 1925 was more than ten times as high as in 1910.

Referring to such increased farm bankruptcies it is stated in "Agricultural Problems in the United States" as follows:

"This is emphatic testimony upon the discrepancy between farm prices and cost of labor, and operating costs which has been in evidence since 1900."

What are these increases in production costs? Considering the major costs of farm production as being the capital, labor and material costs we find that capital costs in 1900 were only five

per cent. (5%) higher than in 1880. They rose nearly forty-five percent (45%) between 1900 and 1910 and over one hundred and fifty-five percent (155%) between 1910 and 1920. Labor costs per unit of production declined from 1880 to 1900, rose nearly forty-five per cent. (45%) from 1900 to 1910 and fifty percent (50%) from 1910 to 1920. Material costs rose only very slightly from 1880 to 1900. They rose about forty-five per cent (45%) from 1900 to 1910 and nearly sixty per cent (60%) from 1910 to 1920. Combining these three elements of cost per unit of production, i. e. capital, labor and material costs, weighted by their relative importance it is found that the total cost per unit of production changed but little from 1880 to 1900, increased over forty per cent (40%) from 1900 to 1910 and nearly one hundred per cent (100%) from 1910 to 1920.

Another material item of costs is state and local taxation. These taxes increased from 1913 to 1920 one hundred and thirty-three per cent (133%) including both direct and indirect taxes, while direct taxes in 1924-25 had increased nearly two hundred and thirty-six per cent (236%) over the period of 1909-14.

Let it be stated once for all that it is not any lack of efficiency of our farmers that causes these high costs. They have been quick to adopt improved methods of production. A sensitive study they know more than ever before the ways of maintaining soil fertility. The use of labor saving machinery and mechanical power is general. As to the efficiency of our farmers let the trained economists speak.

We quote again from "Agricultural Problems in the United States"—"In 1850 about six million (6,000,000) horse power were available on American farms, this being horses, mules and oxen."

"In 1924 about forty-seven million, four hundred and twenty thousand (47,420,000) horse power were available, of which nearly sixty per cent (60%) was mechanical."

"This change has made possible the large increase in production per worker which has taken place during this period and which makes our farmers the most efficient in the world."

Then why are domestic farm production costs above the world level of costs? The answer given us is that domestic production costs are determined by national and local conditions that differ widely from world conditions. This is true but the question still persists. Why do National conditions differ so widely from world conditions?

In these days of cheap transportation of commodities and of men what are the obstacles in the international channels of transportation that prevents the movement of men and commodities in a way that would keep both production costs and selling prices at approximately the world's level?

And again, why do not the same conditions that cause our production costs to be above the world level also result in the prices of our farm products being above the world level? As to this let trained investigators speak.

In "Agricultural Problems in the United States" it is suggested that among the important factors affecting agricultural income and costs that should be given consideration are:

"The influences upon agricultural costs of domestic or local conditions in respect of fiscal, tariff and immigration policies; industrial efficiency; industrial, financial, trade and labor organizations; transportation and credit. Since practically all agricultural costs are determined by domestic and local conditions, while a large part of the agricultural income is determined by international conditions, there has arisen since the beginning of the century a progressive discrepancy between income and costs which has retarded the prosperity of the agricultural producer. In short, these domestic and local conditions have created and maintained a scale of values in respect to agricultural costs that has tended to be higher than the world level of values by which agricultural income is determined."

"Because of these conditions, inherent and circumstantial, American agriculture appears to have fallen out of step with the general economic development of the country. While it has become inseparably involved in a network of inter-relationships with a more and more highly organized system of industry, trade, finance, transportation and governmental activities, it has as yet not developed effective means for adjusting itself to this new situation. It appears to have made its adjustment in recent years largely through sacrifice of its capital assets, through sacrifice of its

(Continued on page 4)

Ladies' Auxiliary

Junior Contest

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

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

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

The judges will be a Fountain Pen for the Best Letter and an Eversharp Pencil for the one the judges think is next best. The best letters will be printed, and all who write letters will receive Honorable mention.

Send your letters to the JUNIOR EDITOR, KANSAS UNION FARMER, SALINA, KANSAS, BOX 48.

GIRLS AND BOYS—FARMERS

Girls and boys who are members of clubs organized and maintained to teach practical agriculture, exert a mighty influence that is leading to improved methods of farming. Of this there is not the slightest doubt. Evidence of the stated fact are to be found everywhere that boys' and girls' clubs function with most of efficiency. Members of these clubs not only are to be the most progressive and most prosperous farmers and managers of farm homes of the near future, but they, even now, are doing very much of good work in the way of proving to their fathers, especially those who can not be rated as successful, that it pays to use the very best farming methods. Not only are club boys and girls proving this to their elders but, actually, they are leading them to adopt better ways and methods of farming than hereto they have employed.

In an article published on another page of this issue of the Record, Dr. D. E. Sawyer, county agent in Decatur county, Georgia, is reported to have told recently of the good work that is being done by boys' and girls' club workers in the way of influencing their parents to do improved farm work and thus helping the latter to make more money than by old ways and methods.

At the public meeting at which Dr. Sawyer told of these changing conditions, brought about by club boys and club girls, he used as an illustration a "one-gallus" farmer, whom he esteems very highly, who went from failure to success, as a farmer, by adopting the methods that are advocated and practiced by members of boys' and girls' clubs. Other illustrations were presented, all indicating the influence club workers are exerting for the making of better farmers out of those who, seeing the light, the turning from old, therefore, unsuccessful, to new and more practical ways of farming, ways that reduce labor and expense and at the same time make profits possible, instead of losses.

Too much cannot be said in the way of praise and commendation for the work that is being done, and so very well done, by boys and girls who are doing club work on the farm and in the farm homes of this country, under the direction of competent county agents and home demonstration agents. It is work that will make farming of the future more profitable and more satisfying in every way than has been the farming of the past and much of farming of the present. It is work that needs all of encouragement.

HOME HINTS

(By Aunt Aggie of K. S. A. C.)

"Rest, sunshine, nourishing food, careful supervision—these are the main points to consider in caring for the convalescent child either at home or in a hospital," declared Miss Jean Dobbs yesterday. Miss Dobbs is professor of household economics at K. S. A. C. and has had professional nurses' training.

Whether the patient is in or out of bed he must have a great amount of rest and sleep, she added. Few visitors should be allowed to see the child. Absolute rest, however, is usually required only in heart trouble and extreme cases of chorea. In convalescence from most diseases some exercise is advisable. The amount of rest and exercise should be prescribed by a physician.

The patient should be given the maximum of sunshine possible, either through short walks or by being near an open window. The kind of food eaten during convalescence is very important and should be supervised by a doctor. Milk and cream should

usually have the chief place in the diet. Plenty of fluids is also usually advised. If a general diet is prescribed by the physician it is wise to let the child choose the food articles he likes best.

The care of the child during such times often determines his future health, especially in case of measles, whooping cough, and other children's diseases.

THE DESIRE TO ACHIEVE

An asset of co-operation among farmers that too few think about was stressed by Secretary Jardine in his recent address before the Nebraska Farmers' Elevator Association. He said:

"There is another phase in the development of large-scale co-operatives which has nothing to do with economic questions, but much, in my opinion, with the satisfaction and richness of country life. Every normal man has the desire to achieve and to build. In so far as this desire is gratified, his life has meaning and satisfaction; in so far as it is thwarted, he is dissatisfied and unhappy. I firmly believe that the sense of achievement farm people obtain from the successful organization and operation of their co-operative associations adds in no small measure to the satisfaction of rural life. There is evidence to indicate, at least, that there is a relation between successful co-operative effort and the quality of citizenship in a community."

This is an asset of co-operative work that has been called upon too infrequently by both local and large scale co-operatives. The latter, of course, have been by far the worst sinners. Certainly, it is a factor that should be given increased importance both in the plans of the local co-operative and in those of federations and centralized concerns. It means, of course, that the individual member must know what is going on and must have an effective voice in deciding the policies of the company. How to do this is one of the major problems of co-operation.—Wallace Farmer.

COLDS ARE CONTAGIOUS

BUT CAN BE PREVENTED

How often during winter months is heard the comment "We all have colds over at our house, but I don't know where we got them." Nearly always this comment means that one of the family contracted a cold first, then other members got some of the germs and one by one all of the family got the disease.

Ordinary colds and sore throats, or tonsillitis are very contagious, according to Dr. H. L. Youtz, State College physician. They can be prevented if the same precautions are taken as for any other contagious disease.

A member of the family who has a cold or a sore throat should be put in bed in a room by himself. No person with either condition should be permitted to sleep with a well person or in the same room with a well person. A person with a cold or sore throat should never cough or sneeze unless he has his mouth and nose covered with a handkerchief, better yet, with a suitable piece of old soft, clean cloth or soft paper that may be burned when once used.

Sunlight is a deadly enemy of disease germs. The person who is isolated, or quarantined, should therefore be kept in a room where the sun can enter freely. The room should be reasonably large and have plenty of windows so ventilation can be regulated. Fresh air is a necessity for a well person and even more necessary for a sick one. Fresh air does not need to be cold air.



6030. Ladies' Dress
Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3 1/2 yards of 40 inch material, together with 3/4 yard of contrasting material. The width of the Dress at the lower edge with plait extended is 1 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

5847. Boys' Suit
Cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4, and 6 years. A 2 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of 36 inch material, if made without contrast and with long sleeves in the Blouse. If made as in the large view it will require one yard of one material for the Trousers, and for collar and cuff facings, and 3/4 yard of other material for the Blouse. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FAL & WINTER 1927-1928 BOOK OF FASHIONS. Shows color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE and COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESSMAKING, ALSO SONG POINTE 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.

CREDIT FOR CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

The 12 Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, at the close of business on October 31, 1927, had outstanding direct loans in the amount of \$25,102,034.60. Advances for the co-operative marketing of cotton have increased materially since that date.

The Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Wichita has made direct loans to all farmers' co-operative marketing associations in the Ninth Federal Land Bank District. More than 614 such loans have been advanced during the fall of 1927, and additional loans are being made daily. The application of the Colorado Bean Growers' Association for direct loans has recently been approved. The Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association, which has endorsed this fall and is borrowing large amounts. Cooperative associations of wheat growers were served during the grain marketing season.

The volume of discounts held by the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Wichita continues diminishing as commercial banks come into stronger position through increased deposits, and is now at the lowest point since the bank began really to function. But the bank stands ready to serve the needs of communities which have requests for loans especially in the cotton and wheat marketing season.

RESOLUTION

We the members of Standard Local No. 1692 of the Farmers Union, east of Lincolnville, Kansas, have endorsed the following resolutions that we believe would be of benefit to all of the state.

First—We urge that a direct tax be levied upon the minerals, oils, gases, salt, zinc, coal etc. used for commercial purposes. We suggest that the levy be in accordance with the wealth produced and that it be the average or a little more than that of the neighboring states.

Second—We are not in favor of giving all of the gas and car license tax to the state for main highway construction. We urge that a larger percent be used in the township and county where the tax originated.

Yours very truly,
Daniel Williams
Martin L. Shields (Pres.)
R. Czarnowsky, Committee.
C. H. Unruh, Secretary.

DISTRICT MANAGERIAL MEETING

There will be a district meeting of the Farmers Union Managers' Association held at Beloit, Kansas, on Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1928, at 10 a. m. This is the second of a series of district meetings which we expect to hold over the state; and as there is very important business to be transacted at these meetings your presence is very much desired.

Yours very truly,
Olive Troutman, Sec'y.
A. M. Kinney, President.

THE WOODSON COUNTY FARMERS UNION AND LADIES AUXILIARY

Will meet with Plum Creek Local, Saturday, January 28th. All farm men and women visitors will be welcomed.

S. C. Cowles, President Farmers Union.

Ida M. Cowles, President Ladies Club

Where electric power is available for irrigation in Oregon, motors are replacing gas and steam engines for pumping, says the State College extension service. The electric motor does not require an engineer to operate it and it saves time, labor and cost of repairs.

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

BANK SHARES FOR SALE

One Share Farmers Union Bank Stock, Kansas City, Kansas, for sale cheap. A. T. Ingman, Barnes, Kansas.

FOR TABLE USE

Good Grade Spanish Peanuts Unshelled Raw 100 pounds \$7.75. Freight paid in Kansas. Jackson Bean Co., Woodward, Okla.

HELP WANTED

A REAL JOB FOR YOU
COMPLETE information for real estate concerns. No canvassing. Read news papers, address letters spare time. Qualify by sending 10c coin self addressed stamped envelope and the names. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SAVES YOU MONEY ON FUTURE CHECKS good for \$1.00 full paid. Address: WEST SOUTHWEST Box 1010 Sta. C. Los Angeles, Calif.

POULTRY

FOR SALE—A number of Rose Comb White Wyandotte Cockerels, \$2.00 each. A few Flemish Giant Rabbits. Mrs. J. E. Graham, Stockton, Kansas, R. 2.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LORNA Cockerels, \$1.50. William Fox, Logan, Kansas.
Mathis Quality Chicks. Heavy layers. Catalog free. Mathis Farms, Box 112, Parsons, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Pure Bred Rose Comb Columbian Wyandotte Cockerels, \$2.00. Mary Campbell, Greenleaf, Kansas.

"BLOOD TESTED" Flocks Annually tested from one to three years High Quality at lowest prices. Special early delivery. Smith Hatched chicks, with a guarantee to live. Catalogue from: The Smith Hatchery, Burlingame, Kansas.

STANDARD BRED CHICKS—Leading varieties. Hatched from free range, vigorous stock. Best laying strains. Liberal discount on early booked orders. Healthy Circular free. Bozarth Hatchery, Dept. F, Eskridge, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB ENGLISH WHITE Leghorn Cockerels \$1.75 each. Cattle Livestock, Logan, Kansas.

PUBLIC SALE

PUBLIC SALE AT HARRIS, KANSAS. JAN 14—10 horses and mules, 150 White faced stock cows, 40 Sows, and 80 Bred Durocs. G. Victor, Harris, Kansas.

SALESMEN WANTED.

SALESMAN WANTED for lubricating oils, greases and paints. Excellent opportunity. Salary or Commission. THE JED OIL AND PAINT CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

PLANTS AND SEEDS

WANTED—One car Kanota seed, oats. Please send sample and quote price. Dressel Elev. and Merc. Co.
Millions Frost-proof Cabbages, Onion, Tomato and Cauliflower plants. Catalog Free. Omega Plant Company, Omega, Ga.

Frost Proof Cabbage and Onion Plants. Open field grown, strong, well rooted. Cabbage fifty to bundle. Onions to roots, labeled with variety names. Jersey Wonder, Charleston, Early and Late Dutch. Postpaid: 100, \$5.00; 200, \$9.00; 500, \$22.50; 1,000, \$45.00. Express Collect crate twenty-five hundred \$25.00.

Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 500, \$8.00; 1,000, \$12.50; 2,000, \$25.00. Express Collect. Prompt shipment, safe arrival satisfaction guaranteed. Write for seed and price list. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Alfalfa \$6.00—Clover \$3.50—Sudan \$2.00—Millet \$1.50, sacks free. If you have any seeds to sell sample for bid. Meier Grain Co., Salina, Kansas.

A NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY

"We appreciate the action of the sixty-ninth congress, which, in a non-partisan manner, passed the surplus control bill. If put into operation, this measure would have marked the beginning of a sound economic agricultural policy in our nation."

"Commodity marketing and surplus control are inseparable. Co-operative organizations, however, can not bear the load unaided. Under certain conditions, in order that operations may be successful, the commodity marketed and not the member producers alone, must, by the application of the equalization principle, meet the requirement that each marketed unit shall pay its share in the cost of its own stabilization and protection."

"We insist that legislation which will contain the principle embodied in improvement as experience and good judgment may suggest, shall again be passed by congress."—American Farm Bureau Federation.

SONGS OF THE SOIL

By Barton Reese Pogue
How We Hate Ourselves
The township tried to organize
A bureau, or a thing
To stimulate and fix the price
Of produce in the ring.
We'd buy for less and sell for more,
The organizer said,
But every fellow in the group
Devoutly shook his head.

"It can't be done." "T'won't never work."

"Twill cost us five you say?"
"And some big gun will pocket it."
"What have you done?" "What can And then it's thrown away!"

"It can't be done." "T'won't never work."

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FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

NATIONAL OFFICERS

C. S. Barrett, Pres. Union City, Ga.
C. E. Huff, Vice-Pres. Salina, Kansas
A. C. Davis, Sec. Springfield, Mo.

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Farmers Union Jobbing Association

337 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri
246 F. U. Insurance Bldg., Salina, Kansas
Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn 233 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri

Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission

406-8-10 Live Stock Exch. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.

Salina, Kansas
Farmers' Union Auditing Association Thomas B. Dunn, Salina, Kansas
Farmers' Union State Bank Huron Bldg., Kansas City, Kansas

Farmers' Union Farmer

Kansas, Union Farmer
Farmers' Union Managerial Association A. M. Kinney, President, Huron, Kansas
Oliver Troutman, Secretary, Kansas City, Kansas

The widow who is left with a family

of children and a mortgage to the Federal Land Bank on the farm home need do no worrying about renewing the mortgage. If she will make the regular semi-annual payments when due, the mortgage will ultimately fade away and be fully paid.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Be it resolved that we, the members of Union Local 2019, extend our sincerest sympathy to the bereaved family of our friend and brother member Robert E. Coen called from us, and be it further resolved, that a copy be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local, and a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer.

Mrs. J. W. Bachman
Mrs. Wm. Hohner
Committee.

PILES NOW CURED WITHOUT SURGERY

Every sufferer of piles or other rectal troubles should write for a new 68-page book on these ailments that is being distributed free and postpaid by Dr. O. A. Johnson, eminent Rectal Specialist and Ambulant Proctologist. It explains the new ambulant method that has cured more than 15,000 sufferers from piles without surgery, cautery, or other harsh, painful means. Yet the piles are removed and cured cleanly, entirely and permanently. Ailments like nervousness, irritability, pain in the back, groin, head, stomach, run-down condition, female complaints and a host of others that rectal troubles so often cause, are usually cured, too, when the piles are cured. No matter how long you have suffered or how severe your condition, be sure to write Dr. O. A. Johnson, Room 181 1924 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., and this valuable book will be sent you without cost or obligation.

CURED HIS RUPTURE

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. I tried it, but it did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned. Although I am doing hard work as a carpenter, there was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation. Write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 1544, Marcellus Avenue, Manhattan, N. Y. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

HOW SHE GOT RID OF RHEUMATISM

Knowing from terrible experience the sufferings caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue E. 14, 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 trouble 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.

SHIP TO YOUR OWN FIRM

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission

Stock Yards Kansas City

Stand By Those Who Are Standing By You

We are building up a great farmer-owned and farmer-controlled financial institution.

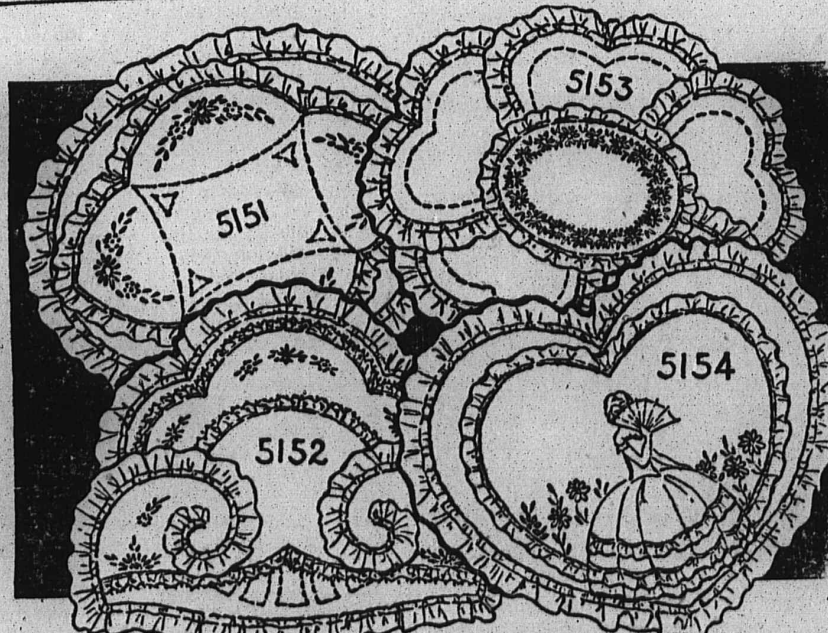
It is furnishing life insurance to farmers at cost, and it is using the money they pay in premiums for their benefit and theirs alone.

Isn't such an institution worth the support, moral and financial, of the farmers in the middle west?

Free booklet descriptive of the company will be sent upon request.

Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company

HOME OFFICE—DES MOINES, IOWA



RAYON UTILITY PILLOWS OF EXCEPTIONAL BEAUTY NOS. 5151 TO 5154 INCLUSIVE
Could anything appeal more strongly to your artistic taste than the pillow designs as shown herewith? These will beautify any home into which they may come. Their cost is exceptionally small, as each pillow the back is furnished, and a detailed working

chart showing the exact color scheme is supplied with each pillow. They are stamped on extra quality rayon and sell at only 45 cents each. For 25 cents additional we will send you our book, "The Art of Embroidery," consisting of ten complete lessons with 70 illustrations showing all the principal stitches in embroidery. —Kansas Union Farmer, Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

chart showing the exact color scheme

is supplied with each pillow. They are stamped on extra quality rayon and sell at only 45 cents each.

For 25 cents additional we will send you our book, "The Art of Embroidery," consisting of ten complete lessons with 70 illustrations showing all the principal stitches in embroidery. —Kansas Union Farmer, Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

Where electric power is available

for irrigation in Oregon, motors are replacing gas and steam

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

(Continued from page 2)

soil resources of the nation and through increased direct labor costs."

The picture here presented is an agriculture depressed because farm production costs are kept above the world level of costs by fiscal, tariff and immigration policies, with farmers not yet sufficiently organized to cope with these conditions but rather trying singly to adjust themselves by longer working hours and by using part of their capital to pay current expenses.

We quote again from "Agricultural Problem in the United States":

"It is probable that the lack of effective organization of farmers before the war as compared with their intensive organization abroad and long and extensive development of industrial, financial and commercial organization in this country has been one of the major factors in the unfavorable trend of the agricultural position since 1900."

In the work entitled "THE RISE OF AMERICAN CIVILIZATION," recently published, the same thought is expressed in other words, as follows:

"An epoch had come to an end and the iron gates were locked. Industrial capitalism was organized to make their own prices; industrial workers were organized to fix wages; whereas farmers with the exception of a few powerful groups were still incoherent individuals at the mercy of the market."

We quote again from "The Agricultural Problem in the United States":

"Other things again remaining the same, the close organization of producers and their protection from foreign competition by the tariff would tend to raise the domestic price level of manufactured products relative to the price level of agricultural products insofar as the producers of the latter are not so organized or protected."

That exportable surplus is not an insurmountable obstacle to raising and maintaining the domestic prices of farm products above the world level is suggested in the report of the National Industrial Conference Board, as follows:

"The preceding discussion should have made it clear that there is no real surplus of agricultural products. In the long run the world demand tends to exceed the supply. The apparent surplus exists in relation to particular markets or particular periods."

That these apparent surpluses existing at times in particular markets or at particular periods can be so handled as to prevent the depression of the domestic price of farm products to the world level is suggested in such report as follows:

"The effect of all these conditions has been to subject the agricultural producer to influences over which he has little, if any, control, and which tend to render the unstable relation between potential supply and potential demand still more unstable. The real significance of these features of the marketing of agricultural products is that they render it a homogeneous supply thrown on the market all at once by a vast army of scattered producers, and that, therefore, in technical terms, the marginal price—the price of the final unit added to the supply—is the price at which the whole crop goes, and this means, in respect to wheat, for instance, not merely the final bushel in the United States but the final bushel in the world."

"The two aspects of this situation which are of most importance in relation to agricultural income are—First, the domination of part of the agricultural market by world supply and demand, and, second, the influence in the domestic market of lack of organization of producers."

If we adopt these suggestions of the trained economists as expressed in "The Agricultural Problem in the United States," the conclusion follows that the two major causes of our agricultural depression are:

(a) The fiscal, tariff and immigration policies of the Federal Government causing domestic production costs to be above the world level, and

(b) Lack of farmers' ability to cope with these conditions because they are not as generally organized as are farmers in other countries and as are other groups in this country.

If the position taken by those who have made this intensive study of agricultural conditions is correct then it would seem to follow that the remedy for agricultural depression is a two-fold one:

1. A reversal of Governmental, fiscal, tariff and immigration policies causing unduly high production costs, or in lieu thereof the adoption of other policies that will raise the selling prices of farm products to a level of production costs.

2. More general organization of farmers in large and powerful associations so formed and financed as to insure orderly marketing of farm products.

We will discuss these in the order stated:

CORRECTION OF GOVERNMENTAL, FISCAL, TARIFF AND IMMIGRATION POLICIES

The easy and simple way to correct these policies is to reverse them by the repeal or modification of laws creating conditions affecting agriculture adversely.

Here, however, we are met with the fact generally acknowledged that these policies as declared and made effective by Federal laws are highly beneficial to other groups of citizens. The remedy for agricultural depression should be constructive and not destructive. The remedy should be one that would raise farmers up to the level of others rather than one that would drag others down to the level of farmers.

This seems to require that instead of a reversal of present Governmental policies that artificially increases

the farmers' production costs that other policies should be adopted and enforced that will cause a corresponding raise in the prices of farm products.

That this is a different problem goes without saying.

Whenever artificial conditions have disturbed the equilibrium, the laws that are established by economic laws it is not easy to find a way to create other and compensating conditions that will restore the equilibrium thus disturbed.

The inherent difficulties of this problem causes it to be highly controversial.

Without any attempt to enter this controversial field it may be stated that his is no a sectional question. Farmers of all sections have a unity of interest in it. This unity of interest should result in unity of effort. One thing that should encourage all is that among farmers everywhere there is a growing recognition of the fact that as the producers of cotton, wheat, corn, hogs and cattle are new most severely depressed, that when there is a substantial unanimity of opinion among the producers of commodities as to needed remedies that all farmers should give great weight to such opinion.

It is frequently suggested that existing Federal policies are beneficial to farmers in that they increase the buying power of all other groups. To the extent this is true. There are, however, distinct limiting factors.

The demand for food is relatively inelastic. People must eat in hard times as well as in good times. They eat but little more in good times than they do in hard times. The increased buying power of other groups undoubtedly increases the demand for raw material produced on the farms.

In neither the case of food or of raw material, however, is this increased demand accompanied by increased demand in the prices of these commodities because of the fact that under present conditions these prices are determined by world conditions and not by the buying power of the people of the United States.

Let it be conceded that if farmers were well and generally organized in co-operative marketing associations they could without any change in present Governmental policies, so handle both seasonal and exportable surpluses of farm crops that domestic prices of such crops could be raised above the world level of prices while the losses on exportable surpluses could be equitably distributed over all producers in a way that would not be unduly burdensome, provided always that adequate tariff rates are established and maintained, thus preventing the business of the co-operative marketing associations being thrown out of balance by incoming supplies.

We must, however, take conditions as they are and not as they should be. Farmers are not yet thus organized.

It is probable that as to all farm products the domestic production and consumption of which is nearly balanced, such as dairy products, eggs, and so forth, the market is at a stage in the development of their organizations that they could maintain the development of their organizations that they could maintain the level of domestic production costs provided that adequate tariff rates are established and maintained, thus preventing their business being thrown out of balance by incoming supplies, and provided further that such balance is not disturbed by other farmers changing their production from cotton, corn, wheat, hogs or cattle to milk.

Co-operative marketing associations handling crops with large exportable surpluses have a more difficult problem and have not yet reached a stage in the development of their marketing associations that would permit them to undertake the gigantic task of maintaining the domestic prices of their products on a level with domestic production costs, and so handle the exportable surpluses that they may be sold in an orderly way.

Co-operative marketing associations must go slow if they are to go safe. They should add to the volume of products handled by them only as fast as they can develop personnel and require facilities to efficiently handle them.

Recognition of these self-evident facts has caused some to suggest that until farmers are sufficiently organized some agency should be created to buy, hold and sell exportable surpluses of farm crops in a way that will prevent such surpluses from depressing domestic prices below the cost of production.

With all emphasis it should be stated that if this is to be done it should be done now.

PROMOTION OF LARGE AND POWERFUL FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS

Here we enter a field far less controversial. The numerous Bills introduced in the Congress, the finding of facts and conclusions of economists, as well as the statements of farmers themselves, seem to agree in the conclusion that for the long pull and to permanently restore equality to agriculture farmers must establish and operate large and powerful co-operative marketing associations.

Farmers recognize this and in ever increasing numbers are forming such marketing associations. The fact that there are now so many of these associations suggests the thought that there are too many small and too few large organizations and that immediate benefits would result from the merging or uniting of many small associations handling the same crop into one or more large organizations.

Neither time or space will permit a discussion of the reasons for this, or a discussion of the evils flowing from the system under which farmers sell their products singly. Indeed, it seems as if the time for the discussion of these factors is passed, as there now seems to be a consensus of opinion that large and powerful co-operative associations are needed.

Here we reach a stage in this discussion when we are face to face with the question of what, if any, assistance can and should be given farmers in their attempts to establish adequate marketing facilities. As to this

it is worthy of note that nearly every Bill that has been introduced in the Congress designed to restore equality to agriculture has in one form or another contained provisions for government loans to co-operative marketing associations.

Probably the time is passed when the granting of such loans can be considered as special privileges to farmers, for underlying these proposals is the fact that farmers in the operation of their co-operative marketing associations must not only meet the difficulties inherent in the problem itself but must also overcome difficulties created by Federal policies and Federal laws.

Methods have been devised by which farmers are assisted in capitalizing their production business. Now the greater need arises of capitalizing their collective marketing organizations.

Assuming, therefore, that it is the consensus of opinion in the Congress and among farmers that the government should make such loans, we will briefly discuss the conditions upon which such loans should be made.

1st. They should be as far as possible be directed from loans made to any agency that may be created to handle exportable surpluses so that when farmers have reached a degree of development in their organization that will permit them to handle such exportable surpluses as the agency thus created may be discontinued and abolished without undue shock to co-operative marketing associations.

2nd. Loans should be made only when there is a reasonable certainty of repayment.

3rd. Loans to be made for such periods as the need of the borrower may require. Some associations may need only short time loans; others may need only long time loans, while still others may need both.

4th. Loans for handling seasonal surpluses, long time loans for investment in plants, warehouses and other fixed assets.

5th. Inasmuch as one of the adroit methods adopted by those opposed to farmers' co-operative marketing associations is to set up competing organizations, care should be exercised to see that no loans should be made except to bona fide organizations.

6th. Loans to be made at a rate of interest only slightly in excess of that paid by the government.

7th. The making of such loans by the government should involve no vestige of bureaucratic control of the borrowing co-operative marketing associations.

8th. Loans but not least, partisan or political influences or recommendations should not in the slightest degree determine the advisability of granting or refusing such loans.

It is suggested that the fund available for such loans be revolving fund in order that as some loans are repaid others may be made.

Nor should such loans be considered as payment, as it will undoubtedly develop that all co-operative associations can in due time so mobilize the financial strength of its members as to adequately finance the association in a way that will not be unduly burdensome to members.

Some of our dairy co-operative marketing associations have already found a way to do this. They will now attempt to state the various remedies for agricultural depression that have been suggested by various groups.

1st. The promotion of farmers' co-operative marketing associations by:

(a) Loans for capital purposes.

(b) Enlarging the appropriation to the division of co-operative marketing so that such division may supplement the efforts of organized farmers in present efforts to help the need of the greater organization.

(c) More rapid collection and dissemination to co-operative associations of information as to past, present and prospective crop and market conditions in this and foreign countries.

2nd. The immediate establishment of adequate tariff rates to the extent that will prevent incoming farm products depressing the domestic price thereof below the domestic cost of production.

3rd. The immediate adoption by the government of a policy of reforestation that will include not only untillable lands but the purchase and reforestation of lands of low agricultural productivity.

4th. The government should not engage in land reclamation projects and privately owned reclamation projects should be discouraged until the need arises for greater agricultural production.

5th. Determined and united efforts to prevent any further raise in state and local farm taxation with an immediate decrease of taxation whenever and wherever possible.

6th. The immediate creation and financing by the government of an agency to acquire and so sell exportable surpluses of farm crops that they be not permitted to depress the domestic price of such crops. Such agency to handle only such crops as have large exportable surpluses.

All of these suggestions are worthy of careful consideration. Some of the remedies thus suggested are designed to be temporary, others permanent, while several of them may be considered as concurrent.

To this point we have attempted to summarize the various suggestions bearing upon the causes of agricultural depression and its effect upon farmers.

The agricultural problem, however, takes on a far greater significance than this.

Agriculture is a vital unit in our National life. The farm is more than a place where men, women and children work—it is a place where they live. The farmer is more than a laborer—he is an employer, a manager and a capitalist.

Farms produce more than food and raw material—they produce young men and women, many thousands of whom are annually drafted to the cities.

The decline of agriculture means more than the decay of an industry—it means the decay of men.

STOCK MARKET

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 19, 1928.
ACTUAL RESULTS—NOT PROMISES

Tuesday of this week WE SOLD 46 cars of hogs. Market ruled 10 to 20 lower, but closed strong. We did not sell any hogs until about 11 o'clock, and this is how we sold them:

3 cars at \$8.20, top.
30 cars at \$8.15, nickel under top.
12 cars at \$8.10, dime under top.
1 car at \$8.05, 15 cents under top.

STEERS—Higher market Monday and Tuesday, new top of 18.25 on three loads, and two cars selling at 18.10. Wednesday and today choice heavy cattle sold steady, but other grades a little weaker. WE SOLD a shipment of 270 lb. steers, fed less than 90 days, at 14.50. WE ALSO SOLD strictly doxies at 11.60. Bulk of steers SOLD BY US brought over 13.00. WE SOLD 50 whitefaces at 12.00. Choice 550 lb. steers, 12.50. Choice 550 lb. steers, 12.50.

ANDERSON COUNTY
LITZTOWN LOCAL NO. 2064
Meets the first and fourth Wednesday of each month. Mrs. A. W. Williams, Sec'y.

CHAS. COUNTY
COTTONWOOD VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1832
Meets the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month. L. K. Graham, Sec'y.

CHESTER COUNTY
NEUTRAL LOCAL NO. 2108
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. C. A. Atkinson, Secretary.

OWSLEY LOCAL NO. 2004
Meets first and third Thursday of each month. Joe Farmer, Sec'y.

CLAY COUNTY
FOUR MILE LOCAL NO. 1128
Meets on the first Tuesday of each month. G. V. Tomlinson, Sec'y.

COFFEY COUNTY
SUNNYSIDE LOCAL NO. 2144
Meets on the first Tuesday of each month. H. B. Lusk, Sec'y.

COWLEY COUNTY
BEAVER LOCAL NO. 1563
Meets the first and third Monday nights each month. Mrs. Don Berrie, Sec'y.

now on. If you want our Friday Sheep Circular drop us a line. Farmers' Union Program for BETTER Marketing is working NOW! Ship to Farmers Union. Boost Farmers Union.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION
Chicago, Ill.

EQUALITY FOR AGRICULTURE
THE NATION'S CONCERN

(Continued from page 1)
(A Revelation in Steel)

It is absolutely essential, if agriculture is to enjoy its most favorable markets under fair price conditions, that the surplus of "place" be dealt with. Our farms may produce more of a surplus than the domestic demand will absorb at a fair price if all of it is thrown at once into the home market. The prices received for such crops, therefore, are lower than ours. The problem is to sell in such markets abroad and still maintain an independent domestic market that is related to our home costs of production. That the large industries have found a way to do this is not disputed. Judge Elbert M. Gray of the U. S. Steel Corporation in the last annual report of the corporation explained quite frankly that steel export prices are not permitted to establish domestic prices, when he said:

"Prices received in 1926 were fairly stable throughout the year, with, however, a downward tendency. Prices obtainable in the foreign markets and to some extent for domestic tonnage in markets bordering on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coasts of the United States, were, however, relatively low owing to the severe competition of European manufacturers, whose labor cost in production and transportation cost in delivery were materially less than that of the mills in the United States. As a consequence the direct profit results from the export business as a whole were not fully compensatory for the proportion of capital invested and employed in the business."

This is simply one illustration of the manner in which industrial organization, assisted by protective legislation, disposes of its output to its own advantage. Farmers in the United States help pay the bill. At the same time they lack an equivalent power to dispose of their output in a manner which would enable them to bring their domestic prices up to a fair relationship with their costs.

The remedy lies in one of two directions. One is to repeal all protective measures enacted for the benefit of other groups, thus enabling the farmer to buy as well as sell in a world market; the other is to include the farmer in the protective system, by so doing that he can adjust supply to demand, and if necessary divert supply to export as industry does, and is encouraged to do by the Webb-Pomerene and Edge laws.

The first remedy, the repeal of all protective legislation, is certainly undreamable even if legislatively possible, since protection furnishes security for American standards of living against descent to the level of the world at large. The opposition to adequate farm relief will do well, however, to consider the effect of a determined effort in this direction. Fortunately farmers have not yet advocated this policy. Even if by cheapening other goods and services farmers' purchasing power could be restored, the low dollar price would leave them under a great disadvantage in relation to their debt. Their indebtedness has mounted from about four billion dollars in 1910 to over twelve billion dollars in 1925—a sum greater than the original foreign debt to the United States. If the farmers are ever going to pay that debt, it should be with commodities as high in dollar value as when the debt was incurred—or as near to that figure as possible. To reduce the dollar value of other goods and services might raise the exchange value of farm crops, but if the price level for all commodities, including

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 this 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
FAIRLAWN LOCAL NO. 2158
Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Glen Thompson, Sec'y.

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

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

SILVER LEAF LOCAL NO. 2156
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. Mrs. M. A. Fender, Sec'y.

DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Mrs. R. C. Parish, Sec'y.

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

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2154
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Mrs. Chas. L. Stewart, Sec'y.

ANDERSON COUNTY
LITZTOWN LOCAL NO. 2064
Meets the first and fourth Wednesday of each month. Mrs. A. W. Williams, Sec'y.

CHAS. COUNTY
COTTONWOOD VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1832
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COWLEY COUNTY
BEAVER LOCAL NO. 1563
Meets the first and third Monday nights each month. Mrs. Don Berrie, Sec'y.

now on. If you want our Friday Sheep Circular drop us a line. Farmers' Union Program for BETTER Marketing is working NOW! Ship to Farmers Union. Boost Farmers Union.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 19, 1928.
ACTUAL RESULTS—NOT PROMISES

Tuesday of this week WE SOLD 46 cars of hogs. Market ruled 10 to 20 lower, but closed strong. We did not sell any hogs until about 11 o'clock, and this is how we sold them:

3 cars at \$8.20, top.
30 cars at \$8.15, nickel under top.
12 cars at \$8.10, dime under top.
1 car at \$8.05, 15 cents under top.

STEERS—Higher market Monday and Tuesday, new top of 18.25 on three loads, and two cars selling at 18.10. Wednesday and today choice heavy cattle sold steady, but other grades a little weaker. WE SOLD a shipment of 270 lb. steers, fed less than 90 days, at 14.50. WE ALSO SOLD strictly doxies at 11.60. Bulk of steers SOLD BY US brought over 13.00. WE SOLD 50 whitefaces at 12.00. Choice 550 lb. steers, 12.50. Choice 550 lb. steers, 12.50.

ANDERSON COUNTY
LITZTOWN LOCAL NO. 2064
Meets the first and fourth Wednesday of each month. Mrs. A. W. Williams, Sec'y.

CHAS. COUNTY
COTTONWOOD VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1832
Meets the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month. L. K. Graham, Sec'y.

CHESTER COUNTY
NEUTRAL LOCAL NO. 2108
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. C. A. Atkinson, Secretary.

OWSLEY LOCAL NO. 2004
Meets first and third Thursday of each month. Joe Farmer, Sec'y.

CLAY COUNTY
FOUR MILE LOCAL NO. 1128
Meets on the first Tuesday of each month. G. V. Tomlinson, Sec'y.

COFFEY COUNTY
SUNNYSIDE LOCAL NO. 2144
Meets on the first Tuesday of each month. H. B. Lusk, Sec'y.

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ALLEN COUNTY
FAIRLAWN LOCAL NO. 2158
Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Glen Thompson, Sec'y.

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

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

SILVER LEAF LOCAL NO. 2156
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. Mrs. M. A. Fender, Sec'y.

DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Mrs. R. C. Parish, Sec'y.

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

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2154
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Mrs. Chas. L. Stewart, Sec'y.

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