



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



VOLUME XX

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NUMBER 39

HERBERT HOOVER AND THE FARMER

Statement of Mr. George N. Peck (Inserted in the Congressional Record by Request of Hon. Peter Norbeck, of South Dakota, April 5, 1928)

(Continued from last week)

Effect of Hoover Policies

I challenged then, and I challenge now, the economic soundness and the wisdom of the conference recommendations which were Hoover policies. The effect upon American agriculture and business and agricultural districts may be epitomized as follows:

Decrease in farm property values between 1920 and 1925, \$20,000,000,000.

Increase in farm debt between 1910 and 1925, \$12,000,000,000, and further increase between 1920 and 1925, \$2,000,000,000.

Migration from the farm since 1920, 2,000,000 a year.

Increase in farm bankruptcies, over 1,000 per cent.

Bank failures 1910-1914 inclusive, 119, and from 1921 to 1927, inclusive, 3,917.

Commercial failures have increased from an average of 15,172 yearly in the five years from 1910-1914 to a yearly average of 21,250 from 1921-1927.

The largest increase in number of both bank and commercial failures has been in the territory west and south of the New England and Middle Atlantic states, that territory which had the least industrial expansion on account of war contracts.

III

Mr. Hoover's "Long View Policies for Improvement of the Farmer's Profit"

There is nothing new in the statement in Mr. Hoover's pamphlet, "Some Long View Policies for Improvement of the Farmer's Profit," concerning the problem; it "listens" well. But it is to his actions, and to some of the remedies he proposes for the farmer's troubles, rather than to his words, that the farm leaders object.

Mr. Hoover says:

"I am the firm exponent of cooperative marketing, or rather of the pooling of marketing facilities under the control of the farmer." * * *

"There is this limit, however, to the efficacy of cooperative marketing; it will not save the farmer from continuous overproduction. Continuous overproduction means 'unmanageable' surplus, and that can only be corrected by prices low enough to make production unprofitable for some part of the acreage in use."

"We should not mislead ourselves into thinking that cooperation is the complete solution to the problem of marketing all agricultural produce. * * *

"I am convinced that the recommendations of the President's conference (1924-25) are practical and far-sighted in the encouragement they give to thorough marketing organizations within the industry. The main issue in these recommendations is the creation of a Federal cooperative marketing board which shall develop every avenue of progress for the cooperative movement." * * *

While Mr. Hoover says he is the exponent of cooperative marketing associations under the control of the farmer, he advocates the recommendations of the President's conference in 1925 for a Federal cooperative marketing board, which were incorporated into a bill (H. R. 12348) in February 1925, and which, if this bill had passed, would have placed cooperative marketing under government regulation, supervision, and control.

Farm Organizations Oppose Hoover Program

The provisions of this bill were so objectionable to the cooperative associations of producers and to the general farm organizations that almost without exception they vigorously opposed its passage.

The Congressional Record of February 21, 1925, contains statements of protest against the measure from many farm organizations. I quote from the statement of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Association (p. 4344), which epitomizes the objectionable features of the bill:

"The provisions are in line with the idea of Government regulation, supervision, and promotion * * * which is diametrically opposed to the principle of self-help cooperative marketing coming from and being operated wholly by and at the will of the producers." * * *

"It opens the door of the anti-trust laws to combinations of distributors with cooperative associations and to the possibility of 'dummy cooperatives' being operated for the purposes of and to the advantage of combinations of distributors."

Bear in mind that this was a Hoover bill to which the farm organizations objected. It was defeated by the substitution of the Dickinson amendment, really aimed to save genuine associations of producers, after a bitter fight on the floor of the House of Representatives. The Senate did not vote on the bill.

Farm Organizations Not Misled

As to our misleading ourselves—"into thinking that cooperation is the complete solution to the problem of marketing all agricultural produce"—there is no danger of farm leaders and particularly the heads of large

scale cooperative associations misleading themselves. They are concerned, however, for fear the statements of Mr. Hoover and others high in administration circles will continue to mislead the American public and Congress.

As far back as March, 1924, when the first McNary-Haugen bill was under consideration by Congress, such leading farm organizations as the American Farm Bureau Federation, American National Live Stock Association, American Wheat Growers Association, Corn Belt Meat Producers Association, Indiana Wheat Growers Association, National Board of Farm Organizations, National Grange, and the National Live Stock Producers Association published a pamphlet giving their views on the McNary-Haugen bill then before Congress. Among other subjects they refer to the limitations of cooperative marketing. This statement is attached hereto (Exhibit 1.) It shows conclusively that farmers then recognized the limitations of a cooperative marketing. While advocating cooperative marketing, Mr. Hoover says:

"The burden of participating in this partial loss on a portion of a crop can only be distributed if all the producers will enter into cooperation. If they will not, a fair price for their main products is destroyed with every excessive season."

He has always opposed and still continues his opposition to the equalization fee, however, although the large scale cooperatives insist that it is essential to their successful operation, and he has had nothing to offer in its place.

Hoover and the Surplus

Mr. Hoover says:

"Continuous over-production, unmanageable surplus, can only be corrected by prices low enough to make production unprofitable for some part of the acreage in use."

This view is expressed in another way in the report of the President's conference, which was generally known by farm leaders to have been picked and dominated by Mr. Hoover. (S. Doc. No. 190, January 28, 1925.)

"There must, therefore, be established a balanced American agriculture by which production is kept in

step with the demand of domestic markets and with only such foreign markets as may be profitable."

In the Pacific Ruralist of February 7, 1925, Mr. Hoover says:

"Generally the fundamental need is a balancing of agricultural production to our home demand."

He does not say how the farmer is to control his production, which obviously is impossible.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture points out (Senate committee report on S. 3555, p. 8):

"Crop production varies both because of changes in acreage, which farmers can control, and because of changes in yields, most of which farmers can not control. The relative importance of yield and acreage differs with different crops. During the last 20 years 95 per cent of the changes in spring-wheat production were due to differences in yields; 83 per cent of winter-wheat production changes and 85 per cent of corn-production differences were likewise caused by yield changes. Corn and wheat occupying together about half of all the crop land on American farms, thus offer only slight opportunity for the prevention of occasional years of very large crops."

"The remaining major crops—oats, hay, and cotton—are less dependent upon winter conditions, the proportions of variation due to yields being 60 per cent for cotton, 62 per cent for oats, and 47 per cent for hay. As a whole, perhaps three-quarters of the annual variation in crop production is due to yield variations and lies beyond human control through acreage adjustments."

Mr. Hoover says:

"This does not mean that we should ask our farmers to cease production in such commodities (surplus export commodities) and allow their fields to lie idle, but rather that we should explore the possibility of long-view policies making it possible to replace them with commodities which are less dependent upon export competition."

He cites as examples "wool, sugar, vegetable oils and flax."

In an agricultural surplus-producing nation shifting production from one crop to another can never really stabilize agriculture because of the inability to control production by controlling acreage. Attempts in this direction are usually followed by disaster due to the collapse of markets therefore profitable. About the only thing is to shift the distress from one commodity or area, temporarily unprofitable, to other commodities or areas temporarily profitable, which then in turn collapse under the weight of increased production.

Hoover Recommendation Not Accepted

Sheep population does not show an increase over pre-war, but, on the contrary, shows a sharp decrease. The

average for 1909-1913 was about 53,000,000 head, while the average from 1920-1927 inclusive, has been less than 40,000,000 head, and the 1927 estimate of 42,000,000 head is 20,000,000 head fewer than we had in 1900.

Sugar-beet acreage in 1926 was lower than the average from 1914 to 1920 or from 1921 to 1925.

I think, perhaps, Mr. Hoover can explain if he will, why the production of sugar beets has not increased more rapidly. Can it be on account of the interests of certain New York financial institutions in the Cuban sugar industry? I am informed that it is. The possibility of sugar-beet development was called to Mr. Hoover's attention some years ago.

Vegetable oils are imported in very large quantities. They are substitutes for cottonseed oil and animal fats. A bitter fight was made against substantial tariffs upon them by certain large industrial interests, and they continue to be imported in enormous quantities.

Has Mr. Hoover ever publicly advocated before the Tariff Commission or to the President, any increase in tariffs upon these commodities? I can not find that he has.

Flax acreage has shown an increase since the war, but has been decreasing since 1924.

Hoover's Real Remedy

Now we come to his real remedy. He says:

"Our domestic consumption is increasing faster than our production, and if the American farmer can have this domestic market to himself, he will be in a few years within reach of the point when agricultural profits must be relatively so much higher than in recent years that they will warrant cultivation of land more expensive to operate, provided we maintain the policies I have outlined."

This is the policy of "laissez faire," which means, "Let the situation alone; it will cure itself." The pamphlet prepared and published by the farm organizations March 28, 1924, to which I have referred, gives their view on this point in no uncertain language. (Exhibit 2.)

The situation will cure itself if the political, economic and social structure will stand the shock; but it will not.

Agricultural and Industrial Stability

Mr. Hoover says:

"We must have greater stability in this industry (agriculture) if we are to have the stability in other industries and if the Nation as a whole is to make real progress. Moreover, we can not have stability in agriculture unless we have stability in the other branches of commerce and industry."

The farmers have been seeking greater stability of their industry and have been prevented by Mr. Hoover

from securing it for more than seven years. As the agricultural advisor of the last two administrations he is more responsible for the continuing depression in agriculture than any other one man in the Nation, and, therefore, for the unprecedented bank and commercial failures.

Farmers recognize the necessity of stability in other industries and by refraining so long from attack upon the protective devices erected from within and without Congress for the benefit of other groups, have given substantial evidence of their appreciation of the interdependence of agriculture and other industries and of their obligation to the Nation as citizens.

Industry will do well to follow their example in this respect.

Farmers doubt the wisdom of Mr. Hoover's "long view" policy which insists on a "laissez faire" attitude toward agriculture. They constitute a market five or six times as great for the products of industry as does the export market. They know that more than 95 per cent of the market for the products of industry is domestic, and they insist that as a matter of self-interest for industry as well as in common justice to them, industry should recognize this fact. They feel that industry should now support them by withdrawing its opposition to a constructive solution of their problem and by so doing, stimulate its own home market.

Mr. Hoover has much to say of the value to the farmer of the home market for his products, but this argument may be overworked when considering our staple crops where the world's price is almost a determining factor in our domestic price. What difference does it make to the wheat grower in Montana or Kansas, for example, if his customer lives in New England or Old England, if his price is the same from both?

The wheat grower sometimes wonders whether, if his eastern customer were not so prosperous, he would eat more bread and pork and wear cotton clothes, instead of eating more expensive foods, such as fruits and vegetables, and wearing silks.

It is a poor rule that does not work both ways.

Hoover and Program for Elimination of Waste

Mr. Hoover suggests "the elimination in production and distribution not only of what the farmer sells but also what he buys," and refers to the activities of the Department of Commerce in eliminating waste in industry."

He says:

"During the last four years we have held over 200 conferences with those representing various trades and industries. * * * Something over 100 industries and trades are developing actual programs of attainment."

One would think from reading Mr.

Hoover's statement that he originated this program of elimination of waste. The truth is it was a continuation in the Department of Commerce of work commenced by manufacturers before we went into the war in the Council of National Defense, and later in the War Industries Board.

Much of the saving effected through this program is never passed on to the consumer but is withheld by the industries as long as possible, and that is a long time when "100 industries and trades are developing actual programs of attainment" in cooperation with a gigantic Government department.

What has Mr. Hoover done toward eliminating waste by shortening the route of distribution from the manufacturers to the farmer?

This route is obstructed by rules and regulations within the industries. Many co-operative associations would welcome an opportunity to serve their members by supplying them at a lower price with staple productive materials. Reference is made to such items as fertilizer, coal, lumber, cement, salt, agricultural machinery, etc.

I believe that he has done nothing in this direction but that he has concerned himself more in attaining the present cumbersome and expensive machinery of distribution in a position of status quo.

There was a virgin field here for his attention which properly belonged to his department and which would have furnished a profitable outlet for his great energy and ability.

I wonder if it would be asking too much if we asked him to take a "long view" in this direction instead of trying to dominate the Department of Agriculture either directly or indirectly through "his man" Jardine.

Hoover and Inland Waterways

Mr. Hoover says:

"Construction of the St. Lawrence, Mississippi and other waterway systems, the improvement of the Columbia and Colorado rivers, will contribute in various directions to decreased cost of transportation."

Mr. Hoover has made public addresses in the Middle West advocating inland waterways, attempting to show, among other things, the savings to farmers on shipments of their surplus crops.

The development of the St. Lawrence waterway will take many years, and if, as he says, through increased population domestic demand will catch up with domestic production, or if we are to reduce our production to the demand of the domestic market, why should the farmer be interested in spending the Government's money to build this waterway for the purpose of saving money on the shipment of a surplus he will not have by the time the waterway is completed, if Mr. Hoover's views on agriculture prevail?

IV

Conclusion

Most of the statements made by Mr. Hoover and by his friends on his behalf are so at variance with the facts as disclosed by the record of his actions and are so irrelevant to the condition of agriculture today that one wonders if he has been and is now seeking to serve the interests of the farm producers, the interests of dealers in and the exporters and manufacturers of the farmers' products, or his own present political interests.

The belief in the farm leaders with whom I have been associated is that he is now seeking to insinuate himself into favor with the rank and file of the farmers in order to serve his own political interests first and that if successful he will then serve the interests of the exporters, dealers, and manufacturers of the farmers' products; then, as well as his limited vision will permit, the business interests of the Nation, and that finally the farmer may have the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table.

Mr. Hoover may and probably will charge that my motives in making this statement are political and that I favor the candidacy of others for President.

In one way he is right; my motives are now political; but they are non-partisan. I will go to any legitimate length to save agriculture and the country from such a fraud.

In my opinion any candidate yet mentioned by either party would be supported by the farm population in preference to Hoover, with such a record of duplicity and deliberate exploitation of agriculture.

If Mr. Hoover takes exception to my statements or attempts to refute them, I invite him too join with me now in a request to Congress to make such an investigation as I suggested in 1925, broadening it to include an investigation of statements herein contained. From the report of such an investigation the public can form an accurate opinion as to "his record as a friend of the American farmer" and the wisdom of his "long-view" policies.

EXHIBIT NO. 1

Cooperative Marketing Will Cure The Ills

Cooperative marketing will help but can not cure the condition. A cooperative handling of a commodity consumed in the domestic market can affect the price, but will not full effect with a surplus product. Even if it were possible to herd all the skeptical, the recalcitrant, and the obtuse among 6,000,000 farmers into one great wheat, corn, cotton, swine or cattle cooperative, and it is utterly impossible to do this in time to do and good, still that great cooperative could produce but little effect on the terminal price of an export crop unless it had precisely the facilities and powers conferred on the proposed corporation by the McNary-Haugen bill. It could not do so because it would not be able to address the cause.

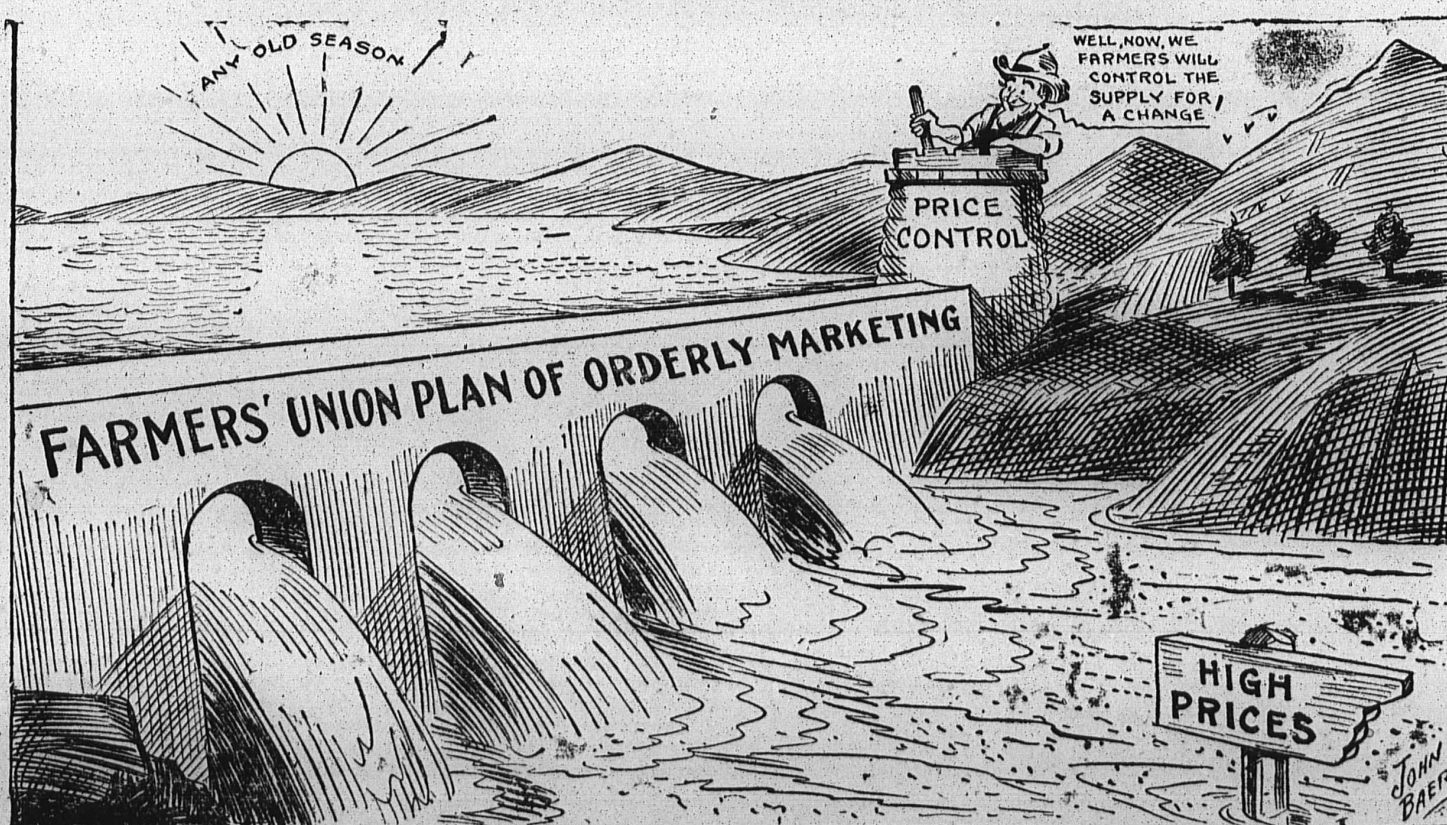
The cause is the surplus, the distressed world, and the tariff. It is an extraneous thing. It can not be

(Concluded on page 4)

TIME TO CONTROL ANOTHER ANNUAL FLOOD



Why flood the market with uncontrolled surpluses. When—



A well organized Union of Farmers can control the supply and creates selling power.

:: Neighborhood Notes ::

OKLAHOMA PRESIDENT ILL

John Simpson, president of the Oklahoma Farmers Union, is at this time feeling better than he has felt for some little time and after attending to some very important business at the office which demands his attention, he will return to Hot Springs in several weeks more of rest and treatments.

Stock Commission Company of St. Joseph

On Saturday, May 5, we are inaugurating a broadcasting proposition at 6 o'clock a. m., which will be continued each Saturday over KGBX, the Foster-Hall Tire Company Broadcasting Station at St. Joseph, Mo., which operates on 288.3 meters.

This will be a resume of the week's live stock market at South St. Joseph, together with individual sales and other remarks that may be of interest to the live stock public.

We would be glad if you would give this publicity in your farm organization paper.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission, C. F. Emmert, Manager.

Emporia, Kansas, May 4, 1928
Editor Huff, Union Farmer,

Dear Huff: I could use to good advantage as many copies of May 3rd issue of the Kansas Union Farmer as you can spare—100 or more, if they can be sent for general distribution. I would try to get some new names on your list of men who ought to be members of the Union and regular readers of that paper.

That article of Peck's ought to soak in on the farmers of this state and the northwest until a real uprising is under way. That record made by Herbert Hoover is a stunner indeed—why will the farming fraternity countenance such a damnable attitude any longer?

Now comes ex-Governor Henry J. Allen and "Polly" Tinsler—the man who is to nominate Curtis at Kansas City—and he too, lines up with the ex-governor and says as soon as the Kansas delegation ceases to vote for the favorite son, Curtis, that they will go to Herbert Hoover. God forbid that should a thing should be allowable. If the farmer could be brought face to face with the facts as outlined in Peck's article and indignance as you reproduced could they not bring such a power to the delegates that they would refuse to go to such

a man—or is the Kansas G. O. P. so hog-tied to Wall Street and the economic interests that they have become petrified politically?

Send what papers you can spare and we will do our utmost to wake up a few of the people.

Very truly,
E. J. GARNER

FRANKLIN 1305

Franklin Local No. 1305, on May 1, held an open meeting to entertain the membership. Pleasant Hill local and a number of Genesee people, with an attendance which fully demonstrated the interest and zeal of its officers and members. The brief session was called to order by President O. W. Holmes, after which he turned the gavel over to the entertainment committee. Then came the special features of the evening. The entire turnout heartily entered into the spirit of the occasion. The "Daisies," "Tulips" and "Roses" contesting for first honors, awards were given the "Tulips." But a bunch of "Daisies"—Dr. Need, Dr. Bush and Mrs. Albert Gregory, deserve special mention for their portion of entertainment, when they led in the singing of "A Sweet Bunch of Daisies." The entire membership then served ice cream, cake and coffee in abundance. The president wishes to thank the entertainment committee, Mrs. Fred Swington and Mrs. L. C. Heitschmidt, and those who cooperated with them so successfully for the unique way in which they entertained one and all. The last we saw, Ossie was still in the corner stuffing angel food cake. Then we gathered around the family circle and played "unset the fruit basket." (The lemon basket was really upset.) Ask any of the members if they don't think this true. The meeting closed at 12:30, with a tired, laughing crowd, all of whom had enjoyed this splendid evening. The absence of the Chester Turner family, due to the confinement of Mrs. Turner in the Little River hospital, was regretted by all. We are glad to report that she is convalescing from her severe illness. May she soon be with us!

Mrs. Charles Howell and children, Mildred, Kermit and Junior, depart for their home at New Virginia, Iowa, this coming week. We will miss them greatly. Mrs. Howell feelingly expressed her appreciation of the good times Franklin Local afforded herself and her family.

The next meeting will be May 15.
Mrs. O. W. Holmes, reporter.

Trans-
Metallica.

Very sincerely yours,
W. J. CARL

Ladies' Auxiliary

NOTICE

ALL LADIES AUXILIARY DUES SHOULD BE SENT DIRECT TO THE STATE SECRETARY, MRS. MAY INGLE, MICHIGAN VALLEY, KANSAS.

THE AUXILIARY DUES ARE \$1—YOU KEEP 50c IN YOUR LOCAL SEND 70c TO THE STATE SECRETARY. THEN 20c OF THIS IS SENT BACK TO YOUR COUNTY ORGANIZATION IF YOU HAVE ONE. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE ONE THE STATE WILL KEEP IT IN THE TREASURY UNTIL YOU DO ORGANIZE, THEN YOU ARE ENTITLED TO ALL THE COUNTY DUES FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION.

Junior Cooperators

MEMBERSHIP LIST

ADDIE HARDIN—Kincaid.
JULIA POWELL—Colony.
HELEN HOLCOM—Baldwin.
LORETTA SIMECKA—Della.
NAOMI KITCHEN—Lyndon.
HELEN CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.
KEITH CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.
PETE CENTILVRE—Mont Ida.
CLINTON DONALD—Kincaid.
HOWARD DONALD—Kincaid.
GEORGIA GRACE COFFMAN—Madison.
HELEN BARTZ—Rush Center.
MARGERY NELSON—Ottawa.
MARGERY JEAN KRESIE—Meriden.
PHYLLIS TURMAN—Ransom.
LUCILE GRETZEN—Kincaid.

HOME HINTS

Warm weather brings wide open windows—and with these comes the problem of keeping curtains fresh and clean.

If a clothespin is given a coat of paint and hung by a ribbon from an inconspicuous nail and if this is used to hold back the curtain and light can come in without the curtain losing its freshness.

Clean screens are also a big help. If the housewife closes the window and turns the hose on it once a week, then wipes it dry, she can keep the curtains clean for a much longer time. If necessary, however, washing curtains is not such a difficult matter. Here is a good way to do it. Shake each curtain free of dust and then put it into a bag made of some coarse mesh material. These bags can be bought for a small amount or made with two or three thicknesses of mosquito netting. The bag in the bag should be soaked for a short time in several waters of lukewarm suds to remove most of the soil and grime. Do not soak long. Lift each bag up and down through the suds several times, pat out what water you can and place in next to soap while you treat the other bags.

White curtains will be improved by boiling in good suds, rinsing several times in warm water and once in water slightly blue. Starch the bags and squeeze as dry as possible. Remove the curtains from the bags and dry.

Colored curtains of delicate color shade will be ruined by such treatment. Rinse them several times in warm water until water is perfectly clear, then add coffee to the next rinsing to live up to the color, and dissolve a little alum in it to stiffen the material. If starch is used, color it slightly with coffee, too.

WHOLE-GRAIN CEREALS

Nutrition specialists at South Dakota State College urge, among other necessary foods, the frequent use of whole-grain cereals in the diet, especially in families where there are growing children who need the vitamins and mineral substances.

For this reason such foods as whole wheat breads (not hot breads) or breakfast foods, brown rice, corn meal made from the entire grain, and oatmeal, should appear on the table at frequent intervals. The whole grain cereals can be prepared in a variety of ways. A suggested way of making whole wheat very palatable is to cook it in the steam pressure cooker. This makes an excellent breakfast cereal rich in flavor and food value.

To prepare it, sort the grain, wash it thoroughly, then cover with about two and one-half times its volume of water, add salt, and cook under 15 to 20 pounds pressure for a half hour or longer if necessary to make the grains soft. A generous dish of these

thoroughly cooked whole wheat berries with milk or cream, and a serving of fruit, makes an ideal breakfast lunch or supper. The germ and the outer layers of the wheat grain are rich in vitamins and minerals, while the rest is such an excellent source of energy for the body that wherever possible people all over the world use wheat in some form as the mainstay of their diet.

I WILL

I will start anew this morning with a higher, fairer creed.
I will cease to stand complaining of my ruthless neighbor's greed;
I will cease to sit repining while my duty's call is clear;
I will waste no moment whining and my heart shall know no fear.
I will look sometimes about me for the things that merit praise;
I will search for hidden beauties that elude the grumbler's gaze.
I will try to find contentment in the paths that I must tread;
I will cease to have resentment when another moves ahead.
I will not be swayed by envy when my rival's strength is shown;
I will not deny his merit, but I'll try to prove my own;
I will try to see the beauty spread before me, rain or shine;
I will cease to preach your duty and be more concerned with mine.
—Pittsburgh Red Triangle.

MOTHER'S DAY

By G. Hiram V.
Indian Territory Division
This is the month in which a day has been set aside and dedicated as Mother's Day. Men, as they mingle among things complex, should stop a moment and reflect on the likeness between Mother and the flowers they wear on that day in her memory. The flower blooms and bestows its beauty upon all coming in contact therewith; then, when it has fulfilled its mission, fades and goes back from whence it came, leaving behind it beautiful memory and influence that time, as it marches on and on to the ages, will cause to grow and ripen for good.

This is the way of the friend of friends to mankind—the Mother. She may have passed on to the rest she so rightfully earned for the never-ceasing toil for those who were so fortunate in having her to hold while young, but her memory moves among us still, and it is fitting that we tuck such memory tenderly and forever in our hearts.

To do good was all she longed for, and her lingering influence brings us face to face with the fact that the debt for such blessings goes on and on, and shall forever remain unpaid, on, and on, in remembrance of that "Old Sweetheart" of yours, pick out the finest of flowers on Mother's Day; wear it and try to form a competition in some way between it and Mother, because there is a marked likeness.

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION IN EASTERN EUROPE

About 7,369,000 peasant households are included in the agricultural cooperative movement in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, according to a pamphlet recently issued from the Moscow office of the cooperative associations including improvement, marketing, and purchasing associations, associations for furnishing credit and insurance, for owning and operating machinery, for publishing, and for collective farming.

There are marketing associations for handling grain, dairy products, forest products, livestock, poultry, flax, tobacco, potatoes, fruit, wine and honey. The usual practice is for the association to pay its members the local current price at the time of delivery of produce and later to apportion such earnings as may have resulted because of favorable sale in central or foreign markets. Much attention is being given to the improvement of the quality of the agricultural products by grading and processing. According to the report there are 6000 cooperative associations for converting milk into butter, cheese, etc.; 486 associations for the manufacture of flour and 154 for the manufacture of starch and molasses. There are 4216 stations for cleaning seed and 8165 stations for renting agricultural machinery.

The cooperative marketing and purchasing transactions nearly tripled between 1923 and 1926. In the 1923-24 season the cooperative transactions consisted of about 12 per cent of the 1926-27 there were about 29 per cent. Sixty-five per cent of the cooperative business is marketing and 35 per cent present cooperative movement is a "bearer of culture into rural life."



6136, Ladies' Dress, with Slender Hips.
Cut in 3 Sizes 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 46 inch size requires 3 1/2 yards of 39 inch material together with 7/8 yard of contrasting material. The width of the Dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 52 inches. Price 15c.

5988, Boys' Suit.
Cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of 54 inch material. Price 16c.

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Cut in 3 Sizes 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 46 inch size requires 3 1/2 yards of 39 inch material together with 7/8 yard of contrasting material. The width of the Dress at the lower edge with plaits extended is 52 inches. Price 15c.

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KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rate: 3 cents a word per line. 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

FARMS FOR SALE—OREGON
Western Oregon lands, where the grass is always green. Write Oregon Pacific Realty Corporation, Eugene, Ore.

FARM WANTED

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

WANT to hear from owner having farm for sale; give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Box 94, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—35 year going lumber-hard-ware business, Kansas wheat county. Real estate, rental, or day payment. Good schools, churches, etc. D. J. Fair Lumber Co., Owner, Sterling, Kansas.

Save 50 Per Cent Shaving Cost
Single edge blades 25 cents, double edge blades 35 cents per dozen—Sharpened, Dated, Sterilized, Better than New. Send blades to Salina, Kansas, Safety Razor Sharpening Co. Send money with order.

MILLER LOGGAGE CARRIER
Made of heavy cotton duck, folds into small space when not in use. Large carrying capacity. A very efficient carrier. Send for circulars. Wm. H. Miller, 1205 W. Mills, Creston, Iowa.

POULTRY

FOR SALE Bourbon Red Turkey eggs. 40c each Post Paid. Audrey Tatlow, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

PURE BUFF LEGHORN Eggs 120—\$5.00 Post paid, Mrs. Jas. Dignan, Kelly, Kansas.

SEEDS, PLANTS, ETC. FOR SALE

FOR SALE Hegari seed. 4c lb. Joe Hammer, Holly, Colo.

SUDAN \$2.00—Cana seed \$1.00—Millet \$1.30. If you have carload canned, millet or kafir ask us for bids. Meier Grain Co., Salina, Kansas.

proper use. Good authority states that more heat-damaged grain is lost in storage than any other method of harvesting. This is largely due to the fact that the combine is started before the grain is mature enough or when it is damp from dew or rain. Then too, during the first few days of cutting, there are green patches in and around the edges of the field and if this green or wet grain is permitted to go in with the dry or mature grain, it is likely to add enough moisture to cause all of it to heat. Cutting green or wet grain will meet with the same objection as cutting green or wet grain. Fortunately, these troubles can be largely overcome by—waiting until the grain is thoroughly ripe; cutting the green, wet or weedy grain, cutting the green, by storing the damp grain by itself in a ventilated granary or in thin layers so it can be shoveled over.

THE WAYS
To every one there openeth
A Way and Ways and a Way,
And the high soul climbs the high Way.

And the low soul gropes the low.
And in between on the misty flats
The rest drift to and fro.
But to every one there openeth
A high Way and a low.
And everyone decideth
Which Way his soul shall go.
—John Oxenham.

There are always those who propose "splitting the atom" or getting energy from nothing, but the practical engineers keep right on making a better product.

ONE ON "DOC"
A man once walked into the office of a very busy doctor. He started to say something, but the doctor interrupted him with:

"What do you mean by coming in to this office like that? Go and strip off your clothes at once!"

"But I have—" began the man.

But the doctor exclaimed—"I tell you I am a very busy man and have no time to waste! My examinations are foremost with me! Go and take off your clothes!"

The man left the room in haste and soon came in, stripped.

"What I wanted to say," said the man, "is that I have come to collect your grocery bill."—Goblin.

ALL IN THE DAY'S NEWS
An attempt was made to assassinate Mussolini, but as usual he got off safely. He couldn't be luckier if he staged his own publicity stunts of this sort.

The Prince of Wales went riding, and he also got off—safe except for a few bruises. He could make more in movie comedy than his present job pays him.

The "rebel" Sandino was almost captured. He has only a few men left. The Marines succeeded in shooting one of them. It was a safe day, but only by narrow margins.

A PLACE LIKE HOME AT NIGHT
When the day has been glad and filled with zest,
I fly back home at night
To share with the hearts that are waiting there
The things that have brought delight.

When the day has been dark and the vision blurred,
I turn back home at night
To look at the faces clustered there
And get my better sight.

When the strife of the world weighs down my heart,
I come back home at night
To the fire that is burning on the hearth,
As with love's own light.

God pity the folk who have no home,
No hearth-tree burning bright,
Who must turn their feet to an empty room
When they come home at night.

There are many such who will come my way,
God keep my fires alight,
And make my understanding heart
A place like home at night.
Helen Salisbury.

LETTER HEADS
\$6 PER THOUSAND
ENVELOPES
\$5 PER THOUSAND
High Class Job Printing at Low Prices
THE GENERAL PRINTING CO.
Farmers Union Bldg.,
Salina, Kansas

PILES
Cured without Surgery
DR. O. A. JOHNSON
324 MAIN ST. KANSAS CITY, MO.
68 PAGE BOOK—FREE

WE AGREE WITH THIS
Long before Mr. Scott's name was mentioned or possibly thought of in connection with the governorship in this campaign, there had been a demand on the part of some of his good friends that Clyde Reed become a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination. We were among this number. It seemed that this was a time when Mr. Reed's particular talents and ability of leadership were needed in Kansas. Not only is he one of the brainiest men in public life in this state, but he is especially fitted for a service that is imperative to the people of this state, namely a readjustment of freight and utility rates, and the defense of public interests, relating to public utilities.

Mr. Reed is the best equipped man in Kansas from the standpoint of natural interest, moral courage, political sophistication, and personality of leadership, for governor at this particular time. He is a man of such outstanding special talents for public service that we sincerely feel

In the average family of five, from three-fourths to one kilowatt hour of electricity is used to operate the washer per week. The cost will vary with the electrical rate, but if the rate is 10 cents per kilowatt hour, the cost will vary from seven and one-half to 10 cents per week.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY
Since our Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove by death our Brother and President, C. O. Levine,

Be it resolved, that we members of Blanchville local No. 196, extend to our bereaved sister and family our sympathy and a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, and a

copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

M. M. Traveler
T. O. Miller
Charles Drew
Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
We the members of Harmony local No. 194 adopted a resolution and expressed our heartfelt sympathy for our Brother Union elevation manager J. P. Fengel and family in their time of sorrow which has struck them by the death of Brother Fengel's father being killed by train at Lincolnville, Kansas, May 4, 1928.

We further resolved that we send a copy to the Union paper, one copy to the bereaved family and one being spread on the minutes of our local.

R. Kleida, President
J. F. Schick, Secretary.

PREPAREDNESS

HAVE YOU AMPLE PROTECTION IN CASE OF LOSS?

This is the beginning of the season of storms.

Remember

Storms Just Drop In—They Don't Make Ap-
pointments

Do not Delay. See your local agent today.

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co.
of Kansas

Salina

Kansas

Price List of Local Supplies

Application cards 20 for 5c
Credential blanks 10 for 5c
Dimit blanks 15 for 10c
Constitutions 5c
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c
Secretary's Minute Books50c
Farmers Union Buttons25c
Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor.

Farmers' Union Song Leaf-
lets, per dozen10c
Business Manuals, now used
instead of Ritual, each5c
Farmers' Union Song Books
published by Jobbing Assn 20c
Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c

WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

1928 Twine Prices

STANDARD—500 feet to the pound with an average tensile strength of 80 pounds, five and eight pound ball.

In car lots 9 1/4 cents per pound, less 5%. In 1,000 pounds and up to 20,000 pounds, 9 1/4 cents less 5 per cent.

In amounts less than 1,000 pounds, 10 1/4 cents less 5 per cent. Send in your orders before our supply is exhausted.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

337 Board of Trade Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

SHIP TO
YOUR OWN
FIRM

Farmers Union Livestock Commission

STOCK YARDS

KANSAS CITY

YOUR SON'S FUTURE?

Suppose you have a son about ten years old.

Of course you are planning on giving him the best possible kind of a home and a good education.

You realize, of course, how much his future depends on your income. Anything that might prevent you from continuing to earn your present income may damage that boy's start in life.

Without obligation on your part we will be glad to send you our plan that will guarantee the continuance of your income until your son reaches full manhood.

Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Home Office—500 Royal Union Life Building
Des Moines, Iowa



