



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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## FARM RELIEF THROUGH REDUCED FREIGHT RATES

Are Railroads Standing In Their Own Light In This Matter?—By J. T. Sams, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College

If there ever have been two industries that have had a closer harmony of interest than farming and the railroads in this country, I don't know of the case. In spite of this fact, I seriously doubt if two industries throughout our entire industrial history have so consistently ignored their mutual interests so much as have the railroad and the farming industries. And they are still grossly negligent of things in which they both have a vital mutual interest. Farmers have shown a consistent tendency to be unappreciative of the remarkable improvement in service the railroads have given them; while railroads in spite of an almost universal recognition of farm depression and most certainly widespread evidence of farm depression, have sought to prove that farmers were not depressed, in order that the railroads may claim in the case of a 5 per cent increase in all rates west of the Mississippi river, and in order that they may claim (in their pending cases) that the farmer's economic condition did not justify any freight rate reduction. In short, in spite of widespread farm depression the railroads have tried in nearly all cases to close the door toward relief through reduced freight rates on farm products.

The need for a reduced export rate on the important agricultural commodities and the effort of the roads

to prevent such a reduction will illustrate the point forcibly. From 1921 to 1927 inclusive about 22 per cent of all the real red winter wheat grown in the United States was exported. It has nearly always been on the export market that the farm price of this class of wheat has in the main been determined. The world market prices less cost of getting it to the market. Only two years since 1920 has there been room seriously to question this assertion.

In 1923 a group of Oklahoma farmers produced 12 bushels of wheat per acre, which yielded \$10.80, at a cost of \$13.53 per acre, thus losing \$2.73 per acre. Had a 6c per bushel reduction of freight been made the loss of these farmers would have been reduced 72c per acre, which was more than their taxes per acre. In 1924 a 6c freight rate reduction would have saved these farmers \$1.02 per acre; and in 1925 60c. In every year this saving would have been greater than the average amount of taxes per acre on wheat farmed in the nine northwestern wheat countries of Oklahoma.

There may be some question as to whether the 6c reduction in freight would reflect itself in the main in a price. In most years it would, I feel sure, because hard red winter wheat must in nearly all years be shipped to Liverpool. Naturally the Oklahoma or Kansas wheat exporter is going to try to deduct his cost of transporting his wheat to Liverpool at arriving at a price that he can safely pay the farmer. Furthermore in a given market at a given time or price men are not going to pay the price for export wheat and another for wheat to be used domestically if it is the same grade and kind of wheat. Men don't act that foolish, and it is the over the market that usually prevails over the domestic market. Thus the freight

cost to the port of export becomes a vital factor in the price that Kansas and Oklahoma farmers get for their wheat.

If my logic is correct, it becomes clear, therefore, that the railroads could reduce export rates by 6c per bushel on red winter wheat, and this would increase the farmer's income 6c per bushel and cause the railroads only about one-fifth this amount in loss per bushel, this being the proposition of wheat they normally haul for export.

In view of the continued depression on the farm, and the need of farm friendship by the railroads, it does seem that the railroads operating between the winter wheat belt and the Gulf could well afford voluntarily to offer an export rate reduction. Due to improvement in the economic condition of the wheat belt which would result from an increased price of 6 cents per bushel on all of the crop, an increase in the business of the railroads (without any corresponding increase in their costs) might easily result which would more than offset the reduction.

Are the railroads standing in their own light in not offering, and in actually resisting, such a reduction? They are in a position to secure for the wheat farmer a 6c increase in price per bushel at an initial cost to themselves of only a fraction more than 1c per bushel, when distributed over the whole crop handled. And even that reduction would largely or wholly be overcome in another direction, as suggested above. Thus it would seem that, with the eyes of the nation upon the farm problem, the railroads have it in their power to give substantial aid in farm relief with little or no loss to themselves, and in the giving to gain a confidence and friendship which they greatly need.

## The Dry Goods Box

W. H. SIKES LETTER

(continued from last week)

We now refer to the work of Education Protective Association of America Inc., 1344 Alameda street, Chicago. We quote from their circular: "Backed by the Public Utility, the Real Estate Board and other privileged corporations Professor Ely of Northwestern University has now invaded the common schools. His two old text books have been revised to conform to the teachings of his subsidized institution. These two text books alone reach close to a million students a year. Annual contributions to Ely's private institute now nearing the hundred thousand dollar mark. Shall the dollar sign displace the stars and stripes over America's public school system? Twenty-five years ago Professor Ely was an outstanding advocate of public ownership. Today after having received for his research institute in Northwestern University close to two hundred thousand dollars from the public utilities he is a defender of private ownership. Note the skill with which in his college and high school texts the professor has shifted from one position to the other since the first editions of these books were published.

Emil Oliver Jorgenson secretary, Education Protective Association of America says "Shall the public school system of the United States be corrupted, shall it be turned from an agency for social elevation into an agency for propaganda—propaganda to advance the selfish purposes of a few? These are questions which the American people must now answer. Continuing Mr. Jorgenson states that within the last eight or ten years two States have launched a vigorous drive to get certain measures and policies adopted that will result prodigiously to their own advantage. One of these 'Vested Interests' is the privately owned public utility. The other is the movement in favor of municipal ownership and to build up sentiment in favor of private ownership—something that will mean to destroy the movement in favor of municipal ownership and to build up sentiment in favor of private ownership. The other is the real estate groups which is seeking to prevent any more taxes from being shifted from the products of labor to ground values, but to have more taxes (Continued on page 4)

## THE FARCE OF TAX REVISION --JOHN FROST, BLUE RAPIDS

Everybody Favored a Revision By Which He Would Be Exempted Said Chairman Harris of the State Tax Committee

Things looked bright for the farmer last Fall during the campaign. It took Herbert and Al a good while to tell all the nice things they were going to do for the farmer. The air was full of it, and we rubes felt our importance, and congratulated ourselves on the good fortune that was coming just around the corner for us. Here in Kansas both the Republicans and the Democrats were profuse in their promises and lavish in their love for the farmer. The Republican Platform read: "We pledge the State Administration and the Legislature to carry through to completion a revision of the state taxation system." In the campaign the promise was shown conclusively, and among other remedies the income tax special was suggested to lift the burden. And a Presidential Primary Law was promised also. In addition to all these things the Democrats favored repealing the intangible tax laws. Well the wonderful Legislature that was to do so much for the farmer has ceased its heavy labors and gone home. How does performance compare with promise?

Before anything could be done for the farmers, the road boaters got what they most desired—about 2-3 of the road money for about 1-14 of the roads—their roads, of course. The Legislature just couldn't see any other way of fixing the country roads than to fix the tourist roads first. After two years, they think, they will get down to fixing the farmers' roads, if their enthusiasm doesn't die out after they get the tourists' roads fixed. We could get over the lonesome feeling of being neglected on the road if we had secured some of the things from the Legislature that we wanted. We have been wanting

a Presidential Primary, and to have the date of the Primary set in the Spring rather than in August when we are all busy threshing. But after being elected on this platform promise, the Legislature turned it down.

But what about the almost unbearable burden of taxation imposed by the general property tax on the farmer? Surely the Legislature would not go home without giving relief to the farmers after such definite and positive promises. What about the income tax law that was to relieve the farmers of the burdens of the general property tax? Certainly they passed that after giving everybody to understand that they would. Sorry, but some lawyers told the legislature that a graduated income tax law was unconstitutional. These same lawyers, of course, took an active part in the campaign. But they did not happen to think about the income tax being unconstitutional till the Legislature met. A straight income tax, of say 3 per cent or 5 per cent, could have been levied without the slightest violation of the constitution, but the farmers' friends in the Legislature wanted a graduated income tax, or nothing, more particularly the latter. The Legislature came within one of passing a gross (well named) sales tax, that would have taxed the farmers' wheat and other products every time they passed through a middleman's hands. This tax was never passed, but it was a close call. It was pyramided some 3 to 5 times, of which tax would have been deducted from the price the farmer received for his products.

Chairman Harris of the Senate Tax Committee gave as the reason (Topeka Capital, Feb. 26th, Pg. 4) why the Legislature could get nowhere on tax revision, that, "the trouble was

that everybody favored a revision by which he would be exempted." The unjust low tax rates and exemptions allowed by the intangible tax laws, have set all the special interests into demanding classified (that is, specially low) tax rates. Justice and right are entirely lost sight of in the scramble for exemptions and favoritisms. The much heralded promise of tax relief was wrecked on the reefs of greed and selfishness set up by the intangible tax laws. Failing to repeal these laws, the Legislature made a farce of its whole program of tax relief.

Now we must grid ourselves to secure the ratification of the income tax amendment. What we want is an income tax that can be graduated and made higher for the higher or swollen incomes, for such incomes are able to pay a higher tax. The representatives of the special interests slipped into the amendment the wording, "classified or graduated." That word "classified" looks like another steal was being provided for. And we will find a hard fight ahead of us for an income tax that will give the special interests that are given exemptions and favored rates under the intangible tax laws, have just the kind of a tax system that they want, and will fight an income tax to the utmost of their abilities, and these special interests are as usual, seek to confuse and mislead. The great body of workers for wages and salaries will be arrayed, if possible, against the income tax law. Our Local Unions, our County Unions, and the State Union should start a campaign of education at once for the adoption of the income tax amendment.

JOHN FROST,  
Bluevue Farm, Blue Rapids, Kan.

## EXCLUSIVE CHANNEL IS DEMANDED BY LABOR

WCFL STATION, CHICAGO WILL CONSTRUCT 5000-WATT TRANSMITTER

Looming as a factor to be further reckoned with in the crowded and troubled Chicago situation is station WCFL, built and supported by the voluntary subscriptions of labor unions and laboring people. This station was recently granted a construction permit for a 50,000-watt transmitter, but is now adding to the gray hairs of the Radio Commission by more or less demanding an exclusive channel on a better frequency. Also certain concessions in the short-wave field.

In connection with the latter, the Chicago labor station is contemplating a country-wide network of its own, in return for which it is apparently to receive the financial support of farmers' unions.

"We have asked for a short-wave channel to be used in rebroadcasting WCFL programs to substations to be erected in various parts of the country," E. N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, explained "from which the same wave length as WCFL. By this system we can send our programs into every part of the country without interfering

with any other station, and shall serve on one broadcast channel practically the entire Nation. This is a step far in advance of the present practice whereby a Nation-wide hook-up requires the use of 30 or 40 channels.

"In addition to all of the foregoing, it is an impressive fact that the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, with affiliated farmers' unions in many states, has entered into a contract with us to participate in the program offerings of WCFL, and to contribute on a per capita basis to its support. In this way the farmers of the country will be served by this station more fully and efficiently than by any other radio station.

"Altogether, it is not too much to say that when WCFL has completed its broad program—already approved by the best radio engineers in the country—it will serve, with a high degree of efficiency, several times as many people as any other radio station in the world. It is the only radio station in America built and supported by the listeners themselves.

The only station in the world owned and operated by organized labor."

CHAS. SIMPSON WRITES FROM CALIFORNIA

Dear Friends in Kansas: This morning finds me at Fontana, about forty miles east of Pasadena. This is a new place, their farms are about two acres in size. The land sells for \$1,000 per acre. The improvements cost about \$40,000. So you can have one acre of fruit with good comfortable living quarters for \$5,000.00. This gives you a place to live where the home makes the living in fruit and poultry.

This morning I can see plenty of snow in the mountains 14 miles away. Still vegetation is growing nicely here. They pick oranges, lemons and grapefruit eleven months out of the year. We left San Diego last Friday and we drove along the ocean shore all the way to Los Angeles. We were out of one town into another for the whole distance of 160 miles. In some parts of this country they raise beans, as soon as the beans are harvested they plant the ground to potatoes. This gives them employment the year around.

We find stock raising in some parts. We were close to the largest hog ranch in the world, they say. We were at the Kansas Picnic last Sunday. We found many Kansas people that we are acquainted with, this made it a very pleasant picnic for us. It surprised me to see so many people in this strange country that I knew. I

saw people that I had forgotten for many years.

We are now visiting our old neighbors of years ago, in Norton County, the Brysons and Bradburys. They have beautiful homes of 2 acres each. They also have several hundred chickens and rabbits. Like the Kansas wheat crop, sometimes it pays and sometimes it doesn't. Oranges, lemons and grapefruit pays from 200 to 1000 dollars per acre, it depends upon the crop and pull you have.

This is as far north as we will go. Will go back to Pasadena this afternoon.

Best wishes to all my friends of the Farmers Union.

CHAS. SIMPSON.

## KID DEFINITIONS

A German boy defined "nothing" as "an air balloon without its cover."

"Mustard," said a youngster, "is what keeps a hot dog from tasting good when you don't put any on."

"What are the functions of the skin?" asked an English school teacher.

"To prevent us from looking raw," one boy answered.

First Little Girl—What's etiquette, Lily?

Second Ditto—Oh, that's the noise you mustn't swallow your tea with when there's company."

## GOVERNOR SELLS FARMERS UNION INSURANCE



Walter Maddox, until recently the governor of North Dakota, is shown above handing C. C. Talbott, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union, his \$10,000 policy in the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company. Talbott made application for and received a 10 year endowment policy. No longer a young man, the president of the North Dakota Union felt the need of further protection for his family, but he must now pay a higher premium than he would had he taken out a policy several years ago.

Mr. Talbott, therefore, is a strong advocate of life insurance policies secured during the youthful years of life.

Ex-Governor Maddox is one of the outstanding life insurance salesmen of the Farmers Union, as well as being one of the outstanding leaders in the Farmers Union fight for equality for the farmer.

## PLAN TO HOLD WHEAT ON FARMS FOR BETTER PRICES--PLACE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE STATE WAREHOUSE COMMISSION

Senator Lon S. Haymes, of the 20th Missouri District has introduced a bill known as Senate Bill No. 754, which provides for the storage of grain on farm or near railway right of way and other suitable places, making provision for regulating and supervising said storage and providing for the issuance of negotiable warehouse receipts on grain stored in this act, provided delegating authority under provisions of the act and providing for general regulations and funds to carry out the provisions of the act and prescribing penalties for the violation of, with an emergency clause.

This bill will be of much interest to the wheat growers of Missouri and Mr. Haymes, author of the bill, in a communication to the Farm Club News gives out the following statement:

"Senate Bill No. 754 is a bill following very closely the provisions of a law recently enacted by the Legislature of Montana and signed by the governor of that state. Iowa has a law of similar import. Iowa has a Canadian law the grain is collected in elevators at lake ports and at other strategic points; but this law plans to hold it on the farm.

"This bill provides a new step in grain marketing methods and is designed to place Missouri along with the great grain states in which their legislatures have taken steps to aid in every possible way the marketing of grain. The act provides the owners of grain with the means of warehousing or storing grain on the farms or on near railroad right of way or other suitable places, as a basis of farm credit on the grain stored. Grain

stored under the supervision of the state warehouse commissioner, sealed in proper bins or structures, becomes security when the state issues its certificate of storage covering the amount, grade, dockage, moisture and protein content. When the grain is so certified money can be borrowed on it and the owner can sell when the time is ripe, or he can finance himself through any bank or company engaged in loaning money. Under this law the farmer will have power to sell his grain when, where and how he desires, and he will be relieved of the compulsion, born of necessity, of dumping his grain on an over-loaded market during a few weeks in the fall.

"The owner of the grain will pay one-half cent per bushel for the benefits of the act and for the purpose of defraying the cost of the inspection.

## STATEMENT CHALLENGED BY MARSHALL COUNTY FARMERS

FARMERS' UNION QUESTIONS ROAD AMENDMENT OF GOV. CLYDE M. REED

The Marshall County Farmers' Union postponed a meeting held at Beattie Tuesday went on record as heartily approving the attitude of Gov. Clyde M. Reed toward state legislation in general but challenging his statement that the adoption of good roads amendment was a necessary step toward the revenues to be expended for roads on state road construction for the next two years.

In their resolution the organization stated further, "That amendment was adopted to enable us to continue to receive federal aid, and that the purpose of adopting the state roads act, nor to grant special favors to state roads, to the corresponding neglect of the county and township roads."

Nearly 100 members of the organization attended the meeting which convened in greater number for the purpose of appointing various committees and conducting of other business. A. J. Wempe, president and R. H. Mackey, secretary, officiated. A basket dinner was held at noon.

The afternoon session convened at 1:30 o'clock with 11 locals represented and 65 delegates reporting. Secretary Mackey reported that 52 new members were added to the organization in 1927, making the total dues paying members 632 while last year 166 additional memberships were added making the total up to 797.

With reference to the referendum vote now being taken over the state to increase the annual dues of the body from \$2.25 to \$2.75 several locals reported a 100 per cent vote for an increase.

H. A. Watters, state delegate to the national convention held in Denver, Colo., gave a resume of the proceedings of that meeting. An informal discussion of the intangible tax law was also a part of the program.

Miss Madeline Hughes gave a reading and a duet was sung by Mrs. Philip Brucker and Mrs. Ed. Brucker.

The next meeting of the county farm order will be held in Frankfort the first Tuesday in June. The resolution adopted by the organization follows:

"Because of the hardships imposed on the smaller cream stations by the newly adopted plan of buying cream, which greatly reduces the commission paid to the station, and often does not yield enough to pay expenses, be it resolved that the Farmers' Union Producers Association be asked to seriously consider the matter, and demand some method whereby the association may be justly borne by the association as a whole. This would only be doing what all private corporations now do.

"We approve of Gov. Reed's recommendation, that as national banks are not paying their just shares of taxes that all public funds be withdrawn from such banks.

"We favor an amendment to the state constitution permitting a graduated income tax.

"The present federal administration was elected under a pledge for the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interest of America on a basis of economic equality with other interests.

As we believe this can be done only by enabling us to use an adequate protective tariff in the sale of our major products on the home market; therefore we deem it the duty of our senators and congressmen to fight for this principle to the limit, before accepting any measures which falls short of securing this result.

"We believe that aliens should not be allowed to influence the making of our laws; therefore we favor an amendment to the federal constitution, providing that only citizens shall be counted in apportioning to the various states their representation in congress.

"As the recent legislature was unable to solve our tax problems, thereby continuing the unjust burdening of real estate, we urge our members in the hope that we may present a united front for a definite policy when the next legislature meets."—Richard H. Mackey, Sec.

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

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

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THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1929

## LIGHTS AND SHADOWS IN WASHINGTON

The Committee hearings are ended, the earnest witnesses have gone their ways, and now the Committees will begin about where they left off. There seems to be a bit of rivalry between Senate and House as to which can act quickest. In such a foot race the folks back home are the only ones who can lose. If the legislation finally proposed is of such a character as to specify the intent to accomplish definite results for agriculture (as for instance "to enable the farmer to secure an American price rather than a world price for his products"), then if the machinery provided does not secure the result it shall be comparatively easy to amend it from time to time until the purpose is achieved. The farm organizations will undoubtedly aid such a bill if it is offered.

For the present, at least, the war in Mexico is forgotten and farm problems are out of the spotlight. The Government faces a domestic crisis of the most serious proportions. The Capitol is fairly aflame in the intensity of its interest. Officials lay aside ordinary affairs of state and offer profound opinions as to what shall best be done about it. Our diplomatic relations with foreign countries are involved, and no one can guess what or who the final consequences may involve. Nothing so serious has arisen since 1914, when the war began which was finally to sweep the whole world into the maelstrom of conflict. Our whole future depends upon a wise and satisfactory course, to be determined just now. The question is, where shall Mrs. Gann, sister of Vice President Charles Curtis, and his hostess, sit at the table. After this is decided, if the Nation still stands, we may discuss whether the farmer shall get to the table at all, or even be allowed to eat in the kitchen. But the big issues must be given the right of way.

Which leads to this conclusion. In Washington things are important only in relation to the noise they make. A vociferous speech, with banging fist and slapping of hands and with an occasional (Applause!) in parenthesis, is an end in itself. It is not a means but an accomplishment. And so the chap with a small cause makes a big cause out of it with an amplifier. It might interest Kansas farmers to hear that a lobbyist for the fig growers declared loudly that "the protection of figs was 'the most important thing in the tariff!'" Horseradish, commercially produced in 3 counties in the whole U. S. put so much strength into their plea that it literally brought tears to the eyes of all. The Washington idea of sound legislation is that provided in response to noise.

C. W. Nelson came on from Seattle to testify before the Senate Committee. He was manager of the Tri-state Terminal Ass'n, the Farmers Union in the Pacific Northwest some years ago. They were very successful, and had developed their grain handling to a point where many millions of bushels yearly were passing through their agency. Mr. Nelson had gone to Europe to study the export situation, and to make favorable contacts. The whole situation was helpful and hopeful. Then along came a chap with a perfect plan, a plan by which the millennium would be made to appear in a few months, and the going concern was discarded for the glorious hope. It went also. There was nothing left but bitterness and discouragement. Naturally, then, he urged that whatever is done in behalf of farmers must consider and conserve what the farmer has done and is doing for himself. Legislation must fit in with the existing co-operatives and aid them in extending and increasing the benefits of their work. And there must be the element of permanence in whatever is done, he said. No emergency or spasmodic treatment can have much value. To lift the farmer up a little way and drop him again will not improve his condition nor his disposition.

## FARMERS ARE NOT BANKRUPT IN SPIRIT

Discussing the probable trend of the last presidential campaign some months in advance a prominent U. S. Senator is credited with having declared that the farm issue would not be paramount. When pressed for an explanation as to why it would not be so, in view of the fact that it had occupied nearly the entire attention of Congress for at least two previous sessions, he said: "The farmers of the United States lack the spiritual resources necessary to make agriculture a national issue."

The Senator was not talking about prayer meeting, either. He meant that we lacked vision and exalted purpose; that we were too narrowly divided and too selfish; that as between the flesh pots of Egypt with slavery, and a journey involving possible hardship and loss, with a kingdom at the end of the way, we would choose the immediate gain and forego the kingdom. He believed that we

had not developed that passion and zeal which makes a minority cause victorious.

It would not do to condemn the Senator's argument in a wholesale way. He was partly right, and the course of the campaign proved it. The issue became confused. And our relation to our co-operatives proves it. A manager of a splendid co-operative business said to me lately, "Competitors offer small, special concessions to our members, one here and one there, and some are breaking away. It nearly breaks my heart, but I cannot hire them to stay with their own business." If all of the present membership of the Farmers Union possessed the spiritual resources which have characterized all of the great movements of history we would be unconquerable.

But that is only one side of it. Farmers have undergone a severe strain and their calling has suffered a greater upheaval within the past 10 years than any other American group. Deflation, debt, foreclosure, increased tenancy, low incomes—these have resulted in closed and abandoned churches, poor schools in many areas, declining community life. There is no room in such a situation for smugness and complacency. Such things rend deeply. They also require that the remedy begin deeply. And the American farmer is not spiritually bankrupt, in spite of all this.

The spiritual forces necessary to meet and overcome the very grave difficulties of his position are slowly developing. Farm organizations are closer together. The things accomplished by the Corn Belt Federation, the agreement between the Grange, the Farm Bureau and the Farmers Union, as printed elsewhere in this issue, relative to the steps necessary in order to meet the problem—these indicate strong resources of spirit. We are co-operating better within and between groups than ever before.

And if you come into contact with the farmer in the first and most vital of his group relationships, his local and his local enterprise, you are bound to be impressed and thrilled with a consciousness of the forces at work. Whenever you touch the farm movement you will find a developing of community life, a deepening of relationships, an increasing consciousness that independence in a highly organized society can only be gained and kept through intelligent group action.

Not bankrupt! A little town in Oklahoma, fine sand swirling and eddying across the narrow street in the dry wind. A group of farmers concluding the bargaining for a cotton gin—a transaction involving some \$25,000 and requiring an arrangement for deferred payments. Sober, thoughtful men. "It is the best way," they declare. Practical men, with their feet solidly upon the ground. Men with vision also, seeing the way ahead. "It is the best way."

A farmer's meeting. A few families—30 or 40 souls in all. Dinner spread upon tables for the group. Comradeship. Some reports, some discussion. There are both gains and serious problems. A speech. Pledges of greater fidelity. Better acquaintance. A little farm girl later writes with painful care to the august personage who made the speech, telling him that the baby is "cutter than ever and about to walk", and wondering does he like to play jacks—the game at her school at the moment.

Multiply these instances by thousands and it will be then but a glimpse of the development which at once proves and enlarges spiritual resources. We suffer from economic disadvantage, and we have not yet been able to command the spiritual resources which would transform our cause into a crusade. But we have not leveled down to a patient peasantry. Vision and courage not only abide, but through the movement to co-operate they are increasing. We are far from being spiritually bankrupt, even though we are a bit poorer than we ought to be. And there is a certain gain going on steadily. Our future is not behind us, to use an Irish phrase, but before us.

## TEXTILE STRIKES IN THE SOUTHLAND

Beginning only a few years ago textile mills were established in the south. Prior to that time, New England had been almost the sole area of operation. There were some natural advantages in the change, such as nearness to the supply of raw material, cheaper power, lower taxes. But one of the major influences which brought about the decline in New England and the development in the south was undoubtedly the labor situation.

New England cities were filled with populations largely made up of immigrants. They were responsive to labor organizers, perhaps too responsive at times to the more radical of them. Strikes were frequent and costly. Wages were certainly not higher even after the years of struggle, suffering and violence. But they were higher than it would be necessary to pay in the south, and there also was to be found almost the oldest and purest American stock. No Bolshevism would be found there. It was quite ideal.

Now strikes are raging in Tennessee and North Carolina. The usual tactics are being followed, the age-old blindness continues. The militia has been called out. The state and the mill owners depend upon force of arms. Organizers for the American Federation of Labor were kidnapped and assaulted. Violence on the part of strikers is provoked by such actions, and troops are too ready to quell the disturbance and protect property.

It is said that in some places women and children work all night, work 70 hours a week, work under dangerous and unhealthy conditions, and for wages as low as \$5 to \$8 per week. There was no radicalism, so called, in the southland when the mills came. The mills came to escape it elsewhere. But greed planted the seed, injustice made it grow, violence is the harvest. And whether it takes weeks or months or years the workers must win—or cease to live as Americans.

The Washington News says editorially: "The South is not chiefly to blame. Most of the textile owners there are Northerners or foreigners. Other offenders are German companies which have come in to escape the tariff wall."

"A great future awaits the South. But neither Southern labor nor Southern capital can profit in the long run by permitting outsiders to fasten upon the South an archaic and inefficient system of industrial peonage which has failed elsewhere."

"The road of decency and the road to prosperity is the same road."

## SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE MAKES HIS BOW TO PUBLIC

We have said nothing so far to the new Secretary of Agriculture, Ex-Gov. Hyde, of Missouri, preferring to await developments before commenting. It ought to be said first of all, however, that he comes to his new task enjoying the full confidence of those who know him. Farm leaders who have had long acquaintance with him both as a private citizen and as governor of his state, declare him to be qualified for the great responsibilities of his new position.

Almost at once after his appointment he returned to his home, and only near the close of the hearings before the Agricultural Committee did he return to be heard. This was perhaps as much to secure time in which to get his bearings as to give needed attention to personal affairs.

His first appearance was before the Senate Committee, and some of the members were a bit critical. They have evidently been displeased or disappointed at the failure of the White House to offer such leadership in legislative proposals as many had anticipated would be given. So that when Secretary Hyde appeared before them they were determined to make him commit himself regarding the major proposals of farm relief legislation. Perhaps it is more a testimonial to his ability than a proof of weakness on his part that they got him to commit himself on both sides of one or two proposals.

As an instance, he stated that farmers could help their condition somewhat by changing from surplus products to those of which we have less than enough. He cited dairying as an example. (The Associated Industries of Missouri, or some such organization, proposes to add \$300,800,000 per year to the income of Kansas and Missouri farmers by inducing the cows and hens in the two states to increase or diversify their production.)

Maybe they had kidded the Secretary into a belief in that proposal. Senator Norris at once pointed out that the Dairymen's organizations reported before the Committee that we are producing as near the whole domestic need as we can and still have tariff protection. A small increase will give us a surplus, and the tariff will no longer apply. The Secretary gave it as his opinion that we could, by efficient methods, reduce production costs and consequently could lower selling prices. This would expand the market and increase consumption. We were nowhere near the saturation point, he thought.

But a few minutes later he declared that the farmer could not do as manufacturers have done, constantly expand his market as he could lower his selling price. The farmers' market is limited, he said, to the demands of the public appetite. And therefore any increase in the use of any given commodity was quite certain to be offset by a reduction in the use of some other. The farmer cannot expand his total market very much. Thus the Secretary confused himself by coming down both sides of the street, and ran through the stop signal.

Certain papers "panned" him pretty hard, but for the most part the press was fair. Probably his evident lack of familiarity with many of the details of the farm problems and the proposed remedies was a bit disappointing, even to his friends. But he certainly gave evidence of sincerity of purpose, and of a determination to serve helpfully. Before many weeks he will be fully master of the work of his department, and we join his long-time friends in the belief that he will administer its affairs wisely and well.

## FARM ORGANIZATIONS ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

One of the most significant of all the happenings during the seven years of struggle for favorable farm legislation is a joint statement issued by the three great farm organizations to the Chairman and members of the Agricultural Committees.

This makes a new step in group co-operation, and indicates a new closeness of agreement. The declaration follows:

"The representatives of the three national farm organizations, the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, the National Grange, and the American Farm Bureau Federation, wish to convey to you your joint conclusion in regard to the foremost task which confronts the extraordinary session of Congress soon to convene."

"It is too evident to need more than mention that legislation, to be of benefit to agriculture, must be of such nature that it will increase the farmer's net income. The American farmer must have an American price for his farm products in order to maintain an American standard of living; any legislation which stops short of attempting to secure this certainly will not suffice."

"There are, in our opinions, four requisites which must be met by any legislation to permit it to qualify properly as farm relief. These requisites are:

"1. It should make the tariff effective on all farm crops so that surpluses will not be permitted to depress the domestic price to the world level of prices."

"2. It should be of such nature that the control and disposition of agricultural surpluses are adequately provided for."

"3. It should contain provisions, which are automatic in their operation, to check over-production."

"4. It should provide for farmer ownership and control of marketing organization with due consideration to co-operative associations already established."

"We unanimously agree upon these fundamental principles and offer our services to the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture in formulating legislation which will make the above principles operative."

"We recognize that the Committees on Agriculture do not initiate tariff measures; but we desire to express our conviction that, in addition to the type of legislation above described, the special session of Congress should make tariff adjustment sufficient to give the farmers of our nation the domestic market."

Very respectfully,  
FARMERS EDUCATIONAL AND CO-OP. UNION  
THE NATIONAL GRANGE  
AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION"

## REFLECTIONS

### AMBASSADOR HERRICK

It was not only the French who loved the late Ambassador Herrick. Labor, weekly newspaper of the railroad labor organizations, uses considerable space in its current issue to describe one of Herrick's "home jobs, which deserves at least as high a place as any of his diplomatic services."

Herrick was a banker in Cleveland when the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers were putting up their first building there. He offered his help, stating that if the brotherhood encountered difficulties they needed additional funds, he would be glad to help thru the funds of the Society for Savings.

The Brotherhood encountered no difficulties, all right. Quicksand under the foundation was one of the first troubles. Extra money was needed. Herrick was called upon.

Herrick's legal advisers in the bank found that the brotherhood convention had not authorized the officials to put a mortgage on the proposed building. The bank, said these legal advisers, could not lend the money without a mortgage.

"Never mind," said Herrick. "I will advance the funds personally, if you will give me your word that the next convention will authorize the mortgage."

This was done, and the building went on.—Washington News.

### THE DEADLY CALIFORNIA CLIMATE

Use of Nets Suggested to Bar Bride Suicides

PASADENA, Cal.—"Suicide Prevention Nets" may soon be placed beneath the Colorado Street Bridge here to check the mounting toll of deaths caused by persons leaping off the high structure. Nearly 30 persons ended their lives in this manner, it was pointed out.

Police Chief, Charles H. Kelley, has requested the City Engineering Department to estimate the cost of stringing the life nets some 15 feet below the bridge.

### PRESIDENT FAVORS TAX REDUCTION ON EARNED INCOMES

An Eastern newspaper offers this comment: "The country is marvelously prosperous. This prosperity, however, is not fully shared by all classes. Much of it goes to the rich and well-to-do, who are able to bear the Federal taxes imposed upon their unearned incomes. Those who earn every dollar they get are the ones entitled to lowering of burdens."

Unearned incomes, increasing in volume because of prosperity, should share with the Government in taxes, allowing the country's real workers to put aside for future use some of the money now paid by them into the Treasury.

### FRENCH PACIFISTS STILL IN PENAL SERVITUDE

Today, more than ten years after the armistice, French conscientious objectors who opposed the war are suffering even more than the normal hardships of imprisonment and the additional hardships of exile in the penal colony in Guiana. It is off this coast that Devil's Island lies, made famous by the Dreyfus case. The mainland is little better than the island. French pacifists who have served a prison sentence at home are sent to Guiana for an equal term; those whose prison term was more than eight years are sent for life; and those whose terms of penal servitude in the colony expire and who are technically free to return home, are

necessarily without the means of doing so and receive no aid from the government. "Obliged to live without resources in a colony without industry, without agriculture, without trade," most of them die of starvation, exposure and tropical diseases, and those who manage by luck to stay alive have little chance of accumulating the price of a passage back to France. The prison ship which annually brings out a new batch of prisoners, takes none back. The American Fellowship of Reconciliation is raising funds to meet the cost of repatriating these suffering exiles. The United States has so little to brag about in the matter of its treatment of conscientious objectors that caustic criticism of the French policy would be unbecoming. It was years after the close of the war before the last of our imprisoned pacifists was released and many of them have not yet had their civil rights restored. The whole system of penal colonies is thoroughly bad and ought to be abandoned. It is a survival of eighteenth century criminality. It lends itself to every form of unnecessary cruelty, and it puts the abuses which it fosters so far from public scrutiny that the natural correctives of civilized opinion have no means of operating. A nation may, without conscious cruelty, permit the continuance of conditions five thousand miles away which it would never allow under its eyes. Starving exiles have few press agents. And whatever justification there might be for the maintenance of the system for criminals, it is an utterly indefensible and inhuman folly to leave rotting in Guiana men whose only crime is that they knew fifteen years ago what everybody knows now—that was is not national defense but national suicide.—Christian Century, Chicago.

### THE FIRST CONSIDERATION

That high and increasing standards of living and comfort should be the first of considerations in public mind and in government needs no apology. We have long since realized that the basis of an advancing civilization must be a high and growing standard of living for all people, not for a single class, the education, food, clothing, housing, and the spreading use of what we so often term non-essentials, are the real fertilizers of the soil from which spring the finer flowers of life. The economic development of the past fifty years has lifted the general standard of comfort far beyond the dreams of our forefathers. The only road to further advance in the standard of living is by greater invention, greater elimination of waste, greater production and better distribution of commodities and services, for by increasing their ratio to our numbers and dividing them justly we each will have more of them. The superlative value of individualism through its impulse to production, its stimulation to invention, has so far as I know, never been denied. Criticism of it has been in its wastes but more importantly in its failures of equitable sharing of the product.—Robert Hoover in February Nation's Business.

### OPPORTUNITY

How often one hears it said, "I could have been as great as he, but I was never given the opportunity." What is this wonderful thing so frequently referred to and to whom is it restricted? Apparently, some believe that it is a gift offered to only a favored few who, immediately upon receiving it, are borne upward by its wonderful qualities to the height of fortune without further effort upon their part. Too often, those imbued with such a belief wait patiently with idle hands, contentedly dreaming of future success, each confident that the God of Chance, at whose shrine they worship, will choose him as the recipient of that wonderful gift by which he will be enabled to reach the height of fame. Thus, they dream on. Daily tasks, forced upon them through the necessity of living, are lightly regarded, held in contempt, and accomplished with no other thought than to end them in the quickest and easiest way possible. As time goes on and old age creeps upon them, the dreams fade to be replaced by the realization of wasted lives. Embittered, disillusioned, cynical, they cry of the cruelty of fate.

Too late they learned that opportunity is not a gift but the reward of preparation and tireless search; that success is not a certain but only a possible result of opportunity. As a swimmer who has not trained is unable to get out in the channel and forge his way against the current, but must be content to stay near the shore among the driftwood, likewise the man who has not prepared himself to battle with the current of life must drift aimlessly with his fellow tiddlers that come within reach. It is not there that opportunity is found. Those who would grasp it must get out in midstream and have the determination and preparation to battle on up stream where lies the goal towards which it leads.

### WOES OF A SECRETARY

If a secretary writes a letter, it is too long.  
If he sends a postal, it's too short.  
If he issues a bulletin, he's a spend-thrift.  
If he attends a committee meeting, he's butting in.  
If he stays away, he's a shirker.  
If he offers suggestions, he's a know-it-all.  
If he says nothing, he's a dead one.  
If the attendance at the meeting is slim, he should have called the members up.  
If he does call them up, he's a pest.  
If he duns a member for his dues, he is insulting.  
If he does not, he is lazy.  
If the meeting is a howling success, the program committee is praised; if it is a failure, the secretary is to blame.

If he asks for advice, he is incompetent;  
If he does not, he is bull-headed.  
"Ashes to ashes,  
Dust to dust."  
If others won't do it,  
The Secretary must.

HAROLD JACKSON,  
Minburn, Alta.

### GOLDEN MOMENTS

Our minutes are like precious gold—To save or throw away.  
They bring us joy untold,  
Or sorrow and dismay.

Who spends these fleeting, golden pence  
On deeds of usefulness,  
Will reap his pay in eminence,  
In wealth and happiness.

So give to every day its due  
In honest, earnest toil.  
The harvest pays in measure true  
As each man tills his soil.

'Tis he, who ever daily spends  
His time in useful ways,  
Who reaps rich store of dividends  
In happy future days.

—The Optimist.

Pavement design was not given much thought 10 years ago. Today it is one of the broadest fields of research, resulting in much better roads than in previous years.

### MISQUIDDED AMBITION

"How old is your son?" asked the visitor.  
"Well," replied the dad, "he's reached that age when he thinks the most important thing to pass isn't his examination, but the car ahead."

### SOME LITTLE THING TO LOVE

Phyllis Fortune

Sometimes I wonder how people can live  
Without the glad friendship that animals give,  
Some little thing, no matter how small,  
To love you is better than nothing at all.  
Some little kitten, a stray, humble thing,  
Or some little bird with a droop to its wing;  
Some little something, no matter how small—  
Isn't it better than nothing at all?

Feed the lame bird and then bind up its wing—  
Soon it will perch on your finger and sing!  
Tuck the starved kitten up under your chin,  
Hear it purr "Thank you" for letting it in!  
So many tables and so many scraps;  
So many little paws begging for laps!  
Some little something, no matter how small—  
Isn't it better than nothing at all?

### MORE GRAIN IS USED

St. Joseph Consumption Gained 115,000 Bushels in 1928

Elevator Stocks at First of New Year 550,000 Bushels Heavier Than Year Ago

St. Joseph consumption of grains in 1928 totaled 11,224,800 bushels, according to Nelson K. Thomas, secretary of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange. This is the pleasing gain of 115,000 and is based on the difference between carload receipts and shipments.

The various industries here last year received 13,028,314 bushels as compared with 13,064,503 in 1927. Elevator stocks the first of this year were 550,000 bushels heavier than a year ago. There were 12,040,120 bushels grindings in 1928 as against 13,108,988 the year before.

Wheat mills received 8,193,776 and ground 7,406,421 bushels last year with 7,893,232 and 8,031,741 in 1927. Last year 1,691,277 barrels of wheat products were made, 1,870,160 the preceding year.

Corn consumption totaled 2,013,000 and oats 388,000 bushels in 1928 last year. Feed and corn mills ground 4,633,699 bushels and feed shipped in 1928 amounted to 163,172 tons. Shipped in 1927 was 138,730 tons.

Wheat and corn mills manufactured 80,617 tons of feed last year. Totalled with the feed mill output this aggregates 223,204 tons as against 207,142 in 1927.

—Clipped.

### K. S. A. C. SPARKS

Engineering Division  
By L. M. Jorgenson

No one can afford to do by hand-work that can be done for a few cents an hour by an electric motor.

The cost of ocean cablegrams has been forced lower due to the radio as a competing method of communication.

In 1924 there were 900 Kansas farms getting electric power from power lines. In 1929 the number had increased to 4,000, or more than 440 per cent.

A Great Ruler has set the unchangeable laws of the universe. Man discovers the operation of these laws through scientific research. Engineering applies them to serve him.

The vacuum tube in the radio set may well be called the "magic bottle" through which the almost infinitely small radiations are transformed to energy capable of reproducing the human voice.

L. L. Luster of Larned has a farm home completely equipped electrically. Cooking, water pumping, grinding, elevating, ironing, washing, milking, and many other chores are done by electricity. The energy costs him only \$17 a month.



## Ladies' Auxiliary

## NOTICE

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

THE AUXILIARY DUES ARE \$1—YOU KEEP 80c IN YOUR LOCAL SEND 70c TO THE STATE SECRETARY. THEN 20c OF THIS IS

SENT BACK TO YOUR COUNTY ORGANIZATION IF YOU HAVE ONE. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE ONE THE STATE WILL KEEP IT IN THE TREASURY UNTIL YOU DO ORGANIZE, THEN YOU ARE ENTITLED TO ALL THE COUNTY DUES FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION.

## Junior Co-operators

**MEMBERSHIP LIST**  
ADDIE HARDIN—Kincaid.  
JULIA POWELL—Colony.  
HELEN HOLCOM—Baldwin.  
LORETTA SIMCOCK—Della.  
NAOMI KITCHEN—Lyndon.  
HELEN CENTILVIRE—Mont Ida.  
KEITH CENTILVIRE—Mont Ida.  
PETE CENTILVIRE—Mont Ida.  
CLINTON DONALD—Kincaid.  
HOWARD DONALD—Kincaid.  
GEORGIA GRACE COFFMAN—Madison.  
HELEN BARTZ—Rush Center.  
MILDRED NELSON—Ottawa.  
MARGERY JEAN KRESIE—Meriden.  
PHYLLIS TURMAN—Ransom.  
NADINE GUGGISBERG—Burns.  
MARIE NEWTON—Utica.  
VERA PUNK—Utica.  
DOROTHY KRAISING—Timken.  
LUCILE GRETEN—Kincaid, Kansas.  
GEORGINA OLEJNIK—Rossville.  
NADINE E. NEIDERTAL—Timken.  
RICHARD SCHIEFELBUSCH—Oswatimie.  
LUCILE WILSON—LaCrosse.  
JUNIOR RUDOLPH, Scott City.

MILDRED ROGERS, Ogallah.  
NAOMI JEANE ROGERS, Ogallah.  
GLADYS M. COLLINS—Ulysses, Kansas.  
MELBA PECENKA—Bremen, Kansas.  
MAX SCHIEFELBUSCH—Oswatimie, Kansas.  
KATHLEEN RUDOLPH, Scott City.  
MARY HEINIGER—Bren.  
MABELLE FINK—Alma.  
MARGARET ZIMMERMAN—Belle Plaines.  
LOUISE ZIMMERMAN—Belle Plaines.  
NED CORLEY—Westphalia.  
FLOYD LEE—Michigan Valley.  
WILBUR LEE—Michigan Valley.  
RUFUS MILLER—Maple Hill.  
JEAN MILLER—Maple Hill.  
IVAH JONES—Norton.  
HILDA HELEN FABRIZIUS—Wakeney.  
WELMIG FABRIZIUS—Wakeney.  
ZENITH FOWLER—Norton.  
PAUL HUFF—Salina.  
ESTHER SIMS—Oakley.  
MELVIN INLOES—Quinter.  
WILMA BRIDICEK—Lucas.  
EVELYN MATHIES—McFarland.

The address to which all Juniors should send their letters is:  
AUNT PATIENCE,  
In care of the KANSAS UNION FARMER, Salina, Kansas.

Norton, Kans., April 5, 1929.  
Dear Aunt Patience,  
I am sending you the third lesson. I did not get the second lesson or the first nature strip.  
My grade went on a skating party Wednesday. We surely had a lot of fun.

I am enjoying the lessons very much and hope there will be more of them. Have been reading the nature strip and like it very much.  
I must close.  
Sincerely yours,  
Zenith Fowler.

## PLAN THE HOME

**FOR THE CHILD**  
Manhattan, Kan.—Plan your house and arrange its furnishings with your small child in mind, if you would have the child develop self reliance, independence, and a sense of responsibility.

The nursery school for children from 18 months to five years which is conducted by the department of Child Welfare and Euthenics at the Kansas State Agricultural college demonstrates that lifetime habits and character traits are strongly influenced by environment at a very early age.

Teaching children to hang up their own caps and coats or sweaters, or to put away their playthings is relative to the age of the child. For then they take pride in doing things for themselves. But the hooks in the clothes closet must be placed low enough for short but eager arms to reach. And there must be a generous loop of tape on the back of the coat so that gallant efforts will be rewarded.

With a glow of self sufficiency a child will remove at least part of the dirt from his hands and get ready for lunch if his towel, comb, and toothbrush are on the rack and hooks nailed low enough on the bathroom wall to be within his reach! The two year old loves to exercise by climbing onto a stool or box placed for him near the high wash bowl.

Possessions which are the child's very own develop in him a sense of personal property, which will lead to a respect for the property of others—of adults and of his playmates.

The very small child is taught in the nursery to share in the pleasure and responsibilities of the school at home. If there is no responsibility for keeping it neat and livable, the child will literally possess the living room instead of merely sharing it, as many mothers too well know! A shelf of his own in the family bookcase for his games to be cared for by himself if often a successful appeal to his resourcefulness.

## APRIL SHOWERS IN COOKERY SUGGESTED

If you would tempt spring appetites try some of these suggestions given by the home economics department of South Dakota State College: Combining food and pastry is a good way to vary the diet. The less choice of the jellies and jams left over from the winter months make good fillings for filled cookies. If you cut tiny holes in the top layers of the cookies, so the fruit can be seen, they will be more tempting.

Dried or fresh fruits may be used. Dried apricots, ground and cooked in syrup until thick, make a delicious filling for cookies or turnovers. Blueberry turnovers, by the way, are delicious.

Orange biscuits, made by pressing a hollow into ordinary biscuits and filling the hollow with sweetened orange juice when they are ready for the oven, add flavor to a meal.

Fresh strawberries and pineapple make a delicious combination for shortcake.

Try making a cream pie and covering the top with halves of fresh strawberries instead of a meringue. Individual pies, made in this way, are particularly attractive and convenient to serve.

Rhubarb will soon have a place on the table. The State College Home Economics department suggests baked rhubarb and pineapple dumplings, made as follows: Prepare as usual for baked dumplings. For the filling use a combination of chopped sweetened raw rhubarb and fresh or canned pineapple. Add a little lemon juice.



6461. Ladies' Dress. Cut in 5 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 1/4 yards of 39 inch material. For trimming bands, and belt of contrasting material 1/4 yard is required. 40 inches wide and cut crosswise. The width of the Dress at the lower edge with fullness extended is 2 1/4 yards. Price 15c.

6177. Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8, and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 1 1/4 yards of 39 inch material. To finish with bias binding as illustrated will require 2 1/4 yards. Price 15c.

## FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1929 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE AND COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESSMAKING, ALSO SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (Illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

OR USE THE FOLLOWING NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1929 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

'Tis now the chick begin to peep. And the bull frog wakes from sleep. 'Tis time the women plant some seeds,

And have the kiddies rake the leaves. The small boys all are itching' To get a line and go afishin' Everything in nature seems to say, Let's all go out and play.

J. E. Hibbard, Frankfort.

## GIVE IT A TANNING

Foreigner—I want to buy some strong rope—my cow he changes his hide every night.

Dealer—How's that?

Foreigner—One night he hide in the creek, other night he hide in the thicket. Want to tie him up.

Wanted block of lessons for drilling, send complete data in first letter. Quick action. Morey Oil Co., Independence, Kansas.

## INSURANCE

FARMERS UNION Fire Insurance: Hall insurance in season. H. A. Coate agent. Milltown and vicinity. Phone 1302.

FARMERS UNION Fire Insurance. Hall insurance in season. M. E. Greenwood, Carlton, Kans. Phone 2228.

## DOGS FOR SALE

FOX TERRIERS, Puppies, white and black. 2 weeks old. \$2.00 each. Make good ratters and watch dogs. Raymond Kroboth, Wilson, Kans.

## FURS WANTED

WOOL: Write for prices, sack and twine. J. E. Green, Wool, Hides, Fur. 1405 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

## LAND WANTED

LAND WANTED—Owner having farm for sale send best price, terms. Drawer H, Harvard, Illinois.

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Grocery fixtures: 16 ft. Shearer counter, 30-bb computing scale, cash register, adding machine, 2 show cases, large refrigerator, office desks, large posting machine, McCaskey register, and several smaller items. Write C. G. Minshall, Norton, Kans.

## EASILY APPLIED PAINTING DESIGNS

No. 529, 50 Cents

Even a person totally unskilled in painting will have no difficulty in using our designs to brighten up various pieces of furniture around the house. We offer paper patterns and these are easily traced through carbon right onto your wood. Then by following our color chart, and filling in each area as it is marked, with no shading of colors, you can get very smart effects.

One design in this group is morning glories in two colors for chair backs, drawers or any place where a

horizontal motif fits; another is a group of four conventional discs of Chinese type, which are especially decorative in gold, spotted at irregular intervals on any painted piece in red, green or black. Third is a group of typical pagodas, small figures, willow trees and a bridge which may be used "as is" on a tip table or magazine basket or spread apart a bit for a radio cabinet or desk.

This is number 529 and costs 50 cents for the patterns and carbon, as well as color chart and all instructions. We have assembled a special kit of enamels supplying all the necessary colors, two cans of enamel and brush for \$1.25 postpaid.—Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kans., Box 48.

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

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

## PLANTS AND SEEDS

**FROST PROOF CABBAGE** and Bermuda Onion Plants. Open field grown, well-rooted, strong. Treated seeds. Cabbage each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled with variety name. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen. Vary Dutch, Late Dutch, Postpaid: 200, \$4.75; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1000, \$2.00; 2500, \$4.50. Express Collect: 2500, \$2.50. Onions: Prizebreaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda, Postpaid: 500, \$3.75; 1000, \$1.25; 2000, \$8.00. Express Collect: 5000, \$4.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalog. Union Plant Company, Texasland, Arkansas.

**PLANTS**—Good field grown tomatoes and frostproof cabbage, all varieties. 100 50c; 300, 75c; 1000, \$2.00. Bermuda and Wax Onions 500, 75c; 1000, \$1.25. Postpaid: 100, 50c; 300, \$1.00. Packed in ventilated boxes, moss to roots. Postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Randle Riddle, Mount Pleasant, Texas.

**RED CLOVER, \$15**  
ALFALFA, \$3; Alsike Clover, \$15; White Sweet Clover, \$3.75; mixed Alsike and Timothy, \$3.75; mixed Red Clover and Timothy, \$5; Timothy, \$3.25; Sudan Grass, \$3; Cane, \$1.35; Millet, \$3.25. Bags free. Samples free. Standard Seed Company, 21 East Fifth street, Kansas City, Mo.

**FREE PLANTS**—By C. O. D. mail or express, sent charges: 500, 65c; 1000, \$1.00; 5000, \$3.75. Free Onion plants with every order for Frost Proof Cabbage Plants. Eureka Farms, Flinton, Ga.

## POULTRY

HOLLYWOOD White Leghorn, baby chicks \$10. White chicks, \$12 per 100. Mrs. John Zimmerman, Sabalia, Kans.

OUR IMPROVED Mammoth, Bronze Turkeys: dozen eggs \$4.00. Dozen day Old Poults eight dollars. Robbins Ranch, Belvidere, Kans.

ARNOLD'S Oregon Bred Chickens: fifteen years breeding white Leghorns, large birds, wonderful layers. L. E. Arnold, Albany, Ore.

## MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED block of lessons for drilling, send complete data in first letter. Quick action. Morey Oil Co., Independence, Kansas.

## INSURANCE

FARMERS UNION Fire Insurance: Hall insurance in season. H. A. Coate agent. Milltown and vicinity. Phone 1302.

FARMERS UNION Fire Insurance. Hall insurance in season. M. E. Greenwood, Carlton, Kans. Phone 2228.

## DOGS FOR SALE

FOX TERRIERS, Puppies, white and black. 2 weeks old. \$2.00 each. Make good ratters and watch dogs. Raymond Kroboth, Wilson, Kans.

## FURS WANTED

WOOL: Write for prices, sack and twine. J. E. Green, Wool, Hides, Fur. 1405 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

## LAND WANTED

LAND WANTED—Owner having farm for sale send best price, terms. Drawer H, Harvard, Illinois.

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Grocery fixtures: 16 ft. Shearer counter, 30-bb computing scale, cash register, adding machine, 2 show cases, large refrigerator, office desks, large posting machine, McCaskey register, and several smaller items. Write C. G. Minshall, Norton, Kans.

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## -- HONOR ROLL --

<b>ANDERSON COUNTY</b>		
Fairmount	.....	2049
<b>RUSH COUNTY</b>		
Independence	.....	773
<b>BROWN COUNTY</b>		
Temple	.....	1431
Carson	.....	1035
<b>CHASE COUNTY</b>		
Saffordville	.....	1936
Miller	.....	1929
<b>CLAY COUNTY</b>		
Chester	.....	1125
Prairie Star	.....	944
Pleasant Valley	.....	1025
<b>CHEROKEE COUNTY</b>		
Melrose	.....	2059
<b>COWLEY COUNTY</b>		
Busy Bee	.....	1986
<b>CRAWFORD COUNTY</b>		
Quick	.....	765
Maple Grove	.....	1803
Mt. Carmel	.....	1706
Stillwell	.....	2060
<b>ELLIS COUNTY</b>		
Pleasant Valley	.....	1804
Wiles	.....	834
<b>ELLSWORTH COUNTY</b>		
Advance	.....	1889
Little Wolf	.....	1376
Excelsior	.....	975
Fairview	.....	1070
<b>GREENWOOD COUNTY</b>		
Neal	.....	1313
<b>JACKSON COUNTY</b>		
Mayetta	.....	1904
<b>JEFFERSON COUNTY</b>		
Grantville	.....	2055
<b>JEWELL COUNTY</b>		
Pleasant Prairie	.....	594
<b>JOHNSON COUNTY</b>		
Sharon	.....	1744
<b>LANE COUNTY</b>		
Amy	.....	5164
<b>LEAVENWORTH COUNTY</b>		
Stamwood	.....	1380
<b>LINN COUNTY</b>		
Pleasant Home	.....	2055
<b>LYON COUNTY</b>		
Bushong	.....	579
<b>MIAMI COUNTY</b>		
Jingo	.....	1737
<b>NORTON COUNTY</b>		
Almelo	.....	918
<b>OSAGE COUNTY</b>		
Union	.....	1412
<b>RICE COUNTY</b>		
Chase	.....	1563
Pleasant Hill	.....	1387
<b>RILEY COUNTY</b>		
Rock Island	.....	1199
Pleasant Hill	.....	1202
<b>RUSH COUNTY</b>		
Lone Star	.....	917
Sand Creek	.....	304
<b>RUSSELL COUNTY</b>		
Pleasant Hill	.....	728
<b>SEDGWICK COUNTY</b>		
Greenwich	.....	1875
<b>SCOTT COUNTY</b>		
Pleasant Valley	.....	1526
Beaver Flatts	.....	2117
Excelsior	.....	1534
Pence	.....	1740
Lone Prairie	.....	1544
<b>THOMAS COUNTY</b>		
Sunflower	.....	1181
<b>TREGO COUNTY</b>		
Silver Lake	.....	679
<b>WABAUNSEE COUNTY</b>		
Chalk	.....	1580
Turkey Creek	.....	1868
<b>WASHINGTON COUNTY</b>		
Liberty	.....	1142
Excelsior	.....	959
<b>WOODSON COUNTY</b>		
Liberty	.....	2148

## -- THE DRY GOODS BOX --

(Continued from last week.)

shifted from the ground values to the product of labor—something that will mean to them in higher rents speculative land values and "Unearned Increment" billions of dollars annually. These two gigantic forces which own or control over two thirds of all the property values in the United States are therefore bending all their energies to see that public opinion is molded in the "right" direction. Not merely "buying" the editorial staff of newspapers with huge advertising contracts and influencing the candidates for public office with campaign funds, but they are now pouring their financial contribution into our channels of education.

The Chicago federation of men teachers passed a resolution denouncing Professor Ely and his Institute as an insidiously dangerous factor in the social and educational fabric of our country. The American Federation of Teachers have joined in denouncing the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities.

We could go on quoting from the Indiana State Teachers Association, the National Education Association, the National League of Teachers Association and different federations of labor but we finish by quoting from Senator George W. Norris: "Our public school system is dear and sacred to the heart of every patriotic citizen, and the man or woman who undertakes to undermine that system

of public education by secret and false propaganda and misrepresentation is an enemy to our country.

In regard to the pending crisis in civilization owing to a monopoly of the means of production which same monopoly also controls the avenues of education. We are compelled to look the issue square in the face and determine the root cause as well as the proper remedy in order to prevent a crash in this civilization will be thrown back many years in its onward march toward a high plane of peace and happiness.

All our leading Governments are failing to protect human rights, otherwise poverty and war would end. The greatest failure lies in the fact that they have failed to protect the natural birthright of man in an equal right to the use of nature's storehouse. The greatest teacher the writer has been able to follow William C. Owen for thirty years a resident of the United States with whom we are now corresponding near London, England, we desire to quote: "We are living in a mad house—for in all the allegedly civilized countries they have worked too hard at raising food—shiver in rags because they have produced more clothing than the market can absorb and wander homeless because, with wide spaces all around them, they cannot occupy the patches of land on which to build their shelters. No animal ever allows itself to be reduced to

that extremity. The savage starves only when his natural supplies have failed and nowhere will you find a tribe that cannot clothe and shelter itself, even in climates twenty times as hard as ours. No—so long as we remain content to be shut up in this mad house we have no right to look down on the savage. By virtue of knowledge our forefathers accumulated we should be a thousand times more powerful than he is—but in the mass we are far more helpless.

Nero played and danced while Rome burned. We who ride labor's back may revel and enjoy our ride as we strike deeper our spurs and electrocute Saco and Vanzetti in the native State of my father, Massachusetts, or as we incarcerate a Tom Mooney in the golden state of California, but the crisis is pending. Already we may hear the roar of Niagara Falls as we drift in the current. As the master riders prepare super death dealing poison gas and death rays with crucifixes and air craft to use in the jealousies caused by unjust Government in which we have monopoly and slavery instead of freedom and liberty—we are reminded of the fact that the same powers of destruction are available not only for the rulers of the nation but for the use of the slaves should they revolt.

The crisis in America is no different from that which brought the revolution in Mexico. Thirty years from the day Porfirio Diaz arrived in Mexico fifteen million home owning people had been reduced to penance the worst form of slavery known and a thousand men owned every foot of good land in Mexico.

In Russia one third the land was held by the Czar, one third by the Nobility and one third by the Clergy. They were ripe for a revolution as was Mexico. The cause was land monopoly.

In England we find a few landlords own the lands from generation to generation, while a majority of their forty million are in distress simply because they cannot use the land without paying landlords for the privilege.

In America ten per cent of the families own ninety per cent of the wealth. The rich grow richer and the poor growing poorer. The middle class is rapidly declining in this the best of all countries. The cause is plain to those who investigate. If you would set men free you must restore their stolen birthright. All our governments have stolen the land from the people as we have stolen the land from the people in land monopoly. We cannot continue in this brief essay the many conditions and facts surrounding our pending crisis but farm relief as now proposed cannot materially change or prevent the crisis.

America should lead the way to emancipation, we are calling for leaders, men of the power and eloquence of James A. Reed or a woman who can write another Uncle Tom's Cabin that will stir the hearts and minds of our people in an education that will overthrow slavery and install freedom.

We have spoken vital truths as we see them but where can we place them before the masses of hearers or readers. The Capitalist owned Press dare not print them. It would be suicide to their advertising. The State and National President of the Farmers Union has opened their columns to our writings but we have criticised too keenly farm relief to ask permission in their columns.

Farm relief is one of the opening guns in the war of revolution. The crisis is upon us, we cannot escape it. The same causes exist as produced the upheaval in Mexico and Russia. Land monopoly is the root cause. We do not wish a revolution by violence as was the case in Mexico or Russia. The revolutions end in dictatorship reactions occur with dictatorships. Our masses are educated, theirs were not. We may profit by their experience. Like farm relief revolution may come by two methods. The riders may of their own accord dismount from labor's back or labor may throw them off. The former is less likely to happen but much better and more sure of permanently advancing civilization as it would come peacefully and by mass action. We are appealing to the masses not to await the action of the slaves in unarming them as the riders. If we, the masters, wait for the labor to throw us off, violence will ensue. We cannot picture the results with poison gas instead of a gillnet. The crisis is pending. Cruisers and poison gas are being prepared and they will be used. All this may be avoided by Government assuming its proper relation in preserving human rights. Let Government restore the stolen birthright of man and we enter a new plane of civilization. We appeal for the use of some of the stolen millions now in the hands of the master class to use in educating the masses how to combine and make proper use of their franchise in order to set them free.

We want farm relief, true farm relief that would set land free, so that all were employed all the time, and there would be no job hunters so that no one would be obliged to labor in providing for his natural wants. True farm relief would end poverty as well as war. Poverty is the result of unemployment, unemployment could not exist with land for use and not for speculation. True farm relief would end war for the reason that it was caused by jealousies by job owing. Owning men's right to use their labor power is a rule of master and slave. There can be no peace with the rule of master and slave.

The crisis is at hand. Organization is the slogan of the Kansas Union Farmer. These are the means to us in the emancipation that will lead to freedom of all people.

When we have learned to make Government the servant of the people rather than the people servants of the Government we shall have a Government of the people, for the people and by the people. Then will dawn the new and perfect day when war and poverty shall be no more.

W. H. SIKES.

Ogden, Kansas, April 2, 1929

Dear Sir:

As a Kansas farmer, actively engaged in grain and livestock farming for the past thirty years, I write to express a few ideas concerning the farm problem and also on national legislation on the marketing of farm products.

I still firmly believe that the McNary-Haugen bill just as the McNary-Haugen bill as passed in the spring of 1928 and embodying the equalization fee and with insurance features is the best, most practical and equitable solution of the farm marketing problem yet proposed.

There are multitudes on the farm and in towns and cities who are still firm believers in the McNary-Haugen idea and who do not consider that the last presidential election was in any real and true sense a rejection by the voters of the McNary-Haugen bill as passed in 1928. The voters in the last election were influenced mainly by the liquor question and by a strong undercurrent of denominational religious prejudice.

However it seems that some form of farm marketing legislation will be passed by the doctored and complaint majority in Congress, endeavoring to win presidential approval.

It looks very much like the opponents of the McNary-Haugen Bill have no adequate substitute for the McNary-Haugen idea.

The farm problem can not be solved without a national system of controlling the exportable surplus of our staple farm crops such as wheat, cotton, pork, corn, rice, tobacco etc. to the end that the American farmer shall not continue to be cruelly and unjustly punished or penalized in an economic sense for being so efficient as to produce a surplus of products above domestic needs which in order to find a market must be exported.

Under the present system of marketing by multitudes of individuals no means of separating the surplus products from the supply needed or domestic consumption. The farmer is therefore compelled to sell his entire crop at a price based on the European market less high railroad freight rates, handling and storage charges, dealers' and exporters' profits and ocean freights and insurance. Thus it occurs that the American farmer often receives much less income in the aggregate for a very large crop than for a light crop or a partial crop failure.

I am now and have been for several years a member of the Kansas Wheat Pool also a stockholder and patron of the Farmer's Union Live-stock Commission Company of Kansas City, Missouri. I thoroughly believe in the co-operative marketing of farm products and hope to see the time come when the producers of farm products will have complete control of the marketing of their products all the way from the field to the manufacturer or the consumer. But I am also thoroughly convinced that the co-operatives can not by themselves reach this coveted goal with no aid from the national government except loans from a government revolving fund. For the co-operatives with no further help and backing from the United States government can not stabilize the market for farm products any more than the railroads could have "stabilized" freight rates without the aid and supervision of the federal government. The National Banking system could not have stabilized the currency and credit situation of the United States without government supervision and aid.

There are several serious difficulties that confront all of the farm products commodity pools. One is the great fluctuations which so often occur in prices under the present unorganized disorderly or mob system of marketing brought about by millions of unorganized producers and a market that is being constantly preyed upon by means of trusts for the sale of vast quantities of mythical grain, cotton or other farm staples that are gambled by speculators on the so-called Boards of Trade. Because of these fluctuations which often benefit neither producer or consumer the co-operative commodity pool in order to be safe under the present system can pay the members only about 60 or 70 per cent of the current market price of the product is delivered. The pool member receives the crop marketing sea-along through the other payments spread along with the crop marketing sea-along as the pool markets its commodity, but of course the pool member does not receive his final payment until the end of the crop marketing year. And the pool member receives for his product, according to grade, of the pool's sales during the crop year after deducting sales expenses. This situation in the pools results in compelling the members to wait until the end of the year to receive his final returns for his product and also while the system of orderly marketing throughout the year tends to stabilize the market or the benefit of the producers still the non-pool farmer does sometimes if a lucky guesser succeeds in selling his product at the peak price of the year, which of course is above the price the pool member receives, the pool member's price being the average price of the year according to the grade of his product. These lucky sales by non-pool farmers given wide publicity by the old line grain and cotton dealers and this causes considerable discontent among the less far-seeing members of the pool.

In my opinion the following should be among the provisions embodied in the proposed bill to be passed:

First—A farm board to have general charge of surplus farm products control including the administration of the government stabilizing funds and loans to co-operatives for the construction or purchase of warehouses, elevators, etc. as liberal terms as those recently given by Congress to encourage the rebuilding of the merchant marine.

Second—Congressional corporation or second national stabilization corporation, for each commodity, this corporation to be controlled by the local co-operatives or pools which would hold the voting stock of the stabilization corporation. This is to secure unity of action and to provide against rivalry of competition among co-operatives or agencies, and to promote economy of operation.

Third—The United States to provide at government expense a system of insurance against declines in price of products produced by farmers' cooperative organizations in the McNary-Haugen Bill, the insurance being to protect against price declines in the product purchased by the stabilization corporation. The

cost of this insurance to be paid out of the tariff revenues of the United States.

This insurance provision is I believe vital to the success of any plan yet proposed (other than the McNary-Haugen Bill). The very least the government could justly do is to provide this insurance out of the tariff revenues. The co-operatives cannot by themselves bear the whole burden of stabilization and if Congress tries to saddle the whole burden on the co-operatives the plan is foredoomed to failure. Even should the government guarantee the co-operatives against loss from crop price declines the American farmers would still be selling their crops, in crop surplus years, in competition with the whole world while buying their supplies in a high protective tariff market which their product receives no protection. In other words "Stabilization Plan" does not provide any plain means by which the producer of surplus exportable products can receive any benefit from the protective tariff or even have the home market at a fair and just price unless the tariff revenues are used to provide cost of this insurance.

Yours respectfully,  
JAMES M. HARVEY.

### HIDING BEHIND HOOVER

The Governor appoints Allen Senator because the President wants him to help work out the farm problem. Who is Hoover that the people of Kansas should consult him about their representatives in Congress?

We seem to be getting more fussy about our presidents than the people of Europe are about their kings. Many believe that it is just such men as Allen, Hoover and Mellon who have been sponsoring legislation that has put the farmer in the unequal position that he is finding himself in today. Norris has been fighting a lonesome battle in the Senate for almost a generation for the rights of agriculture, while other senators have been supporting legislation that has put the R. R. tariff barons and other organized interests on easy street at the farmer's expense. Norris apparently represented all the hope the farmers had in the K. C. convention for a square deal for agriculture. If these gentlemen had wanted to do something nice for the farmer they might have started a fight in that convention for Norris for president.

J. C. GLASGOW.

### LIVESTOCK MARKET

#### FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

Kansas City, Mo., Apr. 11—Co-operation from start to finish is the kind that counts.

Co-operative marketing of your live stock is essential in your co-operative program. That's why we're here. STEERS—Our steer market has been active all week with the exception of Monday when receipts were too heavy and trade dragged and values were weak to 25c lower. Trade revived on Tuesday with prices a shade higher. Wednesday's market was strong to 25c higher. Prices for the week closed around 35c higher than last week's close on most classes. Bulk of all fat steers are selling from \$12 to \$13.50. Some yearling steers weighing from 1000 to 1100 pounds brought \$14 yesterday. Stockers and feeders steady to strong.

COWS, HEIFERS, MIXED YEARLINGS, BULLS—Our butcher market was dull and 25c lower on Monday of this week, but was active on Tuesday and gained again Wednesday, finally closing the week from 15 to 25c higher than last week's close on most classes. Light yearlings showed less advance than other classes and are closing about steady with the close last week. Canner cows bring from \$5.50 to \$5.75, and cutters from \$6.25 to \$7.75. Bulk of fat cows sell from \$8 to \$10, with occasional head up to \$10.50 and \$11. Best heifers ranged from \$10 to \$13.50, with tops at \$13.90. Stock cows and heifers steady to strong. Bulls steady; good to choice \$8.25 to \$9; fair to good \$7.25 to \$8, and common \$6 to \$7.

CALVES—The veal calf market is steady to strong with last week's close. Good to choice \$12 to \$15. Fair to good \$8 to \$11. Canner calves: \$6 to \$7. Medium weight and heavy killing calves 50c lower. Good to choice 400-450 lb. fat calves \$10.00 to \$11.50. Fair to good, \$9.00 to \$10. Light weight baby beef calves weighing from 450 to 600 lbs. are 50c lower selling from \$11.00 to \$12.00. Stock calves steady. Good to choice Whiteface steer calves \$11.50 to \$12.50. Reds \$9 to \$11.

HOGS—Market fairly active, uneven, 15 to 35c higher than Wednesday's average. Top \$11.45. Bulk desirable 180 to 260, 11.25 to \$11.40; 270 to 325, \$11.00 to \$11.20; 140 to 170s, \$10.25 to \$11.15. Stock pigs steady \$9.25 to \$10.35. Packing sows \$9.25 to \$10.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Killing classes generally steady. Top woolled lambs \$17.25. Clippers \$15.25 to \$15.50. Choice Kansas spring lambs \$19.40. Arizonas \$19.25.

#### FEDERAL LIVESTOCK ECONOMIST TO HEAD RESEARCH OF FARM CO-OPERATIVE

H. M. Conway, livestock economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, has resigned to take charge of an economic research department being organized by the National Live Stock Producers Association, which is composed of twelve livestock selling agencies on the leading terminal markets.

Mr. Conway has been connected with the livestock, meats and wool division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for six years, during which time he has made special studies of livestock production and marketing trends, cycles and seasonal changes.

The organization of economic research departments by farmers' cooperative associations, bureau officials say, marks the latest advance in the merchandising of farm products. Many of the large cooperative associations marketing cotton, fruits, dairy and

poultry products have organized such departments for the study of production and marketing problems so as to formulate merchandising and price policies.

The bureau itself has been a pioneer in this field. It is engaged in studying the factors affecting prices, and marketing and production problems. These studies, however, can deal only in a broad way with the intimate problems of a specific farmers' cooperative organization, and the bureau has consistently encouraged such organizations to form their own research departments. This action by cooperative organizations has almost invariably meant the loss of experts in this field by the Federal bureau, but the opportunities for greater service to cooperatives is considered to more than offset the temporary inconvenience of training new men.

The National Live Stock Producers Association will make a thorough study of the internal problems affecting the efficiency of the twelve member cooperative sales agencies, and organize a definite market information service upon which to base production and marketing policies. The Association includes, in addition to the twelve selling agencies, the National Live-stock Feeder Pool; a credit corporation which makes loans to members for livestock feeding purposes; and a national order buying agency which makes direct contact between the terminal agencies and eastern packers. The Association last year served more than 360,000 members and shippers and handled 85,000 carloads of livestock of a total sales value of \$147,000,000.

**MUST BE THE BERRIES**  
"My girl and I are horticulturally inclined. She is a peach and the apple of my eye, so we make a fine pear."  
"Yes, but when I saw you out together you acted like a couple of nuts to me."

The mother had discovered her small daughter, Betty, aged 3, busily engaged in washing the kitten with soap and water.

"Oh, darling. I don't think the kitty's mother would like the way you are washing her."  
"Well," Betty seriously replied, "I really can't lick it, mother."

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Start feeding your birds this mash after they are six weeks old. Guaranteed to give complete satisfaction or money back by the largest millers in the world. Order today. If you aren't satisfied with results, we will refund your money.

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Constitutions	.....	5c	Farmers' Union Watch Fobs 50c	.....	
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c	.....				
Secretary's Minute Books	.....	50c			
Farmers Union Buttons	.....	25c			
Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor.					
WHITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.					

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Our policies indemnify against Windstorm losses. The cost is low and protection complete.

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