



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



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IN DEFENCE OF ORGANIZED LABOR

BY M. L. AMOS

It has been a long time since I have written an article for publication, but when I read the article contributed by Mr. A. E. Combs, an Oklahoma farmer, and printed in the Union Farmer of June second under the heading, "Where Are We Drifting," I felt that his statements and conclusions should not go unanswered, as some one may be led into forming wrong and unjust conclusions regarding our working brother of the city.

He started out by saying, "Much is being said about assisting the farmers of this country, but so far as is known, no one seems to suggest the advisability of removing the cause that has resulted in the absolute ruin of thousands of our hard working farmers." Then he proceeds to lay all the blame at the door of organized labor, stating that "the unjust demands of the different labor organizations are sapping the life out of the farmer," mentioning the short hours and the big pay and the shameful waste of time by not working longer hours. He states, "The theory of the eight-hour day was wrong in its inception and contrary to the teachings of the great Franklin, for, speaking of the lack of system in industry, said, 'If labor were organized, we could produce as much as has ever been produced and work but five hours a day.'"

Going on, he says, "Union labor has laid many hardships on the people and with no consideration for the general welfare of the country." He does not seem to know that of the many good laws such as the Parcel Post Law, the Primary Law, the election of U. S. Senators by popular vote, the Federal Reserve Law, the Child Labor Law, and many others were secured largely through the assistance and co-operation of organized labor.

If organized labor were the cause of the farmers' ruin, then we should be able to locate the ruin, and it is in the hands of labor, but is it there? Emphatically, no! The Federal Trade Commission has but recently pointed out that one per cent of the families of the United States own fifty-nine per cent and ten per cent of the families own ninety per cent of the wealth of the nation.

We all know that there is not a single member of organized labor that can be counted among the wealthy ten per cent mentioned above. This fact plainly shows that it is the large financiers, the capitalists of the nation, and not organized labor who have been getting the wealth which we have produced, and these financiers know that just so long as they can keep the farmers and laborers divided and keep them from co-operation, they will each other, just that long will they be able to gather the wealth of the nation to themselves.

If Mr. Combs will only think back, he will remember when there was a much smaller per cent of our population living in the cities and he will know that the farmers are fast being driven off their farms into the city, that the laboring man of the city today, in most cases, was a farmer yesterday and that many of the farmers of today will be city workers tomorrow and especially does this apply to our children in the years to come unless we can disarm the financiers of their weapon with which they are holding us up, actually robbing us of our homes. Legally? yes; but as a fact, as a matter of fact, it is the fact of a machine gun. And this disarming process must come through the co-operation of all producers of wealth whether he be a farmer or a city worker.

Instead of antagonizing the city worker we should be co-operating with him. Let not the petty grievances between the farmer and the laborer which, at times, look big because of being close at hand, hide from view the great wrongs that will, unless righted, breed poverty and enslavement to all of us.

There is at this time an effort being made by the owners of the large power companies to secure control of our national water power, such as Boulder Canyon and Muscle Shoals, and also to purchase all of the city municipal plants where possible to get them with the view of connecting them into one great super power system. This would give them a strange hold upon the people in

wringing more profits from those who produce the wealth.

In opposition to this, Carl D. Thompson, Secretary of the Public Ownership League, Chicago, is doing a wonderful work in furnishing information and literature to the cities requesting it and who are trying to save their plants from being sold by their city officials to the great power companies.

Also Senators Norris and Howell of Nebraska, Johnson of California, LaFollette of Wisconsin, Frazier of N. Dakota and many other progressive senators and congressmen of the nation tried at the last session of congress and will make a supreme effort when congress meets in December to enact the Swing-Johnson Bill providing for the building of a dam, by the government, at Boulder Canyon and the development of a super-power project at that point.

In Idaho in connection with the famous Minidoka Reclamation project there are several towns and intervening communities that are securing electric power for all purposes at rates ranging from 4 cents to as low as 1-2 of a cent per k. w. h. The cities and towns buy their current wholesale of the government power projects at cost and retail it to their people at cost.

The government project at Muscle Shoals has demonstrated that electric power can be produced under government ownership at about one-half of a cent a kilowatt hour and experience has demonstrated that electricity can be produced and delivered, wholesale, under public ownership within a radius of 300 miles at a total cost of about three-quarters of a cent (3-4 of 1 cent) per kilowatt hour.

The great public owned super-power system of Ontario, Canada, carries current 250 miles, and sells it in the home, to the actual consumer, for two cents (2c) per kilowatt hour, which charge covers all expenses, and provides an amortization fund to wipe out the initial investment in thirty years.

The average cost of current in Ontario, under public ownership, is one and eighty-five hundredths cents (\$1.85c) per kilowatt hour and the average cost all over America under private ownership, seven and a half cents (7-1/2c). Is it any wonder our wealth is concentrating into the hands of a few? Is it reasonable to expect this concentration of wealth to stop so long as the great financiers hold such a powerful weapon over us? Is it to be wondered at that these financiers desire to, and do, control most of the press news of the nation and that we read so little of the successes of public ownership as those mentioned above? Is it reasonable to suppose that they will willingly relinquish that power to the people? It would not be human nature for them to do so. If that weapon which is being used by them in holding us up, is secured by the people it will be when the farmers and laborers have overcome their petty grievances and have presented a solid front on the big issues. "LABOR," the official publication of the sixteen railroad brotherhoods, has been supporting the progressive senators and congressmen above and have helped to create considerable public sentiment for the bill, which is necessary before its passage can be expected. Have often heard Mr. Tromble, the "Uncle John" we all loved, and whose opinion we all respected, express his desire and hope that the farmers and laborers would get together, and that they had to get together and co-operate, one organization with the other, before we could get our just dues.

Private ownership of super-power is being held up. One instrument which is gathering millions of dollars annually from the consumers of the nation, and though the farmer does not have the benefits of electricity as such as the city people he eventually pays the largest share of the bill. Let us then, co-operate with labor by getting behind the progressive senators and congressmen of the nation who are laboring to pass the Swing-Johnson Bill and hereby stop some of the graft on hold-up game.

M. L. AMOS.

A GRATIFYING COMMUNICATION

Kirwin, Kans., June 4, 1927
C. E. Brasted, Secretary,
Salina, Kansas:

Dear Mr. Brasted:—
I inclose dues for a half dozen more members of which three are as new members.

Our insurance company makes them come across. I only wish we could make all branches of the Union as impressive as the insurance, but it seems to be human nature to keep shy from anything that you can not see a direct return thereon.

Very glad to be able to report, that we will have a very good crop of wheat up here, barring no hail, there is (in my opinion) nothing that can prevent it, wheat is heading, and some is making the berry at this time, and we have had two and a half inches of rain the past two days, and it is now raining again. We did have a damaging electric wind and freeze a month ago, and this cut us short to some extent, where wheat would have made 25 bushels, it will now make 15 to 20 bushels, but that is a fair yield for us as you know, I surely hope the good Lord is gracious and lets us have this crop, as you know we need it.

I have had two fellows out this

spring and summer taking applications for hail insurance, and we have sent a nice line of business from here, with (I think a few more to come, and with but one loss report thus far. We had some hail here the night of the 3rd, and much more up southwest of us, but fortunately, only one Union policy up that way with three Old Line loss report for the same territory.

Best regards to you, and may prosperity be yours in the great work you are doing, and all Union activities.

Roy M. Clarke.

THE THIRD TERM

Speculation runs riot as to whether President Coolidge should be a candidate for a third term. Inasmuch as he only had two years and a half on his first term his partisans continue to insist that "he didn't have any first term." Evidently the President is not particular on the point at issue, and unless very serious objection is raised by the American public he will perhaps not offer only dissent if the Republican party insists that he continue as the standard bearer.

FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO. RECEIVES PRAISE

Renders Prompt and Courteous Service to Members.

Life insurance in any legal reserve company comes down to a matter of service. So far as safety is concerned, any legal reserve company is safe. But some companies give quicker, better service than others.

It is gratifying to officers of the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Des Moines, to know that its efforts to render service that is satisfactory to its members are appreciated.

The following letter was received from the beneficiary of one of its policies recently:

Odebolt, Iowa, May 16, 1927.
Farmers Union Mutual Life Ins. Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

"I want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for the manner in which you handled the claim on the policy of my deceased husband, which he took out about three years ago.

"It is generally known that the Farmers Union Mutual Life Ins. Co., THE FARMERS' company—as constantly working to benefit the farmer. Their excellent record for promptly settling claims was also known, but what was especially appreciated was the kindness shown in attending to these matters for me at this time. Your service is wonderful, and I heartily recommend the Farmers Union Life both for courteous treatment and prompt attention to and payment of claims."

Yours very truly,

BESSIE A. LINDQUIST.

The service rendered Mrs. Lindquist is the kind that the Farmers Union Mutual Life seeks to give in every case. Since it is succeeding in doing this and is furnishing the service at cost, Farmers Union members should be proud of it, because it is their national organization and is helping to support all the program of the F. U. & C. U. of A.

STATE FIRE MARSHAL DEPARTMENT

W. A. Elstun, State Fire Marshal,
Topeka, Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kans., June 15.—The fire losses in Kansas for May are the lowest in any month's record in the history of the State Fire Marshal Department—fourteen years. The losses for last month, reported from 55 of the 105 counties, were \$132,715. As compared with the May losses of 1926, which were \$400,332, this is a remarkable record. A reduction of more than two-thirds in the loss of property by fire. It is proof that the people are aroused over this needless waste of their homes and property, and that they are co-operating with this department in education and other activities in pleading for greater carelessness, and pointing out and removing fire hazards.

In the classification of causes of fires in May, the greatest story was electricity, spark on roof, lightning—not tadded—matches and chimney flues.

There were 88 dwellings burned in May, a total loss in homes of more than \$45,000. Twelve stores, sixteen barns, seven restaurants, seven garages and 20 "miscellaneous" fires contributed to the grand total.

Finney county shows the greatest loss—\$16,200. Next is Pawnee with \$10,000. Wyandotte's losses were \$7,717; Bourbon, \$7,068; Greenwood, \$6,625; and Shawnee, \$5,038. Other losses range from \$25 in Phillips, to \$5,101 in Brown.

W. A. ELSTUN,
State Fire Marshal.

RELIEF WORK IN THE SOUTH

Herbert Hoover has not been seen very much at his desk in the Department of Commerce for several weeks, but when he came back from the flooded regions of the Southland he made a remarkable report of the relief of the people who have been under the direction of the government, and state officials, and the Red Cross.

"No one," said Mr. Hoover "has gone hungry, no one has gone unclothed, and no one has gone unprotected from the ravages of disease." This statement was possible even though the Red Cross has been caring for more than 600,000 persons. The far-seeing Hoover is sticking to his job because he knows that something more than temporary relief is required in the devastated areas of the flooded country. "We must put them safely on the road of safe support," he told the president and the cabinet. The systematic plan for the relief of the flood sufferers not only includes another \$2,000,000 contribution from the Red Cross for immediate needs, but the rehabilitation of the flooded areas. This latter and major undertaking calls for enormous bank credit backs the credit plan.

INDEPENDENTS IN OIL

The independent oil producers are telling their troubles to Uncle Sam and the world. They claim that the major part of the over production now menacing the industry has occurred in the Seneca field in Oklahoma, where more than 50,000,000 barrels of unneeded oil was produced by twenty-eight companies in the last fifteen months. The independents want this activity decreased by some kind of a government edict.

Of course this unusual action would be as bad for the oil trust as it might be advantageous for the little fellows. It is another case of remedying a disastrous situation by fixing up things so that the "other fellow" gets the worst of it. On the other hand the independents are in a constant fight for their existence, due to the fact that the oil industry is a close corporation in the hands of an organized few.

AIR TRAFFIC

One hundred and ninety-four airplanes flying over eighteen regular airways are doing a daily business in the United States. These airplanes covered 4,474,772 miles in 1926. Reports from all air operators indicate that 94,353 passengers were carried on planes free of charge during the year. The number of paying passengers transported totaled 876,567. Reports to the United States Department of Commerce indicate that 4,468 students were given training in aviation in 1926.

WHOLESOME LAW

There goes into effect, on July 1, a law which ought to, if properly administered, produce results which will greatly lighten the load now resting upon the shoulders of grovers of fruits and vegetables.

The last congress enacted a law making it a misdemeanor for any agent receiving perishable farm produce in interstate commerce to dump, abandon, or destroy the products so received without good and sufficient cause, and making it a misdemeanor for any one receiving such products, to fail to account therefore, or to make any false statement concerning the handling or condition or quality, sale and disposition of same.

Strange as it may seem, it is known that times without number commission merchants in the New York area have ordered great supplies of perishable products dumped on the New Jersey meadows in order to keep the prices high enough to produce profits sufficient to satisfy them. This of course has made living costs higher than they should have been, causing consumers to suffer. But, it was also discovered that in many such instances the produce that the producers were dumping had reached the market in bad shape and frequently bills were sent them for the freight.

The new law is intended to protect both the producers and consumers and it applies to commission merchants, and to anyone who receives produce in interstate commerce, to be handled for or in behalf of another. Honest "dumping" may be protected by the dumpers securing proper certificates from those in government authority that the products are not of commercial value or against the public health.

How much such practices have affected prices in the past is not known. Heretofore growers and shippers have been obliged to take the worst of the products and file market agents. It is altogether likely that this new law will put quite a crimp in shortage of food products from the farms, with resultant high prices, and be a means of showing the consumers that after all the products were not altogether to blame for the high cost of fruits and vegetables on the city man's table. The law is wholesome and should be invoked most consistent by the Department of Agriculture—National Farm News.

POULTRY CO-OPERATIVES DO BUSINESS OF \$40,000,000

American co-operative associations engaged in marketing poultry or eggs, or both, have a total membership exceeding 50,000 and do an annual business estimated at more than \$40,000,000. Records of more than 100 of these associations are on file in the United States Department of Agriculture.

The first association of which records are available was organized in 1913. Fifty-five of the associations have been organized since 1920. Although these 70 associations are scattered over 21 states, the majority are located in Minnesota, Missouri, California and Washington.

The associations on the Pacific Coast serve members who make a business of operating large poultry ranches, and to a considerable extent, have been doing business since 1885. Co-operative handling of wool is facilitated by the fact that the commodity is practically non-perishable. Wool selling is not a very complicated business. Some times one sale will dispose of a year's output for many growers. These features of the crop has often enabled wool growers to co-operate in marketing without any formal organization and but little capital. In recent years, however, there has been a great development of state and regional wool co-operatives, the management of which has necessitated a higher degree of organization and a larger capital investment.

"Regional or state-wide co-operative marketing of wool started during the war, when the Government fixed prices for wool and urged growers to assemble their fleeces at local points for carlot shipment. State-wide wool marketing associations were organized in eleven states during the next three years. Much wool assembly by independent local associations and regional or state-wide pools has been sold in recent years by sales agencies established at strategic points. All told, co-operative associations in 1925 sold about \$10,000,000 worth of wool. In 1926 about 26,000,000 pounds of wool was handled by 62 such organizations.

"In the handling both of livestock and of wool the value of co-operative marketing to the farmer has been demonstrated by savings in shipping and marketing cost, and by a narrowing of spreads between producers and consumers' prices. Private buyers have been compelled to operate on narrower margins."

A survey of 6,000 practicing engineers showed that they regard success as dependent 75 per cent upon personality and character, while 25 per cent was determined by technical values. Character was the most important single factor.

MRS. CAMPBELL SENDS CLIPPING FROM ANDERSON CO.

Kincaid, Kans., June 8, 1927.

Mr. C. E. Brasted,
Salina, Kansas;
My dear Mr. Brasted:—

It is human to procrastinate and to err, or is it to err to procrastinate? I have intended to send in this clipping from the Westphalia Times ever since I received it, but just neglected to do it.

All the Anderson county papers carried voluntary tributes to Uncle John when he passed on, but this one from the Westphalia Times seemed to me to so aptly describe his wonderful personality that I just wanted to share it with the membership of the state.

Very sincerely,
MARY CAMPBELL.

Co. Correspondent Anderson Co.

Clipping

Monday, in a hospital in Kansas City, John Tromble was one of the biggest, clearest men in Kansas, and in his death not only the Farmers Union, but the whole state, suffers an irreparable loss. He was a trusted leader, and his big heart beat for the whole people.

AS IT SHOULD BE

It is both interesting and inspiring to note the change which has recently come over some of our farmers in this country, as they have seemed to realize that after all their own sons were much more to them and their occupation than mere farm laborers, to be worked hard and paid little.

It is not surprising that these tillers of the soil, once they took time to think seriously and fairly began to see what was going on, they had been to their offspring, when they expected them to rise early and work late in order to help make the crop and then gave them nothing more than their "board and clothes" for the effort.

Under these old-time circumstances, there was little wonder that the farm boy longed to get away to some city where he could collect something tangible for his labor, even if afterward he was compelled to pay out the most of it for living expenses. Times are changing and with them comes the up-to-date modern thinking farmer who looks his boy in the eye and says, "John, you have now reached the age when you must get away from the farm and running off to the city."

The fact is that the most successful farming is conducted by those who take every member of the family into the work of the farm. We have often thought of the farm wife. How the work is never done. And yet too frequently she feels that she has no real share in the results. Co-operation in a farm family will produce just as good results as co-operation among the farmers of a given community.

Pulling together brings success, while pulling apart most frequently produces disaster. When father does his part, mother meets her obligations, and the children "take hold of the rope" with a vim, nothing short of a calamity can keep such people down.—National Farm News.

CO-OPERATION AMONG WOOL

"Co-operative marketing of wool is also increasing. Wool has been sold co-operatively by farmers and ranchers in the United States for half a century or more. There is a farmers' wool growers' association operating in Putnam county, Indiana, which has been doing business since 1885. Co-operative handling of wool is facilitated by the fact that the commodity is practically non-perishable. Wool selling is not a very complicated business. Some times one sale will dispose of a year's output for many growers. These features of the crop has often enabled wool growers to co-operate in marketing without any formal organization and but little capital. In recent years, however, there has been a great development of state and regional wool co-operatives, the management of which has necessitated a higher degree of organization and a larger capital investment.

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HOW THINGS LOOKS TO THE FARMER

O. M. KILE

MUSCLE SHOALS, Ala.—The government is losing millions of dollars by permitting the Muscle Shoals matter to continue in its present indefinite state.

One frequently hears of large "profits" the government is receiving through the present lease arrangement with the Alabama Power Company, but this is a mistake and a misunderstanding. The government is making no profit, in fact it is falling by half a million dollars or more to receive mere four per cent interest on the assumed lease time cost of the dam and power house, with no provision for upkeep and repairs and with no benefits derived from the magnificent \$16,000,000 nitrate plant, valuable quarries, steam plant and other properties heretofore owned by the Alabama Power Company pays the government two mills per kilowatt hour for such amounts of current as it desires. For some months recently this has amounted to around \$100,000 but is not expected to average that high. For labor and materials the monthly cost of operation paid out by the government is \$15,000 to \$18,000. Thus it might appear at first glance that the government is making a "profit" of \$80,000 or more per month. But the chief cost of water power always is the interest on the investment. When this is computed at 4 per cent on the assumed lease time cost, exclusive of deductions for locks and navigation benefits, we find that this item alone amounts to about \$1,430,000 per year. Repairs approximating \$55,000 per year must be added to this, and if anything is allowed for depreciation and replacement, the heavy annual loss to the government under the present lease arrangement is readily apparent.

The War Department has no doubt done the best it can to get some return for the government's plant at Muscle Shoals. But it virtually has but one possible customer capable of taking the power and distributing it on a short contract basis. This power company has what amounts to a monopoly and objected to paying even the two mill price. Under the circumstances, however, one is scarcely prepared to find this power company charging the government 4 cents that is 40 mills—for this same power used in operating the locks, lighting the grounds, and for other small motor uses. This leads to the conclusion either that the power company is getting an undue profit, or else that there is absolutely no relation between the raw cost of current, and the cost delivered to the consumer. The latter is the correct interpretation, electrical engineers say, and this well illustrates the fact that there is no justification for using cheap Muscle Shoals power for ordinary lighting and motor work.

On all sides in these southern states one hears the idea expressed that congress simply must settle the Muscle Shoals question next winter and get this magnificent power development at work to produce cheap fertilizers as congress promised nine years ago when it voted the agricultural appropriations for the dam.

GAIN IN SHIPS

Despite all insistent croakers the American Merchant marine is growing. There has been a gain of several American ships with nearly 50,000 gross tons since the beginning of the present year.

SIMPLIFIED PRACTICE

Six major industries studied by a Special Committee on Waste in Industry appointed by the House of Representatives found that there was an average waste of 49 per cent represented in the manufacture of goods totaling \$60,000,000,000 in value. More than 300 groups have requested the Department's co-operation in eliminating excessive varieties of their products.

KEEPING UP WITH THE COUNTRY

United States Patent office employees have proved that they are progressive. At the close of the business day once a week they gather by the hundreds to listen to a lecture or see a moving picture that pertains to the public business.

Recent films produced by the Bureau of Mines, the Bureau of Standards, and other Departments and Branches of the Government, have been included in the educational work being promoted and carried on by the Patent Office Society. Major General Fries gave an illustrated talk on chemical warfare, the Department of Agriculture showed the importance of drainage by dynamite, a good many views of which were taken in the flooded regions of the Mississippi. Anton Flettner of Germany, pictured and explained his Rotor Ship; the du Pont Company showed their new "Safety film," the Massachusetts Institute of Technology had an illustrated lecture showing the history and development of the telephone, including wireless telephony.

BRITISH SEEK EDUCATION HERE

No international educational enterprise is more deserving of public applause than the Commonwealth Fund's plan for bringing to America each year a group of the best British university graduates for study and research in American colleges. Financed through the generosity of the late John D. Rockefeller, the plan has now been in operation for three years at an annual cost of nearly \$180,000, thus paralleling in scope the famous Rhodes Scholarships which have provided a British university education for more than a thousand American students during the past 20 years.

The new appointments to the Commonwealth fellowships, announced this week by a committee in England of which the Prince of Wales is Honorary Chairman, will bring a fresh group of 23 British honor students to

work and general distribution over the power lines. It makes no difference in the consumer's bills whether the actual first cost is 2 mills or 6 mills. On the other hand, this difference in first cost of current in the electro-chemical industry may make all the difference between being able to operate and not being able to operate.

This is one of the basic principles the American Farm Bureau Federation has insisted upon in considering the final disposition of Muscle Shoals. They point out that there is no sense in using the cheapest electric power for ordinary purposes where costs and profits of distribution in retail final cost to the consumer so great that the difference of two or three mills is immaterial. But in a fertilizer-producing electric furnace using 10,000 horsepower almost continuously, those same two or three mills make a tremendous difference in the cost of the fertilizer.

Farm organization leaders believe that one effect of the Mississippi flood and resulting flood-control agitation will be to speed up the building of the proposed Cove Creek dam on the headwaters of the Tennessee river, thereby doubling the primary power storage possibilities of Cove Creek dam are tremendous. The flooded area above the dam would contain 86 billion cubic feet of water or the equivalent of water one foot deep over 495,000 acres of land. It would take at least two years to fill the reservoir, it is estimated. It is prepared to make these flooded valleys among the wild mountain areas of North-eastern Tennessee into a beautiful national park.

Recent discoveries of new and richer phosphate beds in Johnson County, East Tennessee, together with further improvements in the electric furnace method of reducing phosphate rock, emphasize the wonderful advantages of Muscle Shoals as a fertilizer producing center. Solid phosphate beds more than 50 feet thick and of a quality better than that of the famous Florida rock have been located and officially tested in recent weeks near Mountain City, according to Mr. Walter Harper, manager of the East Tennessee Association.

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Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, and other universities. Each student will spend two years in graduate study here, and it is provided that his vacation periods be spent in travel. During the summer the students map out a tour around the circle which usually extends from coast to coast.

This type of international educational philanthropy will inevitably prove to be an important factor in furthering world peace and more particularly mutual understanding between the two great English speaking peoples. The Commonwealth Fund has become one of the major philanthropic foundations of the world, its program including rural hospitalization, child welfare, mental hygiene, and education. Through these Fellowships it is developing a type of philanthropic statesmanship of incalculable potentiality.

MAKING TIMES BETTER

A young business woman in Knoxville has just won a prize of \$100 offered by the Woman's Home Companion for the best letter on the topic: "How I Think We Can Have Better Times in Our Family." The prize-winning letter is a glowing little sermon with an application for millions of families throughout America. "Our family needs, more than all else," it suggests, "some daily fun together. Each member has his routine of work and studies, but we have no little pleasures together. My mother is a good manager, and much work is done, and done well. But the family never thinks of taking its recreation together. The boys have their athletics, the girls their dates, father his books, and mother her numerous friends.

"There are some rather interesting personalities in our family of six, but we have never made the effort to be friends with each other. 'God gave us our relatives,' we are told, 'choose our friends,' may be undisputed wisdom, but if my brothers and sisters were not members of the same clan I believe we would be glad to choose each other as friends."

A cultivate the family campaign might be a useful notion for some government department to foster and promote now that the lazy summer months have arrived. It would really be easier and more useful than some of the things now being done. The campaign might urge that the boys take their sisters with them when they go swimming, golfing or riding. An entire family can enjoy camping together. A father can get a lot of fun out of showing his young daughter how to crisp bacon over an open fire.

Perhaps such a national campaign might also advocate the use of a little tact in the home. Family life flourishes best on encouragement than on sarcasm.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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C. E. HUFF.....Editor and Manager

Subscription Price, per Year.....\$1.00

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 E. F. D.

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

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



THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1927

SECRETARY BRASTED

C. E. Brasted spoke to the managers in the afternoon of the first day, and was in a most effective mood. He put one over on us by asking the stenographer not to "Take" his address, so we cannot give it the review it deserves. Here are some telling statements which the writer remembers:

Some of the local business enterprises of the Farmers Union have gone out of business, but they have not been failures. Every one of them has, during its life, made a definite and generous contribution to the members and the community. It is to be regretted that any have ceased to function, but they have justified their existence.

It is the duty of every manager to cultivate the local membership, to interest and inform them regarding the local business. It is equally his duty to obtain the fullest possible knowledge concerning the State Farmers Union and the state-wide business institutions, to aid in shaping the organization and business practices, and above all to give them his full support.

When the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance companies were established we discovered an essential principle in the matter of administration. It was that our business must be conducted at a lower overhead cost than that of old line companies. Our policy would not keep a house from burning, nor hail from destroying a field of wheat. And a loss of a thousand dollars would require the same amount to pay in any company. And we did reduce that overhead. We went out to write hail insurance, and in the 4 per cent area we wrote it for 3. In the 5 per cent area we wrote it for 4. We did that in every section we entered. For six years we returned an average of 30 per cent of the premiums to the policy holders, and based upon our showings all hail insurance rates were ordered reduced in Kansas. Yet we have returned a total of \$242,328.54 in rebates on hail insurance premiums. Our ability to write fire insurance for lower rates than those authorized, build a safe surplus, and still return at the expiration of every 5 year contract a part of the premium to the policyholder, became the basis for an order for all companies to reduce their rates in Kansas. This order has been resisted by the old line companies, and the case is now in the supreme court. The difference in rate is being held in escrow, pending the final decision, and now amounts to 5 million dollars. This enables us to see a bit of what is being done, and can be done, through the Kansas Farmers Union.

CHANGE IN MANAGEMENT

Within the past few days a change has occurred in the organization of the Jobbing Association, in which all our membership will be interested. Mr. L. E. DeVoss has resigned as manager of the Jobbing Association, and the board has employed Mr. Harry Witham as manager. Mr. DeVoss has been for many years in charge at Kansas City, and his energy has been constant. During those years the work of the Jobbing Association has been broadened, and in addition to handling its own affairs it has sponsored and aided the establishment of the newer state-wide organization, The Farmers Union State Bank and the Produce Association have both been very materially aided in getting under way. The results of his work will in many ways be permanent assets of the Kansas Farmers Union. Mr. Witham comes to his new duties by the most natural steps. For many years he was manager of the Mitchell County Co-operative, and more recently has been on the Jobbing Association force. He has established for himself an enviable reputation as a wheat salesman on the Board of Trade floor. He brings to his work a ripe experience, and unusual natural qualifications for the place. Our good wishes go with the retiring manager, while we welcome the new.

SKETCH OF ADDRESS OF C. C. BABB BEFORE THE MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION JUNE 1ST.

Mr. CHAIRMAN—FRIENDS—

I just want to make one correction in that introduction, sorry as I am to do it. I am from Kansas City, Missouri, not Kansas City, Kansas. However, what little education I have received was obtained in Kansas.

The first thing I want to say to you gentlemen and to the ladies (as I take it that since the ladies are here they are interested in co-operation) is that this discussion tonight will be purely a discussion. I told Mr. DeVoss the other day that if you were expecting to hear a feat of oratory the thing for you to do was to get Jim Reed started on WDAF and tune in on him; because The Honorable James A. Reed can take any little muddy stream in Kansas whither Burlington, Neesho Falls or any little country town, with its muddy

banks and all the rest, and after talking to you fifteen minutes can convince you that there are jonquills growing on those banks to make you think you were in paradise. After awhile, you will wake up.

The co-operative business—the business of co-operation is to my mind the crying need of the agricultural districts of the United States. This talk I will make to you tonight of the United States. This talk I will make to you tonight has to do with co-operatives, and I shall try to divide it into three divisions:

Co-operation—

1. Why is it necessary?

2. What it should be, and

3. The results to be obtained if properly conducted and organized.

1. Why is it necessary?

The business of marketing farm products has not kept abreast of the times. The farmers, particularly in Kansas, in this machine age demand the finest and most up-to-date tools, and they have them, yet the farmers' tools of marketing are the tools of a half century ago.

Nearly every other business has adapted themselves to this highly standardized age, mass production, centralized control, specialized sales forces with service their watchword, yet, except a few notable examples, the farmer is still using the same system that has been in vogue for the past fifty years.

One of the most notable exceptions, perhaps I may be pardoned if I say, in my opinion, the most notable exception in the United States, is the Sun Maid Raisin Growers Association of California.

Less than fifteen years ago the vineyardists of California growing raisin grapes were at the mercy of a speculative market. Hardships, and in many instances poverty, was their lot until out of sheer necessity they organized to control their own marketing.

Did they succeed? The fact that "Sun Maid" is a brand known throughout the civilized world and is as familiar to the American housewife as is "Ivory" soap should be sufficient answer to that question.

In California, "where the raisins come from," are hundreds of miles of concrete roads lined on each side by wonderfully developed vineyards, modern houses with every up-to-date convenience, all made possible through co-operation. It would be well worth your time to make a trip to the San Joaquin Valley and see for yourself what has been accomplished through co-operative marketing, successful, happy farmers, with the price of Sun Maid raisins well within the reach of every housewife.

2. What co-operation should be. Let me tell you one thing right here—it should not be a "haven of rest" for every farmer's son who thinks he has outgrown the agricultural business and wants a soft job. The trouble, or one of the troubles, of the average Farmers Union stores as I have known them, (for several years I was one of those individuals commonly supposed to wear horns known as credit men), was that nearly every director or member wanted a job somewhere for some member of his family, or failing that, wanted to run the business regardless of the fact that they had hired a manager who was supposed to know how to run a store successfully.

I believe I am safe in saying wherever a Farmers Union store has been successful it has had brainy directors who secured a manager whose previous record spelled success, and they functioned as "directors" do in any well-organized corporation.

Listen, what does co-operation mean? To my mind it means "working together for the benefit of the whole." Result, prosperous masses are composed of prosperous individuals. Let that sink in. Gentlemen I firmly believe that co-operation should be centrally controlled, let me make that plain. If your society handles your wheat or just as much of your wheat as you individually think it should, and you then market your corn, oats, poultry, eggs, milk, butter, hogs and cattle, why in the name of common sense should you call yourself a real, local co-operator.

Now don't misunderstand me. I don't mean one marketing agency such as your Farmers Union Jobbing Association should handle all these things. I don't know. I am not a "Big butter and egg man" but I do mean your co-operative should have a "central organization"—call it what you will—let that body be the hub of the co-operative wheel, through one spoke represent the Grain Marketing Agency, another spoke the Live Stock Agency, another spoke the Poultry and Dairy Products Agency and so on, each spoke centering in the same hub. Wouldn't it be a fine wheel that had a separate hub for each spoke?

I hope to live to see the day when the farmers of Kansas will be organized in one big co-operative family, centrally controlled. It can be done. Kansas has produced some of the most brainy men in the U. S. A., and there are plenty more where they came from.

3. Results to be obtained.

Really, to enumerate them would take more time than I have been allotted. Let it be sufficient to point to the success of the California co-operatives, and to the co-operatives in the little country of Denmark, a purely agricultural country, whose big market is England despite the fact that England is also a farming country, but the English farmer is not a co-operator in the strict sense of the word.

Finally, let me say you will never obtain those results unless you loyally support your own organization. Loyalty means more than just giving—it means receiving. The more loyalty you put into a thing, the more you will get out of it. There isn't a real farmer in Kansas who would just plant corn, never cultivate it, and expect to get a crop, yet there is many a man who will say, "Yes, I'll join, yes, I'll manage the store or elevator," and then sits down, or shall I say lays down, never studies, never attends district meetings, (you do have district meetings, don't you?) never boosts but just keeps silent until he gets a chance to "crab" and damn the association, and usually he makes the chance.

In conclusion, I want to read to you a little piece I cut out of the Journal of Commerce entitled Bees and Bees-ness:

Said a wise old bee, at the close of day,

"This colony business doesn't pay."

I put my money in that old hive that

Others there may eat and thrive,

I do more work in a day, by gee,

Then some of the other fellows do in three, I toil and worry and save and hoard, And all I get is my room and board. It's me for a hive I can run myself, And me for the sweets of my hard earned pelf. So the old bee flew to a meadow lone And started a business of his own.

He gave no thought to the buzzing clan, But all intent on his selfish plan, He lived the life of a hermit free, Ah! this great, said the wise old bee,

But the summer waned and the days grew drear, And the old bee wailed as he dropped a tear, For the varmints gobbled his little store, And his wax played out, and his heart was sore;

So he winged his way to the old home band, And took his meals at the "Helping Hand."

Alone our work is of little worth; Together we are the lords of earth; So it's all for each and it's each for all, United we stand or divided we fall.

A WEEK IN THE FIELD

Last week was a strenuous one, but one of privilege. I attended a meeting at Ogallah on Tuesday night. The attendance was fair and an intense interest manifest.

If the Trego county unit is resolved into local units, these folks plan to possess their local property and operate it. Manager Arnold and his good wife opened their home to me for the night, or what was left of it. After a delightful breakfast the next morning I drove to Grinnell, where the Gove county quarterly meeting was in progress. Found Howard Whitaker already there, and a pretty good attendance, considering the very busy season on the farm. Here I met the Brandenbergs, Joe Heim and others of the "wheel horses" whom I had met before, and made the acquaintance of many other I had not met. Tom Turman and wife attended both the meeting at Ogallah and the one at Grinnell, though they were some 60 miles apart—not Tom and his wife, but the meetings. A great dinner was served in the church basement at noon, and the afternoon session developed such an interest as to continue to nearly 6 o'clock. I drove back to Wakeeney and took the night train for Lawrence, where Carl Gerstenberger met me. About 10 o'clock we drove over to Lone Star, where a good bunch of farmers and their families had gathered, and where another fine dinner was served in the church basement. Cal Ward won the prize when he disposed of his third platful, with the writer a close second. The afternoon meeting was held in the hall. Some business matters were given attention, and Mr. Brown of the Farmers Union Life Insurance Co. delivered a splendid address. The local numbers, songs and readings were unusually good. Here were men like Anderson, Smith, Martin, Holcomb, Griffith, Ward, Gerstenberger, and a score of others, deeply concerned about co-operation. There are no finer people on earth, except their wives and families, and they were there, too. I owe them a debt of gratitude. They heard me patiently and attentively, though they were weary by the long afternoon and not too comfortable seating. Then Mr. Brown drove me to Vassar, where we arrived just as the folks were gathering at the school house for the meeting. County Union business was attended to, a program of merit rendered. This is the home of a Farmers Union male quartet and a band that can take their places most anywhere. Mr. Brown gave a short address, full of facts and fire. Then the writer was asked to speak and droned along while the night wore away. No one of all the great crowd which filled the building dared go home for a big supply of ice cream and cake awaited. Here were little Jess Adams, president of the bank of Lyndon, and a whole army of fellows who either supported or hid behind him when the battle of Lyndon was raging, and Big Guns at Topeka were shooting off their mouths. Such a group! This is the home of E. L. Everlastin Loyalty—Bullard. It was my privilege to spend the morning hours of the night at his pleasant farm home, and to meet his charming family. Physically Mrs. Bullard carries no more weight than the opinion of a slacker member on how to run the Union. But otherwise she is about as large as a mountain. It was haying time, and E. L. was very busy. So I very kindly put up his hay—cleaned up the field in no time, and stowed it safely in the barn. All E. L. and the boys did was to pitch and push it around a bit where I showed them, and walk on it. Then we drove about 90 miles to Junction City, where I was to meet the local group, and Bullard loafed on, on his way to a meeting that night. Not a large crowd was out at Junction, but that little crowd is facing a big problem in a big way. Alfred Hotten, Robert Henderson and about a dozen others of like vision and loyalty are heroically trying to save that situation. They will succeed, as they deserve to succeed. Saturday morning I returned to Salina, tired and full of indignation, but happy. Everywhere, quietly, almost reverently, there came up the name and the memory of John Tromble. I think he knew me loved him, and appreciated it. But he never knew how much.

NOT A DULL SPEECH

Next week we shall be able to give some further extracts from the addresses and discussions. All were timely and to the point. It is heartening that so many managers and directors attended this meeting, and that so nearly all took a lively interest in the sessions.

THE STATE OFFICE HONORED

Mr. L. E. DeVoss and his supposed to be hay salesman, Mr. Guy Webster called at the State Office in Salina, on May 28th. They were making an extensive tour, as we presume Mr. DeVoss was investigating the prospect for a wheat crop that he might better make plans for handling the grain of the members of the Farmers Union. We however did not quite understand the reason for Mr. Webster being away from his place of business other than to act as chauffeur so that Mr. DeVoss might more closely inspect conditions unless it was to get inspiration for his "CREAM CAN GOSSIP."

C. E. B.

REFLECTIONS

He's a Fair Customer

The farmer is a pretty good consumer, though his chief distinction is in production. He manages each year in some way to buy and pay for about ten billion of dollars worth of stuff. Our entire foreign commerce might be lost with no serious results, compared to the disaster which will overtake all industry if the farmer completely loses his place in the social arrangement. He has been the one who everyone else should have a profit on business. He has been told for a hundred years that his own prosperity depended upon the prosperity of others—"If everyone is prospering, business good, back is the commendation which the farmer will have numerous customers, able to pay him good prices." Perhaps his 10 billion dollar trade might qualify him as a customer, whose prosperity is rather vital to those from whom he buys.

Lindbergh's Record

It has been remarked that if one of the Pharaohs could have returned to the world about 100 years ago he might have felt quite at home. Farm operations were about the same as he had known them in Egypt. About the same crude tools were in use. Transportation was not greatly different. But to a man who lived 100 years ago our present achievements would seem unbelievable. We go along for centuries in a given course, and then, when someone breaks bounds, we advance over night into new experiences and attainments. A century crosses the Atlantic in a bit of a machine, and a few hours. Before the echo of the cheering dies someone else "beats his record." Presently the great feat becomes the commonplace experience. But there is one record which no one else even beats the record of being the first to do a thing. The world is full of folks who can do a thing better, after it has been done. And most of us need something to stimulate our minds and imaginations to the point where we will undertake the difficult.

Unanimously Elected

The world's greatest living man, by his own admission, lately declared before the Italian chamber of deputies that he had concluded to elect himself dictator of another generation or so. Mussolini not only occupies a good share of the world's front page space, but has the admiration of a good many folks everywhere who fancy that what the common herd needs is disciplining and directing—that they need leading. Such a character is able to effect great changes (and often beneficial) very quickly. But in the long run Mussolini will prove the undoing of Italy and very probably may involve half the world in a civil war. Democracy is slow, and subject to many abuses. But it is the only safeguard for the rights of the masses of men.

WASHINGTON, CO. QUARTERLY MEETING AND PICNIC

We went to Sinto Dale Park near Hanover May 24 with our usual basket dinner. The fine rain the night before delayed us a little in getting there but by one o'clock there was a large crowd and everybody was rejoicing. After dinner, Mrs. Simpson held a meeting with the ladies and the men held a short business session. After that we all gathered in the large hall and listened to music furnished by the Famous Panacea Orchestra.

Our county president then introduced Mr. Simpson, the insurance field man. He talked about the different business organizations in the counties of Kansas which was very interesting. After his talk we had more music. Then Mr. Brown, the insurance man from Iowa, was introduced and his talk was certainly enjoyed by all present.

One Who Was There.

WOODSON COUNTY.

The Woodson County Union met at Vernon May 28. Only a few were in attendance but those few had a good dinner and an enjoyable visit. The next meeting will be at Neesho Falls June 19th at 10 a. m. and we want to urge every Union member to be on hand. If you expect to let the world know that we Union Farmers mean business and are going to make a success in our co-operative work we will have to attend our meetings so we can meet one another frequently. Let us all place the welfare of our organization and the success of our co-operative work and the prosperity of the Farm Home far above political parties and away above all the applause propaganda which is being published by so-called farm papers and magazines are controlled by corporations and big business combines. Remember city writers are advising us to go fishing two days each week so we won't raise a surplus. Our advice is to attend your Local Union twice each month (only 24 times each year) then go to your county union six or seven times each year and the state convention once. Then you will be prepared to meet all the cock and bull stories that some magazines and papers are putting out.

S. C. Cowles, President.
L. L. Byfield, Secretary.

ANDERSON COUNTY UNION

The Anderson County Farmers' Union held its regular county convention, Saturday, May 4th, at Lone Elm, Kansas.

The April meeting was practically rained out, although there was a quorum. Committees were appointed and some resolutions drafted.

There have been a number of Union activities worth reporting, but we have been rather busy and just to be honest about the matter have neglected our job.

The meeting Saturday was a fine one, both in morals and entertainment, not quite up to the usual standard in point of numbers because of the unusual weather conditions we understand that there is corn planting to do yet and a big acreage of kaffir has not yet found its way into the soil.

Sorry We Said It

Now that the well-known tin wagon on which Henry has produced in considerable numbers is to be discontinued, we are amazed of the things we said about it. Owners are already petting and praising Lizzie and regretting that we will never see her like again. Henry Ford not only produced a good car cheap, but he made other cars better and cheaper by the force of his competition. Those of us who drive other makes of cars probably we Henry a debt of gratitude for bringing them within our reach. No doubt the new Ford will prove a great success. Another thing most of us would like to take back is the commendation which the public bestowed so generously upon Henry Ford for his labor and wages arrangement. He was hailed as the great friend of the working man. He ushered in a new day. Without demand from his men he established wage-scales generous beyond precedent. Here was the perfect partnership—brains, capital and labor, united upon a basis of fairness to all. Labor organization was no longer necessary. If all employers would follow the lead the millennium would be down tomorrow. So it was said. Then came the 5-day week. These prosperous Ford employees would have a day for play and recreation. In their cars they would travel about and enlarge their world. Also their wants. So they would spend more. And business would prosper. But last November the Ford employees condition was further improved. Come the four-day week. But the magazines did not herald that achievement. It seemed rather too much of a good thing. So much leisure was apt to result in mischief. About 85 per cent of employees now work 4 days or less per week. Thousands of them have had but 2 and 3 days per week for the past 6 months. There has been a process of weeding out the inefficient, vigorously and rather ruthlessly carried on. That a man has worked for Ford for 15 years is nothing in his favor. And the wages system. The worn-out employee is discarded as easily as a worn-out car. The service was purchased and paid for, and that is all there is to it. And the men are driven at full speed until they wear out. It is said that Henry does not believe in charity or other help to give to philanthropy in any form. But unemployed, or underemployed, Ford workers are a heavier charge upon Detroit charities than any other single class. Some charitable organizations find that more than 60 per cent of the cases coming to them for help are Ford workers and their families. Henry himself is said to be quite well to-do.

Ask Brasted, He Knows

If you are driving to Salina and need to know the traffic and parking regulations Secretary Brasted can tell you. He has just re-read the or-

so perhaps those who were absent and sent excuses, may be pardoned this time if they sincerely promise not to let it occur again.

Of course, we know the farmer should "Produce" whether he attends to anything else or not for the other fellow can take care of everything else for him excepting "to produce."

We read an article not long since that stated the farmer sold in a protected market, and everything he bought was in the free list, that he was pathetic if it was not so humorous. What effect does the hiking of the tariff on pig iron have upon the vital commodities that the farmer must buy? Hey?

Let's see you who were not present want to hear about the county meeting. We always enjoy them whether the crowd is large or small there is usually a worth-while program of some kind.

Saturday the first part of the program was arranged by the Ladies Auxiliary, and the following numbers were rendered:

Singing of "America," song by John Anderson, reading by Miss Addie Harding, song by Auxiliary, reading by Mrs. D. W. Neil of Springfield Local, paper, "Women's Place in the Advancing of the Co-operative Program," Mrs. W. T. Campbell, reading of an original poem by J. Henderson of Deer Creek Local, and last and best of all, short address by Mrs. DeVoss of Kansas City.

We had met Mrs. DeVoss upon different occasions but had never had the good fortune to have Mrs. DeVoss with us until this time. She is a lady of pleasing personality, possessed with a marked degree of intelligence and we consider the Farmers' Union fortunate in being able to claim her for its own. Mrs. DeVoss please come again. We enjoyed you very much.

We also enjoyed seeing the little DeVosses. Mr. Farmers' Union Business Man bring your families with you when convenient, we enjoy getting acquainted with them and in knowing that we are all just folks, interested in the same things and working together for the greater good we believe it helps to establish a closer relationship between the folks who work for us as well as with us.

The main address of the afternoon was given by Mr. DeVoss of the Jobbing Association of Kansas City and was along co-operative lines. We would like very much to give you the text of his speech but space forbids but we are sure that you would have appreciated it very much could you have heard Mr. DeVoss explain some of the grave problems that have been worked out some of the difficulties that have been overcome, some of the mistakes that have been recognized and corrected and the many questions that are still in process of being answered, we say to have heard Mr. DeVoss would have brought you within closer touch with all the co-operative movements that are now operating, and the different phases of each method. The farmer for his own protection must be made to realize that he must learn to be co-operative minded, not only must he learn the art of co-operation but he must learn the best

distances, and has had a recitation before the chief of police. He says his tuition is paid in full, and he is an authority on city regulations.

Such Talent is a Gift

Farm organizations have wondered how President Coolidge could on one day veto a farm relief measure which had been passed by Congress, on the ground that it was a price-fixing device, and hence un-American and on the next day use his powers under the flexible tariff provisions to raise the duty on pig iron, which at once raised the value of steel stock. It did not look consistent to a lot of folks. But, by something on the subject, it appears that our President, The Christian Century has an editorial which rather keenly analyzes this talent of Mr. Coolidge to be here and there at once.

Mr. Coolidge has been talking about war, peace, foreign relations, the army and navy, international law, and kindred topics long enough now to make his method clear. It is the judicious method of never saying anything on one side of any of these questions without balancing it, in the next speech, by something on the other side. If he makes all the isolationists and all the big army and navy men happy by what he says at Kansas City, he is careful to make all the workers for world understanding and peace equally happy by what he says at Trenton. And if he lays down a liberal and placating interpretation of our foreign affairs at the United Press banquet, he is careful to tell how the envy of other nations makes constant armament necessary at the Arlington memorial exercises. When it comes to speaking on these searching subjects, Mr. Coolidge has learned how to be all things to all men. Indeed, the irreverent "columnist" of the Chicago Tribune suggests that in his Declaration day speech he achieved the proud eminence of managing to be on both sides of one issue in a single afternoon! "We could no more dispense with our military forces than we could dispense with our police forces." To consent to their abolition would be to expose ourselves first to aggression and finally to destruction. "We wish to discard the element of force and compulsion in international agreements and conduct and rely on reason and law. We should not believe in aggression, we should not believe in our high calling."

This newspaper prints these quotations in parallel columns, with this heading: "Lay-deen a Gent-ul-mun—Pro-fes-our Cal-vin-i-o Will Now Ride Two Wield-Horses—One Foot on Each—An Artist of Deeds—Darling." Some may regard such a headline as lacking in humor. It makes up for any such shortcoming, however, by its essential accuracy. In the struggle between those who would build the structure of our world relations on force and threaten to use some other power, Mr. Coolidge favors everybody and everything.

methods of co-operation, for past experience has taught that any new scheme of co-operation which does not have its initiators and would be world savers, and we are so often led into the strange gods instead of being able to recognize the false from the true.

Mr. DeVoss paid tribute to the passing of dear old Uncle John stressing the fact that we could not expect to fill his place, at the same time he spoke in most flattering terms of Mr. Huff, the new president, asking us to place all confidence and trust in his ability and willingness to carry on for the good of the Kansas Farmers' Union.

It was decided at this meeting to have a celebration the Fourth of July, and Lone Elm was selected as the place and a committee appointed to attend to all details. It was agreed to ask Mr. Huff, the new state president, to address the folks that day.

We are sure if Mr. Huff consents to be with us that each and every one of you will want to meet him, and hear the message that he will bring. Please bear in mind the time and tell all your friends and ask them to tell their friends. Let's plan for a big day with all that goes to make a celebration complete, even to the red lemonade.

The meeting sent greetings and flowers and expressions of sympathy to Mrs. Gretten, who is seriously ill at her home.

We missed Mrs. Gretten very much, for we do not remember to have attended very many county meetings with her not present. We will hope for her speedy recovery.

We regret to report the passing of Mr. Thomas Ellisberg, member of Springfield Local, who died May 26th.

The Women's Auxiliary postponed their County Club meeting which was to have been held May 26th, because of not being able to obtain a speaker for that day and because of illness in the families of some of the members. The Bellevue Auxiliary held a very interesting meeting at the home of Mrs. Shockey May 26th. An interesting program was rendered by each lady responding to roll call with articles of interest. Miss Addie Harding gave a reading and Mrs. Campbell read a poem, "A Man Who Can," by Hawthorne. The hostess served delicious refreshments of strawberries and cream and two kinds of cake. Adjourned to meet in two weeks.

We also had the privilege of attending another good meeting of the Welda Auxiliary at the home of Mrs. Watkins. The county meeting was planned at this meeting.

We made a call upon the Anloft Ladies two weeks ago and they report their Auxiliary as being in working order. We are glad for these good reports. Folks, let's boost the good right along, all it takes to make a success of anything is proper advertising, and having something worth while to advertise so let's boost for the Union and all its activities at any and all opportunities, and while we are boosting let's not forget to be courteous and kind, patient and a will to win in the end.

We thank you.
County Correspondent.

WATCH YOUR BUTTONS
 "Fashion hints" pay particular attention to buttons and their use as trimmings for dresses, sports costumes and coat suits. This is no doubt due to the fact that there never were as many beautiful designs and rich colors in buttons as there are being produced by the manufacturers this year.

Approximately 700,000 pounds of chemically transformed cotton is now being used annually in the manufacture of buttons. It is expected that the use of buttons will increase as the summer goes forward since all of the style trends indicate their popularity in women's wear. It has been noted that Paris models for afternoon wear are blossoming out with decorations of small buttons extending from the shoulder seam to the waist line. Navy blue and white compose models have a row of tiny pearl buttons all the way down the front of the coat. Small buttons covered in the dark material of the cloak are being used on the front of the lighter colored dresses and other compose costumes. The popular black and white combination is achieved in other dresses through the use of large white pearl buttons down the side seams of black satin dresses. More than one-half of the sports dresses in the style shows this year are trimmed in buttons of both matching and contrasting colors. The buttons are used in many ways—up the sides of the skirt; down the front of the blouse; on the little vestes; to decorate the turn-down collar; on tabs down the middle of the skirt; on the sleeves; and on tabs down the middle of the back.

RESOLUTIONS FROM RILEY CO.
 The following resolutions were adopted by the Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 in regular quarterly session at Oak Grove school house June 4, 1927:

I. We are opposed to any increase in any freight rates.

II. We are absolutely opposed to any hard-surfaced roads. We believe gravel or sand will be more economical.

III. We urge all Farmers Union members to take advantage of all Farmers Union insurance.

IV. We believe that all Farmers Union members should support all Farmers Union activities first, last and all the time.

V. We demand of Gov. Paulen that he remove those members of The Public Service Commission which show by the investigation made recently to be crooks, and that this be done immediately, before they have any chance to besmirch the good name of Kansas, or that the people over the state be made to suffer by their corrupt practices.

Gust Larson, Sec'y.

The use of the shell of fresh-water clams in button making is causing the species to vanish.

NORTH STAR FARMERS UNION
 Since our last report we have had four good meetings with good attendance.

By pooling our requirements for oil, grease and twine, we have made a big saving. No more meetings until the second Friday night in August at which time we will continue our regular meetings the second and fourth Friday nights of each month.

C. E. REED, Sec'y-Treas.

GOVE COUNTY MEETING

Gove County Farmers Union met in regular quarterly session in Grinnell, Kans., June 8th for an all day meeting. About a hundred loyal farmers and their families began gathering in at 10 o'clock at the Township hall to take part in the business meeting which was a real meeting and most everyone taking part in discussions and general business, all being in line for establishing the welfare of the farming industries.

At 12 o'clock we adjourned to go to the Methodist church basement where Grinnell vicinity had prepared a great feast, roast beef, mashed potatoes and a large plate heaped to its capacity of other good things. Strawberry short cake, gee, Id say, Henry Field's famous coffee, ice tea, all served cafeteria style. After finding a tight belt to the breaking test and a heaped plate devoured with staggering steps under such weight we wound our way back to the Township hall arriving in time to be greeted by the Grinnell band as the opening number of the afternoon program. All being in a cheerful mood the song, "America," was sung by the audience, Chas. Hunter acting as leader. Mr. A. M. Weis, the mayor of the city of Grinnell, also general manager of the Farmers store, gave a very ample address of welcome. Mr. Henry Springer gave one of his comical readings which sure fit the bill for being left a bachelor. Mr. C. E. Huff, our state president, next took the platform and rendered one of his very pleasing and instructive addresses on general principles of Farmers Union and co-operation, pointing out the advantage of having this great Farmers Union organization and how it has assisted in bettering conditions. Mr. H. B. Whitaker of the Produce Association gave a splendid talk on this department which is a proof that we must all sign a contract and help in the battle for justice, in the production of agriculture.

A round table discussion on contract co-operative marketing in which about twenty took part in this part of the program. This was very interesting and educational bringing out many points of great interest with final results being almost unanimously for the contract method of marketing.

By Elba Brandenburg.

STAFFORD COUNTY COLUMB County "Doins"
 By Assistant County Correspondent Stafford County Farmers Union held its regular monthly meeting Tuesday night, June 7, at Convention hall. Reports of the second reading of the T. B. test was given by Arthur Francis and Rex Lear. The activities

of the Locals since the last county meeting were reported by Dave Johnson—Valley Center, Harry Cotton; Livingston Union, Charles Kendall; North Star, C. E. Reed; New Hope, Dale Brodine; Liberty, Alva Minnie. The Annual County Farmers Union picnic was discussed and the date set for August 24. It was agreed that the county would bid for a concession at the Stafford County Stock Show. It was also decided that Stafford county would prepare a booth at the state fair.

Livingston Local furnished the program. The numbers consisting of a reading entitled, "The Initiation of George Basaet," by Miss Geraldine Hammond and the short one-act play entitled "Bertha Brings Home the Bacon."

The meeting was then adjourned until the next meeting the 2nd of August.

Livingston Local No. 1984 met April 15 at its regular business meeting. A short talk concerning the Burns Detective Association of Wichita was given by one of their agents. He said their association had operated for 16 years in all principal cities and towns of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas and never lost an auto but what was found and at 85 per cent of the people who forged checks. Other thefts arranging from 85 to 95 per cent. Several of our community joined the association.

Report of delegates to county meeting was heard. Several visitors were present and Miss Ethel Neill and Gladys Waters told several items concerning their trip to California.

Adjourned to the basement for winners and buns.

May 8—Nothing particular was said during the business meeting. A short program given by the east side was heard.

Reading, Harlan Harter, Elmer Gillespie and Beverly Ferguson; dialogues, O'Clock and Bertha Brings Home the Bacon.

May 21—Livingston Local No. 1984 met at its regular meeting May 21, Vice-president Mr. Markley, presiding.

Mr. Bock gave a talk on the court house situation. Several other topics pertaining to our local were discussed.

Ice cream and cake were served by Side No. 2.

June 3—Regular meeting was held June 3. A large crowd was present. Discussion of different kinds were held concerning our county picnic which will be held later. Mr. Porter brought up the question about our members wanting oil for harvest.

A program was given by side No. 1. Song, "America" by audience. Piano solo, Lois Waters.

Vocal solo, Margaret Spencer, accompanied on the piano by Marjorie Unruh.

Harmonica music by Mr. Stromer. Reading, Mrs. C. B. Wills. Delegates were appointed for county meeting.

Meeting adjourned.

Oysters and clams contain about 200 times as much iodine as beef-steak.

STOCK MARKET

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Kansas City, Mo., June 9, 1927.

ACCREDITED HOGS
 If you are located in a clean county, be sure and send in a card when shipping hogs as we want to collect the premium for you, if possible. We receive hogs every day from accredited areas, but do not know it until the freight bills arrive. Sometimes, this is too late.

STEERS—Fat steers higher, all classes selling 25 to 50 higher and in some cases more. Supply of corned cattle limited. Packers were out early every day and cleaned up the supply in good shape. Best heavy steers sold at 11 to 12 cents. A few loads higher, fair to good kinds 9 to 10 cents. Best yearlings 10.50 to 11.50, few choice higher, fair to good yearlings 9 to 10 cents.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS—Very scarce, fully steady with last week. Choice light white face stockers sold up to 9.50, bulk 8 to 9 cents. Best shorthorn stockers 7 to 8 cents, a few fancy higher, plain 6 to 7 cents. Few feeders coming.

COWS, HEIFERS, MIXED YEARLINGS AND BULLS—All classes killing cows and heifers closing 25 to 50 higher than low time last week. Choice drylot cows 7.75 to 8.25. Good heavy grassers 6.50 to 7.00, fair to good 5 to 6 cents. Canners and cutters 4.25 to 5.00. Grass fat heifers 6 to 7 cents. Corned mixed yearlings closing steady to strong, best demand on lightweights, under 700 lbs. Choice yearlings 10.00 to 10.50, bulk 9.75 to 9.50. Bull market steady to strong, corneds up to 7 cents, heavy bolog, nas 6.00 to 6.50. Stock cows stronger, whitefaces 5.00 to 5.75, reds 4.75 to 5.50. Whiteface stock heifers 6.50 to 7.25, reds 6.00 to 6.50.

CALVES—Killers \$1.00 higher for the week, top yearlings 11.00 to packers, 11.50 to city butchers. Medium weights 8 to 9 cents. Stock calves 23 higher, whitefaces 7.50 to 8.50, reds 6.75 to 7.75.

HOGS—We had the lowest market this week since 1924. Monday 15 to 25 lower Tuesday the same, Wednesday nearly steady and today mostly 10 to 15 higher, spots up more on weighty butchers. Packing sows 15 to 25 higher. Stock pigs strong to 25 higher. Top today 8.75 on 19s to 22s. Bulk desirable 170s to 230s 8.60 to 8.75, 240s to 325s 8.35 to 8.60, light lights up to 8.70. Packing sows 7.25 to 7.75. Stock pigs 8.50 to 9.00. Stags 7.00 to 7.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Good market all week, lambs 75 higher than week ago. Lambs and yearlings around 25 lower today, top native lambs 16.75, others 16.00 to 16.50. Colorados sold up to 17.75 this week, none here today. Fed yearling wethers 12.00 to 13.25. Fed ewes 5 to 6 cents.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Department of Practical Co-Operation

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

ALLEN COUNTY

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2185****
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Ray Wilson, Sec.

DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081****
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Mrs. R. C. Farish, Sec.

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

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 215****
 Meets the first and third Wednesday nights of each month. Mrs. Chas. L. Stewart, Sec'y.

CHESTER COUNTY

NEUTRAL LOCAL NO. 218****
 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. C. A. Atkinson, Secretary.

OWNSLEY LOCAL NO. 2094****
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Joe Farmer, Sec.

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

COFFEY COUNTY
SUNNYSIDE LOCAL NO. 211****
 Meets on the second Wednesday of each month. Mrs. H. B. Lusk, Sec.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 925****
 Meets every first and third Monday of each month. Ed Mog. Sec'y.

TRIVOLI LOCAL NO. 1001****
 Meets the first Monday evening of each month. W. H. Fleming, Sec'y.

CHICAGO MARKET

Hog Break Checked—Packers Active

31,000 hogs today—market opening STRONG to 10c HIGHER. "Ain't dat sum-thun? Henry." Starting this week with a 75c break in two days, which we feel was partly due to "DIRECT SHIPMENTS TO PACKERS" hog prices dropped to the lowest point since July 1924. This break seemed to worry the packers and they supported Wednesday's market and are buying hogs early today at strong to 10c higher. We hope and believe that there will be no further "raids" like we had here Monday and Tuesday. We warn hog-growers against feeling panicky and letting go of hogs that are not ready to ship. The packers are complaining about the volume of thin, light hogs already coming to market. If this continues—heavy hogs will outsell lights and may work as much as a dollar higher before the middle of July.

Farmers Union Leads Market
 Monday and Wednesday "your own firm" handled the largest share of the hog receipts—handling more carloads than any selling agency at Chicago market. Farmers Union sales led the way to recovery on

ELLSWORTH COUNTY

ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1889****
 Meets on the first Monday of each month. P. F. Svoboda, Sec'y.

ELIAS COUNTY
HAYS LOCAL NO. 864****
 Meets the first Friday in each month, alternating Pleasant Hill at 7:30 in the evening with Hays Court House at 2:00 in the afternoon. Frank B. Pfeifer, Sec'y.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 805****
 Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Joseph L. Weber, Sec.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1804
 Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Frank Reitmeyer, Sec'y.

GREENWOOD COUNTY

NEAL LOCAL NO. 1313****
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. C. Graves, Sec.

GOVE COUNTY
PARK LOCAL NO. 99****
 Meets the last Saturday of each month. Jas. Hein, Sec'y.

JEWELL COUNTY
PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1801****
 Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Wm. T. Flinn, Sec.

JOHNSON COUNTY
SHARON LOCAL NO. 174****
 Meets the first Monday evening of each month. Mrs. Guskie K. DeVault, Sec'y.

Wednesday, the first \$0.00 hogs of the day being sold out of our pens. Farmers Union salesmen today demanding the higher prices and everything points to success in turning the trend of the market to higher levels.

UNITED ACTION in shipping to YOUR OWN FIRM counts more than ever in a CRISI Such as hog growers are now facing. SHOW the PACKERS that YOU MEAN BUSINESS. SHIP TO YOUR OWN FIRM and help to influence HIGHER PRICES FOR HOGS.

Steers Regain Monday's Loss

An excessive supply of short fed steers caused by high priced corn and wet weather in the country forced a 25c decline on medium classes Monday but the trade is recovering and all of cattle closing steady to strong. Top yearling \$12.85, top heavy cattle against feeling panicky and letting go of hogs that are not ready to ship. The packers are complaining about the volume of thin, light hogs already coming to market. If this continues—heavy hogs will outsell lights and may work as much as a dollar higher before the middle of July.

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OTTAWA COUNTY

SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 462****
 Meets the second and last Friday of the month. Walter Lott, Sec.

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

RILEY COUNTY
ROCK ISLAND LOCAL NO. 1159****
 Meets the first Tuesday evening of the month. Geo. Trump, Sec.

RUSH COUNTY
SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 804****
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. R. Wilson, Sec.

SMITH COUNTY

OAK CREEK NO. 1185****
 Meets at Stuart on the second Monday of each month. H. J. Schwartz, Sec'y.

STAFFORD COUNTY
UNION LOCAL NO. 2019****
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. W. Batchman, Sec.

TREGO COUNTY
VODA LOCAL NO. 742
 Meets the fourth Friday in every month. Alfred Rensmeyer, Sec-Treas.

WABAUNSEE COUNTY
FREEMONT LOCAL NO. 2014****
 Meets the first and third Friday of the month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec.

WASHINGTON COUNTY
HERVYNK LOCAL NO. 1427
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Henry Eden, Sec.

inger was well pleased and thoroughly sold on Farmers Union cattle department.

Butcher stock prices strong this week on better grades of cows and heifers. Monday we sold cows for Mr. Vogel of Wall Lake, Iowa at \$10.25—some price for cows. They averaged 1290 lb. The lower priced cows are slow sellers, grass cattle hurting them some. Bologna bulls as high as \$8.00. Bulk of calves now selling from \$11.50 to \$12.00.

Native Lambs \$18.00—We Sold 'Em
 We sold four cars of native lambs, mostly from Missouri at \$18.00 per hundred on Wednesday's market. That was extreme top of the trade.

The good natives are in strong demand, but packers are sorting them closely and we believe it will pay to hold lambs until they are strictly fat before shipping. Present prices are dangerously high—the first heavy runs will see some decline but even at that, it will pay to put weight on your lambs. Now is the time to get your name on the FARMERS UNION special SHEEP LIST. If you have lambs to sell—or if you want to buy feeders, write in and ask for the SPECIAL SHEEP REPORT issued every Friday.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

June 9, 1927.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

TRY US OUT!

Our aim will be to give RESULTS PLUS SERVICE.

All we ask is YOUR CO-OPERATION -- WE'LL DO THE REST.

TRY US OUT!

CONSIGNMENTS - MERCHANDISE - HAY

Keep Our Phone Busy. Long Distance No. 64.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

"YOUR INSTITUTION"

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

H. E. WITHAM, Manager

THE NEW MANAGEMENT WILL ENDEAVOR TO JUSTIFY YOUR CONFIDENCE
 LETS YOU AND I TRY IT OUT