



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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CREAMERY ADVENTURE AT ELLIS SUCCESSFUL

The Farmers Union Cream Station at Ellis, Kansas—a Creamery owned station—has been doing business since May 1 with satisfactory results. The establishment of this station by the Creamery Association was done by way of an experiment to determine whether or not such a venture would be profitable. The principal thought back of the whole proposition was to provide a service to our Produce Association members in that vicinity which they did not have.

Besides a market for their cream and eggs, the only products which the Creamery Association handles at this time, the station also provides a market for poultry and hides. In order to supply the producers with their needs, a stock of merchandise has been added until now a good variety of poultry feeds, bran, shorts, tankage and flour is carried.

Mr. Hildebrand who is in charge of the station is working among the producers of the territory assisting

them in culling their poultry flocks and introducing brands of feeds and flour carried in stock at the store.

The first purchase of feed and flour in carload lot was made by Mr. Hildebrand last week. Through his efforts in canvassing the territory, orders were received for practically the whole car and over one hundred bags of feed were ordered for the next car.

Mrs. Herman, long known among Farmers Union folks around Ellis, is cream operator of the station and is doing her work so well as to deserve a favorable comment. During the month of August, the Ellis station ranked second highest in butterfat volume shipped to the Creamery.

We believe the Ellis Station experiment to be a success and with the continued cooperation of the Produce Members at Ellis it will be able to extend its scope of usefulness and service.

FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE CREAMERY ASS'N.

STOCK YARDS ACT OF 980 A. D.

Worrying about middlemen's profits, even worrying about direct selling of livestock is an occupation that doesn't seem to be exactly new. As far back as around 980 A. D. in Constantinople, then, of course, in the hands of the eastern part of the Roman Empire, the authorities had a code of regulations governing the activities of the mechanics and trades people of all sorts.

Of the victualers, those who hold all food products for sale, the rule was: "The victualers shall sell their goods in small quantities at a profit of two millaria on the nomisma (about 1-3 per cent). If the victualer of their authorized gains shows that they are making a larger profit, they shall be scourged, shorn and forced to give up this trade."

Of the butchers it is said: "The butchers shall not go out to meet the drovers who bring in their flocks for sale either in Nicomedia or in other cities beyond the Sangarius. . . in order that they may buy the meat more cheaply and the due profit may fall to those who slaughter the sheep and not to the drovers."

"The sheep drovers . . . shall not hinder peasants who wish to come to the capital to make their sales. . . All who are caught disobeying

these ordinances shall be beaten, shorn and banished."

Constantinople also apparently had a packer and stock yards act with the equivalent of federal grading of livestock. The regulations on inspectors for the cattle market say among other things: "The inspectors are ordered to be present in the cattle market for the following reason, that they may detect and point out defects to would-be purchasers."

A study of the entire set of regulations indicates that the government kept a much more careful control over trade in those days than it does now, and this was not a temporary condition. Corporations of traders and craftsmen were regulated in this way by the state thru most of the history of the Roman Empire until the fall of Rome, and in Constantinople up until the time of its capture by the Turks. This Roman system was carried over into medieval times in the guild system, which put more emphasis on regulations by the guilds or unions of craftsmen themselves and less on state regulation.

Apparently the human race doesn't have very much that is totally new in ideas. About the best we can do is to put some new clothes on the old ones. —Wallace Farmer.

A PRAYER

Give me a good digestion, Lord, and also something to digest.
Give me a healthy body, Lord, and sense to keep it at its best.
Give me a healthy mind, good Lord, to keep the good and pure in sight.
Which, seeing sin, is not appalled, but finds a way to set it right.
Give me a mind that is not bound, that does not whimper, whine or sigh.
Don't let me worry overmuch about the fussy things called I.
Give me a sense of humor, Lord, give me the grace to see a joke.
To get some happiness from life and pass it on to other folk.
—Capper's Weekly.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY

Meeting of Ellsworth County Union over Farmers Union store at 1:30 p. m. sharp on Saturday, Oct. 12, 1929. All locals should be fully represented

THE GENERAL PROPERTY TAX

There is pretty general agreement that ABILITY TO PAY is the right principle of taxation. But there is much confusion over the best method of measuring ability to pay. The customary yardstick used to measure taxes is the value of the property of the taxpayer. The assessed value of the property, say \$15,000, multiplied by the tax rate, say 2.3 per cent, gives \$345, the amount of the taxes. This is called the property tax (or general property tax) for it is the tax measured by the property of the citizen. Is the value of property an accurate yardstick to measure the ability of the owner to pay taxes?

1. It is not an accurate measure because much property evades assessment. Tangible property, such as land and houses, cannot escape being seen and listed by the assessor. But intangible property, such as money, notes, mortgages, stocks, and accounts, cannot be seen by the assessor, and has been allowed (even encouraged) very largely to escape assessment, thus defeating taxes, and violating the principle that taxes should be levied according to ability to pay.

2. Taxes are intended to be paid out of profits. But industries vary greatly in their profits. Some, such as steel, power, chain stores, oil—enjoy high profits. But like some other industries, agriculture has always operated on a small margin of profit. Hence, the property tax,

levying the same rate of tax on property with low profits as on property with high profits, is in violation of the principle of taxation according to ability to pay.

3. The total of all taxes in Kansas is about \$100,000,000. That tax does not feel so burdensome to the farmer if crops are good and prices reasonable, if livestock is healthy and feed plentiful and prices remunerative, if floods and storms do not destroy crops nor pestilence wipe out livestock, nor accident or sickness keep the family from work or deplete the bank account. But there is no elasticity to the property tax to adjust the variation from prosperity to adversity or vice versa. For a long period now—9 years—the farmer has been struggling with burdensome taxes on his back in the morass of deflation. During all these years his property tax instead of decreasing according to the principle of ability to pay, has increased in violation of that principle. The same fundamental objection to the general property tax holds true with other industries. In prosperity the tax can be borne. In adversity it seems unbearable.

The general property tax utterly fails to measure ability to pay taxes. It should be discarded or, at least, amended. In the next article, we will examine the income tax to test whether it measures ability to pay. JOHN FROST.

The Independent American Farmer

I talked with a farmer, an old friend of mine the other day about the Farmers Union; he is an individualist of the highest type; he believes that the American farmer is absolutely independent; this farmer is independent financially, but he admits that he did not make his money out of selling crops. He speculated in land and cattle.

Now let us see just how independent the American farmer really is. He is taxed to educate his children cooperatively; he practices cooperation in his church relations; in the busy, threshing season, he changes work with his neighbors, and that is pure cooperation. The road that runs by his farm is built cooperatively, and he cheerfully digs up his share of the funds to build it. He belongs to several fraternal orders which are organized to cooperatively take care of its members, and the widows and orphans.

Let's look a little farther. When he takes a load of wheat or corn to town, he accepts the price which the buyer is willing to give; when he sends a load of cattle to the market, he fiddles around with his hands in his pockets until the packer buyers see fit to make an offer, and he can accept this offer or ship his cattle back home. O yes, the farmer is independent. He goes to town to buy a pair of overalls, and pays the price which the dealer demands; the same thing happens when he buys machinery, or groceries. He can neither set the price on what he buys, or what he sells. He is independent.

The farmer is as independent as the people of England were before the barons wrested from King John their Charter of Liberty; he is an independent as were the American patriots before they sent their ultimatum to King George in the shape of the Declaration of Independence, and organized themselves to make this Declaration come true. He is as independent as the fellow who was arrested as a vagrant, and when the judge asked him why he did not go to work; he said, "I don't have to work, judge, I can always starve."

The American farmer is independent; he is so independent that he can see his children and his neighbor's children leaving the farms and going to the city with its moral deadfalls, because farming has become so unprofitable and so uncertain, without lifting his hand to bring about better conditions in the farming industry, which would keep these children on the farm.

The American farmer is living in the past; he is a Conservative; he almost believes that whatever is, is right. He has seen every other industry in the world highly organize itself, but he has been told by politicians that every farmer is a king in his own right and he believes in padding his own canoe. This is a fine spirit, but with the price of farm products below the cost of production, it does not help him to pay off the mortgage on his farm.—A. M. K.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

LINN COUNTY

QUARTERLY MEETING
Linn county will hold their third quarterly meeting of this year at Goodrich the second Saturday in October.

This will be an all-day meeting and a basket dinner at the noon hour.
Mary Barnett, Com. Sec'y.
Parker, Kansas.

MAPLE HILL FARMERS CO-OP ASS'N HAS A PICNIC

The Farmers Co-operative Association of this place held a picnic last Saturday in the O. L. Bonick grove. The weather was ideal and while the attendance was not so large as it should have been everyone had a most enjoyable time.

An excellent dinner was provided and served by the ladies after which the family from work or deplete the bank account. But there is no elasticity to the property tax to adjust the variation from prosperity to adversity or vice versa. For a long period now—9 years—the farmer has been struggling with burdensome taxes on his back in the morass of deflation. During all these years his property tax instead of decreasing according to the principle of ability to pay, has increased in violation of that principle. The same fundamental objection to the general property tax holds true with other industries. In prosperity the tax can be borne. In adversity it seems unbearable.

The first speaker was Harry Witham, manager of the Jobbing Association. Mr. Witham made it plain that cooperation is not a failure but we often fail to cooperate as loyally as we should.

Bob Lieurenz, steersman for the Livestock Commission, gave a lucid description of the manner in which the stock were disposed of after reaching the terminal market. He showed very plainly that a larger volume of business would show far greater percentages of profit and more advantageous bargaining power on the market. This understanding should lead to a greater loyalty to our own institutions from work or deplete the bank account. But there is no elasticity to the property tax to adjust the variation from prosperity to adversity or vice versa. For a long period now—9 years—the farmer has been struggling with burdensome taxes on his back in the morass of deflation. During all these years his property tax instead of decreasing according to the principle of ability to pay, has increased in violation of that principle. The same fundamental objection to the general property tax holds true with other industries. In prosperity the tax can be borne. In adversity it seems unbearable.

Our state secretary, A. M. Kinney, also poet, author, and big game hunter gave us an inspirational talk on the plans and desires of the state office for increasing our membership. Mr. Kinney is full of enthusiasm for the cause and we look for great progress while he is in the harness. He also brought us the good news that Will Swanson "the fighting Swede" was coming back to help Kansas increase her membership.

The Hon. W. P. Lambertson who came too late for dinner made an address. He told us of his experience at the Special Session of Congress last spring. According to Mr. Lambertson for purely personal and selfish reasons the big interests managed to get the benefit of the tariff schedules with very little regard to the well being of agriculture. Mr. Lambertson is a real farmer with the interests of agriculture in his heart. He should have the moral and political support of the entire brotherhood in his struggle for justice to agriculture.

After the speaking ice cream, in a good social hour. The Farmers Union is the most important organization in the United States of America today. On its development the welfare of the nation depends. Get together and pass the good word along. On the membership the issue depends.—C. C. Hedges.

The Miami County Farmers Union No. 69 will hold its third quarterly meeting in Paola at City Hall on Oct. 12th, 1929, the meeting will be called to order at 10:30. Every member of our Union is urged to be present. There is very important business to be considered at this time. Every local must send delegates to this meeting. President Slyter especially asks that as large a number of Union members be present as is possible and that every local in the county be represented at this time. Election of a delegate to our state meeting at Parsons will be one of the matters considered. President Slyter also urges that every local in the county elect a delegate to our state meeting it is close and our county should send a large delegation. We must try hard to double our membership before Jan. 1st and every one must help and should help in this matter of securing new members. Let's not forget this meeting but let's make it a big meeting. We should have 75 delegates from our locals don't let your local be left out but send your quota of delegates if there are more than 75 delegates in the meeting in the City Hall at Paola on Saturday, Oct. 12, at 10:30. Be there.

Wheaton Slyter, Pres.
W. J. Prescott, Sec'y-Treas.

ANDERSON COUNTY

The Anderson County Union held its monthly meeting at Centennial school house Friday evening, Sept. 20th, with a good crowd in attendance. The meeting was called to order by Pres. John Anderson, who drove 25 miles to attend this meeting. A short program of readings, songs and short but snappy Union talks were enjoyed. There was no state speaker present, so Mr. Settles of Amiot local was our speaker for the evening. We were glad to have him with us. As time for the state meeting is close it was the best to elect a delegate at this time. Mr. John Anderson was elected by a unanimous vote. Mrs. C. Y. Johnson was elected as alternate. The next county meeting will be held at Lanthan school house Friday night, October 25. All Union ladies are requested to bring pie and sandwiches for lunch.

Mrs. C. A. Watkinson,
Garnett, Kansas.
Sec'y Centennial Local.

UNION OIL NEWS

A meeting was held at LaHarpe last week to start the organization of a cooperative oil company. It was decided to operate the company in connection with the Farmers Union Elevator. Considerable stock was sold in the elevator with the understanding that it would be used to finance the oil department and a campaign was organized to sell the balance of the stock. It is planned to make the company include all of the northern part of Allen county. Howard A. Cowden, president of the Union Oil Company, addressed the meeting.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were adopted by the Pottawatomie County Farmers Union Sept. 14, 1929:
Whereas the Federal Land Bank System is strictly a co-operative organization and inasmuch as its success depends largely on the character of men in control of the County Farm Loan Associations
Therefore the Pottawatomie County Farmers Union recommend to the various County Farm Loan Associations that private loan agents and self seekers be avoided, only co-operatively minded men being chosen to manage the affairs of the Associations
Whereas most legislation in Congress relative to the improvement of the present condition of agriculture depends for its effectiveness upon the farm organizations
Therefore be it resolved that farm organizations should redouble their efforts to increase their strength and effectiveness to meet this challenge
Following are some suggestions to that end: First: An increased membership of serious minded dependable farmers. Second: A greater activity on the part of state, county and local organizations as well as the individual members.
Resolved that in organization meetings over the county, instead of

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THE CAMPAIGN FOR MEMBERSHIP GOING STRONG

Great interest is being shown in different parts of the state in our drive for membership. One county organizer says that his county will show an increase of two hundred or more by the time of our state convention.

Mr. Fred W. Lehman, county secretary of Nemaha County, writes that they are making plans to get busy over there.

Local secretaries are busy collecting back dues and signing up new members.

W. G. Swanson, the Flying Swede, will start working Monday, September 30th, and . . . you . . . familiar with Mr. Swanson's work in the past will know there will be something doing.

We want more county organizers. We expect to put on more state men as soon as we can find the men who can produce. The man who can organize his own county, can certainly make good in the state, and we are hoping that we will not have to go outside of the state to get help to put Kansas at the head of the list of Farmers Union states.

A. M. K.

'ORGANIZATION' ACCORDING TO N. W.

"ORGANIZATION"

Editor's Note:
The following signed editorial appeared in the Columbus, Nebraska Telegram on August 20th, 1929. The editorial was written by Edgar Howard, who represents the third district of Nebraska in the 71st Congress.

Mr. Howard is also owner and editor of the Telegram. He has been one of the outstanding friends of the farmer in the long fight for farm relief legislation. We hope every reader of the Herald will read and ponder the sentences which follow.

Yesterday the Hoover farm board got into action in behalf of down-trodden agriculture. The action was a loan of nine million dollars of federal money to the cooperative grape-growers in California. The big loan does not say whether the loan will be secured by a mortgage on the grapes alone, or on both the perfect grapes and the juice thereof. It is now clearly evident that the big purpose of the Hoover farm board is to loan money to all kinds of farmers, whether or not the farmers set co-operatively.

Yesterday the Hoover farm board again made an announcement that no American farmer could look for any aid from the farm board unless he organized with his brother farmers for that purpose. I feel splendidly indignant by the action of the Hoover farm board. For twenty-five years I have been preaching organization among the American farmers. I have today no railroad manager presumes to fix the price to be paid for labor. The "ORGANIZED" railroad workers have a voice in the fixing. Some of the American farmers will be ORGANIZED as strongly as the railroad workers are organized. In that day and not till then, the American farmers will be able to fix the price which the people engaged in other industry shall pay for the products of the American farm.—Farmers Union Herald.

farm board has decreed that no farmer can get the benefit unless he shall be an ORGANIZED farmer.

Yesterday I heard a very intelligent farmer make a statement which he should not have made. He declared that there was no hope for the farmer to escape the penalty of always being compelled to let some other fellow fix the price at which the farmer must sell his products. That is an enormous statement. There is a way by which the farmer can have some thing to say about the price at which he shall sell his products. That way lies through ORGANIZATION. If any farmer has any doubt about it, why, let him study the history of the American railway employees. I can recall a day in which the railroad managers fixed the wage which railroad employees must accept. No railroad manager can do anything like that today. Why? What has brought a change? ORGANIZATION did it. The railroad employees began organizing themselves. At first the progress was slow. They were ridiculed. The railroad managers said: "No man shall dictate the price which the railroad must pay for labor." The managers were right about it. ONE railroad MAN could fix a fair price for his labor. He had to accept just what the railroad managers offered him, just as the individual farmer now has to accept just such a price as the grain dealers are willing to pay for his grain. Gradually things began to change. The railroad men began to perfect their organizations. Now they are perfected to high degree, and today no railroad manager presumes to fix the price to be paid for labor. The "ORGANIZED" railroad workers have a voice in the fixing. Some of the American farmers will be ORGANIZED as strongly as the railroad workers are organized. In that day and not till then, the American farmers will be able to fix the price which the people engaged in other industry shall pay for the products of the American farm.—Farmers Union Herald.

more interest and increase our membership in Nemaha County.
Yours,
Fred W. Lehman, Sec'y.

A LIVESTOCK STEP

(By the Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—Organization of a gigantic national co-operative marketing corporation for livestock with a view of controlling surplus prices is contemplated by the federal farm board, C. B. Denman, one of its members, testified today before the senate agriculture committee.

Denman represents livestock on the board. He said it was the intention of the board to help the organization and financing of such an organization as it also would be of assistance in disposing of surpluses if they should occur.

Relating plans to form the livestock marketing agency, Denman said it was the hope of the board that all livestock growers "from California to the corn belt" would participate in the formation of the organization.

"It is our intention to help them do that," he added, "and to finance them in conducting their undertaking."
—Kansas City Star.

We Now Have Our Own Automobile Insurance

The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas announces that a contract has been signed with The Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Company of Chicago, Illinois, to write automobile insurance of all kinds. This Company is considered to be the strongest mutual company in the United States writing casualty lines. As fast as arrangements can be completed the agents desiring to take on these lines will be furnished applications and rates. Arrangements are also in the making for mercantile and elevator insurance so our agents can write the insurance of their business associations and others. Further particulars will be available shortly.

CHAS. A. BROOM, Secretary.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

Change of Address—When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.
All copy, with the exception of notices and 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, OCTOBER 3, 1929



BLAMING THE FARM ORGANIZATIONS

It has been unfortunate that members of the Farm Board have been subjected to a grilling by the Senate. Valuable time has been consumed and no good purpose served. If there are reasons why any or all of the members should fail of confirmation, then those reasons should be clearly stated and confirmation refused. But mere harassing does no good, so far as I can see. The Board has not had time to work out sound plans and get them under way. Something could have been done about wheat at once and a great deal of money saved to growers this year. A permanent policy, so designed as to be equally and fairly applicable to all commodities, can hardly be developed quickly. And it may easily be true that the slower method will be most valuable, even to the wheat producer. "Panning" the Board just now is fruitless.

But when the Board protects itself by declaring to producers everywhere, and to the public that the farm organizations are to blame for lack of results, why that is just quite something else again. To say that such statements are unfair is not to question the motives of those who give them out, but only to call for an examination of facts. Are farm leaders sacrificing the interests of their people through petty jealousies, willing to let their members perish rather than to yield in important matters and seek common ground? Such is the nature of the charge, as reported in the press. And what are the facts?

There are, of course, several organizations engaged in cooperative wheat marketing. Over many years they have been developing business policies, memberships, properties. A great deal of their work has been experimental, and such facts as we now have, such clearly proven principles, came out of those experiments. A great deal of work has been of a foundation-building type—dull, difficult, far from showy, but absolutely necessary. The Farm Board would be utterly helpless today, unable to find means or methods of expression and action, but for the work so done. Naturally a deep interest in its work abides in each group. Only an intense loyalty and devotion to organization as well as principle could have held these groups together through the years. They have fought against every opposition that money and genius could provide, and it has not always been open or honest opposition. They have had to overcome the results of their own mistakes. And for this virtue of devotion and loyalty there would today be no cooperative laws or public attempt to aid agriculture, and there would be no cooperative movement. Love for such organization is as much a virtue as is love of country. It is a fine type of patriotism, and is neither narrow nor blind. It cannot consent to the destruction of what has been built, nor to wholesale substitution for it; and it believes in its own methods. Such conditions cannot exist without some jealousies between organizations, and some conflicts. Farm organizations sometimes quarrel. So do other groups—churches, for example. Probably less than even before, however, do such things occur.

When the Farm Board called the grainatives together at Chicago there was some sparring around for place, some caucuses were held, and there was some evidence of jealousy. In fact the whole group acted in a very human sort of way. But when the Committee of 16 was formed and it became apparent that all groups would be fairly represented the friction lessened. I believe everyone on that committee will agree with me that we got closer together and developed a clearer understanding hour by hour.

Then a sub-committee was created, made up of three members, representatives of the various types and interests in cooperative grain marketing. After this committee had spent some hours in discussing the scope and principles of the new Na-

tional Grain Marketing Corporation it returned to the Committee of 16 and asked for decisions on basic points. Every such decision, after free discussion, was nearly or quite unanimous.

The sub-committee faced an exacting and difficult task. To create a corporation capable of handling the U. S. grain crops, adjust it to the cooperatives so that they could safely become members, and so that every interest essential to the cooperative movement itself would be safeguarded adjust it to the law and in particular to the Farm Bill, and provide the most practical functioning—this was no easy job! Days and nights were given it. The three members represented wheat pools, elevators and terminal selling agencies—the whole group of "jealous" organizations who are accused of keeping the farmer from security benefits under the law. Did the Committee waste time in quarreling? Not a minute. Did each try to get an advantage over the others for his own group? Never in a single instance did such a thing occur. There were discussions, of course. Sometimes heated. But only in seeking the best way; the safest, surest way. And every article in the whole set up had the final approval of all three members of the committee. It was unanimous. No one could have told, from seeing the committee at work, that it represented groups supposed to be jealous of each other. The fact is that the committee represented nothing else than an honest attempt to find the right way. And I want to say here that John Manley, of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool and S. J. Cottingham, of the Iowa elevators, were absolutely fair on every question. I hope they can say the same of my attitude.

The Committee finished its work some two weeks ago and submitted it to the Farm Board for approval before proceeding to incorporate as we were instructed to do. The Board disapproves of some provision or provisions and has asked another meeting of the committee. Is this because farm organizations are "jealous"? Judging from press reports the Board does not propose to accept a set-up which makes possible what the farm bill clearly provides—that if there is any attempt to deal with the surplus, to influence the price level, it shall be at the risk of the revolving fund and not of the Cooperatives. If the Board does not intend to do as much as the law makes possible they can stop whenever they please. The "board powers" include the power to determine how little as well as how much they will do. But it is fair to blame the farm groups for that fact? No! Farm groups are not to blame for the situation in wheat.

The Senate puts a few barbed arrows into the Farm Board. The Board takes a shot at the cooperatives. I guess it is open season, but some of these nimrods ought to get a hunter's license and learn to discriminate before shooting.

HELPING THE WHEAT FARMER

(Editorial, Salina Journal)

Alexander Legge, chairman of the federal farm board, answering critics at the inquisition of the board to find out what is being done, said the board was only two months old and should have opportunity to work out its plans. The board is young yet. Everyone will agree with Mr. Legge in that statement. It has not had time yet to demonstrate its worth. It would be a sorry thing if it had, and its worth were based upon its present showing, for the wheat farmer hasn't found himself greatly helped so far. But when Mr. Legge tries to compare the board's slow movements with the snail like pace by which agricultural legislation passed through congress and to justify any laxity on that account, he is shooting wide of the mark. The slowness of getting farm legislation through congress was not due entirely to inability to reach a plan. The way the matter was delayed was almost a crime and that very faulty negligence resulted in making the agricultural issue a dominant factor in the last election. Farm legislation met its obstacles principally from the power and control exercised by the Allegheny east. It had to be forced through, not by a showing of its merits, but over the strength of a group that didn't want it for very selfish reasons. So whether it required one year or 100 years for congress finally to place agricultural relief legislation on the statute books, has nothing to do with the working of the board. The board is there with power to act and to act speedily.

Mr. Legge agrees the price of wheat is too low. He admits some things will have to be done, which the board hasn't done, before a satisfactory price is possible. That admission doesn't strengthen the claim of the chairman that the board hasn't had time to act or at least to start. The board has refrained so far from any attempt at stabilization of wheat which wheat producers agree, is the essential thing in getting the market to a place where it will pay a fair return. Secretary Mohler, of the Kansas board of agriculture, said that there never was more justification for stabilization than now.

The wheat growers, like the general public, are willing to give the farm board reasonable time to act; they would prefer this to hasty movements which may prove disastrous blunders. But they want some sign that the board is moving along to the point expected of it. They don't want to wait and watch long weary years as they did while congress was making a political football of the agricultural situation with the ball in the enemy's side of the field most of the time.

HITTING HIGH SPOTS

The schedule lately has been so strenuous as

to leave me a bit breathless and "weak in the knees." But there have been some most delightful experiences, which compensate for the work and worry.

For example, it was nerve-racking to work for seven straight days in Chicago, without seeing so much as a single shooting for diversion. But it was pleasant to be associated with such men as those who are working out grain marketing—such men as W. H. (Bill) Settle, of Indiana and his Committee of 16; H. V. Hartsock, of Indianapolis; and Booth, Kuht and Hulbert of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. And the subcommittee developed an even closer bond.

The Iowa Farmers Union convention set a new high mark in their history, and to attend it was a privilege. There were about 2000 in attendance and an intense interest was manifest. The Women's Auxiliary held some separate meetings, at which the room was crowded and the program excellent. C. C. Talbot, of North Dakota, addressed the convention and deeply impressed his hearers. Senator Brookhart appeared on the program again this year, and his coming was in fine contrast to last year. A year ago he was present and denounced those farm leaders who were opposing Mr. Hoover as "double-crossers." This year he condemned the farm bill as a "toy" measure and declared that promises made the farmer had not been kept. Everyone admires the Senator's courage, and most people feel that he vindicated the farm leaders, and himself as well. Milo Reno was at his best in his annual address, delivered to a full house. I did not get to hear Frank Murphy nor William Hirth, to my regret. My address was well received, apparently. Reports showed a fine condition, and plans made for the future insure great growth. It was a great convention.

The National Board met recently in Omaha. Attention was given to many matters, including organization work in the Pacific coast area, which promises great results in the early future. The Nebraska Union paid its dues, making it unanimous. Every state unit now has its dues paid to the National. The November convention will be held in Omaha, and promises to be of a high order. The tentative program is arranged and several committees are at work. Affairs in the National Union are probably in the best shape in several years.

The Illinois Union (Southern) held a special convention on Sept. 24 to consider a basis for merging the two groups. A committee drew up a plan under which the northern group is to make a few certain changes in by-laws and the southern group then amends its by-laws by substituting the northern. The plan was deemed fair by a great majority of the delegates, and has been submitted to the membership by referendum. The prospect is that it will carry, and if it does there will be but one organization in Illinois. That will give a substantial membership a definite business program—a thing greatly to be desired.

With President John A. Simpson of the Oklahoma Union I attended a cooperative gin meeting at Memphis, Texas last Saturday. It required a drive of about 500 miles, the last half in Simpson's Buick, to reach this meeting. There were 18 associations represented in the meeting, and there are probably 50 in all who have a common problem. They face competition of the same sort to which every local, independent unit is exposed. By prices that are too high or rates that are too low they can be killed off one by one. Knowing what John Simpson has done in Oklahoma through the Farmers Union they invited him to come and help them meet their situation. He invited me. I have not met a more wide awake group of farmers. They are more wide awake of their problems and have the energy and intelligence to face them fully. To Simpson's plea that they organize the Farmers Union, and themselves and their institutions within it, there was enthusiastic response. Quite a number of them agreed to arrange stockholder's meetings and have the Farmers Union presented to their members. There are probably 8000 stockholders in these gins, and it would be an ideal basis for the development of the Union. To have it would be salvation for these gins. Perhaps an organization committee will be created to develop this southwest area as has been done in the northwest. It would be a great work.

A NEW OFFICE AT HEAD-QUARTERS

Everyone will welcome the latest office to be added to the state headquarters in Salina, that of the Farmers Union Life Insurance Co. A deal has just been made by which Rex Lear, of Stafford, member of the State Board, becomes state manager. He will open an office at once in the Farmers Union building and will start a vigorous campaign for fuller development of the Company in Kansas.

The Farmers Union Life Insurance Co. provides protection equally with any other sound insurance, together with costs based on farm mortality, which is much less than the average. It also provides funds for farm loans for Farmers Union members, and is entitled to the hearty support of every Farmers Union member.

Rex Lear is a young Kansas farmer who has belonged to the Union since away back when, and who has done splendid work in his own county organization. He is dependable, honest, a hard worker. The volume in Kansas in the Farmers Union Life Insurance Co. will go up like a thermometer in August. Every agent will like him, and find him dependable and helpful. He will move the family to Salina shortly, and we welcome them and him to the Farmers Union family.

birds are attracted by these insects. The rose-breasted grosbeak has long been known to eat them, and the marked decrease in the number of grosbeaks was attributed to poisoning by Paris green ingested along with poisoned potato beetles. At any rate, these beautiful birds have been so scarce for many years that most people are not acquainted with them.

Both the yellow-billed and the black-billed cuckoo, the only species of the cuckoo family in this part of America, eat potato beetles. These are among the most useful of all our birds, especially in orchards, for they eat hairy caterpillars, which are left unmolested by birds of most species. Cuckoos are rarely seen far from trees and on many farms are not seen at all, so that their services to the potato grower are quite restricted.

Other birds known to eat potato beetles are the robin, three species of thrushes, scarlet tanagers, cardinals, English sparrows, crows, night-

LET US STAND SOLIDLY ON THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINCIPLE

Sept. 28, 1929.

The Kansas Union Farmer,

Salina, Kansas;

My dear Mr. Huff:

I am writing you because I wish to add a bit of information that I have gained through experience and I hope to inspire and encourage other working men and women in our big pest infested field. If you could see me devour the latest number of the Kansas Union Farmer you would see where I get much inspiration and strength to go forth to battle. I wish that we had the power to put our paper on a digest of the year's accomplishments in the hands of every Kansas farmer and through some super-human power cause him to read it, not once but until he can comprehend the vastness of the problem and the virtue of the program being carried out by the Farmers Union folk of Kansas. The dear ones who have been forced to give up, put up the white flag and patronize the privately owned concerns by their deserting of the land. However, at HIS price would take heart and live again. The indifferent ones who referred to the Farmers Union organization as "THEY" instead of "WE" would become bold and take on manly courage.

The procrastinating fellow would fade away and the pessimistic counterman would be born again with

Colorado Potato Beetle are snakes, toads, and skunks. Of these only the last have increased in numbers, their increase being due mainly to better drainage of the land. However, they are not numerous or active enough to take care of potato patches.

Many kinds of noxious insects are held in check by predatory or parasitic insects, much more than by other natural enemies. The Colorado Potato Beetles, as eggs, larvae or in other stages are preyed upon by at least eight kinds of ladybirds, by six kinds of ground beetles, two rove beetles are active to assist material and several soldierbugs. Some are parasitized by tachina flies; others are carried off by wasps to provision their young; still others are attacked by daddy-long-legs, by spiders, or by mites.

If any of these small enemies have become sufficiently numerous in the past few years to materially reduce the number of Colorado Potato Beetles, how can we explain the fact that the beetles still abound in many potato patches in much traveled highways, and in large patches surrounded by open fields, without bushes, tall weeds or crops that may shelter the bob-white? If the recent scarcity of Colorado Beetles is due to an increase in insect enemies, why have the beetles not become scarce in those parts of the country where the bob-white is lacking, or where it has not had a chance to increase?

Joseph Ehrmann, one of the Normal College students who has assisted me in investigating the cause of reduced numbers of potato beetles, interviewed a farmer living near Defiance, Ohio, who had had the following experience: On his place he had succeeded in raising about fifty bob-whites and raising the two years that the birds were there he had no trouble with insects on either potatoes or cabbage. The following autumn a number of birds were killed illegally by hunters, while others were frightened away. The next summer the beetles were back in numbers. By refusing permission to hunt on his farm he has been able to get bob-whites to return, and has informed Mr. Ehrmann that since their return he has not been bothered with beetles.

We venture to say that if this bird were as abundant and tame wherever potatoes are grown as it has recently become in many places in Ohio, as a result of continuous protection, there would be little further need of insecticides for combating potato beetles. More than a hundred of these pests have been devoured by a single captive bob-white in a day. When free, the birds spend much time in potato patches, if they can do so in safety. They have been seen going down the rows, picking off the insects from the vines. Where the bob-whites are numerous, a person would have to search through the patch for more than ten minutes to find as many beetles as may be found elsewhere on a single vine.

Of course, one pair of birds cannot be expected to take care of twenty acres of potatoes, nor of a small patch planted close to a highway, where any creature attempting to cross is in great danger. In Ohio these birds are now so tame that if they are not molested they do not hesitate to nest in the neighborhood of farm buildings or to take grain that is thrown out for them in winter.

Unfortunately the bob-white is less hardy than the grouse and a number of our other birds, so that its range does not extend north as far as does the region where potatoes are extensively grown. It is not found in the northern part of New York or New England. Even in the latitude of New York City severe winters cause many to perish. The farmer who knows where coveys pass the winter night can easily prevent them from being long imprisoned under a crust of snow that has formed over them as a result of freezing. Feeding them, whenever the ground is deeply covered with snow, will also save many lives.

Measures which require more time, but which are worth while for the potato grower, are the trapping of the tomato early winter and caring for them at the barn, or constructing for them a rude shelter in the may where they may be fed and may without being observed by every prowling carnivore or predatory bird that happens to come that way. The shelter should have openings on more than one side, to permit the bob-whites to escape from a hawk, fox, or other enemy that may enter.

The cardinal and several other song

THE DRY GOODS BOX

sight changed. Thousands of our noble race have lived, suffered martyrdom and died for a principle. This principle is embodied in the Christian religion. When my little friends in the Junior Cooperative department read this: They will say "Tell us, what is that principle?" I will quote a great teacher in answer. Little children, love one another. Which, to us is: Help one another, cooperate, lend a hand, speak no evil, assist the weak. Fight evil in every form. Stand for your convictions and stand by your brother, and cause even if you temporarily could secure a "bribe" of three or five cents a bushel on your grain or some other farm product. I have found so many men yes grown up men, who were hauling their grain and other produce to some other than their own firm. Do my quarry they have sheepishly, rather snidishly said "Well, you can't blame me, the Union ain't payin' within five cents of what they are over there and I need the money." Folks, he wasn't selling wheat for 5 cents a bushel more, but he was selling principle, confidence, faith in and love for his own fellow farmers and when he led out, others, like sheep followed and the local died, the elevator went into the hands of receivers and within three years the very fellow who sold his wheat and principle for five cents a bushel lost his farm to a mortgage company. He moved his family to the city and hauled dirt

UNCLE ANDY SAYS:



"The toad beneath the harrow knows exactly where each toothpoint goes. The butterfly upon the road cries 'Cheer up' to the suffering toad."

Mr. H. F. Perkins, newly elected president of the International Harvester Company has complained by letter to Ralph Snyder about what he and I said in the Bureau Farmer, and Kansas Union Farmer about prices of farm implements.

We farmers at this end of the line like the "toad" know exactly where the harrow tooth has raked our backs. We know the prices we have had to pay and are still paying.

We have copies of correspondence. Mr. Perkins crawls under statistics gathered in New York three or four years ago. We have lived long enough to know that statistics can be made to prove almost anything.

We know without any New York statistics that prices of horse drawn farm machinery are just a little under double of prewar prices, and that they haven't come down a penny in eight years.

Mr. Perkins makes the excuse that sales of horse drawn tools are so low in volume that economies from mass production are lost to that class of implements. That of itself constitutes an indictment of their practice.

A least three-fourths of all farm implements used in the entire corn belt and throughout the Southern states are horse drawn, not speaking of their foreign trade. If the implement trade in that immense area is so light it would indicate that farmers are not buying new implements but are still using their old out-of-date worn-out equipment.

We know from wide observation that such is the case. If so is not the farm implement trust a combination in restraint of trade and in violation of the anti-trust act?

Mr. Perkins cites the 10-20 tractor as a postwar price reduction. This tractor and most of tractor drawn tools didn't exist before the war. They are postwar products. Hence we have no way of comparing them. Reasoning from the known to the unknown, if horse-drawn tools are still at war prices, we are compelled to believe that post war goods are equally high.

bird, have extended their range northward, probably because they are able to endure the winters better than they could before the coming of the white man. There seems to be no reason why the range of bob-white might not be extended northward a hundred miles or more, if the farmer who live along the northern habitat of these useful birds would give a little attention to their welfare in winter.

Besides potato beetles, bob-whites eat large numbers of grasshoppers, cut-worms, army-worms, white grubs, chinch-bugs, squash-bugs, cucumber beetles, wire worms, cotton-boll weevils, flies, mosquitos and other objectionable insects. One consumed 2,326 plant lice at one meal. Five thousand chrysanthemum flack flies were eaten in a day, and another day 1,286 rose slugs.

Where these birds are numerous and tame they probably render a greater service to the farmer than any other species of wild bird.

Mr. Perkins is silent about the illegal, unwholesome combination of implement manufacturers to maintain high prices. While admitting they are totally dependent on farmers for their market they show no mercy. Farmers prices may be below production cost. Droughts may come or insect devastation. No matter the hardships endured, the same high price for implements holds steady.

Much is said about the economies of mass production and of huge combinations. We wonder what becomes of the savings. They don't show up at the farmers' end of the deal. We do notice that the greater the combination and the more complete the monopoly the higher go their stocks in Wall street.

Oh! for a Henry Ford to do for farm tools what he has done for automobiles: those companies would have had an auto trust long ago but Ford kept them on the jump. They don't dare to stop to form one. Henry would bust it anyhow.

It's not pleasant to write this kind of stuff. But remember the howl that was raised when farmers wanted legislation to control their surplus. Price fixing was charged, and oceans of editorial ink spilled to prove that price fixing was always a failure.

And still in the face of it price fixing is rampant in the industrial world. No matter whether by law or by might the effect is the same. Europe has its political dictators and we have our industrial and financial Mussolinis. "A rose by any other name smells just as sweet."

Farm organizations have refrained from attack on industrialists, hoping that time or chance or something would put us on their price level. The outlook for this seems so remote that if farm conditions aren't bettered soon we may reverse our machine and set it to kick back.

MAKES INVESTIGATION ON CANADIAN WHEAT PRICES

The Federal Farm Board today announced that it is having made an investigation of the disparity between Canadian wheat prices and wheat prices in the Northwest States, together with a study of the whole subject of grain storage facilities. At the request of the Board this inquiry, which will include a field study in a number of the border States, will be undertaken immediately by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

A resolution adopted by the Board Tuesday, September 10 requests the Board of Agricultural Economics "to inquire into the disparity between the prices of wheat in the United States and the price prevailing in Canada, with a view to determining the causes for the difference and particularly to investigate the amount and availability of country and terminal elevator storage in relation to the situation."

Nils A. Olson, chief of the bureau, responded immediately with a letter to Chairman Legge saying the desired investigation will be undertaken at once. "I shall have our investigators undertake this piece of work at once and make the findings at the earliest possible moment," Mr. Olson's communication stated.

The Board expects the inquiry to develop comprehensive information on the following points as well as others that may be found pertinent to the subject as the inquiry proceeds:

1. Availability and capacity of country elevators.
2. Availability and capacity of storage space at terminal markets.
3. Rates and other conditions that are factors in determining cost of storage and length of time which grain may be held in storage.
4. Prices at country shipping points in relation to prices at the terminal markets.
5. A comparison of terminal market prices by grades and classes of wheats, cash and future, with prices at Winnipeg.

The information to be obtained through the survey investigation is expected by the Board to serve as a guide in determining its future policy in the matter of encouraging expansion of farmer-owned and controlled storage facilities as well as in dealing with the immediate situation.

The oldest lighthouse of which we have any record was in the harbor at Alexandria, Egypt. It is reported to have been 590 feet high. A fire on top served as the light.

BOB-WHITE USEFUL TO THE POTATO GROWER

E. L. Moseley, State Normal College, Bowling Green, Ohio.

For more than half a century Colorado Potato Beetles have increased the cost of raising potatoes over a large part of the United States. Formerly these insects were not found anywhere east of the Rocky Mountain region. There they fed on a prickly plant known as buffalo bur, which grew only in that region. Like many other insects these beetles are particular about what they eat. Their continued existence is dependent upon their having access to plants of the nightshade family, such as buffa-

lo bur, potato, tomato, ground cherry, egg-plant, peppers, and tobacco. The potato belongs not only to the same family as the original food plant of these beetles, but also to the same genus, and when its culture extended west to the Rocky Mountains, it proved so acceptable to the beetles as food, that they soon spread eastward to the Atlantic ocean.

Unfortunately for the potato grower, these beetles are not relished by all insect-eating creatures. For several days I tried feeding different kinds of plant and animal food to a captive mole. It would greedily devour various insects including different kinds of beetles and grubs, but would not eat any potato beetles, either larvae or adults. Few kinds of

birds are attracted by these insects. The rose-breasted grosbeak has long been known to eat them, and the marked decrease in the number of grosbeaks was attributed to poisoning by Paris green ingested along with poisoned potato beetles. At any rate, these beautiful birds have been so scarce for many years that most people are not acquainted with them.

Both the yellow-billed and the black-billed cuckoo, the only species of the cuckoo family in this part of America, eat potato beetles. These are among the most useful of all our birds, especially in orchards, for they eat hairy caterpillars, which are left unmolested by birds of most species. Cuckoos are rarely seen far from trees and on many farms are not seen

at all, so that their services to the potato grower are quite restricted.

Other birds known to eat potato beetles are the robin, three species of thrushes, scarlet tanagers, cardinals, English sparrows, crows, night-

Other vertebrate enemies of the

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 AND SEND 20c TO THE STATE SECRETARY. THEN 20c OF THIS IS

Junior Co-operators

MEMBERSHIP ROLL OF JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS

ALMA

Maebelle Fink
Alta Vista
Achula M. Falter
Erma C. Hoch

ALTON

Cleora Bates
Amio

ARKANSAS CITY

Maxine Snodgrass
Marthele Snodgrass

ARNOLD

Carl Brown
Josephine Pantel

BELOIT

Emma Jane Coffield
Baldwin

BARNES

Helen E. Sutton
Veda Sutton

BAXTER SPRINGS

Mary Isabelle Churchbaugh
Barnes

BEHRENS

Mildred Truhlicka
Baxter Springs

BEREMEN

Bettie Irene Lowe
Barnes

BERN

Nadine Guggisberg
Barnes

BERN

Melba Pecenka
Bern

BERN

Mary Heiniger
Bern

BELL PLAIN

Margaret Zimmerman
Louise Zimmerman

BELL PLAIN

Julia Powell
Jeanne Williams

CONWAY

Wayne Seibert
Lela Seibert

COLLYER

Lorine Bollig
Delia

COLLYER

Loretta Simecka
Dresden

DRESDEN

Iren Fortin
Ellsworth

ELLSWORTH

Bernadine Svoboda
Ellsworth

ERIE

Irene Wentworth
Floral

FLORAL

Letha E. Watson
Paul J. Watson

FRANKFORD

Dane Odo Dexter
Laveta Dexter

GARNETT

Blair Watkinson
Kincaid

KINCAID

Addie Hardin
Clinton Donald

MONT IDA

Howard Donald
Lucille Cretten

MONT IDA

Fern Rogers
Marjorie Alice Rogers

MONT IDA

Naomi J. Jichen
Florence Barrett

MONT IDA

Ruth Beaman
Grace Beaman

MONT IDA

Wilma Brichack
Blanche Akamit

MONT IDA

Blanche Akamit
LA CROSSE

LA CROSSE

Lucille Wilson
LA HARPE

LA HARPE

Arlene Robinson
LAWRENCE

LAWRENCE

Della Bond
MONT IDA

MONT IDA

Helen Centlivre
Pete Centlivre

MONT IDA

Keith Centlivre
MADISON

MADISON

Georgia Grace Coffman

MORAN

Lucille Zornes
Evelyn Zornes

MERIDEN

Wynan Zornes
Margary Jean Kresie

PARSONS

Elsie M. Long
MICHIGAN VALLEY

MICHIGAN VALLEY

Floyd Lee
Wilbur Lee

MAPLE HILL

Rufus Miller
Jean Miller

MCFARLAND

Evelyn Mathis
MORLAND

MORLAND

Helen Rome
NORTON

NORTON

Ivah Jones
Zenith Fowser

OTTAWA

Mildred Nelson
OSAWATOMIE

OSAWATOMIE

Richard Schiefelbusch
Max Schiefelbusch

OGALLA

Mildred Rogers
Naomi Jean Rogers

OGALLA

Helen Hillman
OAKLEY

OAKLEY

Esther Sims
Clifford Sim

OVERBROOK

Duane Brecheisen
Eligtha Hoffman

PERRY

Eldha Beuerman
PLEASANTON

PLEASANTON

Isabel Johnson
PENOKEE

PENOKEE

Mathilda Reidel
QUINTER

QUINTER

Melvin Inloes
Cecil Phelps

RUSH CENTER

Helen Bartz
Beata Rome

RUSH CENTER

Ledionina Rome
Helen Richmeier

RANSOM

Phyllis Turner
ROSSVILLE

ROSSVILLE

Georgana Olejnik
ST. PETER

ST. PETER

Molla Reidel
SCOTT CITY

SCOTT CITY

Junior Rudolph
Kathleen Rudolph

SALINA

Paul Huff
SPRING HILL

SPRING HILL

Ralph Wedd
ST. PAUL

ST. PAUL

Margaret McGowan
TIMKIN

TIMKIN

Dorothy Kraisinger
Nadine E. Neidenthal

UTICA

Marie Newton
VERA

VERA

Ulysses
GLADYS

GLADYS

Elizabeth Brown
WAKEENEY

WAKEENEY

Hilda Helen Fabrizius
Helwig Fabrizius

WESTHALIA

Ned Corley
WAMEGO

WAMEGO

Esther Mathies
Adeline Miller

WHITE CITY

Lorena Tatlow
WINDOM

WINDOM

Autumn Andes



6366. Ladies' Dress
Cut in 4 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40,
42 and 44 inches bust measure.
A 38 inch size requires 4 1/2
yards of 39 inch material. If
"apron" is made of contrasting
material it will require 1/2 yard
40 inches wide. The width of
the skirt at the lower edge is
2 1/2 yards. Price 15c.

6652. Girls' Coat
Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8
years. A 4 year size requires
1 1/2 yard of 54 inch material.
For collar and cuffs of contrast-
ing material 1/2 yard 27 inches
wide is required cut crosswise.
For interlining collar and cuffs
with canvas or coarse linen 1/4
yard 27 inches wide is requir-
ed. To line the coat will re-
quire 1 1/2 yard 35 inches wide.
Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our
UP-TO-DATE FALL and WINTER
1929-1930 BOOK OF FASHIONS,
showing color plates, and containing
500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and
Children's Patterns, a CONCISE AND
COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE IN
DRESSMAKING, ALSO SOME
POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (illus-
trating 30 of the various, simple stit-
ches) at valuable hint to the home
dressmaker.

Morland, Kans., Sept. 24, 1929.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join the club too. I

read it was a very interesting club.

I am thirteen years old, and in the sixth

grade.

I have four sisters and six broth-

ers. One girl died and I am named

after her. She was one year old.

Your niece,
Lidionina Rome,
Morland, Kansas.

Penokee, Kans., Sept. 27, 1929.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I would like to join this club too

for I read it was a very interesting club.

I am eleven years old and I am in

the seventh grade. And I am the old-

est of our family. I have four sisters

and one brother. My brother is the

youngest.

My folks belong to the Farmers

Union.

I sure would be glad to receive a

pin. My friend Helen Home, has

one. I sure like it.

Your niece,
Julia Richmeier.

Morland, Kans., Sept. 26, 1929.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I like to go to school. I am in the

fifth grade. I have four sisters and

one brother.

Your niece,
Helen Richmeier, Morland, Kans.

Morland, Kans., Sept. 27, 1929.

Dear Aunt Patience:

I read the nice letters in the news-

paper and think they are very nice. I

am 12 years old and in the 6th grade.

I would like to join the club so please

send me the class pin and the book.

Hoping to hear from you soon,
Your friend,
Beata Rome, Morland, Kans.

Care of Joe Rome.

CHOOSE COLORS WHICH

FIT YOUR PERSONALITY

Although brown and shades of red

are proving to be the most popular

colors for fall, the wise woman will

consider her personal coloring before

selecting her fall wardrobe, says Miss

Anita Andrews, extension clothing

specialist of South Dakota State Col-
lege. She will not include brown or
red unless she feels that they are be-
coming to her.

Personal coloring should be the

factor which governs every woman's

choice of color rather than her prefer-
ence or style in colors, Miss An-
drews believes. An analysis of her
personal coloring and figure will help
her determine what her becoming col-
ors are.

Colors which make the eyes, hair
and complexion most attractive
should be chosen when buying new

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Registry Shropshire Rams; also a few Registry Shropshire Ewes. Albert Meyer, Sr., Gridley, Kansas.

For Sale—Police Pups, Five Dollars. R. Yausel—Marysville, Kansas.

Fine Registered O. I. C. Pigs \$15.00. K. W. Buchanan, Mantion, KY.

MISCELLANEOUS

Raise Angora Wool Producing Rabbits—Big profits from wool, meat, breeding stock. \$45 per trio. Sterling Fur, 278 Sexton Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn.

Dutton's Pile Salvage \$1.00—W. H. Dutton, Box 1203, Little Rock, Arkansas.

WANTED

WANTED—Hear from owner having good farm for sale. Cash price, particularly John Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis-consin.

WANTED—Farmers to become salesmen for KKK products. We furnish goods, train you and traveling expenses. KKK Medicine company, Keokuk, Iowa.

clothes. The more subdued colors are usually preferred, becoming. Certain types, however, may wear the bright colors and be very attractive.

The large figure must avoid wear- ing bright colors. This is a rule which should never be overlooked, Miss Andrews advises. Nature follows it very closely—the bright colors are left for small objects. For this same reason, the small person will want to select colors which will increase her size.

Personality is expressed through clothes and color is an important fac- tor. "The vivacious type may wear bright colors while the dainty person will want to choose the softer shades.

ARE YOU A CUCKOO FARMER?

A small 12-year old high school girl, in an essay contest, described some farmers as being just like the cuckoo bird. This bird does not even build its own nest, or hatch its own eggs, but instead it takes the eggs in its bill and sneaks them into the nest of some smaller bird to be hatched and reared.

When one considers the various farm movements backed by the loyal farm- ers he cannot help but look with dis- may on the number who are like the cuckoo bird. They will sneak around the farmers' elevators, for example, just to take advantage of their broth- ers or farmers who have organized them for the purpose of getting fair prices for their products. As the little high school girl points out, these organiza- tions are made up of the worst of other farmers who have borne the brunt of the battle for better laws affecting agriculture as well as for better marketing conditions, and now comes along the farmer who does not even join the farmers' organization, who does not take part in the battle for right legislation, and who does not pa- tronize the co-operative marketing or- ganizations. His market is made safe and remunerative by others. He often receives a better price for his products as the result of the sweat of other men's brows. He assumes no respon- sibility and just like the cuckoo bird, he deposits the eggs in the nest of his neighbor whom he permits to hatch and rear them.

Clipped and sent in by J. D. Stosz, Beattie, Kansas.

DAD SHOWS YOU HOW IT'S DONE

One time I tried to make a pin. But somehow couldn't build it right. 'Cause when 'twas done it wouldn't fly. But dove heaven and looked at it. An' showed me where to change a bit. An' then she climbed most to the sun. 'Cause Dad had showed me how 'twas done.

And sometimes when I've tried and tried. An' got so tired I almost cried. Yet couldn't work the pesky thing. But traveled round the same old ring. And couldn't find the right way out. Or what the problem was about. Why Pa would say "Come here my son, And let Dad show you how it's done!"

And then I'd go and stand by Dad. And he'd just say, "Look here my lad," And then he'd start in to explain. And make it all so clear and plain. I'd wonder why I'd been a dunce. An' hadn't done the thing at once! It's great to be your father's son. And have Dad show you how it's done. —T. Smith, Jr.

CO-OP SHIPPING BASIC

"If the farmer wishes to delegate his livestock marketing to other in- terests, local associations are not needed; but if he prefers to have a voice in the selling of his stock, the production of his live stock, strong associations furnish a sound basis for developing such control." This is the conclusion of a bulletin on the prob- lems and practices of co-operative

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Kansas Union Farmer

Salina, Kansas

Announcement

OPENING GUN IN CAMPAIGN

We are starting the campaign for membership with a series of premiums to be given to Farmers Union members for doing some work in getting new members.

This plan is open to Farmers Union women as well as men; if you are too busy to spend a little time in getting your neighbor to join your organization, have your wife or daughter take this work up.

See your local secretary at once, get some application blanks, go to your neighbor, and tell him what we are doing and what the Federal Farm Board has said, "that in order for the farmer to receive any benefit from the Farm Relief Bill, he must join some farm organization."

Go to your banker and the business men in your town and ask them to help you in organizing farmers in your community. I am sure you will meet a friendly attitude on their part.

Study the list of premiums, and then go after one or more of them. In a week or two I hope to announce the rest of our plans for the campaign. I assure you that we mean to put on a real campaign.

A. M. KINNEY, Secretary.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

To the locals making the largest gain in membership, First Prize \$20.00 in cash; second prize, \$10.00 in cash; third prize, \$5.00 in cash.

To the local making the largest per cent of gain; first prize, \$20.00; second prize, \$10.00; third prize, \$5.00.

To the member getting the largest number of new members: first prize, a seventeen jewel Elgin gold watch with the Farmers Union emblem engraved on it; second prize, a seven jeweled Elgin gold watch with the Farmers Union emblem engraved on it.

To every member getting ten or more new members but who does not earn either of the first two prizes, a \$7.00 Fountain Pen.

To every member who gets five or more, and less than ten new members, a \$3.50 Automatic Pencil.

To every member who gets one or more, and less than five new members, a Farmers Union Button.

To the Farmers Union woman who gets the largest number of new members: first prize, a fifteen jeweled gold wrist watch; second prize, a seven jeweled wrist watch.

To every woman getting ten or more new members, but who does not earn either of the first two prizes, a \$10.00 Overnight Suitcase with complete Toilet Set.

To every woman who gets five or more and less than ten new members, a \$5.00 Mesh Bag.

To every woman who gets one or more, and less than five new members, a \$2.00 Automatic Pencil.

The initiation fee for new members is \$2.00. This fee will be collected from each new member, together with the balance of this year's dues. Old members who did not pay 1928 dues will be counted as new members on this contest.

Paid organizers working for the state office, men working for any of the state wide institutions, on a salary, and members working for a cash commission will be barred from this contest.

Contest will end on the date of our Annual State Convention. The last Tuesday in October.

LIVESTOCK MARKET

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.

STEERS: With liberal receipts of steers here this week our trade has been slow and irregular and most classes of native fed cattle were hard to move and are closing 50c lower for the week. Plain cattle are around steady. Our choice steers, where weights just suit the orders, sold from \$13 to \$14.75; however, not many of this class here. Bulk of our good to fair short fed cattle bringing from \$10.50 to \$12.50. Native grassers, with quality and flesh bringing from \$9 to \$10.75. Plain kinds from \$7 to \$9. A good many plain to medium red cattle, bringing from \$7 to \$8.50. Stockers and feeders slow and draggy, and a good kind of Shorthorns from \$8 to \$9. Weighty Whitefaces from \$8.50 to \$10. Whiteface yearlings \$9 to \$10.50. Shorthorns, \$8 to \$9. Little odd-colored steers from \$6 to \$7.

COWS, HEIFERS, MIXED YEARLINGS, BULLS: We had a good early butcher market Monday and early Tuesday morning. Wednesday and today trading has been very slow and all classes of grass cows and heifers have broken fully 50c per cwt. Cheap grades of cutters and canners in good demand from \$5 to \$5.25 for canners; \$5.50 to \$6.75 for cutters. Bulk of the grass fat cows going to the killers from \$7 to \$8.25. Due to the big slump in our medium and heavy killing calf market, grass fat heifers have suffered a 50c loss as compared with last week. It now takes choice grass heifers to sell up to \$10, with the bulk bringing from \$7.50 to \$9, depending on the flesh and quality. Stock cows and heifers slow but about steady with last week's decline. Bulls steady. Good choice \$7.50 to \$8.25. Fair to good, \$7 to \$7.50. Common, around \$6.

CALVES: With 10,000 calves here this week, which is the heaviest run so far this year, our top veals broke one dollar, which brings the practical top down to \$14, and with the plainer grades \$2 to \$3 lower, selling from \$9 to \$11. Our medium weight and heavy killing calf market is 50c to \$1 lower for the week, with the bulk selling from \$10 down, with the exception of Whiteface heifers weighing 200 to 400 lbs. which are going back to the country around \$11. Baby beef calves weighing from 450 to 550 lbs., 50c lower, bulk selling from \$10.50 to \$12.50. Best stock calves \$10.50 to \$12.50. Under 500 lbs. to \$11. Under 400 lbs. to \$10.50. Good to choice Whiteface steer calves \$11 to \$12. Shorthorns, \$9.50 to \$10.50.

HOGS: Market uneven. Opened weak to 10c lower on 223s down. Later trade fairly active. Generally steady to 10c higher than Wednesday's average. Top \$10.50 on 190s to 210s. Bulk desirable 170s to 240s, \$10.25 to \$10.45. 250s to 325s, \$9.25 to \$10.15. 140s to 160s, \$9.25 to \$10.40. Packing sows \$7.50 to \$8.25. Stock pigs strong to 10c higher, \$8.25 to \$9.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS: Lambs active. Generally 10 to 25c lower. Sheep steady. Top range lambs \$13, few \$12.50 to \$12.90. Top natives \$12.25; most sales \$11.75 to \$12.

WE CAN'T LAY DOWN YET

With the passage of the Federal Farm Marketing act and the appointment of the Federal Farm Board there seemed to be a feeling in some quarters that the need for the farm organizations would be lessened; that in some mysterious way Uncle Sam would assume all responsibility for the solving of the farm problem; that President Hoover in his wisdom would "offer a solution" that would relieve us of all responsibility.

Now that we have the Farm Board and it is trying to function, we find that it is composed of human beings with the usual human limitations; that President Hoover has no magic in his makeup, and that the whole responsibility is shifted right back to where it has always rested and always must rest, the farmer himself through his organization.

The chief advantage gained is governmental approval, encouragement, advice and financial support. Up to date the progress made is the granting of loans to the Florida citrus growers to assist them in preparing their product for shipment by some method of destruction of the Mediterranean fruit fly; a loan to the California fruit growers to tide them over a bad situation due apparently to an over-production; a few other similar loans, and the creation of a committee to organize a grain corporation.

Much importance seems to have been attached by the general public to the loan feature of the plan. Five hundred million dollars is a staggering sum to even think about. It creates in the average mind a feeling of awe that is designed to overshadow all other considerations in a scheme to bring about equality for agriculture.

As a matter of fact, while the half billion dollar provision for loaning to the farmers for use in orderly marketing of their product is important and not to be in any way belittled, it, of itself, is not of major importance in comparison with other provisions of what a law should contain, or what the present law does contemplate in attempting to correct the disparity between agriculture and other industries.

The most important move to date is the attempted creation of a grain corporation that will dominate the grain market of the United States, and the appointment of a committee of sixteen outstanding grain co-operative leaders to draw the plans. In that connection full credit should be given to some Kansas leaders, C. E. Huff, H. L. Hansen, L. E. Webb, John Vesceky and others for setting the board straight on some very important points. It seems that the board was inclined to go over the heads of existing co-operatives and try to build membership for this great organization at \$20.00 per. Thanks to our level-headed co-operative leaders, this plan has been frustrated, and the existing co-operatives, joint-

ly, will dominate the situation. Membership fees will be nominal and largely handled through the existing co-operatives and co-operatives that will be built.

It was also suggested that the co-operatives should pay 6 per cent for the money borrowed through the act; the intent of the act to provide cheaper credit. It will evidently be corrected.

The grain corporation is now in process of development. It is hoped it will bring all co-operative marketing agencies together. If not under one head, at least in a working agreement that will make them co-operators and not competitors. It is hoped that it will result in so strengthening our local co-operative associations that the producer of grain may dominate, and thus to a degree stabilize the market and secure for the producer a larger share of the consumer's dollar. It's vitally important that this be done. Of course, under existing conditions, and under the present law, this stabilization can be only at the world's price level.

Some sweet day we may be able to bring about a condition whereby the American farmer may approach the happy situation of other American industries and stabilize our markets on an American price level.

Ralph Snyder in Kansas Farm Journal.

BEST TIME TO SOW WHEAT

"While it is true that nearly every wheat farmer in the Southwest is set time when he likes to begin sowing wheat, the best time depends on location, season, soil condition, Hessian fly infestation, grasshoppers, etc." says H. M. Bainer, Director, Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association. Continuing, he says, "From the 'safety first' standpoint it is advisable to spread the seeding date over 2 to 4 weeks, sowing say one-fourth of the acreage early, one-fourth late and one-half in between."

"The greatest risk comes from sowing on extreme dates, either too early or too late. If conditions are favorable a reasonable amount of early sowing is advisable, as it insures strong vigorous plants before winter. But too early sowing is dangerous, especially if there is any Hessian fly infestation. Then too, extremely early sowing is likely to produce too much growth which may use all the soil moisture and leave nothing for the crop to draw on later. On the other hand, while some late sowed wheat is advisable, it should be remembered that if it is sown extremely late it may not make sufficient fall growth to prevent winter killing and is quite likely to be injured by drought, heat, rust or smut."

"When plenty of soil moisture is available, good judgment will indicate the best time to sow. But when the top soil and especially the subsoil is dry, as is often the case in western Kansas, it is a dangerous practice to sow at all. If moisture comes in time, all right and good, but if not it is better to summer fallow the ground and save the seed until a year later. Taking everything into consideration,

tion, the following wheat sowing dates give best results: In eastern Kansas, in the northeast quarter, September 15 to October 1 and in the southeast quarter, September 28 to October 15. In western Kansas, in the northwest quarter, September 10 to September 25 and in the southwest quarter, September 29 to October 10.

BURGLARS

By Maurice Lesemann
Did you ever know of a more disreputable, more bunglesome pair of burglars than wind and rain?

Working all night to jimmy one door—let, drawing diamond after diamond—down one pane?

Then suddenly going wild and trying to throw the whole house into the lane?

They'll not get in, but when you walk around out of doors in the morning you'll find the loot.

They've scattered behind them because they weren't able to carry it; cornshucks and fruit.

Rain's a slow worker, but rain's more deadly in the long run;

Wind exerts a tremendous pressure on tall structures. At 15 miles per hour the pressure is approximately one pound per square inch, while a high wind of 50 miles per hour produces 10 pounds.

DAILY FARM TALKS

Over W. C. F. L. Radio Station 11:50 A. M. (Noon) Central Standard Time.

Tuesday, Oct. 1—E. C. Hallbeck, Secretary P. O. Clerks Union.

Wednesday, Oct. 2—J. E. O'Connor, Farmers Union of Illinois.

Thursday, Oct. 3—Farmers Union Livestock Commission.

Friday, Oct. 4—J. A. Andrews, Ottawa Farmer.

Saturday, Oct. 5—Mary C. Puncke, Farmers Union, Chicago.

Monday, Oct. 7—J. R. Callahan, President Illinois Farmers Union.

Tuesday, Oct. 8—Fred R. Wolf, Farmers Union Insurance Department.

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95 Miller Ave.

Wednesday, Oct. 9—C. E. Huff, National President Farmers Union.

Thursday, Oct. 10—Walter C. Condon, Farmers Union, Chicago.

Friday, Oct. 11—LaSalle County Farmers Union, Illinois.

Saturday, Oct. 12—C. F. Lowrie, Farmers Union, Chicago.

Monday, Oct. 14—Harry E. Schuck, Union Label League, Chicago.

Tuesday, Oct. 15—Printing Trades Union, Chicago.

Wednesday, Oct. 16—L. P. Straube, Editor Federation News.

Thursday, Oct. 17—Livestock Department, Farmers Union.

Friday, Oct. 18—Ottawa Farmers Union.

Saturday, Oct. 19—Mrs. Deforest Storey, Ladies Auxiliary Farmers Union.

Monday, Oct. 12—Women's Trades Union League, Chicago.

Tuesday, Oct. 22—State Secretary, emedy, Farmers Union of Illinois.

Wednesday, Oct. 23—C. W. Higdon, Grain Sales Department, Farmers Union.

Thursday, Oct. 24—W. C. Condon, Farmers Union, Chicago.

Friday, Oct. 25—J. A. Andrews, LaSalle County Farmers Union.

Saturday, Oct. 26—Paul Stephens, Editor W. C. F. L.

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Monday, Oct. 28—Dwight Illinois, Farmers Union.

Tuesday, Oct. 29—Streator Illinois, Farmers Union.

Wednesday, Oct. 30—Tom Curry, Federation News.

Thursday, Oct. 31—Livestock Department, Farmers Union.

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Dimit blanks 15 for 10c
Constitutions 5c
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.

Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen 10c
Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each 5c
Farmers' Union Song Books 20c
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Ladies Auxiliary Pins 25c

WRITE A. M. Kinney, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

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