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Memorandum On Farm Relief Legislation

The American Cotton Growers Exchange Brings To Us A Careful Analysis Of The Fundamental Principles Of Government And Economics Involved In Pending Farm Legislation. They Ask That We Read Carefully And Give It Our Thoughtful Consideration.

TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS:

We present herewith, a careful analysis of the fundamental principles of government and economics involved in pending farm legislation. We ask for your careful reading and thoughtful consideration.

Very truly yours,
American Cotton Growers Exchange
B. W. Kilgore, President,
C. O. Moser, General Manager.

An understanding of the declining position of American Agriculture in our national economy is necessary to a correct understanding of the almost universal demand of farmers for some action by the Government which will place agriculture upon a basis of equality with other industries.

I will not undertake at this time to enumerate the evidences of the decline in agriculture during the last quarter of a century but refer inquirers to the many reports and publications on that subject, the latest of which is a report of a comprehensive survey made by the Industrial Conference Board and which should be read by every thoughtful man who concerns himself with the large problems of national welfare.

America Faces Dangers of Peasantry. It is well to remind ourselves of the unwelcome fact that farming is a peasant occupation in all the older countries of the world, and only in new countries like the United States, Canada and Australia has it been saved by the status of independent proprietors with full privileges of citizenship and a social status on a par with those engaged in other callings. Modern progress in communication and transportation has made the free and independent farmers of the United States are in immediate and direct competition with farm producers in all the world, most of whom are content with lower standards of living and narrower opportunities in life.

We must also recognize that the protective system developed in the United States is much broader than the policy of tariff protection. By the device of a protective tariff, manufacturing industry has been brought within that system; by the device of our immigration laws and other legislation, Labor has been brought within the American protective system; by the device of the interstate commerce law, the Esch-Cummings Law, and other railroad legislation, our great transportation system have been brought within the sheltering provisions of this national protective system; by the Federal Reserve Act and other banking legislation, the banking system of the country has been brought within that system; and state, many other special classes and industries have been included within this broad protective system, which has become a fixed and definite part of the Federal Government and of state governments.

The Protective System
Without questioning the wisdom of this national policy, we may recognize that it involves cost as well as benefit. American farmers enjoying none of the privileges or benefits of the system, necessarily bear their share of its cost. The result is that they operate at a higher cost than farmers of other nations. This high cost is due not alone to the cost of the protective system but to the higher living standards of American farmers.

While producing at cost determined by the American protective system and American standards of living, the price of many of our great basic agricultural commodities is determined wholly or partially in world markets and in competition with the production of foreign farmers whose production costs are lower and whose living standards are lower.

A further result of the inclusion of so many industrial groups within the American protective system and the exclusion of farmers from the benefits of that system is the reduced purchasing power of the farmer's dollar measured by its exchange value in commodities produced by other classes.

Agricultural Prices Must Be More Stable
Added to the handicaps of farmers as indicated above are certain inherent difficulties peculiar to the nature of farming. The curse of farming in the United States is instability and insecurity of returns. Until this instability and insecurity gives place to reasonable stability, American Agriculture must continue to decline in dignity and importance, and the national welfare will be further and dangerously imperiled.

While the cost of production of farm products is fairly constant from year to year, the price received by farmers varies as much as 100 per cent. from one year to the next. No business on earth can be stable and prosperous or can escape decline to peasant conditions in which costs are constant and prices vary, as prices of agricultural products vary from year to year.

This destructive and demoralizing variation in prices results from our

practice of vainly endeavoring to adjust one year's supply to one year's demand—which can never be done. The same acreage may produce widely varying yields in different years; hence, certainty of yield cannot be attained even by control of acreage, which is itself impossible. Weather, plant diseases and insect pests are beyond human control. We are, therefore, confronted with the stubborn and inescapable fact that volume of production will vary from year to year in spite of all that man can do. This simple statement indicates how utterly foolish it is to hope for stable or profitable prices, so long as we undertake to equate prices on the basis of one year's supply and one year's demand of our great staple crops.

Stabilization Impossible Except By Dealing With Temporary Surpluses
An examination of statistics reveals the interesting fact that while production and demand are badly out of balance in particular years, yet, if we will consider supply and demand over a period of years they will be found to strike a balance. Thus, the so-called surplus and carryover of cotton has ranged from two million to 6 million bales of cotton a year for the past 25 or 30 years. If this so-called surplus was a real surplus above consumptive requirements, we should have on hand at this time not less than 150 million bales of accumulated surplus cotton. The facts are that the surplus of that 6 months supply. The same is true in varying measure of our other non-perishable and preservable crops.

In one of its fundamental aspects, farm relief legislation, as embodied in the Haugen Bill, represents an attempt to shift the basis of the price equation from one year's supply and demand to supply and demand over a period of years—a period within which the market may reasonably be expected to balance.

In another of its fundamental aspects, this legislation aims to give some measure of protection to American farmers who produce commodities which are sold in world markets in competition with the products of peasant farmers and in obedience to market conditions which are beyond the reach of our farmers, acting as individuals or as voluntary groups.

In another of its fundamental aspects, this legislation aims at creating an opportunity for the producers of each of our great farm crops to themselves set up and manage instrumentalities through which they may own and control the unneeded part of their annual crops and hold it off the market until there is a consumptive demand at fair prices—prices that will maintain the American standard of living and insure our farmers a fair share of the national income.

A basic and essential feature of this plan is the creation of what is referred to as an equalization fund, contributed ratably by all producers and which will be employed to purchase and remove from the market the unneeded parts of crops until they are needed by the consuming world.

Equalization Fund Distributes The Risks and Provides Capital
The principle of the equalization fund is identical with that which underlies the capital of the Federal Reserve Bank. By the use of this capital and the other devices of the Federal Reserve system, the money and credit supply of the nation is quickly and easily adjusted to the varying demand for money and credit, and thus stability is secured.

Theoretically, it was possible for the banks of the United States to establish great reserves of money and credit which might have accomplished much that the Federal Reserve system accomplishes. But it was utterly impossible to do that by voluntary action and federal legislation was required to bring about the necessary uniformity and conformity.

In the very nature of things, it is utterly impossible for all the producers of a given farm commodity to establish an equalization fund and a stabilizing system just as it was impossible for all the bankers by voluntary action to establish agencies through which credit might be stabilized and adjusted to demand.

It is equally impossible and utterly unfair for any small group of farmers, through their cooperatives, to undertake the burden of stabilizing the entire industry, in the benefits of which all will share and the cost of which will be borne by a few.

This legislation does not propose that the Government shall stabilize agriculture but merely that the Government shall provide the mechanism through which producers may themselves do this thing. A simple and fair principle involved in point is that state laws governing drainage, or reclamation districts. None of these enterprises could be undertaken by even a majority of the progressive citizens of the district; therefore, the Government, by law, provides the mechanism and the method by which all who share the benefit shall also share the cost. The principle of the equalization fee in the Haugen Bill is as simple as that.

No New Principle of Government Involved

This legislation contemplates no new and novel principle of compulsion. By its terms it can be applied only to crops of which there is a surplus, and then only on the properly expressed request of the producers. It may be applied to some commodities at once; it may not be applied to others for many years—depending entirely upon the existence of a surplus above immediate requirements which threatens to imperil the price of the entire crop and depress it to ruinous levels.

If this measure were in operation, we would no longer have the paradox of a larger crop returning a less total income to farmers than a small crop. That almost universal economic paradox is an indictment of the common sense and statesmanship of our people. There is absolutely no justification in economics or morals for farmers who give to the world a 16 million bale cotton crop receiving less for it than they would receive for a 13 million bale crop, or for wheat farmers receiving less for a bountiful crop than for a small crop. In each case, the world receives and uses both the large and the small crop. Instead of farmers receiving proper rewards for over production, which constitutes a national benefit, they are penalized for giving to the public this insurance against famine and want.

The Haugen Bill represents a serious effort to put an end to that non-sensical paradox and to make it possible for farmers to be rewarded according to their production and their contribution to the world's supply of usable commodities.

The mechanism created by the bill consists of a farmer-minded board, chosen by farmers themselves and representing the 12 land bank districts. This board will serve for agriculture in much the same way that the Federal Reserve Board serves banking and commerce. It will have authority under proper limitations, to establish equalization funds for each of the basic commodities mentioned in the bill. These commodity equalization funds will be created by the collection of a small equalization fee on each unit of the commodity and will be used to purchase, store, carry over, export, or otherwise manage seasonal surpluses in a way to stabilize the price at fair levels and to protect American farmers against ruinous competition in world markets.

This federal board will not itself engage in any commercial activity. It will not buy or sell anything but will operate through farmers' cooperative organizations. Provisions are made for temporarily dealing with cooperative agencies until adequate co-operatives may be organized for certain commodities, but after two years it will be limited to operating through producer-owned organizations.

Objections to Haugen Bill Are Not Valid
I wish now to briefly refer to some of the most frequently mentioned objections to this legislation.

That it is revolutionary, paternalistic and unworkable. Every legislative act which makes a distinct change in existing practice or custom is denounced as revolutionary and in that sense only is this legislation revolutionary. It is not, however, as revolutionary as was the Federal Reserve Bank Act. Prior to that law, our national currency was based on gold and Government bonds. The proposal that we should adopt "asset currency" based on certain kinds of commercial paper was an extraordinarily revolutionary thing, almost as revolutionary as the old sub-treasury plan of the populists in the '90s. For years prior to 1913 we had been tinkering and tampering with an unsatisfactory currency and credit system but we only obtained relief when we adopted the revolutionary plan of the Federal Reserve system.

For many years we have been tinkering and tampering with our agricultural problems trying by piecemeal and patchwork to place this important industry upon a better basis. The time for tinkering and patchwork has passed and this legislation is a serious attempt to deal fundamentally with the real problem and to that extent only is it revolutionary.

The Federal farm board with all its powers is not as paternalistic as the Federal Reserve system, nor as the Interstate Commerce Commission, nor as the Shipping Board, nor as many other Government agencies which are accepted as sound and orthodox by the most conservative and anti-paternalistic of our citizens.

We have as many reasons for believing that it is workable as we had for believing any of our important federal legislation would be workable. Every principle involved in the bill has in some other form been put into application elsewhere. We cannot know in advance just how any law will work but we can forecast the outcome of the operations of this measure just as accurately as we can forecast the outcome of any other law dealing with complex problems.

That it is a subsidy. This measure does not provide a subsidy in any true meaning of that term. All of

its terms and provisions indicate a clear purpose that the cost as well as the benefits will be borne by the farmers who produce the several commodities dealt with. It does, however, provide that during a period of two years the equalization fund of the several commodities shall be supplied from a revolving fund to be provided by the Federal Government. The farmers who are asking for this legislation desired to make the investment and assume the risk of its operation from the beginning. Through no fault of their own, they became convinced that Congress would not pass legislation if the collection of the equalization fee was to begin at once. It is needless to split hairs and debate about why and how they reached that conclusion. Every intelligent and informed man connected with this effort at legislation knows that this statement is true. Conscious of the need for immediate relief and being unwilling to go away empty-handed, the farm groups supporting this legislation consented to defer the collection of the equalization fee for a period of two years but insisted that the bill should contain provisions automatically putting it into operation at the end of that period.

It is the traditional policy of the Federal Government to make investment and assume the risk in developing and pioneering large enterprises for the national welfare which are beyond the ability of its individual citizens. No policy of our Government is more firmly established or supported by more numerous precedents than this one.

When the national welfare demanded the construction of transcontinental railroad systems, the building of the Panama Canal, the development of private capital and the Government made donations, investments and assumed risks in behalf of the national welfare. When great irrigation works were needed to develop large unproductive areas in the West and private capital was not willing to take the risk, the Government stepped in, made the investment, assumed the risk and demonstrated the feasibility of reclamation by irrigation.

The Government is spending millions of dollars annually to pioneer scientific research into the production problems of agriculture. How then, can it be expected to refrain from making an investment and taking the risk of pioneering in the vastly greater and vastly more important undertaking of stabilizing its most essential industry? That is the primary purpose of this legislation.

The Government is today supporting this measure. Included in this group are the officers of business organizations of farmers which do a business of many millions of dollars annually and which enjoy as fine trade standing as any group of business organizations in the land. It is remarkable evidence of the universality of the need for this legislation that it is supported by farm organizations in all parts of the country, producing all of our great staple crops. It is not only interesting but highly significant that men from the North, West and South are making common cause for a truly national policy of Congress to consult representatives of an industry when legislation affecting that industry is under consideration. Bankers are consulted on banking legislation, labor is consulted on labor legislation, railroad managers are consulted on railroad legislation. When representatives of one of these great groups, however, have their opinion with respect to legislation much weight is given to their opinion.

Who should not Agriculture be accorded the same respectful consideration? The Haugen Bill represents the judgment and united opinion of all the large organized groups of farmers producing and marketing our basic crops of wheat, corn, cotton, hogs, etc. Certainly all these men and all these great organizations cannot be so ignorant concerning matters of so much concern to them.

SOME OBJECTIONS TO THE TINCHER BILL

The Tincer Bill does not address itself to the problem of farm relief. It does not touch any of the fundamental problems of agriculture. It proposes no plan for dealing with the surplus problem. It leaves all problems untouched.

The utmost that the Tincer Bill proposes is to give farmers some free advice and to loan cooperation money on terms which they cannot accept, or if they did accept would be dangerous to them.

Farmers are tired of free advice. They have learned that it is worth just about what they pay for it. Farmers' Chief Need is Not More Credit.

Farmers are also tired of being told when they ask for real relief that the thing they need is more credit granted on unusual and extraordinary terms. Proper credit is essential to agriculture and there was a time when the credit facilities of American farmers were wholly inadequate. But within recent years, there has been established the Farm Loan Bank, the Intermediate Credit Bank, and the Federal Reserve System has liberalized its policy, and to-day farmers individually and through cooperative associations are able to obtain adequate credit on reasonable terms.

As a matter of fact, the Tincer Bill does not propose a reasonable credit system for farmers. It will give no aid to those farmers who, by reason of special circumstances, are compelled to pay exorbitant interest rates for credit with

ing but upon the whole future of agriculture and the future of our Government and its free institutions. And let it not be forgotten that for a quarter of a century the Federal Government has spent many million dollars annually to stimulate increased production of farm products.

The United States Department of Agriculture, the Federal and State Experiment Stations, our Federal and State Agricultural Colleges and our great National Agricultural Extension Service have all been engaged in stimulating production.

It is not too much to say that the government is in large measure directly responsible for a large part of our surplus problem to-day, if we could deduct from the sum total of our annual production that part due to the stimulation of the government through the agencies named and to the irrigation and reclamation policy of the government the surplus problem of American farmers would shrink to very small proportion, if indeed it did not disappear entirely.

That it will foster a dangerous paternalism. There is no paternalism in this measure. The Federal Board provided will be chosen from nominees of farmers themselves and will be responsive to farmer sentiment and not to Governmental or political influence. Again, the working out of this law will bring into being great, strong, intelligently-managed organizations of farmers, which will place them in position to successfully resist any encroachment by the Government, or by other agencies upon their independence and their freedom. In their relatively unorganized condition today they are without such protection. So that instead of fostering paternalism, this measure builds up self-help agencies of farmers capable of resisting paternalism.

I dare to make this challenge. Place on the table side by side the Federal Reserve Act, the Interstate Commerce Commission Act, the Esch-Cummings Law, the Federal Trade Commission Law, the Shipping Board legislation and the Haugen Bill. Take a blue pencil and underscore the paternalistic provisions of each, and you will discover many times as much paternalism in each of these as you will find in the Haugen Bill.

That this legislation is demanded by radicals and demagogues. The leaders advocating this movement are not only representative of agricultural sentiment in the Nation but they are generally recognized as the ablest and the most unselfish leaders agriculture has ever sent to Washington. Any fair man who wants Congress to know the truth can easily learn who these men are and who are the demagogues. Taken individually or collectively, they represent the best in American Agriculture.

Every important national farmers' organization which concerns itself with large economic problems of agriculture, is supporting this measure. Included in this group are the officers of business organizations of farmers which do a business of many millions of dollars annually and which enjoy as fine trade standing as any group of business organizations in the land.

PROGRAM

Annual Meeting Farmers Union Managers' Association
Kansas City, Kans., 1926
Wednesday, May 26, Morning
10:00 Meeting called to order by President Kinney.

Minutes and Report read by Secretary.
10:30 Opening Address, John Tromble
11:00 Address — F. A. Aiman (State Board Control)

11:30 General Discussion.
Afternoon
1:00 Address — R. F. Anderson
2:00 Round Table Discussion
Store Problems
(Davis Thomas, Chairman)

10-minute talks by—
Harold Westgate, Manhattan, Kans.
George Peet, Madison, Kans.
C. B. Thowe, Alma, Kans.

R. F. Chapman, Paola, Kans.
R. McKibben, Wakeeney, Kans.
David Thomas, Burns, Kans.
C. B. Cable, Cedar Vale, Kans.
R. Ingle, Michigan Valley, Kans.
R. O. Dyer, Pomona, Kans.

4:00 Discussion, Feed and Produce Problems.
Talks by—
Everett Alquist, Clay center, Kans.
Wm. Lyons, Lyndon, Kans.
Chas. Schreiner, Wellsville, Kans.
C. E. Warthen, Washington, Kans.

Evening
7:30 Address — E. E. Woodman
Address — Representative (Keystone Wire Company)

Thursday, May 27, Morning
9:30 Discussion, Elevator and Store Problems.
C. E. Huff
Talks by E. C. Trull, A. W. Seaman.

12:00 Banquet.
Afternoon
2:00 Round Table Discussions, Elevator Problems.
(E. A. Crall, Chairman)

10-minute talks by—
C. A. Clark, Geary, Kans.
D. H. Knepper, Hiawatha, Kans.
A. Carr, Lebo, Kans.
H. K. Robinson, Olathe, aKns.
W. E. Mettlen, Eudora, Kans.

J. H. Buseman, Geneseo, Kans.
E. P. Mower, Lost Springs, Kans.
Joe Erwin, Cicero, Kans.
C. M. Yokum, St. Marys, Kans.
J. S. Crumrine, Galesburg, aKns.
Alfred Hotten, Junction City, Kans.
Alva Hale, West Mineral, Kans.
Geo. Hauserman, Alta Vista, Kans.
David Train, Lindsborg, Kans.
O. E. Bailey, Winfield, Kans.
R. H. Holmes, Stanley, Kans.
Ralph H. Wedd, Spring Hill, Kans.
Frank E. Wilson, Lancaster, Kans.
Clarence Barrett, Lone Elm, Kansas.

7:30 Talks by: L. E. De Voss, John Vesecky.

which to produce a crop, because it will make no loans to individuals. It will be of no aid to cooperative marketing associations in financing their current and ordinary marketing operations, because they are now able to obtain from the Intermediate Credit Bank and from commercial banks all the credit necessary for these purposes on fair and reasonable terms.

A careful examination of the bill reveals that it is not intended to provide additional credit either for production purposes or for the ordinary and current marketing operations of cooperatives. This is further evident in the amount of the revolving fund. It is wholly inadequate in amount to serve any of these needs. The cotton associations' require between 80 million and 100 million dollars annually for their current operations. The wheat, rice, tobacco and other cooperatives require many times that sum. So, it is apparent that the 100 million dollar revolving fund proposed in the Tincer Bill is not intended to supply any present or prospective need of the cooperatives for marketing credit and if it was so intended it would fail utterly on account of inadequacy.

The Fallacy of Long Time Loans from Revolving Fund
What, then, is the loan feature of the Tincer Bill, and what did its authors have in mind when they wrote it?

In the original draft of the first bill introduced by Mr. Tincer, the central thought expressed in its credit operations was that this revolving fund should be loaned to cooperative associations for periods up to 20 years and secured by a charge upon all of the commodity handled by the association throughout that period. When representatives of cooperatives appeared before the House Committee, they quickly exploded the fallacy of that idea. They showed very clearly why a cooperative association could not afford to borrow money from the Government for present purposes and collect a charge from all the commodity handled throughout a period of 20 years; they said bluntly that farmers would not join cooperatives which adopted such a practice; that it would be unfair and unjust to put a tax on the crops of farmers who would join the association many years hence for loans obtained and expended for the benefit of present members.

The entire idea of amortizing marketing loans over a period of 20 years by assessing a charge upon the products of a changing membership is so utterly unsound and fanciful that the authors revised this provision in the second draft of his bill. But although the language is changed somewhat, the idea remains in the bill in these words "Any association receiving a loan shall provide for the payment thereof, including interest thereon, in a manner provided by the Commission, during a period not exceeding 33 years."

Conflicting Statements
The advocates of the Tincer Bill quote more freely from the testimony and statements of Secretary Jardine than they do from the bill itself, and this is highly significant.

Secretary Jardine has stated in his testimony before the House Committee that he expected that the revolving fund provided in the Tincer Bill would absorb losses on loans made to cooperatives. That statement has been made by Secretary Jardine so many times, that there can be no question about it.

But Mr. Tincer did not write Secretary Jardine's purposes into his bill. There is not a word or syllable in the bill which even intimates that its revolving fund may be employed to absorb losses on loans to cooperatives.

Secretary Jardine's interpretation would make the Tincer Bill a subsidy pure and simple without any redeeming feature; hence, it is not surprising that Mr. Tincer did not have the courage to write into the bill what he says is intended by it. This is why all the advocates of the measure quote the statements of the Secretary to farmers and quote the language of the bill to those who oppose a subsidy.

According to Secretary Jardine's testimony before the House Committee at its face value, the Tincer Bill says to cooperatives, in effect, "The Government will loan you money; if you lose it, the Government will stand for it."

The language of the Tincer Bill explicitly says that all loans shall be repaid with interest.

The Bill Would Not Meet the Needs of Either Wheat or Cotton Growers
If the law is passed in its present form, any board which undertook to do what Secretary Jardine and Mr. Tincer says was intended, would be subject to removal from office, because there is nothing in the bill which authorizes them to assume losses of cooperatives.

Every borrower from the Government, under the Tincer Bill must execute a note or other obligation to

the Government. The obligation thus incurred can be cancelled only by an act of bankruptcy or an act of Congress, and it is worse than folly for the advocates of this bill to attempt to lure farmers into accepting it on any other basis.

If we are to disregard what Secretary Jardine says the bill will do for the language of the bill itself, we discover how utterly inadequate its provisions are for dealing with the great problems which confront American farmers today.

Under its provisions, wheat farmers or their cooperatives could do nothing to make the tariff effective on wheat, nor could they use any of the revolving fund for that purpose. Under its provisions, no cotton cooperative would or could borrow money to carry over seasonal surpluses of cotton. No funds would be available under this bill for taking surplus corn off the market and carrying it until it was needed. In a word, none of the things which farmers want to do to stabilize their industry can be done with the funds provided by the Tincer Bill.

If cooperatives should borrow money under this bill to take a temporarily unneeded surplus off the market, or to engage in export operations with a view of getting some benefit under the tariff—if they should do any of these things, the cost and the risk would be assumed by a few relatively few members of the cooperatives and the Federal Government would have power under the Tincer Bill to require an assessment upon all the commodity handled by the Association for the next 33 years to repay such loans.

When the author of the bill was reminded of some of these things, he inserted in the last draft a provision that the farmers' marketing commission might make "unsecured" loans to cooperatives.

Let the record show and let the world know that no representative group of American farmers has ever asked the Government to make unsecured loans to anybody.

And again should the author of this bill and the men who are supporting it, charge American farmers with asking unsound and uneconomic legislation. They should be forever estopped from bringing any such charge against farmers by themselves proposing the extraordinary and unsound thing of offering unsecured loans to farmers as a remedy for a great economic difficulty.

A careful examination of the entire Tincer Bill reveals that its net benefits to farmers would be free advice and some unsecured loans.

PORT'S MINORITY REPORT

The strategy and tactics of those opposed to the farm relief legislation are revealed by Representative Fort of New Jersey in his minority report in opposition to the Haugen Bill.

The strategy of this opposition is simple and easily understood. It is to organize an "Industrial Bloc" arouse eastern consumer fears and form an alliance with certain ultra-conservative members from the South.

Nothing more important has been undertaken in Congress within a generation. Just as sectionalism growing out of the Civil War has disappeared and Labor has abandoned its early efforts at provoking a class struggle, comes this tremendously important effort to divide the country on an economic issue, and one that is shot through with sectionalism and class prejudice. Here is a low assemblage of inflammable material which may wreck political parties and bring about new groupings in our national life.

Also it is the first definite and premeditated announcement by the industrial and financial East of its abandonment of agriculture as a partner in its future programs.

The New York Times says Congressman Fort has filed minority views against the Haugen Farm Relief Bill and is working with Pennsylvania and New York members, as well as those representing some of the New England states, to form a solid combination in the East against the Haugen measures which he regards as designed to maintain a "local western industry."

The implication of these statements will not be lost on Congress and the country. A solid combination of the East invites a similar combination in the West and the South with the results of a clash of these two "solid combinations" a long way off in the future with much political and other wreckage along the way.

When a solid combination of the East puts on the distorted glasses of Bourbon industrialism and sees agriculture as a "local western industry" things are going to begin to happen in Congress and out of it that will make new and interesting history.

Continuing, Mr. Fort, speaking for

(Continued on Page 5)

TO THE MANAGERS AND BOARDS OF DIRECTORS OF THE BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS OF THE FARMERS UNION

I hope it will be possible for all of the managers and as many of the members of the Boards of Directors as can attend the managerial meeting to be held in Kansas City May 26, 1926.

There are a number of matters that are very important to be taken up and discussed. The program for this meeting is in this issue of the paper. Let's all make a determined effort to be there.

JOHN TROMBLE, Pres.
Kansas Farmers Union

The Kansas Union Farmer

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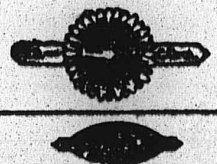
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

Communications and Questions—Communications are solicited from practical farmers, members of 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, MAY 20, 1926

MEMORANDUM ON FARM RELIEF LEGISLATION

(Continued from Page 1)

this new Industrial Bloc, denounces the legislative request of American farmers as in conflict with the "principles" of our government and institutions, as unconstitutional and as violations of the principles of economics. That is a severe indictment of the bill and an impeachment of the intelligence and patriotism of the leadership of America's most essential industry.

Mr. Fort uses the plural in referring to the principles of government and institutions which are outraged by this bill, but he names only one, and that one would not get a place in any category of principles save one created to serve a partisan purpose.

He says the provisions of the Haugen Bill which permit an Advisory Council of farmers to make nominations to the President from which he would choose the members of the Federal Farm Board violates Sec. 2 of Art. II of the Constitution. Not only that, but in Mr. Fort's opinion such a practice would violate the United States. From all of which we infer that Mr. Fort and his Industrial Bloc regards American farmers as Bolsheviks in disguise, and that he degrades the prestige of his country for having penetrated that disguise and exposed this awful peril to our Republic.

Sec. 2 of Article II of the Constitution confers upon the president the United States the power to nominate certain public officers. It also gives power to the courts and to heads of departments to appoint certain minor officers.

Mr. Fort evidently believes that by limiting the president to a choice of twelve men out of a panel of 36 furnished him by the Advisory Council we will open the door of the United States to Trotsky and his crew.

Evidently Mr. Fort has not considered this point carefully or he would have distinguished between essential American doctrines of government and inconsequential administrative detail. There is nothing in the Declaration of Independence or in any of the public writings of that day to indicate that any fuss was made about this matter or that it had any place in our essential principles of government which were formulated at that time.

It has also escaped Mr. Fort's attention that a really essential principle of the American system is large power in the citizen and limited power in the executive of government.

If a limitation of the President to a choice of 12 men out of a panel of 36 violates the constitution why does not the limitation of the Civil Service Law upon the appointing power of the president violate the constitution? The same section of the Constitution which confers the appointing power upon the President confers it also upon the heads of departments. Congress limited the latter by the Civil Service law and it was hailed as a beneficent thing. It is proposed to place a similar limitation upon the president and Mr. Fort discovers it to be the beginning of Bolshevism.

Our Supreme Court has clearly established the right of Congress to designate how certain powers shall be exercised. Courts have inherent and constitutional rights to punish for contempt. Congress directed how that power should be used in certain cases—and yet Trotsky and Bolshevism remained in Russia.

If farmers are Bolsheviks in disguise because they ask the right to make nominations to the President, they have good company. Secretary Jardine put a similar provision in the Tinchin Bill and it has been repeatedly stated that the President approved that bill.

Mr. Fort did not name any of the economic principles which he says are outraged by the Haugen Bill but we may safely assume that he had in mind our old friends supply and demand.

The Haugen Bill if put into operation will render a distinct service to this ancient law, by stripping it of one of its hoary and ancient fallacies, which has often brought it into disrepute.

Under the assumed principles of this law have been for years equating prices of farm products roughly on the basis of one year. With twelve months supply and twelve months demand we have established so-called basic prices.

But why use a 12-month period? Why not 6 months or 18 months or 24 months? Farm products are produced continuously and are used continuously. Why select one revolution of the earth around the sun as the period within which we would express supply and demand in terms of price?

There is no sound reason for the practice, just as there was no sound reason for requiring agricultural paper to have a maturity of not more than three months before that was the time required in olden days for a trading ship to make a round trip from England to India.

In the very nature of things it will never be possible for farmers to produce in one year precisely the number of bushels, pounds and bales of products consumed in that year, and so long as we equate a price on the supply and demand for that period we will have disastrous fluctuations from year to year. If we will take a longer period, 5, 6, or 7 years, we find that production and consumption fairly balance.

In the Haugen Bill we propose to strip from the law of supply and demand the hoary fallacy that farm prices for non-perishable crops must be equated on a twelve months basis. It never was a valid part of the law.

If this be treason to sound economics, then Mr. Fort and his Eastern Industrial Bloc have to make the best of it. Mr. Fort concludes his attack on this proposal for relief of a "local western industry" by a thunderous assault upon the theory of the equalization fund, which he calls a device by which farmers hope to lift themselves by their own bootstraps. At this point Mr. Fort masses his heavy verbal artillery but strangely enough he does not give a single reason for his assault. According to Mr. Fort the equalization fund is bad because it is bad, which is the kind of logic he uses frequently in his Times interview.

The equalization fund is the heart of the plan to manage the surplus in a way to establish agriculture. It is the means whereby farmers will be able to offer in the market as much of any commodity as the market will consume instead of dumping more than the market needs or wants. Also it is the means whereby wheat and corn and hog and cattle farmers will make the tariff on these products effective. Small wonder the Industrial Bloc does not like the equalization fund. In their view tariff protection was invented for them and farmers should be contented with the crumbs from the table of the Industrial East. It may be true that the Industrial East pays but somehow we feel that it was not polite in Mr. Fort to remind us of that. If we were disposed to be impolite ourselves, we would tell Mr. Fort that if he would have the government reduce the tariff taxes we pay to the eastern Industrial Bloc we might make larger contributions to the public treasury.

So far as consumers are concerned they have most to fear from Mr. Fort's own farm bill. In that he proposes to have the government charter a gigantic corporate monopoly for each agricultural commodity. These several corporations, one for each industry, would receive large grants of public funds and, if Mr. Fort's plan worked, would place consumer interests entirely at the mercy of these giant corporations controlled by farmers and financed by the government.

Fortunately for themselves and for the country the farmer declined to accept any such scheme. Mr. Fort is in the unenviable position of having declared in a speech in Congress recently that there is a national agricultural problem, that the American farmer is entitled to relief, and of having organized a dangerous class bloc to deny them that relief.

ACT NOW!!!

The debate now under way in the House on the Haugen Bill shows conclusively that the same forces that

were lined up to oppose the bill on the ground that it provided for equalization fees, have now switched around and are making a violent assault on the bill because the collection of the equalization fees is deferred. The fight is led by Tinchin of Kansas, who was the most determined opponent of action by the House Committee on Agriculture to perfect and report out a workable bill providing for control and management of surplus agricultural commodities. These forces are now opposing the Haugen bill as a "subsidy" to agriculture.

Surplus control legislation has enough supporters in the House and Senate to secure its passage, but it is possible that the issue may be determined during the debate on the bill. It is significant that the opponents are bolder and more aggressive than are the supporters of the legislation. The same condition obtains that existed before in the House Committee, where three or four experienced men, representing the Administration, were able to have things pretty much their own way during the hearings on agricultural relief legislation. These same men are taking power to control in the fact that the Haugen bill, and in their tactics they are not above misrepresentation of the provisions of the measure, misquotations of the witnesses and political attacks have nothing to do with the economics of the important matter under discussion.

As previously stated, the rule on the bill gives two-thirds of debate time to Tinchin and Aswell and three to Mr. Haugen and his friends of the bill. There is a working combination between Tinchin and Aswell to devote their time to attacks on the Haugen bill, rather than to developing their own measures. This gives them twice the time that the friends have.

Word from the country that the agricultural situation demands effective legislation placing in the hands of the farmer a real power to control and handle their fluctuating supplies in order that their income may be improved by fair prices, is the factor that can most effectively offset this disadvantage in the debate. If farm forces in the several states stiffen up their Congressmen to take an aggressive and militant position they will accomplish a great deal.

Every effort is being devised to try to separate the north and western agricultural forces from the south and eastern. Work is being done to try to split the southern people off on another program and men are continually urging the northwestern farmers to drop cotton.

One familiar with the situation is able to recognize that the combination between the cotton growers and the wheat and corn belt farmers is the only thing that brought agricultural relief into the position as the foremost national issue of the present. Therefore, we must not permit any division in these forces. Deference of the collection of the equalization fee is made necessary by the conditions that developed here in order that cotton and wheat and corn might stand together and be treated alike in the bill. The most determined assault will be made on that feature of the bill.

The word that comes from the farmers back home is that the determining factor in this legislation. This bulletin simply reiterates what has been sent out before, that is:

If the farmers and farm organizations want nothing but a chance to increase their indebtedness by borrowing money then perhaps they will be interested in the Tinchin bill. If they want effective legislation aimed at basic agricultural problems, they have got to insist that the HAUGEN BILL, which embodies our principles, be put through at this session of Congress.

The Aswell Bill will receive a considerable complimentary vote.

INSTALLMENT BULLETIN

About sixty-five years ago, the American business world was started and greatly excited by the introduction of a new idea into methods of doing business. The Singer Sewing Machine Co. put into effect its proposition for the selling of sewing machines on the installment plan. The result was an immense success and, if by overnight, numerous sewing-machine companies sprang into existence to exploit the market for all its worth. In due course, the keen competition resulted in the installment plan being reached and the contracting machine drove companies of mushroom growth to the wall. Today, competition in the sewing-machine industry has been practically eliminated, and the Singer people control the market.

After twenty years or more, the plan was put into effect on a small scale in one or two other industries, but the increasing prosperity of the country, and its greatly expanding market, readily absorbed the output of industry and made unnecessary methods of special inducement to buyers.

Today, conditions have changed, and near-saturation points are more often the rule than the exception in industry as a whole. A large number of firms who came into existence with the expanding market, now find great difficulty in keeping their heads above water. The result has been a great extension in the use of the installment plan of purchase, and many observers are of the opinion that the danger mark has been reached. It is said that seventeen different investigations of the consequences of the installment method of purchase are being undertaken at the present moment.

In 1925 it is estimated that the total amount of business in the United States on the installment plan was \$5,000,000,000, or about \$45.00 for every person in the country. It has extended its clutches on all sides, and there are few, if any, industries that are exempt from its toll. Three million automobiles, at an average value of \$750.00, being two-thirds of the total output, were purchased in this way. About 90 per cent of furniture, 40 per cent of pianos, and 25 per cent of jewelry were involved and the average amount of interest

paid was about 20 per cent. In many instances, bank savings were withdrawn to make the first payment, and grocers, bakers and butchers were made to wait for their accounts until the monthly installment was met. The result has been that numerous homes have been mortgaged to the hilt, and large numbers of pay-checks for months ahead are destined for the meeting of payments due. A short time ago, there were fewer than two hundred discount corporations in existence financing these operations; today the number has increased to a thousand. The manufacturers, intoxicated with the immediate possibilities of the plan, have done their utmost to load the market with all it can stand, leaving the future to take care of itself. The result is that their operations for 1925 have been made at the expense of the next few years, and their future market is seriously curtailed. The existence of the installment plan has mainly been for the benefit of the wage and salary earner of moderate means, whose future prospects are bright, whose future value to the community is high, and whose future market is large. The plan has been a success in that it has enabled the wage earner to take care of present business with the result that in a period of time the purchasing power of the community is greatly enhanced, the purchasing power of the community is greatly reduced through the mortgaging effect of installment buying and over-production results and business stagnation and depression and a general gloom is the result.

The situation that has arisen is from the standpoint of the new economics, very interesting and instructive. We are faced with an example of consumer credit. In the past, only a few men could obtain credit from the financial institutions was the producer. The loan was made, and was to be repaid to the bank when the goods produced with the aid of the loan were sold. The loan was paid back, and the producer was left with a surplus of goods, and the bank was left with a surplus of money. The original theory was that the amount so distributed was to be kept as low as possible and the early payment of the loan guaranteed by the installment plan. As long as the productive end of industry kept within the limits imposed by the natural and haphazard fertility of the country, the theory worked; but with the increased development of the country and the introduction of competition the dual introduction of the installment plan for the market resulted in a driving down of prices, an increase in business depression, and the result was that manufacturers began to look for ways and means of outdoing competition. Therefore, the installment plan and a paradoxical situation of banks financing both the producer and the consumer, the result was that manufacturers began to look for ways and means of outdoing competition. Therefore, the installment plan and a paradoxical situation of banks financing both the producer and the consumer, the result was that manufacturers began to look for ways and means of outdoing competition.

The New Age, in commenting on the situation in the States, ends by saying: "Finance has shifted its base, and will henceforth oscillate until it comes to rest on a new center—which is social credit. In America, it lends money for consumption; in Britain it lends money for production. The result is that in America it is wondering what will happen if the wage-level falls; in Britain it is wondering what will happen if the subsidy is withdrawn. The same thing. And the defective system of the installment plan, which has necessitated in the past an ever-increasing progression in the amount of producer loans, will now operate in the case of consumer loans, whether or not the consumer is a farmer. The installment-purchase plan, which has been a financial vacuum."—Athos.

FOOLISH QUESTIONS

Opponents and critics of the Haugen Bill are fond of asking questions about how the law will operate in this or that or the other remote contingency. They want to know what will be done in a theory of the law. The answer to these questions can be answered and some cannot be. The fact that every friend of this bill cannot say just how it will operate in every imaginable contingency which may arise out of the law is to be taken as a weakness in the bill.

When the Federal reserve law was on its passage through Congress if some man had arisen in his place and asked some of the friends of the bill just what action the Federal Board would have taken in the recent stock market speculation in New York no one could have answered the question. If he had asked what would have been done in any one of the thousands of situations which have arisen under that law no man in Congress could have answered those questions intelligently at the time. It is foolish to expect every advocate of an important piece of legislation to be able to foretell just exactly how that law will be applied to every possible contingency that may arise at some remote time in the future. This is an unjust and unfair way to judge the merits of legislation.

The better and the fairer way is to look into the measure and discover what its basic and fundamental principles are. If the structure of the bill is sound, then it is safe to vote for it and rely upon the administrative agencies which it creates and the judgment and discretion of the men who will be charged with its administration to take care of the varying and changing situations which may arise in its application. This is the fair, honest, understanding way to deal with legislative proposals. To quibble over hypothetical questions as to what the law will do in a particular case is not fair and is not just and is not an evidence of statesmanship.

Byrd Flew Over the North

Pole last Saturday and America has again scored in the race to explore the Arctic. It required a flight of a little more than fourteen hours from Spitzbergen which is the starting point of polar flyers this year. A new sort of instrument invented by American genius, enabled the navy man to locate the pole within twenty miles of absolute accuracy.

The successful explorer is a Virginian. He is a member of a family long distinguished in the history of his state and nation. He is a brother of the present governor of his state, Harry Byrd, and is the descendant of many illustrious men who have served the republic and the Old Dominion. His success is an achievement in which the navy and the country must take a just pride even if no practical results follow.

In short, the name of Byrd, the courage and accomplishments of the navy, and the enterpriser and initiative of America have all been testified to by the successful flight of Commander Byrd but nothing has been added to the sum total of human knowledge, nor has any natural resources been opened for the service of this country or of humanity. Perhaps the expedition was worth while, but there is some question whether it was equal in value to its cost in cash, to the risk of gallant lives involved and to the anxiety of the old mother and the personal friends of the explorer.

The death of Judge Alton B. Parker removes an almost forgotten man from the activities of this life. He ran for president against Roosevelt in 1904 and was almost as badly beaten as either Cox or Davis who undertook the same sort of hopeless fights in 1920 and 1924. The man who is elected to the presidency is certain of earthly fame that will endure through the ages. The defeated candidates are promptly forgotten.

England Is Muddling Along

With the greatest strike in the history of that country. Neither party nor any public man appears to have the slightest notion as to what should be done about it. The strikers are rioting a little and have caused a great deal of disturbance and a few deaths already. They will not become so very violent at any time and the chances are that the strike will be lost in the disturbances and very little property destroyed but there will be a lot of black eyes and sore heads before the thing is over as well as a multitude of hungry stomachs.

The English are that way. They have a fairly high regard for human life, they consider property almost a sacred charge, and they never seem to have any policies until after emergencies develop. At that they may agree to carry on and may strike a compromise with the rule. However, it may be the beginning of a real revolution in Great Britain. Not a bloody revolution but an actual and radical change in the nature of the government and the organization of society.

The business of being a nobleman has been a popular industry in England for many centuries and will die hard but all signs indicate that the end of hereditary privilege is about over in the country where it has been least abused.

Friends of Commander Byrd are urging him to do it again and go on over the north pole to some place in Alaska where it is possible to land an aeroplane without smashing the machine and risking the lives of the crew. What may be such a feat but the Wilkins expedition that has already smashed all the ships it has along has not been able to find such a spot. Until terminal facilities for air lines in the Arctic are greatly improved flying is not likely to become very popular in that section.

Advice Over the Pole

Report no land on the top end of the earth. To make sure of our rights, however, Commander Byrd took possession in the name of the United States. Russia, Denmark, Norway and various other countries that have been running territorial expansion in latitude 90 degrees north may now turn their attention to the south pole.

Just what we will do with our new possessions in the Arctic, if any, is somewhat of a puzzle. Byrd discovered no land but that does not mean that there is none there. The whole country, both land and sea, is covered with ice something like a mile thick, possibly a little less, and the solid ground will be hard to reach. When reached the Arctic soil is not likely to be very productive.

Advice is useless to men who are searching for fame but after all the world might be greatly improved if the time money and talent that are being wasted in searching for physical frontiers were employed in extending the boundaries of human knowledge in the domains of science, morals and government.

An Indianapolis woman has just been given a new mouth as the result of expert surgical operations. Just how she wore out the old one is not disclosed in the dispatches. A resident of California was operated on for appendicitis while on a train running forty miles an hour through Kansas. Nature may have grandly after all the marvels of science complete rather favorably with the miracles of the natural world.

Los Angeles May Have Slacked

In its growth in some respects but the tax bills that must be paid by the folks living in that town steadily increase at a rate that convinces the thoughtful that residence in such a community, no matter how desirable, costs more than it can possibly be

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

worth. The budget for last year was a little more than \$20,000,000 or about \$20 per capita as the populists used to figure such things. The estimates for the next fiscal year run \$30,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent and the revenues in sight from sources now being utilized will not be more than \$23,000,000.

The city council must find some way to raise an additional income of not less than \$7,000,000 next year and none of the members so far are wise enough to solve the problem. All agree, however, that the absolute limit of taxation on tangible property has been reached and that some new source of revenue must be tapped. Indications are that there will be a resort to an occupation tax. This seems sensible since it will require a vast body of citizens who have never paid for the privilege of living in the City of the Angels.

Imagine a sprawled out town covering an area greater than that occupied by any other municipality in the world and then try to figure on the cost of pavement, sewerage, repair, water, light, sewers and police protection for such an urban area and you will get some slight notion of the financial difficulties that confront Los Angeles.

Lawsuits sometimes bring out facts that otherwise might never be known to the general public. One day last week perfectly trustworthy witnesses testified that building lots could not be sold at any price in Los Angeles during the years 1913 to 1918 and that killing frosts seriously damaged most of the orange groves of southern California in January of the year 1913.

Saklatvala Has Been Jailed

By the British government for making seditious speeches in connection with the labor crisis in England. This is the fellow who was excluded from the United States and denied the privilege of attending the Interparliamentary Conference that was held in Washington last year. Secretary Kellogg was grilled to a brown finish for not permitting that pestiferous critter to land and speak in this country and all of us were informed that England would never be guilty of denying freedom of speech even to men in favor of overthrowing the Imperial Government by assassination.

It is quite apparent that the British authorities have reached the conclusion that freedom of speech does not mean freedom to advocate the overthrow of orderly government by force. In the present disturbed state of Great Britain the government of that country appears to be justified in shutting the mouth of a man who offers no solutions except revolution and destruction and who never supports any of the agencies or policies of the constitutional government under which he lives.

Repression of destructive propaganda will become more fashionable in England as well as in other democratic countries. No government can be expected to commit suicide by giving license to revolutionists.

Ford is beginning to feel the competition of the manufacturers of other cheap automobiles. Notwithstanding its bright work streamlines the new Ford car is not selling like it did a year or two ago. The Ford plant is said to be the only big automobile concern in the United States that is operating with a declining output. The producer of the Lincoln April ranged from 25,000 to 30,000 a week during April as against approximately 55,000 during the same period last year. What has become of the old fashioned man who maintained with him but the Wilkins expedition that has already smashed all the ships it has along has not been able to find such a spot. Until terminal facilities for air lines in the Arctic are greatly improved flying is not likely to become very popular in that section.

Fishing In Mountain Lakes

In southern California is about as hard work and yields about as small results as in other over-angled sections of our country. I went to Arrowhead lake last week and was promised to tell about any fish that I caught in California I am going to tell as much of what happened as I is good for the customers of this paper to know. The lake was out of the beautiful beyond description. The road was on the famous Waterman Canon and over a mountain range by a series of switchbacks or hair pin curves with grade as steep as 20 per cent for a good deal of the way. The lake is at an elevation of more than one mile above the ocean which is only about 50 miles away. It was made by constructing a dam something like 200 feet high across a narrow neck or pass and is seventeen miles around, five miles in length and ranges from a few inches to 200 feet deep. It has been stocked with sun fish, rainbow trout, and cat fish. The resort keepers and guides are full of stories about trout up to fifteen pounds in weight that have been taken from the clear and cold waters of the lake. My two days experience on the lake indicates either that all such monsters have been taken or that I know nothing about angling for such fish.

I fished faithfully all day and caught two rainbow trout that averaged about eight inches in length. If any one concludes that perhaps one of the fish was rather small he is entitled to his opinion. I also caught a catfish that must have been all of seven inches long. My fishing partner caught no trout but land one catfish almost as large as the fellow that I took. So that that. You now know all about my troutfishing in California except the nature of the bait that I used and that is one of the things that I promise to keep to myself.

Secretary of War Davis would better look out a little or he will get into serious trouble with the generals and admirals who want a bigger navy, a bigger army and a very much bigger

ger air force. He is holding a series of conferences with bureau heads of the army and it is reported that his purpose is to work out an economy program sufficiently effective to enable his department to live for at least one year without over-drafting its appropriations.

Oranges, Lemons, Grape Fruit

And scores of varieties of deciduous fruits and grapes are grown in California together with immense quantities of tree borne nuts and various sorts of produce or garden truck. The citrus fruit crop of the state last year amounted to more than \$100,000,000 in value. Other fruits and truck brought in almost as much more. A very promising crop is maturing this year.

The most significant and satisfactory phase of the truck fruit and poultry businesses in California is that the farmers so engaged are all making money and many of them, perhaps a considerable majority, have accumulated enough property to secure themselves and their dependents against the misfortunes of old age. Of course the wheat growers and other market producers in the middle west would like to have the money making formula that has worked so well in California.

There is nothing secret about the cause of agricultural prosperity in California. The farmers sell their own stuff through their own agencies at prices determined for the most part by themselves. They have orderly, co-operative marketing for some 30 or more California farm products. Also they regulate production to some extent at least. In at least one instance it is reported that a farm product is often fed to the hogs in large quantities in seasons when production out run profitable market demands.

Certainly the wheat growers can organize as effectively as the fruit growers but it will take more team work, more courage and more confidence in co-operation and co-operators than have ever been displayed by a great majority of the grain farmers of the country.

TARIFF

It is evident from discussions in the newspapers, in the cloaks and on the floor of Congress, that an effort is being made at this time to solidify the vote of the Industrial East against the Haugen Farm Relief Bill. This creates a situation which calls for plain speaking.

Men, women and parties may make some mistakes, even blunders, and retrieve them. But there are certain kinds of mistakes and blunders which neither men, groups nor parties can retrieve.

The Industrial East combines its votes to defeat the farmers of the United States in this just demand for legislation they will commit a blunder which cannot be retrieved. It will be a mistake which will follow quickly and will be little short of revolutionary in its character.

The Industrial East cannot maintain the American system of tariff protection. There is no influence enough in that region to maintain this policy in our government. It was established and is today maintained by the political support of the Republican farmers of the Middle West and the Far West.

They have given this support cheerfully in the belief that by so doing they were benefiting not merely the protected industries of the East but were building up national prosperity. They have supported it upon the just theory that the American standards of living cannot be maintained in competition with the lower standards of foreign countries. The time has now come when they themselves are feeling the effect of competition with their products and foreign products; they are feeling the effect of competition with the peasant agricultural labor of Europe and of Asia. Having observed the benefits of the Protective System, the Industrial East has asked this Government to permit them to share in these benefits and their request, nay their demand, is embodied in the Haugen Bill.

The time for hair splitting arguments and quibbles has passed. The blunt fact is that if the East now combines to deny American farmers the benefit of tariff protection these farmers will turn and destroy the American Protective System. There is no use in using nice words in these matters. The time has come for plain speaking. If the East is to exhibit a "dog in the manger" spirit; if the East is to say the tariff protection is a divine blessing which cannot be taken away from the manufacturers who live in the East alone, then the West is going to challenge that statement. Just how they will challenge it; just what steps will be taken; just how their resentment will find expression, is of no moment now.

So let it be known to all men that the Western farmers will not continue to support a system which places a tax upon themselves and then stand idly by and permit the beneficiaries of that system, by combining their votes, to prevent farmers from sharing in similar benefits.

If this be treason to the Protective System, if this be heresy in Republican circles, then make the most of it. The occasion for this statement is the testimony of Secretary Jardine before the House committee that it is not the intention of the Administration through the Tinchin Bill to do anything to make the tariff on agricultural products effective. The secretary, when further pressed on this point, said, with respect to the tariff on agricultural products, "Oh, forget it." The same statement he quoted the President of the United States as having approved this bill and by direct and inescapable influence had also approved the interpretation placed upon it by his cabinet officer, the Secretary of Agriculture.

The farm family with a money income of \$1,200 a year may be much better off than a city family with the same money income.

The Country Woman

A MODERN FARM WOMAN

By L. M. Thornton
She doesn't boil soap in her grand-mother's way, and she's never too busy to laugh or to play. With her "kids" trooping in, rosy cheeks from their school, for she does everything by an up-to-date rule. She doesn't spend hours rubbing clothes on a board, but has every help that her purse can afford. For her bank book shows always a healthy increase. While her biddie lay eggs and she sells ducks and geese. She reads farming journals and gathers from these, suggestions and help hints her husband to please. She does all his errands, 'tis better by far.

When everyone's busy that she runs the car. Oh, the modern farm woman's partner worth while. She can save, she can spend, she can cheer with a smile. Her motto condenses the gist of a tome: An up-to-date wife, in an up-to-date home.

EAT VEGETABLES FOR GOOD HEALTH

Let's pay the Goodhealth family a visit today. There are five members of this congenial group, father and mother Goodhealth, Marie, age 15; Jennie, age 10; and Bobby, age 7. They are all happy together because each one feels strong and well. Sometimes the family members take walks together and picnic in a cool grove. Then, mother Goodhealth allows the children to plan the picnic. Often the children are allowed to invite their neighbors for a meal. On such occasions mother Goodhealth always takes the children to her storage room where there are rows of canned vegetables and fruits. Children always have such interesting suggestions and mother Goodhealth always allows them to help in meal preparation.

Only last week the Goodhealths entertained their city cousins. Mother Goodhealth asked the children to help her plan, prepare and serve the meal. It was Marie who suggested that they could use some of the vegetables in escalloped dishes or loaves or salads. Here are some of the suggestions that they could use some of the vegetables in escalloped dishes or loaves or salads. Here are some of the suggestions that they could use some of the vegetables in escalloped dishes or loaves or salads.

Vegetable Loaf
1/2 cup cooked green beans
1/2 cup chopped boiled carrots
1/2 cup green peas
1 small onion chopped
1 1/2 cups milk
1 cup soft bread crumbs
1/4 teaspoon pepper
1/4 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon paprika
1 egg
Press peas through sieve, cut beans in small pieces and combine with other vegetables. Add milk, eggs, beaten, crumbs and seasoning. Turn into greased baking dish and bake in a moderate oven 350 degrees until firm.

Egg and Asparagus Loaf
1 can asparagus tips
2 hard cooked eggs
1 cup liquid from can
2 cups cooked cream of wheat
1 egg
1 cup milk
salt and pepper
Line a mold with asparagus tips. Mix beaten egg with cream of wheat, milk, asparagus liquid and seasonings. Pour into a mold and cook to thirty minutes. Serve with egg sauce. Garnish with parsley.

RHUBARB CONSERVE IS A TASTY DESERT
Fresh rhubarb will soon be available to almost every household in South Dakota and as usual the question arises concerning tasty ways of serving it. Rhubarb pie is one of the old favorites which is always good. Rhubarb conserve is equally delicious. Try making it according to the following recipe suggested by South Dakota State College extension specialists.

3 pounds rhubarb
3 oranges
3 pounds sugar
1/2 pound walnuts
1 pound raisins
1 cup water
It is also true that during spring-time the housewife finds the question, "What shall I have for dinner?" very difficult to answer because when the annual attack of spring fever comes, the men folk often refuse to eat even the plainest unless it is served in a little different manner than is customary. Try the following recipe and serve Brown Potato Balls for dinner today.

Brown Potato Balls
Peel and boil potatoes. Mash, add the seasoning, a level tablespoon of butter, half teaspoon of salt and dash of pepper to two cups of potato. Whip the mixture until fine grained and cream. Form into balls. Dip in well beaten egg. Roll in bread crumbs and fry in deep fat until brown. Serve hot. The potato is easier to handle if it is stiff when made into balls.

There are a number of variations of this recipe. Two tablespoons of thick cream may be used in place of the butter. Parsley or celery leaves may be chopped very fine and added at the rate of two level teaspoons to two cups of potato. Onion may be used in the same way. The Spanish onion is the best because it is of mild flavor; add it at the rate of a level tablespoon to a cup of potato.

CHILD MANAGEMENT

4. Making Obedience Easy
If a habit of obedience is to be built up, first of all study your child. Know what he thinks and how he reacts.

Give few well-thought-out commands and see that they are fulfilled;

a command worth giving is worth carrying out. Avoid over-correction and an autocratic manner; children are as quick to resent domination as adults.

Gain the child's attention, then make the directions clear and simple and, if possible, explain the reason for the request. The child who has learned by experience to expect only reasonable requests will be prepared to act in an emergency when immediate response may be a vital matter. Gain the child's interest, show him the value of the desired action, be in the outcome.

Make requests positive instead of negative—"Do" rather than "Do not." Give a suggestion which will draw the child's interest away from the forbidden act and focus it on something else.

Consider promises carefully before making them. Once they are made keep them or explain the reason for failure to do so. Do not break trust. Be consistent; have one set of rules. Do not allow at one time what is forbidden at another. In this way the child will know what to expect.

Be generous with praise and appreciation of effort. Too often children receive attention only when they disobey. Let them learn to obey because the request is reasonable and because compliance brings pleasure and approbation, rather than for material reward.

Above all things expect obedience. Don't let the child feel that you are uncertain as to his response or that you are sure he will disobey. Every one likes to live up to what is expected of him—particularly the child. He may as easily live up to your pride and confidence in him as to your reputation of being the most undisciplined little scamp in the neighborhood.

Syndicated from the revised edition of Child Management—Publication No. 143, of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.

BETTER BUILDING MAKE BETTER FARMS

Care of farm buildings is one of the paramount necessities for successful farming. Go along any country road and you can pick out the persons farms by looking at the house and barn. Well-painted buildings in good repair invariably spell paying farms.

The farmer who is not making money of course hesitates to make improvements. On the other hand, it is equally obvious that the farmer whose house is comfortable, whose machinery is up-to-date and efficient, and whose barn and other out-buildings are in good repair, can work better and get more returns from his land.

The last United States census showed a total farm land valuation of 54 billion dollars, with buildings valued at 11 1/2 billions. The average farm is valued at 10,234, with the land worth \$8,503, and the buildings \$1,731. But on some farms in the East the buildings represent more value than the land itself.

As a general rule, the Eastern farmers spend more on buildings than those in the West. New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania rank first in the number of buildings, with an average of 7.8 per farm. A survey of 200 representative dairy farms in Pennsylvania revealed that the average farm of 140 acres has a barn worth \$4,420. For every acre of farm land in Pennsylvania there is an investment in buildings of \$31.60.

Unquestionably the farming population as a whole is attaching more importance and putting more money into home improvements than ever before. Urged by the farm journals and newspapers, the farm woman is the principal factor in this development. She is demanding modern conveniences and facilities to lessen her work and enable her to provide a better home for her family.

She wants piping laid down into her kitchen and bathroom as a relief from carrying water from outside. She has had the work and bother of oil lamps long enough, and seeks a carbide gas installation that will ease her labors and give her more leisure and better light in which to enjoy it. Modern

lighting and attractive fixtures inspire an improvement in appearances generally. The movement spreads within the home, and from home to home, with the result that there is now no more cheerful home in the land than is to be found in many farm houses.

Aside from the increased livableness of the modern farm house, these improvements are adding to the permanent value of the property. The same thing applies to the barn and other out-buildings. Every improvement makes a farm more valuable and more efficient. Another aspect is that the cost of insurance and depreciation is lessened. Building depreciation can be kept at a minimum by using permanent materials and by making repairs before it is too late.

Realizing that their buildings represent such a large part of their investment, successful farmers are paying more attention to this part of their business. Conditions in the repair and construction of farm buildings are rapidly changing. Steel stanchions, home-made concrete and similar fire-resistant materials are going into barns and replacing old wooden structures. Farmers in this country last year used 130,000,000 bags of cement, enough to build a concrete pavement three feet wide that would go round the world five times.

The improvement in farm homes and out-buildings is but one evidence of the progressive spirit that animates agriculture in the country at the present time, and that is tending toward better farm life and more satisfactory farming in the future. So far as the individual farm is concerned, anything that increases its value, such as improvements and repairs, additional buildings or new implements, inevitably makes it a better paying farm.

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The outlook for heavy wheat production in Kansas is bringing a general increase in Farmers Union Binder Twine orders. Why not see your local dealer about approximate requirements NOW. This will enable you to secure "FARMERS UNION" the brand of twine that saves farmers thousands of dollars every year.

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CHILD MANAGEMENT
4. Making Obedience Easy
If a habit of obedience is to be built up, first of all study your child. Know what he thinks and how he reacts.

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Send 12c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-Date Spring-Summer 1926 Book of Fashions, showing color plate, and containing 500 designs of ladies, misses and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dress-making, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker. Address Pattern Department, Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

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KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

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

FARMS WANTED

WANT TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm or ranch for sale. S. D. Taylor, Liano, Texas.

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CO-OPERATIVE CHICKS — HIGHEST quality, 8c up. Prepaid, live delivery. Write for prices. Co-operative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo.

BARRON LECHORN EGGS \$3.00 PER hundred prepaid. Fred Facey, Miltonvale, Kansas.

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FOR SALE PURE GERMAN MILLET \$1.50 per bush sack free. Fred Facey, Miltonvale, Kansas.

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POSITION AS MANAGER OF FARMERS with one company. Can furnish references. Geo. W. Brown, Baker, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

CASH PAID FOR DENTAL GOLD, False Teeth, Discarded Jewelry, Diamonds, Platinum, Mail Florida Gold Refining Co. 21 Adams, Jacksonville, Fla.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Whereas God has called home our brother, Ed. Moore, from his long and silent suffering and whereas we who knew him well know he was always striving to help others who were in need even until that great up lifting him to even higher and rest.

Therefore be it resolved that we members of the K. of C. Local No. 2943 extend to his sorrowing mother, wife and children and brother and family who are all loyal members of our local our sincere sympathy in their dark hour.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to a copy of the Union Farmer, the Colony Free Press and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local.

Pearl Gretton, W. H. Lockwood, J. T. Anderson, Committee.

YOUR PASSPORT

You may get the best of your neighbor. You may work like a gol-darned "Hun". You may reap the reward of our labor.

Like a miserly son-a-gun; You may gloat o'er your "filthy lucre" From early dawn until late. But you'll find you haven't a passport When you knock at the pearly gate— You'll find that you haven't a passport— Unless you co-operate.

You may climb to the heights of glory; You may blaze a new trail to fame; Your life may read like a story; You may bear an unsullied name; You may have not a thought of malice.

Your heart may be free from hate, But you'll find that you haven't a pass port. When you knock at the pearly gate— You'll find you haven't a passport— Unless you co-operate.

—J. D. Wilson in Tri-State Tobacco Grower.

CHILD LABOR

No fledging feeds the father bird! No chicken feeds the hen! No kitten mouses for the cat— This gloom is for men: We are the Wisest, Strongest Race— Loud may our praise be sung The only animal alive That feeds upon its young! —Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

Watson's Best Berries are just what the Brand Indicates—They Are the

BEST

WATSON WHOLESALE GROCERY
SALINA, KANSAS

Co-Operation

The key note of the Farmers Union.

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If your groceryman does not handle "UNION GOLD," have him write for quotations.

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NEW time payment plan makes it easy to get a Midwest Grain Bin and let it pay for itself out of extra profits.

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The Midwest enables you to store your grain for the highest market price and pay for it when you want.

FREE — Send name today for descriptive literature and copy of details of how easy it is to own this modern MIDWEST Grain Bin.

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Dozen lots—15 cents per book. Single lots—20 cents. Local Unions like them.

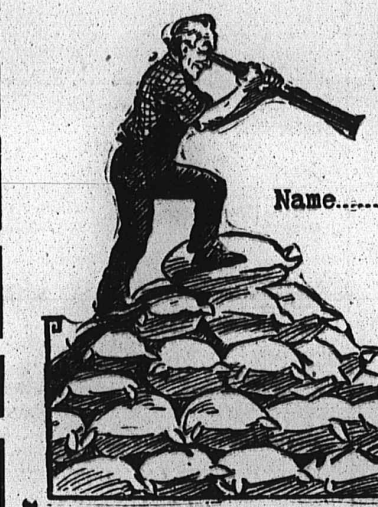
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Kansas City, Mo.

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

Department of Practical Co-Operation

ANDERSON COUNTY

AMIO LOCAL NO. 2150.
Meets the first Friday night of each month. H. O. Snodgrass, Sec.

BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042.
First and third Thursday, John T. Anderson, Sec. Anderson County.

CHASE MOUND LOCAL NO. 2145.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Sec. Joe Van Herke, Anderson County.

CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 2096.
Meets every two weeks. G. H. Montgomery, Sec. Anderson County.

DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 2052.
Meets the first and third Friday night of each month. Mrs. Laura Carter, Sec.

EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2137.
The third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. J. S. McInden, Sec. Anderson County.

GALLIA LOCAL NO. 2044.
Meets every second and fourth Friday evening. Deane L. Smith, Sec. Anderson County.

INDIAN CREEK LOCAL NO. 2050.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. C. C. Beard, Sec.

LANE LOCAL NO. 2140.
Meets every other Friday. A. F. Thowe, Sec. Anderson County.

LIZTOWN LOCAL NO. 2044.
Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. R. W. Williams, Sec. Anderson County.

MT. JOY LOCAL NO. 2123.
Meets the first and third Wednesday. Lulu Shilling, Sec. Anderson County.

ZION LOCAL NO. 2072.
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday. Maude Carnes, Sec. Anderson County.

PLEASANT HILL LOCAL NO. 2055.
Meets first and third Monday. Minnie Carrio, Sec. Anderson County.

SPRINGFIELD LOCAL NO. 2082.
Meets on the first and third Friday of each month. Frank White, Sec.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2116.
Meets every two weeks on Friday night. Carl Henry, Sec. Anderson County.

TRIANGLE LOCAL NO. 2124.
Meets every second and fourth Thursday. S. L. Osterholt, Sec. Anderson County.

ALLEN COUNTY

DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081.
Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. J. W. Ryce, Sec. Allen County.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2145.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of the month. Ray Wilson, Sec. Allen County.

ATCHISON COUNTY

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1558.
Meets on the first Wednesday night of each month. W. R. Fuhrman, Sec.

BARTON COUNTY

ODIN LOCAL NO. 2133.
Meets every two weeks on Wednesday. Fred M. Beran, Sec. Barton County.

STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 2173.
Second and fourth Thursday. Chas. Grossardt, Sec. Barton County.

CHASE COUNTY

COTTONWOOD VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1833.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Lee Graham, Sec. Chase County.

DISTRICT 66 LOCAL NO. 1907.
Meets the second Wednesday and fourth Friday. Mrs. Charles L. Simmons, Secretary Chase County.

MILLER LOCAL NO. 1929.
Meets the second and fourth Thursday. Veine H. McDaniel, Sec. Chase County.

CLAY COUNTY

FACT LOCAL NO. 566.
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday evening.

WHEELER LOCAL NO. 1095.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Ernest Small, Sec. Clay County.

COFFEY COUNTY

CENTER LOCAL NO. 2142.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Grace Redding, Secretary Coffey County.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2144.
Meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. A. H. Cellar, Sec. Coffey County.

CHEROKEE COUNTY

COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1783.
First and third Wednesday. Ethel Roberts, Sec. Cherokee County.

BETHLE LOCAL NO. 1869.
Meets first and third Friday. Roy E. Osburn, Sec. Cowley County.

DEPAVER LOCAL NO. 1558.
Meets first and third Monday. Mrs. W. P. Kent, Sec. Cowley County.

FLORAL LOCAL NO. 2094.
Meets the second and fourth Friday. Sherman Nichols, Sec. Cowley County.

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494.
Second and fourth Tuesday. Roy W. Holland, Sec. Crawford County.

KELLOGG LOCAL NO. 1809.
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Chester R. O'Neill, Cowley Co.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1463.
Meets the 1st and third Wednesday of every month. Mr. J. O. Rambo, Sec. Cowley County.

MERCER LOCAL NO. 1462.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. W. M. Schmidt, Sec. Cowley County.

MABLE GROVE LOCAL NO. 2107.
Meets on Tuesday night every two weeks. Rol Workman, Sec. Cowley Co.

ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1571.
Meets the first and third Monday. Burr Russell, Sec. Cowley County.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051.
Second and fourth Wednesday. F. Lewis, Sec. Cowley County.

SHILOH LOCAL NO. 1573.
Meets the first Thursday night of each month. Loyd W. Peck, Sec.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226.
Second and fourth Thursday. I. L. Vaneman, Sec.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 562.
Meets every Tuesday of the month. Jimmie Cunningham, Sec. Crawford County.

OWSLEY LOCAL NO. 2004.
Meets the first and third Thursday. Joe Farmer, Sec. Crawford County.

STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2060.
Meets the first and third Friday. H. Eggers, Sec. Crawford County.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1308.
Meets first and third Tuesday. Robert J. Meyer, Sec. Crawford County.

CLOUD COUNTY

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1758.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. J. H. York, Sec.

CARMEL LOCAL NO. 1056.
Meets every second and fourth Monday in the month. E. J. Kegnier, Sec.

DICKINSON COUNTY

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1880.
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Harvey Shippy, Sec.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911.
Second and fourth Wednesday. R. J. Logan, Sec. Dickinson County.

DOUGLAS COUNTY

CARGY LOCAL NO. 2136.
Meets first and third Thursday of each month. R. E. Tutcher, Sec.

DISTRICT NO. 10 LOCAL NO. 1038.
Meets the first and third Thursday. A. McPherson, Sec.

EURODA LOCAL NO. 1851.
Meets every third Friday of the month. V. Gerstenberger, Sec. Douglas County.

FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1532.
Meets the first Friday of each month. Mrs. P. F. White, Sec. Douglas Co.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 752.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Chas. J. Gleson, Sec.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1852.
Meets the fourth Wednesday night of each month. Roy Flory, Sec. Douglas Co.

PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1684.
Meets on alternate Thursday. Bertha A. McPherson, Sec.

SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1861.
First and third Wednesday. Roy Stacker, Sec. Douglas County.

WORDEN LOCAL NO. 842.
Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month. Mrs. Lucas Fleer, Sec.

DECATUR COUNTY

AURORA LOCAL NO. 551.
Meets every last Thursday of each month. Al. Bruggeman, Sec.

PRAIRIE DOG LOCAL NO. 1856.
Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at North Valley School House. Bruce Moore, Sec. Decatur County.

ELLIS COUNTY

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1931.
First and third Wednesday. J. J. Maske, Sec. Ellis County.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 608.
Meets first and third Monday of each month. Frank G. Erbert, Sec. Ellis County.

HAYS LOCAL NO. 864.
Meets first Friday of each month at 2 o'clock at court house. Frank B. Pfeiffer, Sec. Ellis County.

MUNJOR LOCAL NO. 881.
Meets every first and third Thursday of each month. R. A. Leiker, Sec.

SUNNY DEAL LOCAL NO. 2131.
Meets the first and second Tuesday of each month. E. C. Herman, Sec.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY

ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1839.
Meets the first Monday of each month at 8 o'clock. F. F. Svoboda, Sec.

ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2099.
First and third Thursday. Brad Hooper, Sec. Ellsworth County.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 925.
Meets every first and third Monday of each month. Ed Mog, Sec.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 992.
Meets every second and last Monday of each month. L. E. Schultz, Sec.

TRIVOLI LOCAL NO. 1001.
Meets the first Monday evening in each month. W. H. Fleming, Sec.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 973.
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. E. A. Huseman, Sec.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1233.
Second and fourth Friday. Lee Bonar, Sec. Franklin County.

HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1615.
Every two weeks on Tuesday. Mrs. L. C. Rice, Sec. Franklin County.

PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 2017.
Meets first and third Tuesday at District No. 33 school house three miles west of Lyndon. John Reis, Sec. Franklin County.

SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824.
Meets the first Monday. A. F. Lidaky, Sec. Franklin County.

GEARY COUNTY

GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1931.
Meets second and fourth Friday. Alfred P. Hotten, Sec. Geary County.

LYONSDALE LOCAL NO. 1415.
Meets every last Thursday of each month. Oscar Latzke, Sec.

MOSS SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 1901.
First Tuesday of each month. Clarence Brown, Sec. Geary County.

GOVE COUNTY

HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922.
Meets the first and third Wednesday night of each month. J. M. Tuttle, Sec. Gove County.

PARK LOCAL NO. 899.
Meets last Saturday of each month. Jos. Hein, Sec. Gove County.

GREENWOOD COUNTY

LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1538.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. H. F. Hottel, Sec. Greenwood County.

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

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1574.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Mrs. M. Hemphill, Sec. Greenwood County.

GRANT COUNTY

ULYSSES LOCAL NO. 2134.
Meets the first and third Saturday of each month. G. A. Johnson, Secretary.

HARVEY COUNTY

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2095.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. D. J. Detwiler, Sec. Harvey County.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

CRISWELL LOCAL NO. 1917.
Meets first and third Tuesday. Mabel Snyles, Sec. Jefferson County.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019.
Meets the second and fourth Friday. G. J. Green, Sec. Stafford Co.

JEWELL COUNTY

COLLINS LOCAL NO. 630.
Fourth Wednesday. Winifred Crispin, Sec. Jewell County.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309.
First and third Wednesday. W. T. Flinn, Sec. Jewell County.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 727.
Meets the first Thursday night of each month. J. W. Widrig, Sec.

LINN COUNTY

NINETY-SIX LOCAL NO. 1807.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Reuben Cline, Sec. Linn County.

NEW HOME LOCAL NO. 1840.
Meets the last Monday of each month. Harold Mooney, Sec. Linn County.

PLEASANT HOME LOCAL NO. 2055.
Meets the first and third Monday night of each month. Mrs. H. C. Conrad, Sec. Linn Co.

LOGAN COUNTY

MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 1661.
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. C. E. Bedrang, Sec.

MARSHALL COUNTY

ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 1121.
Meets first and third Monday. Wm. Pincham, Sec. Marshall County.

BLUE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 781.
Meets the first and third Monday. Chas. Musel, Sec. Marshall County.

BREMEN LOCAL NO. 2122.
Meets every first Wednesday of each month. F. C. Pralle, Sec. Marshall County.

DIST. 57 LOCAL NO. 1232.
Last Friday in each month. Mrs. Ernest Brauch, Sec. Marshall County.

DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 854.

Meets the fourth Friday night of each month. C. G. Bothwell, Sec. Marshall County.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 954.
Meets the third week in each month. Mrs. Delpha Burton, Sec. Marshall Co.

HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1002.
Second and fourth Wednesday. Karl Rohde, Sec. Marshall County.

LILY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2138.
Meets the first and third Fridays. Florence Koppes, Sec. Marshall Co.

MIDWAY LOCAL NO. 887.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Fred Griswold, Secretary.

RICHLAND LOCAL NO. 968.
Meets first and third Fridays of each month. Mrs. J. C. Chase, Sec. Marshall County.

SNIPE CREEK LOCAL NO. 924.
Meets every other Friday night. Russell Cassidy, Sec.

SUNRISE LOCAL NO. 1233.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Hel Saathoff, Sec.

MARION COUNTY

EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1466.
First Tuesday of each month. Phillip Stensel, Sec. Marion County.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 385.
Second Saturday of each month. H. D. Evans, Sec. Marion County.

PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2105.
First Tuesday of each month. J. H. Scott, Sec. Marion County.

MIAMI COUNTY

BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1768.
Meets second Friday of each month. Wm. D. Block, Sec.

BELLEVIEW LOCAL NO. 1192.
Meets the first and third Fridays. J. Sloan, Sec. Miami County.

BEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1678.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday. L. O. Keithly, Sec. Miami Co.

PONTANA LOCAL NO. 1789.
Meets first and third Friday. W. H. Slyter, Sec. Miami County.

HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1669.
Meets the first and third Friday. G. W. Fort, Sec. Miami County.

HILLSDALE LOCAL NO. 1665.
Meets the first and third Thursday. R. W. Sullivan, Sec. Miami County.

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1677.
Meets the first and third Friday. Mrs. Vedder, Sec. Miami County.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1682.
Meets second and fourth Friday. Jacob Smith, Sec. Miami County.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1674.
Second and fourth Wednesday. Orth O. Miller, Sec. Miami County.

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810.
First and third Friday. S. J. Lohr, Sec. Miami County.

SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1725.
Meets the first Friday in every month. A. C. Barwickow, Sec. Miami County.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1679.
Second and fourth Tuesday. J. M. Wagner, Sec. Miami County.

VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1667.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Dick J. Johann, Sec. Miami County.

MARSHALL COUNTY

DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 854.
Meets the second Friday in each month. M. C. Bothwell, Sec.

MORRIS COUNTY

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 1902.
Meets first and third Friday. Frank Friend, Sec. Morris County.

MOPHERSON COUNTY

CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 1863.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. E. L. Ritz, Sec.

COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1985.
Meets first and third Friday of each month. Bessie M. Johnson, Sec. Mopherson County.

JOHNSTOWN LOCAL NO. 749.
Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Adel Peterson, Sec. Mopherson County.

NORTH UNION LOCAL NO. 716.
Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Carl E. Clark, Sec. Mopherson County.

NORTH SIDE LOCAL NO. 1061.
Meets the first Wednesday of each month. Fred Sundberg, Sec. Mopherson County.

SCANDIA LOCAL NO. 1152.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Melford Nelson, Sec. Mopherson Co.

MITCHELL COUNTY

CARR CREEK LOCAL NO. 302.
Meets every other Thursday. Leonard H. Ritz, Sec.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 338.
Meets every other Wednesday. Ralph E. Hauptli, Sec. Mitchell County.

NEMERA COUNTY

BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 922.
Meets first and third Wednesday. G. W. Cashman, Sec. Nemaha County.

EUREKA LOCAL NO. 911.
Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. Nemaha County.

DOWNY LOCAL NO. 1127.
Meets the first and third Monday in the month. Herman Boeding, Sec. Nemaha County.

EAGLE STAR LOCAL NO. 928.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Fred H. Lehman, Sec. Nemaha County.

HUNT LOCAL NO. 1107.
Meets the second Tuesday of each month. Ray Korte, Sec. Nemaha Co.

KORBER LOCAL NO. 914.
Meets first and third Tuesday. F. A. Korber, Sec. Nemaha County.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 883.
Meets every second and fourth Wednesday. Robert Steele, Nemaha County.

PRAIRIE GEM LOCAL NO. 540.
Meets the first Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. Chas. Oplinger, Sec.

ROCK LOCAL NO. 929.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. M. Amos, Sec. Nemaha County.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 2111.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Wm. J. Wittmer, Sec. Nemaha County.

NEOSHO COUNTY

BARNEY LOCAL NO. 869.
Meets second and fourth Friday night of each month. T. H. Roberts, Sec. Neosho County.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 354.
Third Tuesday. Geo. J. Schlenhofer, Sec. Neosho County.

ERIE LOCAL NO. 862.
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Walter J. Schumlich, Sec. Neosho County.

NORTON COUNTY

FARMINGDALE LOCAL NO. 1047.
Meets the first and third Friday nights in the Union Hall, Almena, Kansas. M. M. Elcheberger, Sec.

MT. PLEASANT LOCAL NO. 956.
Meets first and third Tuesday. Mrs. Grace Muscoe, Sec. Norton County.

PLEASANT VALLEY LO. NO. 1025.
Meets the third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. H. E. Norris, Sec. Norton Co.

SQUARE DEAL NO. 923.

Meets first and third Thursday of each month. Maggie Stanley, Sec. Norton County.

UNION LOCAL NO. 970.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Will Atkinson, Sec. Norton County.

BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122.
Meets each Tuesday of the week at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Anna Shriver, Sec.

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405.
First and third Thursday. F. A. Dobson, Sec.

SUMNERVILLE LOCAL NO. 1402.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Harry W. Hubbard, Sec. Ottawa County.

SLEEPY HOLLOW LOCAL NO. 462.
Meets the second and last Friday night of each month. Harry W. Hubbard, Sec. Ottawa County.

NESS COUNTY

PRIDE LOCAL NO. 1780.
Meets every second Thursday of each month. Sam Allen, Sec.

OSAGE COUNTY

COOK LOCAL NO. 1645.
Meets second and fourth Thursday. Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec. Osage County.

JUNCTION LOCAL NO. 1468.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Geo. P.