

**Prominent People Do Not All Come from the Farms. Metal Clock
Wheels Have Been Used for a Long Time. Owners of Oil
Stock Must Protect Themselves. Share Holders May For-
feit Their Right to Vote. Department Is to Find Facts for
Members. Co-operatives Should Deal with Members Only.**

C. E. BRASTED
Secretary.

There is a lot of difference between the cheapest automobile and a horse and buggy. It is much more expensive to travel by train than by car. It is much more expensive to travel in this country now using a car than it was in the days of the boat. I know nothing about the problem of school consolidation, but I think that the people who are disturbing this brother here know that if he is a good citizen he wants to give his children a good education. He has abandoned the old way and the old way requires his children to be obedient and the old way requires them to be obedient under a real hook and carrot. It's not what thing costs that counts, but what it worth after it is done. Experience is a mighty good teacher, but I think that the people who are disturbing this brother here know that the lessons we learn in school are mastered and accepted.

Preferred Stock bearing 7% interest will be withdrawn from the market on April 5, and will be supplemented by Preferred Series "B" paying interest at the rate of 6%.

This information is submitted in order that Farmers Union members of Kansas may take advantage of the present rate paid on Preferred Stock.

Representatives of seven, lo-
in the opera house or picture
and transacted the business
Union.

Antone Peterson made a r
the Annual Ins. Co. meeting
was held in Salina.

Jess Poland reported on t
stock's annual meeting held
sas City.

President Stolzner made a
report on the State convent
at Salina.

John Meier of the F. U. L.

Pride of Saline corn, a white medium maturing variety, is the leading variety in all sections of the State except the extreme north

ED. H. Illian of Lawrence, Kansas, Boosts the Union at Every Opportunity Especially the Pool. Points Out the Mistaken Idea of Self-Satisfaction in the Case of the Average Farmer Owner. Questions the Fact That There Might Have Been More Brains and Ability in the Past Than in the Coming Generation.

for sticking to the county unit in road legislation.

6th. Resolved. That we endorse the managers association and that our managers be encouraged to join.

7th Resolved, That we show finer

Secretary.

The Kansas Union Farmer

Published Every Thursday at Salina, Kansas By THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION

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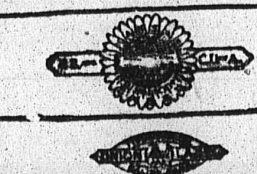
Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

All copy, with the exception of notices and 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, MARCH 26, 1925.



INHERITANCE TAXES.

There are a lot of fairly fine folks who believe that the federal government should withdraw entirely from the field of estate or inheritance taxation. Not the least important citizen of the republic who thinks so is Calvin Coolidge. The president believes that the states should have a free field for raising revenues from inheritances. He takes this position for two reasons. One is that he believes that the states need the money. The other is that under the existing laws with the state and federal governments both imposing inheritance taxes, the public quite often gets the whole thing with nothing but expenses of administration left to the heirs.

Whatever may be the merits of this particular proposition it is quite certain that the states and the federal government cannot keep on dipping water out of the same well without danger of some day finding a dry hole. Estates, incomes, production, and occupations are the sources of taxation that deliver tangible property from its revenue burdens. Property taxes are very often paid out of capital. Unless the nation and all the states and smaller municipalities can work out some revenue system derived from increased wealth each year rather than from capital investments the tax paying public will soon find itself broke.

MINING THE SOILS.

The sorriest spectacle known to man is an abandoned mine. The saddest spectacle known to man is an abandoned farm. Once worked out and deeded a mine soon becomes valueless, but it is under the ground and does not offend the eye or grieve the heart. On the other hand the abandoned farm is in plain sight. It's desolation is evident to every passer-by. The house falls into decay. The fences and barns are destroyed by fire of the elements. Orchards and gardens grow up in weeds and briars and become the haunts of beasts and vermin. The fields relapse into a state of nature and are soon invaded by scrub oaks, jack pines, sassafras and other undesirable bushes.

Between Maine and Louisiana there are more than a million abandoned farms. With good climatic conditions and easy access to markets it would seem that all this land should be in the highest state of cultivation. It is a situation that the western man cannot understand although he is also engaged in the process that has ruined the east. He is mining the soil with exhaustion just as certain as it was in the Atlantic section. It is time to restore the fertility of the abandoned farms of the east and to take serious thought of the best methods of preserving the productivity of western soils.

The restoration of fertility to abandoned farms is a much more promising field of activity than the elaborate and costly programs for reclaiming desert and swamp lands. For half the money required to grade a tract of sage brush desert and prepare it for irrigation and cultivation the same area of worn out land within trucking distance of half a dozen big eastern cities can be reclaimed from waste and restored to value. The farmer who elects to work out his salvation on the irrigated land is distant from market, without community and social advantages and has only the most primitive educational advantages for his children.

A mere fraction of the vast sums spent for the reclamation of lands in remote and almost inaccessible regions would revive agriculture and reestablish prosperity on millions of acres of brush grown farms east of the Mississippi river. Still all the railroads and the money lenders would get little out of the revival of agriculture in the east and naturally use their influence for the reclamation of lands in areas where at the best the farmers are little more than hired men working at board wages for the mortgages and transportation companies.

RURAL CIVILIZATION.

Farm ownership is the first condition essential to the restoration of agricultural prosperity. Rural life based on tenantry conditions will never attract or retain the sort of folks required to rebuild the prosperity of the farms of this country. No type of community life sufficiently interesting or profitable to check the movement to the cities can ever be developed until the people own the farms that they till.

The country must have its own schools, its own social activities, its own libraries and centers of instruction and entertainment and its own program of interests and activities. Kansas has done as much as any state to build schools for farm children but even here not enough has been accomplished and little of it is good enough.

LEGISLATIVE EFFICIENCY.

Like a lot of other good folks Mr. Charles G. Dawes, just inaugurated vice president of the United States, has just about lost all patience with the deliberate way in which the United States deliberates before it takes a final vote on any measure. Dawes wants the rules amended so that there may be less talking and more voting. He wants the senate to quit fooling and buckle down to the business of passing laws. In his inaugural address the vice president dwelt at rather a length on the length and force on this point. He practically announced that he will devote himself, during his official term, to a reform of the senate rules of procedure.

Perhaps Dawes is right. At any rate a great many people have commended his "bold and fearless" position announced so promptly and with entire disregard as to whose toes he "tumbled" on. Among the very few senators that endorsed the Dawes demand for less talk and more voting is the Honorable Oscar Underwood of Alabama who has introduced an amendment to the rules permitting a majority to order debate closed and a vote taken at any time. It is fine to see the leader of the democratic minority rising to advocate a reform recommended by one of the big men of the majority party. Thousands of good citizens will say, "Hurrah for Underwood, there is one man who does not let his party prejudices interfere with his duty to the public. Hurrah for Underwood."

No one will deny that Underwood is a good man and a good senator but perhaps his zeal for a reform in the senate rules is not based entirely on unselfish considerations of public welfare. Underwood had mighty bad luck with the senatorial orators during the last session. He had in a bill providing for the leasing of Muscle Shoals to the highest private bidder. It may have been a good bill. That point is not at issue here and so is not here decided. The point is that Senator Norris and a few other bitter end opponents of the Underwood Muscle Shoals Bill talked that measure to death. The senator from Alabama believes that he had a majority for his measure and that it failed because he could not get the senate to take a vote on the proposition.

Possibly the vice president, and the Senator from Alabama are right but the writer of this piece doubts it. The United States senate has become well and favorably known as the "greatest deliberative body on earth." That is as it should be. Deliberation should be the thing that the senate does best. It is very seldom that the country loses anything really worth while because congress fails to pass a law. Laws that are passed are very much more dangerous than laws that are beaten either by adverse votes or by being talked to death.

There are plenty of folks in the United States who believe that the best thing done by the senate, one year with another, is the number of bills that it talks to death.

COOLIDGE AND ECONOMY.

The president explained the reasons of his economy policy to all the millions of Americans who heard his inaugural address by radio. He declares that he is not economical and an advocate of economy to save money but to save people. He firmly believes that the habit of spending too much money is dangerous and that it should be checked. He knows the people are in debt and so far as he is concerned he believes and preaches that the way to get out is to pay out and that the only way that the average man can pay out is to save something that some one else pays in.

That too much spending is bad for the soul is doubtless true but it must not be forgotten, on the other hand, that too much economy is bad for business. It is all very well to save. Saving is the foundation of prosperity. But after all it is spending that makes business. The answer to these apparent cross word puzzles is that all men should develop a normal and systematic mode of life. We need not fear the destruction of business from too much economy. Our wants multiply so rapidly that there will always be plenty of material for business activities. Nor need we very greatly fear the deterioration and degeneracy of the race through over much spending. Fortunately that is a disease that cures itself, even with the rich.

In the meantime it is not a bad thing at all to have a man in a high place who really knows that there is such a piece as a dime in our coinage.

FARMERS UNION CONFERENCE.

The next meeting of the Officers and Directors of the National Farmers Union will be held in Kansas City, Mo. on April 15th. In calling the official family of the National Union together President Barrett has also invited the presidents of all the state unions of the middle west. It is also entirely proper for other members of the organization to attend. The more there are there the better Barrett will be pleased. The place of meeting has not been designated but that should keep no one away. The thing for every member of the Union to do when he gets to Kansas City is to make a bee line for the Jobbing Association which is in the new Board of Trade Building, the Live Stock Commission Company in the Live Stock Exchange Building, or the Farmers Union State Bank in the Elks Building in Kansas City, Kansas. All the folks at each of these places will know where the meeting will be held.

The meeting in April will be a sort of policy

conference. It is planned to have a discussion of proposed legislation and if possible agree on the general terms of a measure for introduction into the next congress that will not only be acceptable to the Union but that will receive the support of all the farm organizations that maintain legislative agents at the national capital. There is no reason why all the agricultural groups cannot work together and it is dead certain that they must do so if anything in the way of national legislation is to be accomplished.

The 14th of April comes at a mighty busy time for the farmers of the middle west but the business to be considered that day is of such surpassing importance that several hundred members of the Union should attend. Begin to plan for it now and be there early and be prepared to stay late.

HONOR ROLL OF LOCALS.

Quite a large number of Locals have already settled with the secretary of the State Union for all the dues of all the members for the entire year. There is no real good reason why every Local in the state should not do so before the end of the first quarter of the year.

No group of workers can accomplish anything worth while for themselves without organization. Nor can any organization get very far unless it has many members and enough money to pay all its proper expenses as they accrue from day to day. Not all the members will attend Local meetings and there pay their dues and so it is necessary for the secretary to go out of his way and spend a little time and gasoline in rounding up delinquents, who may be lost to the organization if they are permitted to get behind.

Some of the secretaries will say at once that it is too much work for them to go out and collect the dues. It will be a good deal of work but the man who is not willing to do ten times as much work as he will ever get paid for should not be an officer or even a member of the Union. Get the money in and keep all the members we have. Get the new comers in and increase the membership and usefulness of the finest farmers' organization in the world.

CONGRESS AND AGRICULTURE.

The Sixty-eighth Congress adjourned without passing any laws for the relief of agriculture. For this neglect of duty the congressmen are no more to blame than are the farmers themselves. Without organization the farmers of this country can do nothing for themselves and not very much for society at large.

There were too many people in Washington speaking agriculture. In addition to the responsible heads of the three great farm organizations there were other alleged representatives of agriculture ranging all the way up or down from Ben Marsh to Aaron Sapiro. If Ben represents any one the identity of his principals has never been disclosed. Sapiro represents a powerful body that he has organized and that he believes that he can hold together. He is opposed to any federal assistance for co-operative marketing and his influence with the leaders of the commodity marketing movement is so great that he convinced them that aid from the government is the last thing that they need.

The next congress will be confronted with the same old difficulties unless the farm organizations and the commodity marketing associations can be persuaded that their interests are identical and that they must travel together nowhere.

CONSIDER THE FARMERS' UNION.

There are a good many Union Locals in Kansas. Each Local has a good many members. The organization as a whole has a lot of influence and has accomplished many things worth while for the agriculture of this state. But the Union has not done one-tenth of the things possible because it has never had a chance to prove the full meaning of its program of Organization, Education, and Co-operation.

Let us suppose that there is a Local in every township in Kansas. In these days of automobiles that would be enough except in special cases where townships are naturally divided in some way. Then continue to imagine that at least half the farmers of each township belong to the Union Local. Perhaps that is expecting too much. Suppose each township Local has one member from every section of land. That would mean any way from thirty-six to seventy-two workers for our program. Of course, if the men are in earnest, the women will join in the work and the Local will be made up of around 150 men, women and children.

To succeed it is not necessary that the Union should have every farmer in the township, the county or the state. It is almost necessary that it should have some of the farmers, in fact all of the organized farmers, of every township and county in the state. There are quite a lot of the folks that the Union can get along without for awhile, folks that must be educated in the principles of teamwork before they can do any good either for themselves or their neighbors by becoming merely nominal members of the organization.

What we want then and should have at the earliest possible moment is a good working organization in every township in the state. When that is effected the further work of making the Local an organized community center can be done. We must regulate both production and marketing if agriculture is to be respectably remunerative. We cannot do either unless we have a lively farmers' organization in every township in the United States, willing and anxious to work with similar organizations all over. It is now more evident than ever before that agricultural problems must be solved by farmers through self-help agencies. Until we are willing to take the first step, Local organization, all other progress is impossible.

Dawes

An Month of March

Both came in like roaring lions but with only three weeks gone they have both become very lamb like. Just a day or two after the new vice president had lectured the old senators, ten minute eggs that they are, on the wickedness and foolishness of their dilatory ways and rules a vote was taken on the confirmation of Charles Beecher Warren of Detroit to be attorney general.

About once in every vice presidential term of office there is a tie vote of senators on some question of more or less importance and the presiding officers gets to vote if he wants the proposition to win; even when there is a tie the vice president need not vote if he wants their question to fail.

Tyler

Was not the First

To have one of his appointments to high office rejected by the senate. General Jackson had the same bad luck, the first in the history of the republic when he nominated Martin Van Buren to be Minister to England. The senate was controlled by the enemies of the administration and Van Buren was rejected even though his appointment had been made during a recess of congress and he was already in London.

Then as now the politicians in the senate based their opposition to Mr. Van Buren's confirmation on the high and exalted grounds that he was not fit for the office. They really rejected him because he was a democrat and a majority of the senate were opponents of that party. There was great rejoicing when the vote was announced. One enthusiastic senator declared that the humiliation of being repudiated would kill Van Buren politically and that was what the opposition wanted to do.

Thomas H. Benton, senator from Missouri for thirty years, could see a little deeper into a grind stone than most of his fellow statesmen of that day. He conceded that the Whigs had recalled and humiliated a democratic diplomat but predicted that in doing so they had elected a democratic president. And so it turned out. Van Buren was elected to the presidency to succeed Jackson and in a few years most of the senators who had voted to recall him from London were elected, by their own majorities, to resume their stations in private life.

Senators

Are Frequently Mistaken as to the identity of the movers that control their votes. The statesmen who have just rejected Warren's nomination believe with all their hearts that they have rendered a great service to their party. If they believe that Warren is incompetent and some of them are certain of it, they would have played far smarter politics by permitting him to take office and mess things up for the administration if he turned out to be a messy sort of a man.

Instead, the coalition of democrats and radicals made a martyr out of a lawyer who has convinced the country that there is a deep and doubtless damnable plot to discredit and obstruct the administration. Of course the republic will run right along in the same old way. Warren may be a good man and a learned lawyer but the government can stagger along without him. There are very few indispensable men in these days.

Higher Education

Is a mighty fine thing for those who want it and can afford to get it while they are young, but it costs the people of Kansas a lot of money every year and the expenses of the state institutions for learning are increasing all the time. The legislature, just adjourned, appropriated something like \$2,000,000 for new buildings for the various state schools and also threw in a considerable amount to pay additional teachers required for the constantly growing student body.

If the state schools and colleges were used only for the purposes for which they were established their running expenses could be considerably reduced and it would be a generation before any more buildings would be required. A very large percentage of the students at our state schools go there only to participate in athletic sports, enter society through the gateway of a fraternity or a sorority, or to enjoy a rest from real labor for three or four years. To hundreds of students the college are nothing more than rather well appointed country clubs where life would be one ceaseless round of pleasure except for the necessity of occasionally attending classes in subjects devoid of interest to modern students who know golf, tennis, dancing, foot ball, base ball, fusing, poker and bridge much more thoroughly than they do mathematics, language or history.

What is to be done about it? The state cannot provide instruction and the other facilities for higher education to all the young folks in Kansas. The taxpayers, though willing, have not the resources to carry the load that gets heavier as the results of college training become lighter.

Bigness

Is the Best Quality of an institution of higher education although it seems to be the one considered by most presidents and faculties. The only disgrace that any of our higher Kansas schools has is to have it get out that the enrollment has decreased. All our state schools would be much better off and do much better work if some painless way of extracting worthless students could be devised.

And after all nothing is easier. All

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

that is necessary to restore our colleges to their proper place as institutions of learning is to make it unlawful for any school that gives courses leading to a degree to admit students except on examination as to their fitness to do college work. High school certificates that certify nothing more than that the bearer has spent four years learning how to dress and behave like a college student are responsible for the overcrowding of our big state schools.

Not one high school graduate in ten could pass an entrance examination for college. The abolition of admission to higher schools on certificate and without examination would do much good in many ways. It would keep a great number of half prepared students out of the state schools; it would enable the reduced number of students at such schools to do better work because their work would not be interfered with by the young ways increasing number of students who regard college only as a desirable and fairly well conducted pleasure resort where labor is seldom permitted to interfere with sport.

And then think how much less it would cost that patient, patriotic, public spirited and long suffering citizen, the average tax payer. If the dead wood could be trimmed out of the college student bodies the chairwarmers on the faculties could be discharged, no more new buildings would be necessary and the colleges would be regenerated into much more effective institutions of learning.

No it will not be done. Every college president and every college professor in Kansas knows that admission on high school diplomas is a farce but not one of them has the abdominal equipment to recommend admission by examination only. It might reduce enrollment and with fewer students there would be no excuse for larger appropriations.

Reducing The Number of Jobs

For deserving politicians is one of the things that a legislature seldom does. There are a lot of folks that believe that the session of Kansas lawmakers who have just gone home has made unique record in this particular. The Tax Commission, the Public Utilities Commission and the Industrial Court have been consolidated into a single body of some sort. Where nine fine and fat offices once flourished there are now only five. Several good men have been legislated out of their seats at the pie counter and several others have seen the pie and they craved dainties into the sewer.

Perhaps the change is for the better and perhaps it is not so good. Time will tell. It is certain that the only way to lower taxes is to reduce the number of tax-eaters and sap suckers. The legislature are doubtless to have the courage to do that would be entitled to our thanks and approval if it had not spilled the beans by creating as many new offices as it abolished. There is the supervisor of the budget, there are the nine members of the state board of education and the state board of health are doubtless to have good positions. But after all the consolidation law got four or five democrats out of office and the new jobs provided places for about twice as many faithful republicans.

No, the writer is not criticizing the Grand Old Republican Party, only calling attention again to the fact that it is an exceedingly effective organization that always finds a way to care for the faithful.

Griffith Was Disciplined

By his party brethren because he believes that the constitution of the United States should be observed in Kansas. The appropriations for the attorney generals office were so greatly reduced that law enforcement will be more difficult and profitable in Kansas during the next two years.

Daylight Savings Cranks.

Are again at work trying to secure government aid for their progre work on the theory that the people do not know enough to get out of bed when they are through sleeping in the morning that the public safety requires early rising in order that the days work may end in plenty of time for tired business men and tireless farmers to meet on the street corner and go to the base ball game in congenial companionship.

It is now announced that educational work among the farmers has removed most of the objections to moving the clock up an hour a day during the summer season. Perhaps so. The average farmer has always had sense enough to get up early in the morning if he has an important piece of work on hand. As he has just that sort of job every day in the year he generally rises in time to shoot the chickens off the roost and keeps busy until long after the last bird of the evening has retired to its perch for a long night's rest.

The folks who live by the clock may need daylight savings but the farmer knows enough to get up when it is daylight, to turn out for dinner when his belly gives the signal and to go to bed when it is so dark that he can no longer see to work. There are too many folks in this country with no business in their own and no regulation of other folks' affairs.

Wheat Prices Went off Again.

The other day with a slump of nearly nine cents a bushel. This decline, which incidentally did not hurt

farmers very much because they now have no grain on hand, resulted from the sales of millions of bushels of wheat by men who never saw a harvest field or owned a bushel of grain in their lives. Since the rise in prices began last fall the sales of wheat on the exchanges have been more than twenty times the total production in the United States for any year during the past decade.

The most essential of all the bread grains is a mere stack of chips used by the most conscienceless gang of gamblers in the country. Dawes got his big chance during the first full day's labor that he put in on his new job.

There were forty votes for the confirmation of Warren and forty senators voted against the motion. Dawes had his chance but fatigued by four hours of Jim Reed, Tom Hoff and other senate spell binders he had slipped away to the Willard Hotel and was taking a peaceful snooze on the day bed in the library of his sumptuous suite. A messenger was sent for the vice president and in the mean time a friend of Warren, Reed of Pennsylvania, changed to the negative and moved to reconsider the vote that had defeated the confirmation of an attorney general. All would have been well even yet but a democrat, Overman of North Carolina, made up his mind and switched to the affirmative thereby defeating the motion to reconsider by a vote of 41 to 81 while Dawes was rushing to the Capitol on the wings of gasoline to rally the administration forces and save the day. Just as the vice president entered of the senate chamber the presiding officer, Senator Moses, was forced to announce the motion to reconsider was lost.

Now some newspaper correspondent has dug up the somewhat sinister historical fact that when Dawes was nominated for vice president in the Cleveland convention Warren was the only delegate from Michigan that voted against the "jeneral." So, many folks are wondering whether the vice president was sleeping or remembering.

Round Number Two

Of the contest over the nomination of Warren to be attorney general has just been ended by the going, or rather the gavel of the presiding officer of the senate, with a clean knock out for the administration forces. Dawes was on hand the last time but he found some truth in the old adage that "opportunity seldom knocks twice at the same door." Instead of a tie, the vote against Warren was 39 to 51. The friends of the administration had gained no strength but the opposition had rounded up six more senators who were away from the capital when the vote was taken. Right at this moment no one can say what the president will do. It is generally assumed that he will keep his promise or carry out his treat, take your choice of terms, and make Warren attorney general by recess appointment after the senate adjourns. Walsh of Montana, Reed of Missouri and Hefflin of Alabama are generally having convulsions over the president's predicted performance. They say it is unconstitutional for the president to make a recess appointment of a man whose nomination has been rejected.

History

Has a Way of Repeating

Itself that is very interesting to men of the present day who are familiar with what happened in the past. Eighty two years ago, coming May, John Tyler, Virginia Democrat, was elected vice president in the Whig ticket and had succeeded to the presidency after the job hunters had killed Log Cabin Harrison, was in the same sort of row with the senate that President Coolidge has on his hands.

Daniel Webster resigned as Secretary of State because he could not swallow the states' rights politics of Tyler and the president immediately named Caleb Cushing for the office. The Whig senate at once rejected the nomination. Twice again the vote was adverse. On the third ballot Cushing had only two votes and the president gave it up for the time being.

ESSAY CONTEST FOR SCHOOL FOLK ON IN OKLAHOMA

An essay contest arranged by the cotton, wheat and broomcorn associations in Oklahoma is again focusing the attention of the general public of the State to the benefits of cooperative marketing. The contest is endorsed by the state department of education.

Cash prizes aggregating \$4,000 are being offered to children who attend city or country schools.

Actual writing of the essays will take place in nearly every class room in Oklahoma on March 24. Each school will then select its best essays and forward them to the county judges who will determine upon a list of the ten best high school essays and another list of the ten best grammar grade essays. These twenty contestants will meet at the time of the usual county interscholastic contests and will read or declaim their compositions.

Awards will then be made in the ten districts of the state and winners will be given trips to Oklahoma City with all expenses paid. The final contest will be held June 6th.

Information and suggestions for the use of the contest have been prepared by the cooperative associations for distribution through county agents, school superintendents, the extension service, newspapers and other mediums.

Vinegar barrels when thoroughly washed make very satisfactory containers for curing meats.

A. W. Seaman's Address At The State Convention

Brother and Sister Members of the Farmers Union:—Mr. Cral, in his talk to you, pictured the development of the Farmers Union, beginning with the membership of the individual, on up thru the Local, the County, and Business Association, until now we have a number of successful state-wide business activities.

We are indeed proud of our state-wide business activities: The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company; the Insurance Commission Company; the Jobbing Association; the State Bank; and the Auditing Association. The Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Association is the youngest member of the Farmers Union family. It is not yet able to walk but it is creeping and we hope that, in the very near future, this organization will be listed among the other successful Farmers Union state-wide enterprises.

A great deal of time, effort and money have been spent by the farmers of this state in perfecting their organizations. You have labored consistently to protect the marketing of live stock and grain but due consideration has not been given to butter, egg and dairy products on which so many Kansas farmers rely for sustenance. The dairy industry leadership of the Farmers Union has not recognized the need for cooperative marketing of these products but it is because the Union has had so many irons in the fire that it has had little time to devote to this proposition.

The dairy industry alone, of Kansas, is far more important than we realize. We hear a great deal about the importance of Kansas as a wheat state but we do not hear much said about dairying. The dairy industry is said to be of far more importance than we realize because, when the wheat crop fails and the corn crop fails and the live stock markets go down, people look to the cows and chickens to buy their groceries.

The ten-year average of dairy products sold in Kansas is approximately forty million dollars. That places these products about third in importance in the production of Kansas farms. Isn't it time that something was being done toward marketing these products cooperatively? The leadership of the Kansas Farmers Union has long recognized the need for a marketing organization of this type. At various meetings in years past, committees have been appointed to investigate the need of such an organization and, without fail, they have come back with the report that there is great need and an increased demand on the part of the individual membership for such facilities but, until last year, was anything done along this line. The committee to report at the 1924 State Convention held at Emporia investigated this matter thoroughly and came before the Convention recommending the formation of a cooperative marketing organization for dairy products.

Another big advantage of a cooperative institution of this kind is that it would enable the farmer to sell his products in a way that the different markets would realize their actual value. In the East, certain markets demand certain kinds of eggs. For instance: Philadelphia wants white eggs. Boston has a number of chain stores educated to buying yellow or brown eggs. So we go into the different markets of the world. One place for our Produce Association to serve is by securing these markets and grading the products in such a way that they can be turned to those markets and thus receive advantage of the premiums.

One of the biggest questions confronting the Farmers Union today has been mentioned in the Convention. It is the question of local membership. What are we going to do to build the local membership of the Kansas Farmers Union? In my estimation, there is a greater possibility for this organization to help in building the membership of the Kansas Farmers Union than any other campaign ever launched in the State. When we interest the women and the children back on the farms, we are going to build the Union membership. There is not any phase of the Farmers Union activities that will interest them as directly as the marketing of their products. Numbers of leaders and active workers of locals from various parts of the State attending this Convention have come to me and mentioned the fact that they were vitally interested in the produce movement. They wanted to see the work carried on into their community and wanted to see a state-wide marketing agency established which would market their products to an advantage. They are constantly asking for information relative to the progress made up to this time in order that they might return to their locals and use these facts as a means of interesting their people.

I want to give you a brief report on the activities of the Association up to this time. We started out immediately after the Convention last year with three field men, two of them working part time. The other man worked full time covering a period of about three months. Then came the wheat pool. A great campaign was launched and it was necessary to the best interests of the wheat pool to side-track the Produce Association work temporarily. Then came the Farmers Union Bank which was also very essential. Because we recognized that, in the future, this bank would not doubt be of tremendous value to the Produce Association, the forces of the Produce Association were turned over to the bank and thus we cooperated with them in every way we could. The work of the Produce Association was resumed about the first of September. Additional field forces were added on the first of October and now we have eight men in the field working full time.

The organization work thus far has been confined to the eastern half of the state and will be for the time being. As conditions justify, the campaign will be carried into other parts of the state. While the Organization Committee has to do only with

successful enterprises in the State for today Wisconsin is recognized as the leading dairy state in the Union. Not very long ago, groups of men from Chambers of Commerce from Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri went on a special excursion into Wisconsin for the purpose of studying the dairy industry. They brought back some very interesting facts about dairying and pointers which may well be of interest to the producers in Kansas.

I think we all agree that the dairy production in the State of Kansas is growing very rapidly. Kansas has, however, one distinction of which we are not so proud; that is, she manufactures only a very small percentage of the butter from the butter fat produced in the State. I have heard a number of creamery men remark that Kansas produced considerable cream but they tend to send it to some other state to be manufactured into the finished product. Across the state line from where I live, there are several large creameries. There are several in Nebraska, and Colorado has one or two large creameries. It is needless to say that a large part of the butter manufactured in these creameries is produced by Kansas farmers.

As stated by Mr. Norgaard in his talk, Kansas has done very little toward the establishment of creameries. We have a few small creameries, but only a few. There is a wonderful opportunity for the farmers of Kansas to better the quality of their products thru cooperative organizations. The egg and poultry industry is also mighty important but we cannot help but believe that there is a greater possibility for increased production in dairy products than in poultry products.

The local institution has served very efficiently insofar as possible in the handling of these products but they have been working under a decided handicap. They have collected the products, then turned and sold at the mercy of big dealers to the highest bidder. Not so long ago, I stood in the Chicago Exchange where a man was pointed out to me who had sold twenty cases of eggs that morning. He was told that about three weeks before that time he had a batch of eggs on which he realized approximately \$20,000.00. I am sure that these figures do not seem unreasonable when we are told that the Farmers Union boys in Cowley County placed some eggs in storage at Winfield and later realized a profit of \$2.70 per case for them. This is just an example of what can be accomplished if the Farmers Union of Kansas had a number of local stations feeding a big cold storage plant shipping to eastern markets from which the demand comes for these products.

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securing the minimum sign-up, we have every reason to believe that the first production plant will be located in Kansas City. This is a matter, of course, which will be for the permanent organization, when effected, to decide upon. The minimum sign-up has been secured. This assures the Association of a good volume of business when operations are actually started. However, we have no intention of stopping with a minimum sign-up but will continue with the organization work with the hope in view that every Farmers Union member in the eastern half of the State will sign the Produce Contract.

This Association is being organized under the 1921 Cooperative Law which provides that the Association can do business with its own members only. This, of course, limits our services to the Farmers Union membership. However, it does not bar outsiders from becoming members of the Farmers Union. Because of the fact that the services of this institution are limited to members only, we are sincerely in hopes that the Produce Association will be instrumental in adding large numbers of producers to the Farmers Union roster.

The next step to be taken is to perfect the permanent organization. This will be done in the near future. With the completion of the Produce Organization and placing it in operation, it will be possible for the Farmers Union members of the Produce Association to operate as one hundred percent Farmers Union members. Their groceries and merchandise can be purchased thru the Farmers Union Stores; their feed, etc., purchased from the Farmers Union Elevators; their local elevator in turn to ship its grain and their live stock can be marketed thru the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company; their buildings and crops can be insured in the Farmers Union Insurance Company; their poultry, eggs and dairy products can be marketed thru the Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Association; their accounts can be audited by the Farmers Union Auditing Association; and finally their savings deposited in their own depository, the Farmers Union State Bank.

I thank you.

HONOR ROLL.

Mt. Lebanon Local No. 526—H. L. Hulse, Stockton, 7 paid.
Barrett Local No. 1071—Sidney Johnson, Frankfort, 7 paid.
Volunteer 1433—E. C. Timmons, Geneseo, 9 paid.
Odell 730—W. F. McCullough, Belle ville, 35 paid.
Blue Valley 781—Chas Musil, Blue Rapids, 12 paid.
Midway 857—E. C. Schwarz, Home, 16 members paid.
Summit 1574—Mrs. Alice Ames Madison, 35 members paid.
Franklin 1301—L. C. Heitschmidt, Geneseo, 13 paid.
College Hill 1641—Mrs. M. J. Kimball, Manhattan, 6 paid.
Lily Creek 2138—Florence Koppes, Marysville, 21 paid.
Prairie College 1227—L. L. Bruning Robinson, 29 paid.
Cass Ridge, 1933—Chas. Valenta, Lorraine, 16 paid.
Liberty 883—Robt. Steels, Centralia, 25 paid.
Everest 966—M. E. Sherbondy, Hunter, 5 paid.
Pleasant View 7243—Fred Peterson, St. Marys, 31 paid.
Robbers Roost 491—V. L. Maddy, Stockton, 18 paid.
Obendorf 1275—Frank J. Brown, Centralia, 34 paid.
Bavaria, 1978—C. A. Olson, Bavaria, 7 members.
Trivoli 1001—W. H. Fleming, Geneseo, 14 members paid.
Emmons 788—C. E. Wilson, Washington, 27 members.
Three Corners 709—Geo. Crissman, Russell, 6 members.
Sunflower 1745—Geo. Peirano, Wilson, 9 members.
Prairie Dale, 370—Thos. Hamp, Luray, 8 paid.
Neal 131—J. C. Graves, Toronto, 12 members.
Prairie Star 944—Anton F. Kepka, Wilson, 13 paid 1925.
Morland Elevator No. 1822—W. P. Balrd, Moreland, 34, all paid 1925.
Liberty Local 925—Ed Mog, Wil-

HONOR ROLL.

son, 42, all paid, 1925.
Point Lookout No. 1073—John Hoffines, Esbon, 12 members.
Rose Hill No. 1293—P. L. Dodd, Esbon, 8 members.
Excelsior 975—W. A. Shaffer, Wilson, Kans., 39 members.
Dew Drop Local No. 454—Louis Tracewell, Lincoln, 5 paid.
Admire No. 1265, J. F. Martin, Secretary—9 paid for 1925.
Washington No. 1680, Geo. J. Meade, Secretary, Drexel, Mo.—17 paid.
Sunrise Local No. 738, Chas. Radina, Luray, 5 paid.
Hervyn Local No. 1427—Heny Eden, Hanover, 19 paid.
Catherine Local No. 884—Wm. R. Staab, Catherine, 7 paid.
New Hope Local No. 1834—Wm. Craig, Cedar Point, 8 paid.
Valley View Local No. 488—Bryan Look, Stockton, 21 paid.
Grimsley Local No. 420—H. R. Jensen, Allen, 12 paid.
Hays Local No. 894—Frank B. Pfeiffer, Hays, 67 paid.
Pleasant Ridge 880, J. H. Crain, Greenleaf, 19 members paid.
Amiot Local 2130, J. M. Swayze, Harris, 28 members paid.
Round Grove Local 1213, R. M. Boyd, McLouth, 6 members paid.
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Department of Practical Co-Operation

UNION MEETING NOTICES

Notices of Farmers' Union meetings will be printed under this head without charge. Secretaries should send in their copy at least two weeks before the date of the meeting.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

Herynk Local 1427 meets every first and third Tuesday evening of every month. Come out and boost. Don't stay at home and kick. Henry Eden, Secy.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051.

Silverdale Local No. 2051 meets every second and fourth Wednesday in the month at the Silverdale School House. J. F. Lewis, Sec.

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922.

Newberry Local No. 1922 meets regularly, the first and third Monday nights of each month. The members make the union what it is. You help make it a success in every way by doing more than your part and attending these meetings. R. J. Muckenthrer, Secy-Treas.

DISTRICT 57 LOCAL NO. 1232.

District 57 Local No. 1232 meets the last Friday in each month. We would like to see all members present and bring all the new members you can. Mrs. Ernest Brauch, Sec.

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810

Rock Creek Local No. 1810 meets the first and third Friday evening in each month at Rock Creek School house 3 miles east of Wellsville. All union members welcome. S. J. Robinson, Pres. S. J. Lohr, Secy.

COLUMBIA UNION NO. 1233.

Columbia Union No. 1233 meets the second and fourth Friday nights of each month. Visiting members welcome. A. Wray, Pres. Lee Bonar, Sec.

COUNCIL CORNERS.

LOCAL 1783. Regular meetings held on the first and third Monday nights of each month. A local that is good enough to accept you into membership is good enough to boost for. Attend the meetings. Jas. Albertson, Pres. Ethel Roberts, Sec.

CRESCO LOCAL NO. 377

CRESCO LOCAL NO. 377 Selden, Kan., meets every first and third Thursday in the evening at 8 p. m. of each month. Come out and boost and help all you can to make it a one hundred percent Farmers Union. Adams Sultzman, Pres. John Wolf, Sec.

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1031

Buckeye Local No. 1031 has changed their meeting night. It will meet every first and third Wednesday evening of each month, beginning with the first Wednesday in January 1926. J. J. Maska, Secy-Treas.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779

Regular Union meetings held the first and third Tuesday in every month. All members are urged to attend and help make it successful. Herman A. Wigger, Secy-Treas.

NEW BASIL LOCAL 1787

Local meeting second Monday of every month. Come out and let us know you are alive. Visitors welcome. J. P. Baier, Pres. Henry Hoffman, Sec. Elmo, Kans.

RURAL REST LOCAL 2133.

Rural Rest Local 2133, Salina, Kas. meets the first and third Saturday evenings of each month. At the first meeting of the month eats are served. The other meeting is a program meeting. Any Farmers Union members in Salina over Saturday night will be welcome at these meetings. Call at the State Secretary's office and learn the meeting place.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL 385.

Regular meetings every 2nd Saturday of each month. A. J. Pospisil, Pres.

FONTANA LOCAL 1789.

Meet the first and third Friday nights regularly. All members should be present. W. A. Booze, Secy-Treas. W. H. Syster, Pres.

UNION LOCAL NO. 273.

Regular meetings on second and fourth Thursday each month. Charles Crossard, Sec.

LIBERTY LOCAL, SAFFORD CO.

Liberty Local No. 1988, Stafford Co., have for their regular meeting nights the first and third Fridays of each month. A standing invitation to meet with us is extended to all visiting members. Ray Henry, Pres. Lawrence Wright, Secy-Treas.

NEW HOPE 2020

New Hope 2020—In Stafford county meets every first and third Thursday of the month. Pres. S. E. Veach, Sec. Fred Hahn.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226.

Brogan Local No. 226 at St. Paul in Neosho County meets the second and fourth Thursday of each month. Visitors are always welcome. L. L. Venneman.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911

Regular meetings on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month. J. Humbarger, Pres. R. J. Logan, Sec.

UNION 2019.

Union Local No. 2019 in Stafford county meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Pres. A. L. Francis, Sec. E. F. Lutz.

SPRING CREEK LOCAL.

Spring Creek Local No. 1174 meets the first and third Wednesday nights of each month at Merchant school house. We urge that all members be present. S. O. Watson, Pres. Nell Lobingier, Sec.

COLLINS NO. 636.

The meetings of Collins Union Local No. 636 are held on the fourth Wednesday evening of each month. A. E. Wyatt, Pres. Winifred Crispin, Sec.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 364.

Cleveland Local No. 364, Neosho County, will hold their regular meetings on the third Tuesday of every month. Come out and boost. Don't stay home and kick. George J. Schoenhofner, Sec.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL

Pleasant Valley Local Union No. 1309 meets every first and third Wednesday evening of each month. E. J. Kissinger, Pres. W. T. Flinn, Secy-Treas.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2025

Riverside Local No. 2025 holds its regular meetings the second Wednesday night of each month in the American Legion hall. Mrs. Frank McClelland, Secy.

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494

Girard Local No. 494 meets in Union Hall over the Crawford County State Bank in Girard, Kansas on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p. m. W. D. McClaskey, Pres. Roy W. Holland, Sec.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984.

Livingston Local No. 1984 meets regularly on the first and third Friday nights of each month at Livingston School House. A short program is prepared for each night. Clyde B. Wells, Sec.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226.

Brogan Local No. 226 meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Visitors are always welcome. George Baumgartner, Sec.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL 1652.

Pretty Creek Local No. 1652 meets every first and third Wednesday of each month at the Hinerwille School house. Come out. Don't stay home and kick. H. C. Mathies, Secy-Treas.

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1980.

Woodbine Local No. 1980 meets the first Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock. Every Union man or farmer welcome. B. H. Oesterreich.

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405.

Burnham Local No. 405, Minneapolis, Kas., meets the first and third Thursday at 8 p. m. of each month in the Burnham School House, 3 1/2 miles east of Minneapolis. Except in winter months, meetings are held every Thursday eve. alternately between the school house and the home of some brother. O. J. Lamberton, Secy-Treas. W. J. Gibbs, Pres.

HERKIMER NO. 1002

The Herkimer local No. 1002 meets the second and fourth Wednesday nights of each month. We urge all members to come to the meetings. Martin Raemer, Pres. Karl Rohde, Secy.

PLEASANT HOME LOCAL 2055.

Pleasant Home Local No. 2055 meets the first and third Friday of each month. Why not come to the meeting? We need you. John Hodgson, President Minnie Carrico, Secy-Treas.

ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1571.

Odessa Local No. 1571, Winfield Kansas, holds its regular meetings every other Tuesday night at seven-thirty. Next regular meeting will be March 24. Visiting members always welcome. Frank Snow, President. R. A. Reynolds, Secretary.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679.

Union Valley Local No. 1679 meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month, 1 mile west and 1 mile south of Oswatimie, Kan. W. J. Prescott, Pres. I. M. Wagner, Sec.

FREEMONT LOCAL NO. 2014.

Freemont Local 2014 meets every first Friday evening of every month, visiting members always welcome. Gus Sauer, Pres. A. W. Eisenmenger, Secy-Treas.

ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2099

Ellsworth Local No. 2099 meets regularly, the first and third Thursday evening of each month, above the Farmers Union Store. Attend the meetings. Brad Hooper, Pres. Thomas Sollar, Sec.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1588

Meets on the first and third Wednesday in each month. Visiting members always welcome. W. R. Fuhrman, Secy-Treas. L. R. Kuhnoff, President.

MOSS SPRINGS LOCAL 1901.

Moss Springs Local No. 1901, Geary County will hold their regular meetings on the first Tuesday of each month. Come out and boost. Don't stay home and kick. Clarence C. Brown, Sec. & Treas.

I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1499.

Our meetings are held the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at 8 p. m. Last meeting of each month open to public and a program given. C. O. Tawbee, Sec. H. Derr, Pres.

POPULAR GROVE LOCAL 763.

You perhaps would like to hear from Popular Grove Local No. 763 which meets every 2nd Wednesday of each month at the First Superior school (in Republic county) located 8 miles southwest of Belleville. Have about 47 members at our last meeting Wednesday evening, Mar. 15th. A lunch committee of 4 take their turn in serving. The "Batchelors" put on a feed at our last meeting consisting of sandwiches, onions, pickles, cookies and coffee. They also passed around a bon-bon dish of "All-day-Suckers." Gus Freed, President. George Duncan, Sec.

ELEVATION LOCAL 1916.

The Elevation Farmers Union young folks will stage a three-act play at Elevation school house eight miles southwest of Topeka, Kansas on Saturday evening, March 21, 1926. The show is free but there will be a shadow supper and other forms of refreshments to raise money for the benefit of the Local. Everybody come and have a good time with us next Saturday night. Albert F. Swan, Committee.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ottawa County Farmers' Union will be held in the I. O. O. F. Banquet room at Minneapolis on the first Friday night in each month at 8:00 p. m. All Locals are requested to send a full delegation, and all members are invited to attend. Each Local is requested to furnish one number for a program. A. W. Watts, President. Robert Bruce, Secy-Treas.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

The regular meeting of the Crawford County Farmers Union will be held on the last Tuesday of each month throughout the year in Union Hall over Crawford County State Bank, Girard, Kans. H. S. Woods, President. G. W. Thompson, Secy.

CHASE COUNTY.

Chase County Farmers Union will hold its second quarterly meeting in the Clement Union Hall at 10:00 o'clock, Saturday, April 11th. M. W. Green, Co. Sec.

NOTICE NEOSHO COUNTY.

Neosho County F. E. C. U. of A. will meet on the following dates to transact all business. The second Saturday in March, June, September and December and at any special meeting called by the President or Executive Committee. Pres. Sanford Miller, Secy-Treas. J. O. Foust.

RILEY COUNTY.

The first quarterly meeting of Riley County Farmers Union will be held at Oak Grove school-house Saturday March 28, 1926 beginning at ten o'clock. Dinner will be served at noon. All Union members are invited to attend. Gust Larson, Secy.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY.

Pottawatomie County Farmer Union will hold its first quarterly meeting at Westmoreland, Monday, March 30th beginning at 10 o'clock sharp. All Locals in County are urged to send full quota of delegates. Entertainment will be furnished by the Osburg Optimistic Owls. All members welcome. F. E. Nelson, Co. Secy-Treas. W. A. O'Neill, County Pres.

LYON COUNTY.

Lyon County Farmers U. meeting will be held in Wheeler school house Wednesday night, Mar. 25th. Election of officers, discussion and preparation for the year's work, including Produce, Pool, State Bank and a fuller cooperation with all state activities. Come on everybody, men and women, let's elect officers with vision and determination to get results. We are to be entertained by Wheeler Local which has a bunch of as live and energetic members as can be found anywhere. We can easily fill their hall to capacity. Let's surprise them by doing that very thing. Yours for a great meeting. Chas. Day, Co. Pres.

WABAUSSIE COUNTY.

The next regular meeting of the Wabauessie County Farmers Union will be held at Paxico in the High School building on Saturday, April 11th, commencing promptly at 1:30 o'clock p. m. Local secretaries please send your credentials to the Secretary before this meeting and see that your local is represented. State Lecturer, M. O. Glessner will address the meeting. Joe Richmond, Co. Sec.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

In the minds of many members of the Union there are some things about the proposed amendments to our State constitution that are not clear. It appears to me that there ought to be no objection to these amendments. First, because the men who were on the Constitution and By-laws committee at the State Convention were men who thoroughly understand the Union and its work and its needs and who felt even before the convention that such changes were needed. Second, because after due deliberation and discussion not only by the committee but also by the delegates at the convention the proposed amendments were approved by an almost unanimous vote.

Some feel inclined to object to the raise in initiation fees on the ground that it will keep members out of the Union. We feel that it will not in any sense hinder the growth of the Union. Our State institutions have made such a success that the member coming into the Union now and paying a five dollar initiation fee is because of the battles already fought and won in the establishing of our state institution and the saving in numerous ways to members now, because of these institutions, in reality getting into the organization much cheaper at \$5.00 than the ones who fought to establish these institutions did by paying \$2.00 fee and I feel sure that any honest and fair minded person will agree with me in this. Then again we can keep our organization on such a cheap basis that it will fail to appeal to anyone. Some commercial organizations in Kansas charge dues and fees ranging from \$50.00 to \$175.00 per year and the members seem to think it money well spent.

I have asked many members of the Union that if they were not in the organization now would they hesitate to join because the initiation fee was \$5.00 and the answer has always been NO.

Let's recognize the value of our organization ourselves by placing our initiation fee more nearly where it belongs and I feel sure that the ones still unconvinced will get our viewpoint number of 25 cents. If our initiation fees were 25 cents surely they would be a dime could we interest our neighbor? No, it would be too cheap. E. L. BULLARD, Vassar, Kans.

RESOLUTION OF EXCELISIOR LOCAL 606, LUIS, KAN.

1. Be it Resolved that we are opposed to the Mellon Tax plan to reduce taxes on large taxes. 2. We are opposed to large bond issues to be made in the cities or country without a vote of the people. 3. We favor the repeal of the Industrial Court Law. C. F. ERBERT, JOS. ERBERT, Committee on Resolutions.

KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Recent embargoes by several eastern states against Kansas poultry on account of so-called European fowl plague, has caused considerable loss and uneasiness among the poultry raisers of Kansas, just completed by the State Board of Agriculture. "Kansas poultry is not now and never has been infected with the European fowl plague," said Secretary J. C. Mohler, after reviewing a digest of the data assembled from the most reliable sources in all portions of the state.

Replies to the inquiry made by the Kansas Board of Agriculture were received from county agents, veterinarians, packing plants, car lot shippers and 900 poultry raisers. The consensus of opinion is that Kansas poultry is absolutely free from disease of any kind, and that the principle trouble has been due to infectious bronchitis, which is by no means widespread.

"So far as this investigation reveals," continued Secretary Mohler, "there is not a single case of European fowl plague in Kansas, and this conclusion is born out by the findings of J. H. Mercer, State Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner, and by the thorough laboratory investigations of the bacteriology departments of the State Agricultural College and Southwestern University.

"It was fortunate for Kansas that Mr. Mercer placed an embargo on poultry shipments to Kansas at the time he did. It appeared that Kansas, along with some other mid-western states, was being blamed for the introduction of the European fowl plague into some of the eastern markets. The Kansas embargo gave the opportunity for investigating the health condition of our poultry without the possible introduction of outside stock to complicate matters. This embargo against shipments to Kansas has been quite properly modified since, but in the meantime the investigation was made with the results which are now made public.

"Losses sustained by our poultry producers through the operation of these unjust embargoes, we can confidently inform the world that Kansas poultry is entitled to a clean bill of health, and that the embargoes were and are in effect, a base libel upon our poultry industry.

"Persons who are uninformed are apt to wonder why all this fuss over poultry. They are likely to regard poultry as an insignificant sideline. But, the value of the surplus poultry and eggs sold in Kansas last year was in round figures \$20,000,000 or 12 per cent of the value of the Kansas bumper wheat crop of 1924; 19 per cent of the value of the corn crop; 75 per cent of the value of the year's crop of alfalfa hay and seed; 80 per cent of the value of live stock slaughter and sold for slaughter, 4 1/2 times the value of the Irish and sweet potato crop, 4 times the value of our horticultural products; or 4 per cent of the value of all of our farm products in 1924. And, in this showing, is not included the value of the tremendous quantities of poultry and eggs consumed by the producers.

"This suggests that the poultry business is one of very great importance to Kansas, and moreover it engages more or less attention of a greater number of people perhaps than any other one industry in the state. Hence, the concern over conditions that affect so intimately such a large body of producers, distributed throughout the state."

It is always easy enough to tell the other fellow how to do it, no matter what it is, but the number of failures in cooperative effort would seem to justify the following advice. It is given by Lloyd S. Tenney, who has made a study of the farmer organizations for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He outlines these seven factors of success:

1. The association must have a definite object in view. Interviews with farmers disclose that they frequently do not know the purpose for which the organization is being formed. 2. The organization must be formed on a commodity basis. Both at home and abroad the outstanding successes in cooperative marketing have almost invariably been confined their operation to a group of products very closely allied. 3. There must be a sufficient volume of business to cover operating costs and the business should be controlled or under contract by the association. Many efforts in cooperation have failed because the farmers were willing enough to promise to sell their products through the association but, when the time came to deliver these products, they appeared to be equally unwilling to fulfill the promise. It is not good business for a commercial organization to attempt to proceed without contracts. 4. No business can succeed without good management. The management is not only concerned with selling the products profitably, but must also recognize the individual member in the association and must function in such a manner as to satisfy this human element. 5. Proper accounting. 6. Educated membership. The members must have complete knowledge of the aims and conduct of the organization. 7. Self-perpetuation. The organization must be established and operated on lines that include and make use of the best thought and experience available; once organized it should be unnecessary to call on outside aid to re-establish policies, to provide a board of directors or management to conduct affairs.—Farm Life.

BINDER TWINE
FLOUR AND FEED

OYSTER SHELLS
COAL—SALT—TANKAGE

Farmers Union JOBBING Association

Kansas City, Mo.

GRAIN AND HAY CONSIGNMENTS
OUR SPECIALTY

If you want a combination of cooperative service and top market values; if you want to do business where past business brings new business; if you want the assurance of future dividends thru volume, consign grain and hay to your own Farmers Union Organization.

Interested Service
Insures Satisfaction

MERCHANDISE
FRUIT & VEGETABLES

LINSEED AND
COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

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stances for good fertilizer. The immense benefit resulting from the development of the fertilizer industry caused chemistry to be regarded as of preeminent value to agriculture. Chemists wrote many books on agriculture and many of the agricultural experiment stations were headed by chemists.

The second field attacked was that of stock feeding. Chemistry was called upon to determine the feed constituents which were necessary for the growth and fattening of farm animals; to ascertain the forms in which these constituents could be most economically supplied, and to devise methods of analysis for preventing the adulteration of commercial feeds.

There was here, as before, a definite practical problem which awaited solution—in the first case, the maximum production of crops; in the second case, the maximum yield of animal products which are meat and milk.

Dr. Brown has called attention to the curious anomaly that the third and most important period of agricultural-chemical research—that pertaining to human food—should come last. This field has been given serious attention by chemists only within the last thirty years. However, he calls attention to the fact that in this third period a single definite practical economic problem, such as claimed the general attention of chemists in the first two periods, were lacking.

It is in that borderland where chemistry touches upon physics, biology, physiology and the other sciences that chemical research is performing today its greatest service to agriculture, says Dr. Browne in calling attention to the need for most active cooperation on the part of every scientist.

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