



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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The Banking Myth Exploded By The Brotherhood Of Engineers

A Great Co-operative Financial Institution Is The Locomotive Engineers Co-operative National Bank of Cleveland.
Successful From The Start.

A "bank with a soul" is the way Warren S. Stone describes the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-operative National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, of which he is president. This institution is pointing the way to a new era in finance in which credit will be used exclusively for the production of wealth and not for the exploitation of the people. The Brotherhood Bank opened for business on November 1, 1920. May 5, 1922, it had nearly \$15,000,000 in deposits, and money was still coming in from all over the United States.

During the first year, the bank earned expenses, paid the stockholders 6 per cent, set aside 20 per cent to be added to the surplus, and on November 1, 1921, issued the first dividend check ever paid by a national bank, paying more than 5 per cent on savings. This record is phenomenal for a national bank is not expected to make more than expenses at the outset.

Mr. Stone, president, is grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and is telling how the bank came to be organized, said:

"Some of us had been thinking about starting a bank for a number of years, but we were restrained by the thought that the banking business was a great mystery, which could be understood only by the elect few. However, we decided to look about and find what the people were doing in other countries. A close study was made of the little co-operative banks of Europe. To our surprise and gratification we found that they were being managed by ordinary people. There are 65,000 small banks or credit unions scattered over Europe and Asia. They did a business in 1918 of \$7,000,000,000. Sixty per cent of the workers and farmers in charge of this business could not read or write. Yet during the 70 years these banks have been in operation they have not lost a cent. We decided that if the illiterate working people of Europe could do it, we might hope to do likewise. So we decided to make the venture."

"The proposition was laid before the International Convention of the Locomotive Engineers in Cleveland in 1918, and the advisory board of the 12 grand officers was given power to act. A capitalization of \$1,000,000 was fixed, the stock to be held exclusively by members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. In the stock subscription blank, we inserted a provision that the maximum annual dividends should not exceed 10 per cent on the capital stock, and that any surplus may be distributed as the board of directors may decide in carrying out the co-operative purposes, which underlie the organization. This is the big point in our institution. The average earnings on bank stock in the United States is 28 per cent, which goes to the stockholders. The Brotherhood Bank, stockholders are restricted to 10 per cent, all over that amount being divided among savings depositors. We pay 4 per cent on savings accounts, compounded quarterly, in addition of which savings depositors share in the surplus savings. It is possible for depositors to receive as much in interest as the stockholders do in dividends."

"In July, 1920 we mailed stock subscriptions to 90,000 members of the brotherhood. During July not a dollar was received. In the latter part of August subscriptions began to come in with the cash, and by November 1 we had received \$3,300,000, an over-subscription of \$300,000. Its have been made at the rate of \$1,000,000 a month for 15 months. The stream of money is still flowing. Our depositors live all over the United States, from California to Maine."

"The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is housed in its own 14-story office building in Cleveland, a short block north of the public square. The bank occupies a building on the opposite side, also owned by the brotherhood. The bank occupies the basement and first floor, while the upper floors are rented for offices. Eventually this building will be removed and a 21-story office and bank building erected."

"Undoubtedly a great deal of money that had been hidden in old time cans has been called into activity by this bank. People who were not suspected of having a dollar have opened accounts. Numerous business and professional men, in no way identified with labor organizations, carry accounts with the Brotherhood Bank. The institution is open to all and does a business similar to that of any national bank."

"One day a queer specimen of humanity entered and began making inquiries. He was a typical tramp. His clothes were old and baggy. Hair stuck through holes in his hat, and his face was covered by a very unpromising prospect. Mr. Stone talked with him pleasantly, and answered his questions carefully. Finally he shot out the query uppermost in his mind: "Say, if I should get it out again?" "Yes," replied Mr. Stone, with a smile, "you can get it out any time you want it." "All right," was the response. "I

does not have the authority to call a strike of engineers, that being decided by vote of the members, but he does have the power to stop one after it has been ordered. He exercised that power about a year ago, and halted a strike after 95 per cent of the men had voted to go out. In other labor organizations, officers can call a strike without submitting the question to a vote. Stone led in the fight for a Federal eight-hour law, for railway men, and on his wall, neatly framed, hangs the pen held by President Wilson in signing this law."

In extending the co-operative banking system, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has already acquired control of the Peoples' State Bank & Trust Co., Nottingham, Ohio. Other co-operative banks have been or are being formed in Detroit, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Birmingham, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Denver, Seattle and Spokane. "Labor organizations are just beginning to find out," said Mr. Stone, "that after all it is the money of the people that is being used by the bankers for their own profit. For every dollar invested in a bank by a so-called capitalist, the people put in \$12. It is of paying big dividends to a few productive stockholders, they can limit the dividends and divide the surplus. There is an immense field in which the co-operative idea can expand in America."—Dearborn Independent.

THE MIDDLE OF THE STREAM

Iowa Homestead: Much has been said and written about the co-operative spirit the last few years. Nearly every farmer and every friend of the farmer ought to be pretty well acquainted with the meaning of the term by this time. It means, first of all, sinking individual interest in the welfare of the community or group; in the last analysis, it means simply discarding personal or individual selfishness and working for the common interest along marketing lines. There can be no denial of the fact that the co-operative spirit is much more common in rural communities today than ever before, but there is a great and outstanding need for a better appreciation of it. In fact, we stand at the very precipice of a new era in the history of the farm. The co-operative movement is to achieve the large things hoped for, that only this true, unselfish co-operative spirit can save the day."

It is to be regretted that selfishness and personal greed have entered into the dust of defeat and failure of so many of our farm co-operative movements. Unless they are ruthlessly cut out by every true friend of co-operation there can be no such thing as permanent stability in the whole co-operative movement. We might just as well face the facts as to try to gloss over unpleasant truths or ignore them. They will not be denied. They must be met or they will lay all of our co-operative aspirations in the dust of defeat and failure. The curse of the farmers' organizations and the farm co-operative movement today is that these movements have been appropriated by designing gentlemen of doubtful antecedents who are using them for personal gain and to serve as stepping stones to advance personal fortunes. There are too many politicians tied up to farm organizations and not enough real honest-to-goodness "dirt" farmer-businessmen."

COST OF PRODUCING WHEAT

The cost of producing wheat in Boone County, N. D., in 1921, was \$1.26 a bushel and \$16.10 an acre, according to figures just compiled by the North Dakota Agricultural College.

The lowest cost on the various farms where careful records were kept by extension workers making the survey was \$1.03 an acre and \$1.09 a bushel while the highest cost was \$16.48 an acre and \$1.54 a bushel.

"I want to show you a curiosity," he remarked. "That is one of our first issues of currency, the first bank note ever put into circulation by a labor organization bank anywhere in the history of the world. It is just as good as any other bank note. It was printed by the government and issued in the usual way. Our notes are in general circulation along with Federal Reserve notes and gold certificates."

"The face of the note bore the inscription, 'Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Co-operative Bank of Cleveland, will pay to the bearer on demand five dollars. Cleveland, Ohio, October 25, 1920. William B. Prenter, Cashier, Warren S. Stone, President."

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Building previously mentioned was erected without assessing the members of the organization. The brotherhood bought the land outright, and then erected the structure with borrowed money. Within 10 years the rentals had paid off the loan, and now the building stands free of debt. It cost \$1,250,000. Recently the brotherhood rejected an offer of \$3,000,000. It was a long leap from the cab of an engine to the promoter of a \$3,000,000 office building and the possibility of a \$15,000,000 bank, but Mr. Stone made it. After serving as a fireman for five years, he ran an engine for 19 years and three months. In 1905 he became Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and has been re-elected to that office six times unanimously. His term expires in 1924. There is no organic connection between the engineers and other railway brotherhoods, but they pull together on a co-operative basis. Mr. Stone

Semi-Annual Meeting Of The N. B. F. O.

Will Be Held In Washington
D. C. October 11

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21, 1922.

The semi-annual meeting of the National Board of Farm Organizations is to be held here beginning Oct. 11. The date of this gathering was set at a meeting of the governing officials of the board, held recently in Washington. Representatives of member organizations will be in attendance from all parts of the country. Agricultural leaders, associated with the activities of the board, regard the coming meeting as one of unusual importance for advancing and protecting in a national way the interests of the agricultural people. Farmers' problems, like industrial problems, have shown no indication as yet of satisfactory solution. Counseling together, therefore, for the advancement of the common good becomes as necessary now as in the days of the war period when the capable and far-sighted leaders of the farmers' self-help organizations were constantly meeting and working together under the auspices of the N. B. F. O.

A review of some of the important activities of the N. B. F. O. development of the past year will be of interest and give an answer to those who, unfamiliar with the board's activities, may confuse its meetings with conferences of an academic nature where the chief benefit seems to lie in relieving the pent-up feelings or of the farmers' self-help organizations. In time long ago, scholarly lecturers are said to have spent days in debating such fruitless positions as, how many acres could be planted on the point of a needle. The work of the N. B. F. O. in its conferences has been of a singularly practical and resultful nature. It was the leaders in this movement who crystallized and made successful the insistence on the "fair price" clause in wheat contracts during the war. Two members of the executive committee of the N. B. F. O. were appointed as members of the price-fixing committee and in cooperation with other farmer-minded members of the committee succeeded in establishing a price much higher and fairer to wheat growers than had been decided upon by certain government authorities. Generally speaking, whatever uniform F. O. in conference that insisted upon and secured, as agriculture's right, certain modifications in the military draft which would make it more nearly possible for farmers to furnish their full quota without impairing their ability to produce the food that the government said would win the war.

Another illustration of the board's direct and effective manner of business is found in the two meetings held in the month of October, 1920, when in a heart-rending effort to arouse the nation as a whole to the perils of artificial deflation, representatives of the self-help organizations laid the basis for the present amendment to the Federal Reserve Act so that farmers might have same representation on the Federal Reserve Board. At these meetings scores of representatives and senators met with the farm leaders, assembled at their official home at 1731 Eye Street, and quickly laid plans for the war finance corporation. At one of these October meetings the farmers called on the gentlemen who had not believed in cost of production studies; he had

passed out of the Department of Agriculture into the Treasury Department. These farmers also visited the members of the Federal Reserve Board and hammered home their protest of the deflation in agriculture. These Galilean conferences and the tremendous enthusiasm which they aroused gained for agriculture the revival of the War Finance Corporation, which it is believed has resulted in considerable benefit directly to country bankers and farmers, and indirectly to the nation at large. The October meeting of the N. B. F. O. will be held in the conference room of the fine residential property at 1731 Eye Street Northwest, located on a few blocks from the White House in a very desirable section of the city. The board owns the property on Eye Street and has used it for office purposes for the last three years. Hotel reservations for conference delegates or guests will be made upon request.

CHARLES A. LYMAN,
Secretary.

BETTER METHODS OF WHEAT CULTURE FOR WESTERN KANSAS

In Western Kansas where a large part of the cultivated area is sown to wheat year after year, the greatest cultural problem is how to prepare acres involved in wheat. For the past 14 years this problem has been studied at the Fort Hays Branch Station, and the results have just been published by the United States Department of Agriculture in Department Bulletin 1094, Methods of Winter Wheat Production at the Fort Hays Branch Station, by John S. Cole and A. L. Hallsted.

This experiment station is in Ellis County, Kans., which is in the western part of the solid block of "million-bushel" wheat counties in that State. Statistics of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture show that farming in this section has been stabilized for 30 years by devoting nearly three-fourths of the cultivated acreage to winter wheat. During this period there has been no change in yields, the average for the county from 1891 to 1920, inclusive, being only 9.6 bushels to the acre.

All this time wheat has been grown continuously after wheat by several methods. In this region there are 90 days between harvest and seeding. By plowing 73 days after harvest and 17 days before seeding, an average of 10.5 bushels per acre have been produced, the lowest yield being secured, but practically the same as the average for the county. Early plowing—32 days after harvest and 53 days before seeding, has averaged 14.5 bushels per acre. Early plowing and sowing has averaged 17 bushels, and land listed instead of early plowed has averaged 17.3 bushels. Land alternately fallowed and cropped to wheat has averaged 20.3 bushels.

From 1914 to 1920, inclusive, surprising success has resulted from sowing wheat in the stubble either disced or uncultivated. This method has averaged higher yields than late plowing and nearly as much as early plowing. Various other important experimental results are recorded in the bulletin, but the most important announcement is that the 90-day period between harvest and seeding offers the most fertile field for the control of yields. The more completely this is made a cultivation period the higher will yields rise above the minimum at which they now rest. An increase of 50 per cent is not impossible, and some part of it, say the investigators, should be realized through greater timeliness and efficiency of operations.

Your next shipment of stock should be billed to the Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission at Kansas City. A corps of trained men will handle your shipment and get you the best price obtainable for it.

The Farmers Union Wheat Marketing Association

A short time ago this paper announced that the Farmers Union and the Jobbing Association had voluntarily released the Kansas Wheat Growers Association from all obligations under the agreement for cooperation that was made last April. At the same time the statement was made that the Union would probably undertake the organization of a one hundred per cent pooling organization for marketing wheat.

A meeting for the purpose of considering this matter was held in Kansas City last week. The officers of the Kansas Farmers Union and the directors of the Union and of the Jobbing Association attended. President Tromble presided and in his opening statement set forth the reasons for cancelling the agreement with the Wheat Growers. All present agreed such action was justified by the facts.

After a general discussion of the Kansas situation as to cooperative wheat marketing those present unanimously voted to undertake the organization of "The Farmers Union Wheat Marketing Association" which was the name finally conferred on the new institution.

Nearly two days was devoted to the task of studying the contracts of existing commodity marketing or pooling associations. Finally all agreed to an Association Agreement and a Marketing Contract that retain all the essential features of concerns now in operation and in addition introduces some new principles.

Membership in the new association is restricted to members of the Farmers Union in good standing. The fee for organization expenses is merely nominal and was placed at the smallest figure that would pay for the necessary printing and canvassing.

Perhaps the most radical departure from any existing contract is a provision for quarterly pools if so desired by the members. This will enable growers who elect quarterly pools to get their money a good deal earlier. It also permits the grower to use his own judgment as to the best time of year to sell his wheat with any assurance that he can get a profitable price. The Organization Committee is composed of twenty-four members of the Farmers Union residing in Kansas. The officers are: John Tromble, chairman; H. D. Collins, vice chairman; O. K. Marley, secretary; and C. E. Brasted, treasurer. These four officers together with D. L. Barrett constitute the Executive Board of the Organization Committee and will have complete charge, subject to the general committee, of all the details of forming the association.

As it was thought best to get into the field as soon as possible in order that some portion of the 1922 crop might be handled the Agreement provides for incorporation as soon as the growers of 500,000 bushels of wheat have signed arrangements were made for printing the contracts and other necessary papers and it is planned to have solicitors in the field for the new Association not later than Monday, September 25. In the mean time all members of the Union are asked to sign no contracts with other associations until they have informed themselves on the plan of "The Farmers Union Wheat Marketing Association."

This is the most important enterprise ever undertaken by the Kansas Farmers Union. Its success means much to the wheat producers of the organization and of the state. United support by the membership will assure success.

Co-Operative Tobacco Association Highly Successful In Kentucky

Burley Organization Doubles The Price By Marketing
The Growers Product Co-operatively—
55,000 Members Gain Thereby

Brilliant success has attended the first year's efforts of the burley tobacco growers of Kentucky to market their crop co-operatively. Their co-operative association has scored a record little short of sensational by securing prices more than double those of 1921, and by bringing prosperity to 55,000 growers who were virtually bankrupt a year ago. These achievements have quickly given the Burley Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association a front rank among American co-operative marketing associations. All of this came to pass because the burley tobacco growers followed a plan of co-operative marketing that has uniformly resulted in success no matter where tried. They used a system of financing the storage of tobacco which was so sound that more than 300 banks helped put it over, and they employed the ablest tobacco men of Kentucky to manage their association and sell their products. In short, they built a co-operative marketing association along the lines approved by experience and then operated it according to sound business methods.

Principles the Same Everywhere. Few readers of Agriculture are directly interested in the production or marketing of burley tobacco, but most of them are interested in co-operative marketing. This story is written with the thought that we can learn a great deal from the spectacular record made by our neighbors in Kentucky, for co-operative marketing is based on principles that are pretty much the same no matter what the commodity.

Burley tobacco is grown chiefly in the Blue-grass district of Kentucky, of which it covers about 60 miles of Lexington. The burley district extends across the Ohio River and includes a few counties in Indiana and Ohio, and there are a few small burley areas in Maryland, West Virginia and Ontario. The method of marketing that prevailed for many years was for the growers to haul the loose tobacco to warehouse floors, where it was piled in great baskets and auctioned. The buyers arrived usually began in December, after the crop was dried in the barns, and lasted until April or May. Tobacco manufacturers were the chief buyers, a little going to exporters.

The war brought high prices for tobacco. The average net prices before the war ranged from 8 to 15 cents per pound. The average for the 1916 crop at the Lexington auction was 18 cents; this advanced to 28 cents for 1917, to 38 cents for 1918, and to 16 cents for 1919. The growers enjoyed great prosperity almost for the first time in the history of the industry.

Then came the withering blast of deflation. The crop of 1920, which cost over 30 cents a pound, netted the growers only a little above 10 cents per pound. They had no alternative but to accept such prices, for there was no way to finance holding. The 1920 crop cost the growers full \$30,000,000 more than they secured from the market. The situation was so desperate that the bankruptcy courts ran overtime for months.

Turn to Mutual Help. The collapse of the tobacco market paralyzed Kentucky. Business came to a standstill. Every grower who analyzed the situation blamed the system of marketing tobacco, in which thousands of growers competed with each other to sell a few buyers. The Kentuckians turned instinctively to mutual help in this crisis, and so a new association was born. The association was developed by side with farmers to develop a co-operative marketing system. The leader was Judge Robert W. Bingham, Louisville publisher, who had studied co-operation in America and Europe. Bingham brought Aaron Saprio to Kentucky from California, and Saprio quickly worked out a plan of co-operative marketing that was approved by the burley leaders in April, 1921. Its chief features, borrowed directly from other successful co-operatives, were as follows:

1. It organized the commodity. It was agreed that no association would be formed unless 75 per cent of the growers would join. Actually 55,716 members were secured. This insured the association the dominating position in the market.
2. It was based on contract. Each grower who joined pledged all his burley tobacco for six years to the association. This contract provided for damages in case of violation, and was based on similar contracts that have been upheld by the courts. This insured that the association would not be broken up by any of the numerous methods used by enemies to take members away from co-operatives.
3. It provided for grading the product. Before this there were no standard grades, and farmers often lost heavily on that account. The association developed uniform grades and agreed to buy and sell tobacco only upon those grades. This insured a premium for quality production.
4. It provided for merchandizing the product. This was accomplished by pooling all tobacco of a grade, and by giving sole power of sale to the association. This met organized buying with organized selling, and made it possible for growers to sell their product just as the market needed it.
5. It required the employment of

capable management. This was fulfilled by hiring James Stone as general manager. Stone being generally regarded as the best all-around tobacco man in Kentucky. He surrounded himself with other experienced men.

System of Financing. 6. It provided a system of financing, based on warehouse receipts. Each grower was paid eight cents per pound upon delivery of tobacco, the funds being secured from banks on warehouse receipts. As fast as tobacco was sold, the loans were paid, and when enough funds had accumulated another payment was made to the growers. This continued until all tobacco was sold and all proceeds distributed.

7. It provided for control by growers only. No stock was issued and no members. The direction of the association's affairs was left to a board of 25, chosen by districts. Each district was given full liberty in its choice of directors.

The campaign for membership began in July and early in November the goal of 75 per cent was passed. The cost of the campaign was less than \$40,000, which sets a record for quick, cheap organization. By that time the tobacco was nearly ready to move, so in four weeks a complete warehousing and selling organization was set up and began functioning. Chief credit for that belongs to Manager Stone.

He leased 120 of the 131 warehouses in the burley district under a plan which gave the association an option to buy at the end of six months. He worked out a plan of grading and put it into effect, and procured finances and paid eight cents per pound or the tobacco upon delivery. In addition, the legislature was assembled and persuaded in six days to pass a co-operative act, as that was no such law in Kentucky before.

Association Named the Price. When the burley association opened the warehouses on January 26, it was all ready for action. Within days the tobacco buyers began to arrive. On January 26, one after another they bought their supplies at the association's price. The day of organized buying and unorganized selling was over, and the sellers were organized as well as the buyers. On March 1 a buyer bought 22,000 pounds in half an hour.

It is generally understood that the buyers told me in Louisville recent prices, and that the average net prices above the cost of production. Tobacco buyers told me in Louisville recently that they would have been able to have secured the whole burley crop for a .15 cent average if the association had not come into the picture. The average net price of the association is less than half cent per pound.

This compares with average charges under the old system of a cent and a half. The transformation effected by co-operation in the burley tobacco industry is one of the great developments in American agriculture in 1922. A year ago the growers were bankrupt, discouraged and rebellious because of low prices, and business men were like frame of mind. Now all classes are enjoying a fair degree of prosperity.

The burley association is still a new organization and final judgement must be reserved until it is seasoned and experienced. If its future performance are as half as spectacular as its record the first year, however, I predict that it will continue to stand out as one of America's foremost co-operatives.

\$19,000 SAVED BY COOPERATION. Although cooperation is comparatively new in Tennessee, the Co-operative Live Stock Marketing association organized last year by the farmers of that state have saved its members \$19,000, according to a report from the state agricultural college. The farmers marketed cooperatively 158 cars of livestock, and the saving effected represents the differences between prices they would have received from local buyers had they sold individually and the sum secured by co-operative sale.

The Tennessee farmers are also applying cooperation to the grading and breeding of live stock in order to produce a better product for the consumers, and an increased return for themselves. The farmers' cooperative have also arranged to receive daily reports on the market values of their products, which will enable them to secure a fair market price.

HARVESTER FOR SUGAR BEETS WORKS AUTOMATICALLY

Harvesting sugar beets has been facilitated by the invention of an Illinois man, and consists of a machine that tops, digs and boxes the product, according to the October Popular Mechanics Magazine. In operation, two shoes slide along the surface of the ground and carry a cutter which cuts off the beet top at the required height, throwing the severed top to one side. Following the topper, comes a digger, or uprooter, which removes the beet from the ground and carries it to the rear, where it is deposited in a box or bin.

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

All copy, with the exception of notices and in-
cluding advertising, should be in five days before
the date of publication. Notices of meetings can
be handled up until noon Monday on the week of
publication.

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

Communications and Questions—Communica-
tions are solicited from practical farmers, mem-
bers of the F. E. & C. U. of A., are at liberty to
ask questions on any phase of farm work. Ans-
wers will be either published or mailed.



THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1922

ADVERTISING FOR SCAB LABOR

A few weeks ago this paper through its busi-
ness department accepted an advertisement from
the Union Pacific railway asking for men to take
places as mechanics in its shops. The purpose
of the advertisement was to secure non-union
workmen to fill the places of the shop men who
are striking to preserve the right of collective
bargaining for wages. That advertisement should
not have been accepted and it is the hope of the
editors that no Union Farmer has accepted em-
ployment from the railroad to act as a strike
breaker.

It is worth noticing, perhaps, that the adver-
tisement for strike breakers is the only business
that the Union Pacific railroad has ever offered
this paper during the dozen years that it has
been published, notwithstanding the fact that
members of Union have paid that company hun-
dreds of thousands of dollars in the same period.

The Kansas City Star states that great num-
bers of Kansas farmers in the vicinity of Parsons
have accepted positions in the Katy shops of that
city. It is unfortunate that many farmers must
leave their homes to work for days wages for
money to support their families until another
crop can be made. It is doubtful, however, if any
considerable number of Union farmers are acting
as strike breakers in the interest of the forces
that thrive by exploiting both labor and agricul-
ture.

Organized labor is fighting for the right to
bargain collectively for the sale of its services
to employers; organized agriculture demands the
right to bargain collectively for the sale of farm
products. There is no good reason for hostility
or misunderstanding between these two great
bodies of American workmen.

FARMERS AND RAILROAD WAGES

Elsewhere we are printing a discussion of the
railway wage situation by Brother W. F. Ramsey,
of Beloit. Mr. Ramsey is a thoughtful, hard
headed farmer who studies public and industrial
problems for himself and after deliberate con-
sideration reaches his own conclusions. He is
absolutely sincere in the position that he takes.

It seems to us, however, that Brother Ram-
sey has overlooked some important matters of
fact that should be considered before the pub-
lication of such sweeping conclusions. If he will
refresh his memory by consulting the files of the
public press he will discover that there had been
an upward tendency of prices for about two years
before any general wage advances were demand-
ed by labor. If he will go still further and study
the price indexes for the same period he will find
that the advance in wages hardly ever got very
much ahead of the increased cost of living. In-
deed Brother Ramsey admits this but seems to
get the cart before the horse. He holds that the
increased cost of living followed wage increases,
the facts seem to be just the reverse. Coal min-
ers for example went clear through the high
prices of the great war without a penny of in-
creased wages.

The farmer cannot prosper unless he has a
profitable market for his products. His biggest
customer, the largest single market for every-
thing produced by American agriculture, is the
purchasing power of American labor. When all
are employed at good wages farmers can sell
their stuff at fair prices as was the case during
the war. Periods of unemployment or of low
wages curtail the workingman's purchasing
power and necessarily restrict the farmers' mar-
kets and depress the prices that he is forced to
accept.

Brother Ramsey is a man so generous, fair
and open minded that it is certain that he
would not willingly reflect on the patriotism or
the motives of any honest workingman. He
seems to overlook the fact that the trainmen who
get the best wages have greater responsibilities for
life and property than any other equal body of
workmen in the world. The engineer may sit in
a cab and on a cushion for only eight hours a
day but during that eight hours he holds down
the biggest and most important job in industry.

Upon his skill, watchfulness, training and en-
durance depends the safety of hundreds of lives
and of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth
of property. He is in greater danger during
each hour of the day than the average front line
soldier in time of war. The labors of other train-
men are little less exacting, almost equally haz-
ardous, and fully as heavily freighted with re-
sponsibility.

Brother Ramsey is absolutely right in his
contention that much of the increased wages of
labor is finally assessed against production. That
is not the fault of the workman who asks for a
decent living wage but of the profiteers who use
increased wage scales to support their extortion-
ate increase in prices. Labor cost railroad or
otherwise is only one of the lesser items of the
final value of finished products. The labor ex-
pense in a pair of TWELVE DOLLAR shoes is
only \$1.15. The labor cost in a ton of coal today
is no more than it was a year ago but the price
to the consumer has been increased nearly or
quite fifty per cent.

There was a time when workmen felt that
their interests and those of the farmers were
opposed. Some workmen may have objected
to a fair price for wheat during the Great War.
Most of them know better now. They know
that their wages depend upon the farmers buy-
ing power applied to the results of their labor
and that the farmer cannot buy at fair prices
unless he is first able to sell his crops for an
advance over cost.

Organized agriculture is facing a crisis as
acute as any emergency in the history of the
country; organized labor is faced with a demand
for the abrogation of the principles and the prac-
tices of unionism. Each group is in the most
desperate need of allies. If they can act to-
gether on matters of common interest and win
the fight for collective bargaining they should be
able to reconcile all their own minor differences.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND PRESS

The men who made the constitution of the
United States believed that liberty could be safe-
guarded only by allowing each citizen full privi-
lege to speak and write and publish just what
is in his mind and all that he feels or believes
in connection with public questions. The first
section of the Federal Bill of Rights reads as
follows:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an
establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free
exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of
speech or of the press; or of the people peace-
ably to assemble, and to petition to the govern-
ment for redress of grievances."

When the constitution of Kansas was framed
all the safeguards of the federal fundamental
law were included and in some ways strength-
ened. Section 3 of the Kansas Bill of Rights reads
as follows:

"The people have the right to assemble in a
peaceable manner, to consult for their common
good, to instruct their representatives, and to pe-
tition the government or any department there-
of, for redress of grievances."

Section II of the same instrument which is
a part of the constitution of Kansas declares:

"The liberty of the press shall be inviolate;
and all persons may freely speak, write or pub-
lish their sentiments on all subjects, being re-
sponsible for the abuse of such rights; and in
all civil or criminal actions for libel the truth
shall be given in evidence to the jury, and if it
shall appear that the alleged libellous matter
was published for justifiable ends the accused
party shall be acquitted."

It is perfectly plain that the makers of the
federal and state constitutions intended that
there should never be any interference with free-
dom of speech or of the press. No language could
be more simple or more easily understood. The
citizen is at perfect liberty to speak or write or
publish whatever he pleases but of course must
do so at his own risk. The laws assume that
all persons are innocent of crime or of lesser
wrong doing until they are proved guilty. Such
proof can be offered only in a court of law and
after the alleged wrongful act has been com-
mitted.

Just recently a federal court has issued an in-
junction directed against citizens of the United
States and apparently designed to prohibit the
commission of acts and the enjoyment of rights
guaranteed by the constitution. An injunction,
even if aimed at unlawful practices, prejudices the
men against whom it is issued. It is based on the
assumption that men are guilty of acts that have
not yet been committed. There is abundance of
law for the punishment of men who commit il-
legal acts but such punishment must follow a
verdict of guilty adjudged by a court of compe-
tent jurisdiction. No court has the right to pro-
hibit lawful acts by injunction or otherwise and
restraint against unlawful acts by injunction is
wholly unnecessary since they are already prohi-
bited and the manner of their punishment de-
fined by the laws.

The extraordinary development and use of
the injunction is in itself an alarming menace to
the liberties of the people but even worse things
are being done today in the name of govern-
ment. In a news column of last week's issue is
a story dealing with what appears to be a plain
usurpation of power by the military officers sta-
tioned at Herington by the state for no other
purpose than to preserve order, keep the peace
and protect life and property.

If this report is true a man in uniform has
done at least two things that are contrary to
the constitutional guarantees of a free press and
free speech. He summoned a minister of the gos-
pel to his headquarters and told him that he must
not discuss certain matters in a speech that was
to be made to an audience composed very largely
of farmers. He had no authority to issue such
orders. He may have authority after hearing a
speech to proceed against the speaker but most

certainly he has no right to decide in advance that
any one proposes to make a speech designed to
interfere with peace and order.

The same military officer has established a
censorship over the newspapers of Herington, a
proceeding that appears to be in plain violation
of constitutional guarantees. That speaker who
was told what he could not say and those papers
that are supervised by military authority have
the right to speak and publish exactly what they
please always, of course at their own peril if
utterances or publications are actionable.

It is true that both custom and law tolerate
the suspension of many civil rights in time of
war. Such suspension must follow a declaration
by lawful authority that a state of war exists
and that it is necessary to suspend the usual
civil processes and establish military or martial
law. That having been done the rights of free-
dom of speech, of the press, and of public as-
sembly may be temporarily denied by the mili-
tary authorities.

No state of war exists in Kansas. There has
not been so much as fist fight between strikers
and others at Herington. There has been no de-
claration of martial law. All the processes of
civil and orderly government are being carried
on by the mayor and police, by the sheriff and
the county attorney, and by the court. The troops
stationed there are guards only. It is their duty
to protect the property not only of the railroads
but of all the people of that town. It is equally
the duty of the soldiers to safeguard the lives
and persons of all the people of Herington and
to enforce all laws that are not obeyed.

Instead of using his power to deny constitu-
tional rights to the members of a public meet-
ing in Herington it was the duty of the com-
manding officer to see that every man was permitted
to enjoy all his rights. If necessary he should
have detailed a detachment of his troops for the
purpose of preserving order and enabling the
speaker to discuss in full and in his own way the
matters that are of so general interest at this
time.

Can you afford to be without the Kansas Union
Farmer in your home. It is your own paper.
It is about the only paper in the country through
which you can get the vital news that is sup-
pressed by the kept press and news associa-
tions.

If you have not paid your dues you are not
likely to get this paper after this week.

It is time to resume regular meetings of all
Union locals. A regular program for the winters
work should be formed at once and followed for
the next six months.

ORGANIZE THE FARM WOMEN

A woman's club should be organized in con-
nection with every Farmers Union Local in Kan-
sas. There are many matters in which the wo-
men folks are deeply interested and which are
very important that cannot be properly consid-
ered in the regular meetings of the Local.

The State Union is ready with model by laws
and with programs for regular activities of all
groups of women who wish to form clubs for the
improvement of rural and farm conditions.

IS THIS CO-OPERATION?

The National Live Stock Producers Associa-
tion, a child of the American Farm Bureau
Federation has finally opened a commission house
in Chicago. The new concern begins operations
in a field already supplied with a Farmers Union
house that is saving large sums of money for
shippers. All of the business that will ever
come to the Bureau house in Chicago could be
transacted by the Farmers Union Company al-
ready here without adding a dollar to existing
overhead charges for co-operative live stock mar-
keting. Every dollar that the new house spends
for office help, salesmen, operating expenses and
other charges will be a positive addition to co-
operative marketing costs in that territory.

The same outfit is scheming to get some
sort of control over the Farmers Union houses
on the Missouri river. In this project they will
get nowhere. The Nebraska houses are the
property of the Nebraska Farmers Union. Their
policies, plans and affiliations can be changed
only by a vote of the Nebraska State Convention
of the Union. The Kansas City Union house has
declined to merge and lose its identity in an or-
ganization made up of inexperienced amateurs.

Failing to secure control of existing co-opera-
tive live stock commission houses on the Mis-
souri river the Bureau proposes to put in its own
houses. This may do some good. It will provide
good jobs for a number of men who are in need.
It will advertise to the world that the farmers
cannot act together. It will show how industrious
one group of farmers can become in opposing
the business of another group organized to do
the same things.

Some weeks ago the Kansas Farm Bureau
Federation expressed what appeared to be a sin-
cere wish that the Union and the Bureau might
act together in this state. The Bureau men were
very promptly told that if the Union could be
assured that no additional live stock commission
company operated by farmers was to set up at
Kansas City one of the greatest obstacles to co-
ordination would be removed. They agreed to do
what they could to prevent the duplication of the
co-operative commission house now operating at
Kansas City. They probably did their best but it
seems that their best was not nearly good
enough. Co-operative live stock marketing, that
is the farmers around the Kansas City market,
have got to pay the cost of an additional and
wholly unnecessary agency in that market.

There are still a few Union men who have not
paid their 1922 dues. It is time to dig up and
come through. The money is needed and the men
are needed.

Automobiles

Absorb Much Money

In first cost, upkeep, and operating
expenses. It has become a serious
question whether this charge against
annual income is not heavier
than can be safely met for very long.
It would be a good thing if every car
owner of moderate means would keep
a cost accounting book with his auto-
mobile.

The results of knowledge so obtain-
ed would not stop the sale or the use
of automobiles, probably would not re-
duce the number of cars operated but
it would surely reduce the number of
miles driven by each owner, cut down
repair, upkeep and operating expen-
ses, and very greatly increase the use-
ful and profitable life of each machine.

It is not the legitimate and neces-
sary use of the automobile that is vi-
tually running the country. It is the
abuse of cars that costs so much money.
The streets of every city of any
size resemble nothing else so much
as they do squirrel cages. Human be-
ings should have more sense than
squirrels.

Fashion

Notes indicate

That the new style in long skirts is
not likely to be very popular. A dry
goods buyer in New York who knows
the last word about women's dresses
and women's fashions both in the pres-
ent and in the near future says that
skirts will continue short, not extreme-
ly so but comfortably and sensibly ab-
breviated. In his judgement the hem
of the dress should be about nine in-
ches from the ground.

It would seem to be about right.
It would abolish the free vaudeville
shows so popular on the streets for
several years and at the same time it
would save women from that slavery
to draperies that was so general only
a few years ago.

Sheep

Are Money Makers

Where conditions are at all favor-
able. Both mutton and wool will go
higher during the next year or two.
There are many thousands of Kansas
farmers on which a small band of sheep
could be kept with practically no cost.
The sheep is a very hungry creature
almost all the time and will eat an
inch of the vegetation and glean
the rest from the ground.

The new tariff takes mighty good
care of the wool producer. It gives
the American flock master a protec-
tion of about sixty per cent against his
foreign competitors. Of course the
consumer will be soaked. The tax on
an ordinary suit of clothes such as
well to do boys and men on the farm
like to wear will add about one dollar
to the cost of the raw material. Doubt-
less this one dollar will be increased
to ten before the suit is sold. The tar-
iff is the goat for price extortions all
the way from the spinner to the re-
tail dealer.

There will be a general advance of
at least ten dollars a suit on all wool-
en clothing right away after the presi-
dent signs the new tariff bill. The
farmers only chance to play even on
his clothing is to keep a fair sized
bunch of sheep.

Greece

And Barbarous Turkey

Are still at each other hammer and
tongs. The Greeks are getting the
worst of the argument and are appeal-
ing to England for aid in their war
with the Moslems. Turkey is taking
care of both all right but is likely
to call on her friend, the French re-
public, for aid if England lines up with
Greece.

Meanwhile the Bulgars who are ab-

PRESIDENT BARRETT URGES SUPPORT OF N. B. F. O.

N. B. F. O. Conference October 11
One month from today we are hold-
ing another great agricultural con-
ference here at the national capital
under the auspices of the National
Board of Farm Organizations. Our
plan at first was to hold this meet-
ing beginning October 3, but it has
been found necessary to change the
date to October 11.

I am very desirous that our State
Farmers' Unions get behind this com-
ing conference with all the enthu-
siasm possible, and through publicity
in their official organs, through cor-
respondence, etc., be the means of
bringing to Washington a large num-
ber of delegates.

Tell Members About Splendid Work

of N. B. F. O.

It would be an excellent plan for
each Farmer Union paper during the
next two weeks to publish a N. B. F.
O. number and in this way refresh the
memory of the farmer in regard to the
great constructive record of the
Farmers' Headquarters in Washing-
ton office of the National Farmers'
Union material upon which the Farm-
ers' Union editors may base an excel-
lent resume of the singularly helpful
and important activities that the N.
B. F. O., from the moment of its
formation during the troublous days
of the Great War in 1917, carried on
and hammered through to successful
conclusion in the interests of self-
help farm organizations and conse-
quently of American Agriculture.

Highly important results to Organi-
zed Agriculture have resulted from
the activities of the self-help organi-
zations working together in the N. B.
F. O. and it is not too much to say
that without these efforts the condi-
tion of the farmer would be in a far
more serious condition than it now is.
In saying this I am fully aware that
farmers as a class are suffering ac-
tually, and for this reason I am urging
the one great self-help effort which I know
is the one great way to the farmers' salvation.

Farmers Should Know Nature of

Opposition

I cannot too strongly emphasize the
importance of understanding the tremen-
dous forces and movements which

exist in this country, and which, in
order, to retain their selfish grasp
financial and political power absolute-
ly unwarranted by the service they
perform, are constantly interposing
their influence in opposition to the
wholesome, enlightened and democra-
tic program of Agricultural Coopera-
tion.

Sermon on the Mount Forgotten
The cleverest legal and social lob-
bysts that high salaries can command
swarming in, through and over
Washington, inundating much of the
life of this beautiful city with an
ice-like bath of cold and grasping
materialism in which the thought
of fair play—the Sermon on the
Mount—is forgotten in the lunatic
rush to extort from the workers of
this country all that the traffic will
bear.

In planning for the conference here
on October 11, I have in mind that
there are in different Farmer Union
communities men, who excel others in
quickly grasping things and I know
that if they will come here to the
meeting and get the first hand in-
formation of what is going on it would
be far better than anything they could
read at home. For they will be in di-
rect contact with the forces both offi-
cial and unofficial which make, of-
ficial and they will be taking part directly
in affairs directed toward the correc-
tion of our great economic ills.

Local and County Unions Should Send

Delegates

Our local unions should get to-
gether as soon as possible and arrange
to send at least one representative
to the conference; but where financial
adversity will not permit of this sev-
eral locals might get together and
pass the hat and county organizations
should also make suitable arrange-
ment to send their representation.

The National Board Farm Organi-
zation, I am very happy to say, en-
joys an influence and standing of
the highest order, and with loyal
interest and backing of the member or-
ganizations, it will continue to fight
onward in their behalf.

Reduced railroad rates can be had
if a sufficient number attend the con-
ference. Make your hotel reservations
soon and direct communications early

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

out the meanest and the hardest fight-
ing race of the near east are getting
ready to grab back a part of their
country that was awarded to Greece
by the treaties that closed the World
War. Unless the League of Nations
now in session works out some plan
to preserve the peace it is almost cer-
tain that another general European
war is almost at hand.

Townsend

Carried the Michigan

Primaries and will probably be re-
elected to the senate. He would serve
his country much better at home. He
defended and voted for Newberry; he
supported the Esch-Cummins railway
legislation; he is at all times the de-
fender and apologist of privilege and
monopoly.

A considerable majority of the re-
publican party of Michigan voted against
Townsend in the primaries but they
split their strength among sev-
eral candidates and accomplished no-
thing. The progress fell for the cheap,
stale, obvious trick of supporting a
group of opposing candidates most of
whom were in the race actually in the
interest of the stand patters.

Lodge

Won His Renomination.

Without very much trouble. Like
Townsend he was fortunate in the di-
vision of his opponents in his own party
who split into factions supporting a
number of candidates, none of whom
had the slightest chance for success.
If Lodge will have been in the sen-
ate for thirty six years. Few men
ever had greater opportunities for
constructive patriotic service. No
senator ever made such a ghastly fail-
ure as a public servant. Not a single
law of any importance is associated
with the name of Lodge. He never
made a speech that will be read after
he passes on. He has always been
intensely partisan, thoroughly pro-
vincial and incurably reactionary.

Mob

Rule By Women

Is the latest development in the al-
ways interesting state of Texas. Cer-
tain female imitators of the Ku Klux
Klan have organized a regulatory so-
ciety of their own which they call
"The Empire of the Invisible Eye."
The first public act of this new
force in the life of the Lone Star State
was to beat up a woman alleged to
have treated her daughter unkindly.
Masks and robes were worn and the
regulators were in such numbers that
defense was impossible.

Tariff

Has Been in Politics

Since the days of Alexander Hamil-
ton. The new revenue law is a re-
publican party measure, the redemp-
tion of a platform pledge. The only
hopeful phase of the state of mind
that appears now to be partly re-
sourced from the domain of partisan
politics.

The republicans originated the bill
and are carrying it through congress
but some of their most effective assis-
tance has come from democratic sen-

ators and representatives who are in-
terested in the perfection of pet indus-
tries have been a state of more or
less suppressed revolt ever since the
measure was introduced.

This break of party lines in the
framing and the discussion of the bill
would have been a much more cheer-
ful sign of the times if the party or-
ganization had been unable to whip
the insurgents back into line. There
is very good reason to believe that on
final roll call on the adoption of the
conference reports all the republican
protestors except La Follette will line
up and vote for the bill.

Strikers

Are Returning to Work

On most of the eastern roads. The
compromise effected by Mr. Jewell for
the working men and President Wil-
lard for the railroads appears to be
a fairly equitable adjustment. There
is no good reason for its rejection ei-
ther by the railroads or the strikers.

It is already plain enough that a
group of western roads who pride
themselves on the "hard boiled" qual-
ities of their managers will still hold
out. They claim that there is not a
left to settle, that their shoes are full
of good workmen, that their trains
are running on time, and that their
equipment is in fine shape.

Any one who believes that the rail-
way situation in the west is again un-
der control should be able to stand on
his head for a couple of hours. Out-
raged, the nice balance of his near
brains.

Catfish

Are Quite Numerous

Wherever there is plenty of water.
That is not too clear, fresh or clean.
Nearly every American over six years
of age has had some experience with
bull heads, horned pouts, mud cats,
and various other members of this
flung family. It remained for the
Country Gentleman, however, to dis-
cover and to tell the world that the
common catfish is one of the most use-
ful of all domestic farm animals.

It has never been proved that cat-
fish would perish miserably if confin-
ed in pure running water but it is
certain that they flourish amazingly
in stagnant pools, in the neighbor-
hood of sewer mouths, and in the slug-
gish streams of unwholesome swamps.
It may be a good deal of fun to catch
a mess of catfish as recreation after
a hard day's work but both experience
and inquiry convince this writer that
catfish hunting is lots more trouble
than sport.

Until the dry land catfish were origi-
nally propagated in the waterless
sloughs of southeastern Kansas are
trained to respond to the dinner bell
and are bred to part with their skins
without the use of pliers and skinning
knives most people will prefer the sun-
fish, the blue gill, the perch, or even
the buffalo when in search of sport
or pan fish.

Daughterly

Is in Deadly Earnest

About his injunction. He took a car
load of evidence with him when he
went to Chicago to argue his applica-
tion for the injunction to be made per-
manent. It is quite likely that the
strike will be over before Judge Wil-
kerson hears all the testimony and
hands down the order which is prob-
ably already in print and ready in
print and ready for general circula-
tion.

The attorney general and the courts
may be right about this injunction busi-
ness and other similar matters but
there are lots of people who are begin-
ning to wonder whether congress has ever enac-
ted any laws in the interest of plain
people that are not unconstitutional.

to the

Boys' and Girls' Club News

Maryland Club Boys Return

During a year made notable by American successes in international contests, not the least important event was the winning of the Maryland gold cup by the team of Maryland boys sent to England by the Southeastern Fair Association, Atlanta, Ga., after defeating all club teams in the live stock judging competition among boys' agricultural club members in the United States. These boys—Warren Rice, Joseph Glacken, and George Montgomery—all of Cecil County, recently returned to their homes with experiences that fall to the lot of few boys.

In competing with the English team for the cup offered by Lord Northcliffe, late publisher of London Daily Mail, July 5, the American boys judged classes of British Friesians, Guernseys, Jerseys, and Dairy Shorthorns. The English team, one member of which was a girl, was won from about 250 club members now enrolled in work with gardens, pigs, poultry, calves and bees, under the leadership of the London Daily Mail. This work was begun 2 years ago as a result of observations made by Lord Northcliffe during a visit to the United States in 1919. The English enrollment is insignificant when compared with the half million club members in this country, but it promises to be the beginning of a popular educational movement in England.

Cold Pack Canning Club

Miss Marion, Home Demonstration Agent, Richland County, has five canning clubs in the county who are doing effective work. These clubs meet once each week and at each meeting some fruit or vegetables are canned by the cold pack method. The total number of girls enrolled in the five clubs is 52, and since the beginning of the work approximately 200 jars of fruit and vegetables have been canned at the meetings in addition to the work which the girls do at their homes. Many of the girls come from homes where little or no canning has been done and are acquiring their new acquired knowledge in canning and in teaching their mothers how to do the work. All the girls have made small canners which they use and several have invited the club to visit their homes. Clubs are organized at the following places: Sidney, Bronson, Newton, Ridgeway and Sioux Pass.

Club Members Make Baskets

Harriet A. Ackerly, Home Demonstration Agent, has three meetings in basket making. These meetings are held in Shrewsbury and Middletown Springs. The Benson meeting was the first of a definite course in basketry at the end of which some of the members were able to make a fine fireplace basket of native willow for sale. One woman is also planning to make closely woven red bird houses for sale. Twelve hot plate mats were completed at this meeting.

Florida Members Beautify Grounds

ST. JOHNS, Fla.—Much interest and being taken around St. Augustine and over the county in planting and beautification work, and it looks as if the coming year will see more planting of ornamentals than ever before.

Comparisons Help Sewing Clubs

The Home Demonstration Council of Alleandale made a very definite and helpful step when they removed the worry from Miss Kerby Tyler, county home demonstration agent, of financing the short course. This is the first time a council has taken charge of this matter, and as the agent has little time for raising money, and since it is necessary to have at least a little financial backing, no greater help could have been given for success of the short course than this. The entertainment of girls and helpers was much appreciated. Miss Grice has the honor of having the greatest number of girls present, there being 102 in Lancaster, and 92 in next highest in Anderson. Miss Bertha Herr, county home demonstration agent. The sewing exhibit which was on display, and judged at the Anderson short course, deserves much credit. The girls have apparently done well in this phase of work. The best part of having the sewing judged there was seeing the girls comparing. One girl would not put hers on display because she saw some better.

Teachers Work After School Closes

There are twenty-five schools in Grimes county equipped with a chest of tools, terracing level, sewing machine, canner, and sealer, advises Miss Ida F. Reynolds, home demonstration agent. Some of these schools have a wood stove and a table. After the close of school either one of the teachers or a club woman of the community will meet with the girls and work one afternoon each week, while the home demonstration agent will meet with these members once each month and give a demonstration and offer helpful suggestions.

Children Gain in Weight

Twelve lessons on foods were given last spring to the children at a school in London, N. H., by the county home demonstration agent with a view to demonstrating the value of milk, fruit, green vegetables, etc., in the diet, and other good eating habits such as the elimination of tea and coffee and eating early at night. Weekly weight records were taken. At the beginning of the lessons, five children were underweight, but each one of these gained until at the close of the demonstration all were up to normal.

Score a big mark for education on proper food.

Girls Form Three Clubs

Three girls' clubs were formed in Ida County recently, when Miss Ruth Hill of the Agricultural Extension Service, Iowa State College, came to the county for that purpose. Mrs. Frank O'Meara of Logan township, has been selected as local leader of the clubs in her township. The girls will show their work at the county fair this fall. These are the first girls' clubs to be formed in Ida county. More clubs will be formed as the demand arises.

Fat Hogs Win Prize

BROOKINGS, S. D.—Boys and girls interested in pig club work are offered \$100 as special premiums for the best pen exhibits with fat hogs at the annual club camp at the South Dakota State Fair this fall. These prizes are offered by the State Hampshire Association through the secretary of the organization, Sanford Tilley, of Spencer. The first prize, according to P. J. Scarbro, state club leader, will be a trip to the International Livestock Exposition.

Lamb Clubs Successful

A survey just completed in Henry County, Iowa, by the State Extension Service shows that of the eight original members of the lamb club in 1916, seven are now farming and five raising purebred ewes, one of which won the grand championship in the open class at the State Fair last fall.

Boys Introduce Purebred Stock

A boys' pork club, organized three years ago in Niobrara County, Wyo., has accomplished the following: Introduced nearly 200 purebred Poland China pigs into the county, including one of the best boars in the state; helped organize a county purebred Poland China association; developed a county standard for purebred Poland Chinas, and contributed materially to the success of community, county and state fairs through exhibits and its interest in stock judging.

Youngsters Hold Fair

Club boys and girls are doing big things the year round, and especially during the Minnesota fair season. In Washington county, which hasn't had a county exposition by grownups for several years, the boys and girls organized a county club fair all their own. Lake county had three club fairs in many cities. Every one of the 40 county shows coming before the State Fair will have special club programs, and many have designated special club days. At the big show on the State Fair grounds, 850 hustling youngsters from all counties in the state will compete for honors. One hundred club boys and girls from the famed Red river valley are coming in special excursion. According to T. A. Erickson, state club leader, there will be 8 bread, 4 cake and 8 sewing demonstration teams, 35 general livestock and 35 dairy cattle judging teams, 12 poultry demonstration teams, 8 dairy demonstration teams, one rabbit team, 2 corn teams, 7 potato teams, and 35 canning teams. In addition, more than 50 clubs will put on individual club exhibits.

TELEGRAPHERS GRANTED CHARTER FOR COOPERATIVE NATIONAL BANK

Word has just come from Washington that the Comptroller of the Currency has acted favorably upon application of the Order of Railway Telegraphers for a cooperative national bank with a capital of \$500,000.00 and \$50,000.00 surplus. Application for the charter was made by the Telegraphers two months ago, and after detailed investigation the Comptroller of the Currency could see no valid objection either to the bank or to the able men behind it. He has accordingly granted the charter, although previously opposed to cooperative banking.

The Telegraphers Cooperative National Bank will be situated in St. Louis, the national headquarters of the Union, and will be offered by E. J. Manion, President, L. J. Ross, Secretary-Treasurer and other Grand Officers of the Order of Railway Telegraphers. Until a competent manager can be obtained, Walter F. McCaleb, Vice-President and Manager of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Cooperative National Bank of Cleveland, has consented to act in an advisory and managerial capacity for the Telegraphers bank, which closely follows the cooperative plan so successfully followed by the Engineers' bank in Cleveland, the resources of which now exceed \$17,000,000.00.

The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks are completing the plans for the organization of their cooperative bank in Cincinnati, the railway employees of Spokane, Washington, are forming a \$200,000 cooperative labor bank, and similar cooperative institutions are in process for Birmingham, Ala., Los Angeles, Calif., Port Huron, Mich., and other industrial cities, according to the All American Cooperative Commission of Cleveland, which is promoting cooperative banks for workers and farmers throughout the country.

SCRUBS BRING 30 YEARS OF REGRET

"If I had started with a few purebred cows 30 years ago I would have something that I would be proud of now rather than a lot of nondescript animals." This remark was made to a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture by a livestock owner 75 years old. That even this age is not too late to make a beginning is shown by the fact that he is a believer in purebred sires, and his herd, though not purebred, contains some grade Holstein cows.

KANSAS CITY HAY MARKET

Light receipts and an active demand forces the Alfalfa market up \$1 to \$1.50 last week.

Prairie hay was somewhat irregular at the first part of the week but strengthened the last three days without any change in quotations. All other kinds steady.

Receipts for the week were: Prairie 248 cars; Alfalfa, 125 cars; Timothy, 15 cars; Clover mixed, 2 cars; Clover, 4 cars; Straw, none. Total 394 cars, as compared with 309 cars a week ago and 187 cars a year ago.

NOMINAL QUOTATIONS

Saturday, 9-16-22

PRAIRIE:

No. 1 \$10.50 @ \$11.50

No. 2 9.00 @ 10.00

No. 3 7.00 @ 8.50

Packing 6.00 @ 6.50

ALFALFA:

Choice \$20.00 @ \$21.00

No. 1 17.50 @ 19.50

Standard 15.00 @ 17.00

No. 2 12.50 @ 14.50

No. 3 10.00 @ 12.00

TIMOTHY:

No. 1 \$14.00 @ \$15.00

Standard 12.50 @ 13.50

No. 2 11.00 @ 12.00

No. 3 9.00 @ 10.50

CLOVER MIXED:

Light \$14.00 @ \$15.50

No. 1 12.00 @ 13.50

No. 2 9.00 @ 11.50

CLOVER:

No. 1 \$12.00 @ \$13.50

No. 2 9.00 @ 11.50

STRAW:

No. 1 \$6.50 @ 7.50

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION

R. Y. PRIGMORE, Hay Salesman

HOME-MADE SELF-FEEDER

A good home-made self-feeder for poultry reported to the United States Department of Agriculture by the county extension agent of Knox county, Ind., is one made of an old mow wheel, a barrel with both ends knocked out, an old washbowl, and a small platform of rough boards. The wheel is first laid on the platform. The barrel is then placed on the wheel, filled with dry mash, and the tub turned over the top of it for a cover. A barrel should be used which leaves just enough space between its edge and the rim of the mow wheel to allow room to feed. This prevents the feed from being scratched outside the rim.

SHORT TERM GRAIN INSURANCE

Protect your grain from loss or damage from fire or lightning, with a policy in your own Company.

Patronize your own organization and save money.

The Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas

FRANK D. BECKER, Secretary

Salina, Kansas

C. E. BRASTED, President

W. C. WHITNEY, Vice-President

GRANT BLISS, Treasurer

CHAS. SIMPSON, Field Rep.

PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES

App. cards 10 for 5c

Blank 15 for 10c

Dim. 1 1/2 x 3 12 for 20c

Ode cards 5c

Constitutions 25c

Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c

County Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c

Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to save expens in postage and labor.

C. E. BRASTED, Box 51, Salina, Kansas

for above supplies. He is the only one you can get them from

Fresh peas are delicious when picked at the right time.

MONOGRAM, ROYAL "W" and HY-LO peas are picked and

packed at the proper time to retain the delicate flavor of

tender peas—not one hard one in a hundred cans.

WATSON WHOLESALE GROCERY

Salina, Kansas

J. L. Brady, Pres.

Earl C. Woodard, Manager

\$5.00 A THOUSAND

LETTER HEADS OR ENVELOPES

Printed and Mailed You Same Day as Order is Received

CENTRAL KANSAS PUBLISHING CO.

SALINA, KANSAS.

Planters State Bank

SALINA, KANSAS

By the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upholding the

Guarantee Law, your deposit in this bank is made as safe as a

Government Bond

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Frederic H. Guiney, Pres.; T. W. Roach, Vice Pres.; V. T. Welch, Vice Pres.;

J. E. Gemmill, Cashier; B. F. Ludes, Assistant Cashier.

E. R. Spindorf and A. P. Gravens

TIME TESTED

For thirty-eight years the Farmers National Bank, Salina, Kansas, has

weathered all financial storms. The same conservative management

which has so successfully directed its course in the past is now at the

same capital. Strong Resources. Years of Experience. Con-

servative management. In a word, "A good place to bank."

THE FARMERS NATIONAL BANK

SALINA, KANSAS

MINIATURE FARM SHOWS SYSTEM OF CROP ROTATION

In Thayer county, Nebr., the county agent wished to show to as many farmers of the county as possible a system of crop rotation adapted to their needs. He selected the county fair as an opportunity of meeting perhaps the largest number of farmers at any one time. Securing from the fair board a 7-foot square space in a prominent part of the fair grounds, he laid off on it a miniature farm with fields in proportion to the 7-foot space. Corn, oats and wheat were sown in the fields in time to be growing nicely when the fair opened; immitation trees were placed to show the location of the orchard, and small models of farm buildings added. Over 15,000 persons visited the tiny farm during the fair, studying the plan and asking questions about the rotation system.

EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

How does the Voigt Filled Milk Bill classify? Is this measure being pushed through by special interests or is it a general protective measure interesting to all citizens?

It has been established by testimony before the House Committee and the Senate Committee that American prosperity depends on agriculture, and that the fertility is intimately connected with dairying. It was clearly established that the manufacture of compounds of skimmed milk and vegetable oil does not provide a new outlet for the farmers' skimmed milk, but on the contrary, it comes into direct competition with dairy products. Nutrition experts and dairy representatives testified that these compounds menace child life and the dairy industry.

This is an irrefutable chain of evidence. These facts once established make the Voigt Anti-Filled Milk Bill a measure framed to protect dairy interests and child welfare and hence a measure that concerns every citizen.

He likes boat trips, but he'd rather travel on them while they're in dry dock.

FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER

The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of Cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the management of any case. Write for it today, mentioning this paper.

ANY SIZE 6 EXPOSURE FILM DEVELOPED AND 6 PRINTS 4c. Reprints also per dozen. Write for stamps. Mail Order Film Company, Salina, Kansas.

KODAK FINISHING

ANY SIZE 6 EXPOSURE FILM DEVELOPED AND 6 PRINTS 4c. Reprints also per dozen. Write for stamps. Mail Order Film Company, Salina, Kansas.

BUSINESS CHANCES

STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Will invoice between \$10,000 and \$15,000. Good trade territory. Main line Frisco Railroad, 30 miles south of Kansas City. Selling on commission. Write for particulars. Farmers Union Co-operative Merc. Co., G. A. Lloyd, President, Hillsdale, Kansas.

WILL LEASE 15,000 BUSHEL ELEVATOR to responsible party. Elevator modern and equipped with good station. For particulars address "Elevator" care Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas.

PERSONAL

ARE YOU LONELY? WRITE-DORIS DAWN, 1902 St. Clair, Cleveland, Ohio. Please enclose stamped envelope.

IF YOU WISH A WEALTHY YOUNG MAN, write the enclosed stamped envelope. Violet Rays, Denison, Ohio.

POULTRY

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN hens. One year old. \$1.00; cockerels, \$1.00. Canaries, Mrs. C. C. Cole, Levitt, Kansas, Route 1.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS from pedigreed layers \$2.00; three for \$5.00. Miss Fuller, Hoxie, Kansas.

SEEDS

FOR SALE BLACK HULL SEED WHEAT \$1.25 at farm; \$1.30 on track. Charles Day, Allen, Kansas.

ALFALFA \$6.00-BUSHEL; SWEET CLOVER \$7.50; red clover \$10.00; Kanred seed wheat \$1.75; Timothy \$2.50. Seed. Write \$1.50, Kansas free. Get your orders in promptly on these prices. M. C. McFarlin, Salina, Kansas.

YOUR OWN FIRM

WHY GIVE YOUR BETTER PRICES BETTER FILLS BETTER SERVICE TRY THEM

Farmers' Union Live Stock Co. 406-8-10 Livestock Exchange Kansas City, Mo.

STOCK

REGISTERED POLAND CHINA HOGS—All ages and sizes. Guy Biggs, Healy, Kansas.

ACTUALLY BLUE IN COLOR. LARGE, growing and prolific. Pancy show hog. All stock pedigreed. Registered in purebred name. BLUE HOG BREEDING COMPANY, Wilmington, Mass.

VALLEY SPRING DUROCS—Boars all ages, bred sows and gilt; popular strains, improved. Papers, car to any if desired. E. J. Bliss, Blooming, Kansas.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to sell or exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rate: 5 cents a word per issue. Four or more sessions 4 cents a word. 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. JUST ACCOMPANIED ORDER—BY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

FARM FOR SALE

STROUT'S FARM CATALOG 1200 SELECTED BARGAINS

Just out! Farms throughout Ark., Mo., Okla., Colo., Kansas, 25 other states. Read on page 78 how \$500 secures 100 acres with 200 fruit trees, 150,000 ft. timber, comfortable buildings, all \$700. See page 81 for farm near Mo. town; 120 acres; income \$2,000; 4 horses, 18 cattle, 170 poultry, tools, 100 bu. corn, 40 bu. potatoes, 10 cars hay; 400 apple trees; brown house, barn, poultry house, \$4,200, part cash. Get your free copy now. STROUT'S FARM AGENCY, 3212 New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

CALIFORNIA LANDS FOR SALE

California State Land Board has for sale desirable irrigated farms, twenty and forty acres, in San Joaquin Valley, only requiring five per cent of purchase price; remainder in semi-annual installments extending over 30½ years with five per cent interest. Money advanced for improvements and dairy stock. Special communities being established. You can farm in California; all decisions of fruits profitably grow; alfalfa paying crop; ideal conditions stock and poultry. Newberry also suitable for dairying. Excellent climate, sunshine, seashore, moonlight, fertile valleys, paved highways, efficient marketing associations, excellent schools. Illustrated folders mailed free on request. C. L. Seagraves, (Revised) Col. onization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 625 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY PRIVATELY

Particulars free. Real Estate Exchange Company, Dept. 9, Lincoln, Neb.

MR. LAND BUYER

WRITE OR SEE US ABOUT THESE 80 acres with fair improvements. Extra good truck and farm land, near Salina, \$4500. 80 acres improved upland southwest of Salina and four and a half miles west of Salina. 100 acres bottom land with fair improvements. Six miles from Salina. \$1250. 320 acres good upland farm with good improvements. Saline country. \$5000 cash. \$20 per acre. Valley Realty Co., 1125 S. Santa Fe, Salina, Kansas.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES FARM NEAR BELLEVILLE, Kansas. Mrs. Cora Telford McCarty, 608 South Fifth Street, Salina, Kansas.

MACHINERY

CHEAP FOR QUICK SALE—1 Thomas Grain drill, 16 disc; 1 Massey-Harris side take two 3 H Fairbanks, Morse engine, 50 horsepower, 1000 lbs. weight. Business Ass'n, Salina, Kansas.

CLEAN AND GRADE YOUR OWN SEED. Improved Chilson Mill and Seed grinder. Grades all seed from alfalfa to corn. Write for circular. W. Sullivan, Mfr., Salina, Kansas.

Legal Notice

AN ACT RELATING TO COMPENSATION FOR VETERANS OF THE WORLD

(Chapter 235, Laws of 1921.)

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. There shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of this state at the next election to be held in the year 1922, the following act, which shall appear on the ballot as "An act relating to compensation for veterans of the World War"; and the vote for and against such proposition shall be taken as provided by law.

AN ACT relating to compensation for veterans of the World War.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Kansas:

Section 1. The state of Kansas acknowledges its indebtedness to and promises to pay to each person, who was a resident of the state of Kansas at the time of his entering the service and who served in the World War in any branch of the army, navy or marine corps, and who was honorably discharged therefrom, the sum of one dollar per day for each day of his or her entire service, which compensation shall be paid in full against such services made by the United States government.

Section 2. The governor, secretary of state, and state auditor are hereby authorized and directed to cause to be printed and published in a book not exceeding twenty-five million dollars to provide funds for the purpose set out in section 1 hereof. Provided, That such bonds may be issued in installments and upon such terms as may be determined by the state auditor, and such bonds shall bear interest not to exceed five per cent per annum, and shall be payable at the fiscal agency of the state of Kansas in twenty-five equal annual installments, the first of which shall be payable one year after the date of issue, and the last of which shall be payable twenty-five years from the date of issue, and which bonds shall be sold to the highest bidder and for not less than par value.

Section 3. There is hereby levied upon all the taxable property of the state of Kansas an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such bonds and the principal thereof as they may become due, and the proceeds of such taxes are hereby appropriated to the payment of such principal and interest.

Section 4. There is hereby created a board, consisting of the state officers named in section 2 hereof, and who are hereby charged with the administration of this act, and who shall have the right to make, alter, amend, and repeal such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the intent and purpose of this act, and to report the same to the general assembly at each session of the same.

Section 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official state paper.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

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Specialist—rheumatism and colon diseases

Filices cured with out the knife

Little or no detention from business

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