





## The Kansas Union Farmer

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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the 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 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.

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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.

### ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION



THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1924.

### TIME TO STAND HITCHED.

The initial drive for the organization of Kansas wheat has ended with by far the largest volume of wheat ever contracted for delivery to and sale through a single cooperative marketing association. Just what the total sign up is at this time it is impossible to say as the contracts are still coming into the office at Wichita by the hundreds and the acreage by the hundreds of thousands.

The Organization Committee in charge of the sign up campaign has had a hard fight against a great number of unexpected obstacles and some objections that were known at the start. For one thing the weather was very unfavorable and several weeks were almost a total loss just at the time that the movement should have been gaining momentum. Had it not been absolutely necessary to incorporate the association in time to handle this year's crop the Committee would have been justified in asking permission to extend the first sign up period for at least six weeks.

The opposition of the organized grain trade has been bitter and determined from the very start. A campaign of misrepresentation and of downright falsehood without parallel in the history of such movements has been waged against cooperative wheat marketing by the agents and beneficiaries of the speculative system of wheat handling. Huge sums of money have been spent on newspaper and other publicity in opposition to this farmers' movement. It is no exaggeration to say that the speculators in wheat have spent twice as much money to prevent organization as the Committee has used to secure contracts.

Every charge made against cooperative marketing by the agents of the speculators has been met and disproved. The cost of handling wheat cooperatively is five cents a bushel less than the traders charged when they had the business all in their own hands. The movement is an attempt by farmers themselves to protect their own interests and make some profit out of their business. No outsiders have had anything to do with the organization or can have anything to do with the Association after it is incorporated and in operation. There are five hundred Jews in the grain trade for every one of that race that is interested in cooperative marketing. There have been no serious mistakes in the operation of pooling associations now in business. The great majority of the members of all cooperative marketing associations are entirely satisfied and not only willing but anxious to go on.

The grain trade will make its big fight to induce farmers who have signed the wheat contract to withdraw if the final total does not equal one-third of the average acreage for the past ten years. It will be a great mistake for any farmer to cancel his contract and withdraw from the movement at this time. It is a mighty poor soldier who quits under fire. The real battle is just started. Advance not retreat should be the motto of every man who has signed the wheat marketing contract.

The big purposes of the organization movement have been accomplished. The two small pools that were operating in Kansas in competition with each other will be merged and their sign up of 10,000,000 bushels or more will now be marketed through a single agency together with the new sign up of more than double that amount. No marketing association should be incorporated or begin operations until it has a sufficient volume of products under contract to allow economical operation and to be a price making factor on the markets.

The Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association has more wheat under contract than has ever been handled in one year by any grain house either old line or cooperative. It can operate with great economy. It can become a price making factor on the markets. It can serve as a basis for the extension of the benefits of cooperative marketing to thousands of other farmers.

There is no reason for a single withdrawal

even if the sign up should turn out to be a little below one-third of the acreage. There is every reason to stand hitched and go forward in the movement. The hardest part of the work and the most costly has been done. Members of the Farmers Union of whom many thousands are signers of the wheat pooling contract should all keep faith and go on from here to the assured success that awaits the incorporation and the operations of the big pool. The greatest thing in the history of Kansas has been done and all should be proud to share in the fruits of victory.

### BEWARE OF BAD COMPANY.

The organized grain trade used all its power and influence against the McNary-Haugen Bill, the only measure considered by congress to give relief to agriculture through legislation. The vote has not yet been taken as this is written but it is almost certain that the speculators have succeeded.

Out here in the wheat belt the same organized forces using the money which they have taken from the farmers in devious and crooked trade practices are doing their best to keep the wheat growers from organizing self help cooperative marketing agencies. Unless the farmers themselves weaken in the hour of their victory the speculators have lost their fight against cooperative marketing.

Wheat growers should realize that this is a time to quit. Every farmer who thinks of cancelling his contract and withdrawing from the Association if the sign up does not reach the full one-third of the Kansas acreage is preparing to ally himself with the grain traders and help them win both their battles.

### SALES BY STRANGERS.

One of the favorite arguments used against cooperative marketing is that it is a proposition to have the farmers turn the sale of their products over to strangers. The field men working for the wheat marketing association and for the Farmers Union Produce Association are called on daily to answer this charge.

Nothing could be more foolish or farther from the truth. Until agriculture establishes its own selling agencies the whole body of farm products must be handled by men whose interests conflict with those of the farmers. The grain traders may not be unknown to the wheat growers but they certainly do not represent the interests of the farmers. They have no concern with the price of wheat. Their system is so well organized that they make about the same profits at fifty cents a bushel that they do at two dollars a bushel. The commercial creameries and the big privately organized poultry companies operate in the same way. They are always safe because they can always fix the prices to be paid to the producers and by the consumers.

Of course the real truth is that cooperative marketing will deprive strangers of the privilege of handling farm products and for the first time in history will provide for their sales by producers own agencies.

### LABOR DOES ITS PART.

The American Federation of Labor officially endorsed the McNary-Haugen Bill which may possibly result in a slightly higher price of bread to the consumers of this country. That was a wise and statesmanly act.

The leaders of organized labor realize that wages cannot be maintained unless there is a big increase in the purchasing power of the farmer. They also know that bread even at double the present price is the cheapest food in the workingman's dinner pail. Because organized labor never makes alliances with its enemies it is often called radical but farmers must learn that in the long run such radicalism pays.

### LOSSES FROM WHEAT POOLING.

There are some members of wheat pools that believe that they have lost considerable money by selling their own wheat through their own cooperative agencies. They get the average price received for the grade and type of grain that they deliver, less only the actual cost of marketing. It is certain that some time during the year the average price is lower than the peak price, therefore they figure that they lose.

The only fair way to make a comparison in this matter is to ascertain the average farm price for all wheat and set against that the average price of all pooled wheat. No one knows what the average price of wheat is at the buying elevators. The pooler enlists in an army for the purpose of fighting a battle for justice. Nothing worth while can be secured for nothing but pooling will pay for itself in the long run and return large profits if the farmers will just stand by their guns and refuse to compromise with the men who have made so much money out of them in the past.

### STABILIZING THE DOLLAR.

Almost every meeting held in the interest of cooperative marketing in Kansas is attended by at least one earnest reformer who does not believe that there can be any better times for agriculture until the dollar is stabilized. The dollar should be stabilized. Speculation in money, which is the life blood of trade, is especially dangerous to all producers who are without the power to price their own commodities.

At the same time it is true that all those wise folks who are so organized that they can fix the price of their own products are doing pretty well. Henry Ford and the farmer get the same kind of dollars for automobiles and wheat. Their dollars are subject to the same fluctuations in purchasing power but Ford gets rich while the farmers grow poorer every year. This is because the Detroit tinner and his kind fix the price of their own wares while the farmer accepts returns for his crops that are determined by some

one else.

What every producer is interested in is getting more dollars, unstable or otherwise, for his crops. The organized manufacturers can do that because they market their products in an orderly way conforming to the time and place factors of the law of supply and demand. The farmer through cooperative marketing proposes to do the same thing. This is not to set up any new system of business but to use the same system for agriculture that has been successful in other industries.

### STRANGE BEDFELLOWS.

Agricultural distress must be relieved either by legislation or by the organization and operation of efficient self help marketing and educational associations. At Washington the organized grain trade is doing its dead level best to prevent the enactment of the McNary-Haugen bill or any other measure planned to help farmers by legislation. Out here in Kansas the same organized grain trade is just as busy in the heavily financed campaign to prevent the wheat growers from doing anything for themselves through self help marketing associations.

No reasonable man can blame the grain trade for its activities against relief legislation and cooperating. The speculators have much to lose, almost as much as the farmer. They would be unfit to manage their own affairs if they did not take all possible means to protect their business. The strange thing about it is that here in Kansas the strongest allies of the organized speculators are farmers, the managers of farmers' elevators and a state wide federation of cooperative elevators.

No man can be on both sides of any question. The farmers and their employees in the cooperative elevator system are either for or against cooperative marketing. If they are in favor of self help they should sign the pooling contract, do their share of the work and take their part of the risk. They should wake up, take a good look at the bedfellows that are sharing their blankets and realize that they are sleeping in a house of ill fame, likely to be raided at any time by the organized forces of decency and fair play.

### DEATH BED REPENTANCE.

It is reported that the grain trade at last proposes to do something for the wheat growers of Kansas. The recent meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association of Kansas appears to have devoted most of its time to the consideration of measures to kill off the cooperative marketing movement in Kansas. It was the unanimous opinion that the best way to advance that highly desirable purpose would be the payment of higher prices for wheat by the traders than farmers could possibly get through cooperative marketing agencies.

The proposition is said to have taken the shape of an agreement that the grain dealers will pay five cents a bushel more for all grades of wheat than growers receive from their own cooperative agencies. That is a real suggestion all right but how are they going to do it? The cooperatives will not make a final settlement until the end of the year and the dealers must pay for their grain as they get it. The presumption is that they will pay the regular market price when they buy the wheat from the farmers and at the end of the year will make a additional payment to raise their price to five cents a bushel above the cooperative settlement.

Several conclusions may be drawn from this alleged program. In the first place it is plain enough that the speculators in wheat believe that in order to preserve their business, and profits they must stop the cooperative marketing movement at any cost. They believe that if the farmers can be assured of five cents a bushel above the pool price they will not sign any more pooling contracts. In the second place it is evident that they rely on their power to keep the pools from getting a good price or they are willing to accept quite heavy losses for one year if by so doing they can cure the farmers of all desire to sell their own products through their own agencies.

The trouble with this plan is first that it is probably unlawful. If Mr. Smiley does not look out he may again get himself into the same sort of trouble that once before cost him his liberty for the six months that he spent in the Rush county jail where he was sent for violating the Kansas anti-trust law. The second difficulty is that such a plan is in effect an open confession of profiteering on the farmers in past operations. If the grain dealers can pay five cents a bushel nearer to the actual value of wheat now they could have made such payments in past years. They are confessing that they have robbed the farmers and are promising to do so no more.

Repentance in connection with robbery should always go much further than mere promises to sin no further. Restitution should follow repentance as an evidence of sincerity and good faith. If their consciences are really in revolt on account of their past extortions from the farmers the grain dealers should not only quit their pilfering but should pay back the millions of dollars that they have taken in unfair profits during the past twenty-five years.

Farmers are not likely to be fooled by such a program. There is no way to enforce it. The pools can operate more economically than the speculators. They can get as good or better prices from the millers and the exporters. They are ready to accept this challenge because if the offer of the traders is carried out in good faith it will break all of them if they secure half or more of the wheat. And after all it is a very poor compliment to the farmers to calmly assume that they can be bribed for five cents a bushel to scab on their fellow producers who have the courage to organize and operate selling agencies for the benefit of the whole body of wheat growers.

### Banking

#### Is a Highly Specialized

Business that requires considerable ability, high character and perfect honesty to insure success on the part of those who practice it as a means of money getting. Everyone trusts banks and bankers. There are now some billions of dollars in check-accounts in the various banks of the United States for which the owners have no security except their confidence in the integrity of the bankers. All of which reconciles us to the fact that society is fairly hard boiled when it comes to dealing with bankers who have misused the money of their shareholders and depositors. There are about fifty bankers in the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth and almost as many in the Kansas penitentiary at Lansing. Most of them must serve out the full terms for which they have been sentenced. Presidents and governors know that they cannot gather any votes by paroling or pardoning bankers convicted of dishonesty.

There are just about as many bankers as burglars in the prisons of the United States but that peculiar fact will not deter good citizens from organizing banks or encourage the other sort in the practice of burglary.

### Presidents

#### Are Usually Selected

With great care. The word selected is used advisedly and intentionally. Very few men, no matter what their degrees of greatness may have been, have ever nominated themselves for the presidency. It just cannot be done. Hiram Johnson has again found out that the people of these United States are quite set in their determination to select their own chief magistrate.

Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, James B. Blaine and a few others almost equally able and patriotic learned the same lesson but it was a bitter school in which they earned wisdom. On the other hand William Jennings Bryan has had the satisfaction of knowing for nearly thirty years that a large number of his fellow citizens would choose him for the presidency in preference to any other man in the country. This is just as true today as it ever was. More individual citizens of the republic loved Bryan for president than ever before and they far outnumber the supporters of any other man in the country.

### Coolidge Used

#### Very Strong Language

In his veto of the Bonus bill but strangely enough he is not likely to be pushed for his opinions by the service men. The soldiers have the bonus and long before election day they will have forgotten what the president said in his message and probably a majority of them will vote for him.

Some of these days the soldiers will realize the only way that they can get the bonus just voted to them is to die. In that event each of them will get just about enough to pay for a regular first class funeral. It looks like the undertakers would get the money at one time seemed certain to gravitate towards Detroit.

### Johnson

#### Has Announced

That he is out of the race for the presidency. His withdrawal is the first confirmation of the somewhat widespread report that he was ever in the contest. He carried one state in the primaries and picked up a single delegate in Nebraska. Hiram has clouded up so often during the past ten years without results that about every one now knows that he is a harmless windstorm.

There is no longer any excuse for Senator Johnson not doing a little something for the modest salary that the United States pays him for making laws. He has been a very infrequent visitor at the sessions of the senate for a long time.

### Kansas

#### Wheat Crops

Are usually killed seven or eight times before harvest. This year there is a radical variation from the usual custom. Much of the wheat of Kansas is being killed in seven or eight different ways all at once. The crop has deteriorated at least twenty-five per cent all over the eastern two

### BOOSTING PARCEL POST RATES

A bill, known as the Paige bill, is pending in Congress, one purpose of which is to increase parcel post rates.

It is not a moderate increase which the bill proposes, a jump of a cent or two on existing schedules, but a 200 per cent raise. Other increases are proposed in second and third-class postal rates. The bill is designed to get additional revenue to the extent of \$110,000,000 annually.

A lot of help a reduction in income tax is going to be if postal rates are jumped in this wholesale and extravagant manner.

Have you ever bought new laid eggs by parcel post, and had them delivered at your door for a nominal carriage charge of 8 cents a dozen? Well, you will go the grocery for them if this bill passes, because your postal rate will leap from 8 cents to 24 cents. And the farmer will go out of business of direct dealing with the consumer by mail, and back into the hands of the middleman.

This is just one example of the way the Paige bill will work.

You can think of a hundred others—all of them arguments against it. If you are in the manufacturing business, and use the mail to send out samples and goods to customers, consider the difference in your expense for postage with a 200 per cent increase.

They say there is some risk of the

## COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

thirds of the state during the past four weeks.

The crop killers active this spring are chinch bugs, green bugs, Hessian flies, cold weather, dry weather, wet weather, lack of organic matter in the soil, continuous cropping over long periods of time and a number of other equally effective pests. In a few weeks it will be known that the government estimate of 134,000,000 bushels of wheat in Kansas this year was about as bum a guess as the crop reporters ever made. The Kansas crop will not reach 100,000,000 bushels this year and may be smaller than a year ago.

### Pooling

#### Pie Plant Crops

Is the latest development in cooperative marketing in Kansas. The three commercial producers of pie plants around Arkansas City are now selling their product through a single agency and report that they have trebled the usual price of their commodity for this season.

### Courage

#### Is Much Needed

By the farmers of this country. The only thing that stands in the way of successful and profitable cooperative marketing all over the United States is lack of courage. There are twenty thousand wheat growers in Kansas who are convinced that pooling offers a reasonable prospect of success but they cannot get up the courage to sign the contracts and take the first and most necessary step toward the independence of agriculture.

If the farmers lose their sense of power this country is in a bad way. In the old days when liberty was held so dear that life itself was not too much to risk for its sake the farmers controlled the government of the republic.

### Reader

#### Do You Like

This department of your paper. If you do not, say so in a letter. The writer promises that whenever as many as five hundred letters of protest have been received he will abandon this feature and try to work out something that will please everybody. It is not as easy as it looks to write a string of stuff every week that is easy to read. It takes a lot of time in the writing and considerably more in hunting through the papers for things to write about.

Send in your votes against this department. The editor can work out something else that will be half as much trouble for him and that will not offend so many readers.

### Methodism

#### Is Now Holding

The general convention or conference of its leaders at Springfield, Massachusetts. Every one of the five races and most of the nearly sixty nations of the world are represented. The abolition of war, the approval of dancing and other amusements, and the reunion of the two great branches of the American church are the subjects that have received most consideration to date.

### Starting

#### A New Political Party

Appears to be quite a job. Little progress in the direction of a new party has been made until after the national nominating conventions have named the candidates of the two old parties. If both democratic and republican nominees are conservatives it will take only about fifteen minutes to start a third party.

Senator La Follette appears to be the only man that any one has in mind as leader of the new party and its candidate for the presidency. What a shock it will be to the politicians if the voters of this country ever get a chance to express themselves for the Wisconsin senator. Perhaps he cannot be elected but his strength with the masses is keeping the bosses awake until all hours of the night.

### Nominating

#### Candidates for President

Is a harmless game for those who like that sort of exercise. This paper has already nominated Governor Pinchot, Governor Davis, Governor Bryan and Senator Copeland for the consideration of the National Conventions. The democratic party is now called on to consider the qualifications of Senator Carter Glass.

Paige bill passing at Washington. If there be any risk it is time for those interested — and they are legion — to get busy with their congressmen.

Increased revenue is doubtless needed for the postoffice department. Increases in salary are due the postal clerks. But this bill will gouge the public and defeat its own end. It will result in driving business to the express companies.

Congress voted an appropriation of \$500,000 for a thorough investigation of postal costs as a basis on which to readjust rates if necessary. That investigation has been under way for some time. It is expected an exhaustive report will be ready for submission in July or August.

To legislate for an arbitrary upward revision of rates in anticipation of this report is an unintelligent proceeding.

Postmaster New urges that Congress wait until it has the results of the investigation before it. That is sound advice, but the indifference of Congress to a departmental opinion makes it important that it should hear from the country. Judging from the manner in which it treats the recommendations of Secretary Mellon, Secretary Hughes, Secretary Hoover and others—not to mention the President—the fact that Postmaster New is against passing the Paige Bill may be sufficient to insure its passage, unless there is emphatic protest from the people who will be voting next November.

Glass has held more offices than any other man in Virginia but he has never been a candidate for any of the great places to which he has been elected or appointed. He is so old fashioned that he does not believe that a man anxious to hold public office should carry his own banner, ring his own bell and toot his own horn. But what a president Carter Glass would make if the people were to give him a chance at the place.

### Men

#### Are Often Far Too

Suspicious and jealous. Just recently a Kansas husband appears to have jumped at conclusions that were unjust to his wife and a friendly neighbor. He got home about two o'clock in the morning and found that his wife and daughter had not yet come in from separate parties that they had attended. His nine-year-old boy was asleep in the house by himself.

In an hour or so his wife got out of an automobile driven by the friendly neighbor who thought it best to stop a block or so away from the house. A little shooting followed but both of the shooters will recover. The wife, however, will never recover her good name; the husband will never regain his confidence in his wife; and the children have lost something very precious from the regard and affection they should feel for their mother.

Shooting up a neighbor who brings the shooter's wife home at three o'clock in the morning is rather a harsh way to thank a man for being kind and helpful. The shot man's boss says he believes nothing was wrong. It is easy for some folks to believe and hard for many to trust.

### The Senate

#### Committee Investigating

The indictment charging Senator Wheeler of Montana with violating the law that forbids a member of congress from representing a client with a case in which the government has an interest has reported that there was no reason for the charge. In other words Wheeler was "framed" by a department of the government that is supposed to deal out justice.

If the case against Senator Wheeler is thrown out of court or if an acquittal results the men responsible for such a crime may expect little mercy from the judgment of the people. It is time to stop persecuting public officers for doing their duty.

### Coolidge

#### Wants A World Court

In which the United States can take her proper place. It is reported that Senator Lodge will undertake to draft the necessary resolution authorizing this country to participate in such a tribunal. The country realizes just how much pleasure Lodge will get out of that job but is quite willing for him to have all the fun that he needs. If Lodge has his way about it the resolution will authorize the United States to enter the World Court and at the same time will prohibit any American participation in its work.

### Spending

#### Wall Street Profits

In Monte Carlo is the latest stunt pulled off by Osborne Wood who is reputed to have made a great sum of money by placing tips on the stock market that were supplied him by cable to Manila. Wood has a Chinaman carry his money around for him in a suit case and is reported to be spending French Francs by the pound.

As the years go by it becomes more and more evident that General Pershing and President Wilson were wise when they kept the Wood family out of war.

### Millers

And Grain Dealers. Put up a hard fight against government relief for the wheat farmers in the way provided in the McNary-Haugen Bill. All grain dealers and a few millers are fighting cooperative marketing. All of which is all right. Those boys cannot be blamed for playing their own game. They would be fools otherwise. The only strange thing about the situation is that a lot of farmers have joined in with the grain trade in the fight against relief for the farmer either through cooperation or legislation.

Some farmers should have their bumps inspected?

THE BEST THING, SAYS COLORADO MAN.

Returns from Denmark, Where Studied Movement, Joins the Wheat Pool

Holger Lyngholm of Two Buttes, Colo., is a "dirt" farmer in Baca County, of mature age, who does not easily lose his head. He has recently returned from a prolonged visit to his native country, Denmark, during which time he met and consulted with most of the Danish national leaders and also enrolled as a student for a course in the Folk High School, which is the great training ground from which 80 per cent of the cooperative managers and executives graduate.

He has signed the wheat pool contract and writes in to say:

"The big wheat pool to my mind is the most far-reaching and yet the simplest scheme set in motion for and by the farmers to enable them to have a say in setting their own wage 'I thank you for any further light on the subject, and assure you of my appreciation of the acquaintance of one dedicated to a task of lifting humanity to a higher and nobler plane."

Marketing eggs by barter is rapidly giving way to the new fashion method of cooperative selling.

Eggs set in from three to five days after they are laid will produce the highest percent of chicks



## A Message To Kansas Farmers

(Continued from page 1)

wheat growers is basically the same as that of the cotton-growers, tobacco growers, raisin and citrus fruit growers. It is the outstanding movement in the nation. If you don't believe that, ask the president of the United States. Congress will tell you it is the greatest hope of the American farmer today. Many bills are coming up—many concessions being made to assist in every way.

"Now, why isn't this movement going over with a whoop? Probably for the same reason that everyone did not embrace the Christian religion at once—and some haven't even yet. The earliest Christians had a hard time. So it is with the pioneers of this movement.

"For many, many years certain groups of business men have considered their God-given duty to market the farmer's products. It has been definitely decided that the movement of farm products to market was the duty of agriculture, but these men have so long marketed your products that they think you have given them a fee-simple title to the right. If you had allowed the public to drive across your land for 50 or 60 years, and then decided to close up the road and use it for some other purpose, there would undoubtedly be some folks who would raise a great howl thinking because you had been kind enough to allow them to use your land for a road for all these many years, that it was really a public road and they should continue to have it. So you have favored the public men with the marketing of your products.

"There is a bitter opposition on the part of the organized grain trade. They have seen that the cotton growers and the tobacco raisers have been successful, and when the movement to form a market for the farmer's products came up to the fact that it is a gigantic thing and they began to work against it. Let me say right here that the most dangerous of the campaigners is the man who pretends to be a 'friend of the farmer' but the grain men have been fooling some of them and corrupting the others—which is worst, don't know. They go into a neighborhood and pick on some good, easy-going farmer, who has always borne the best reputation in his community, and they start him out to fight you in this cooperative movement. You will find him among your own neighbors—he is found in Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, and everywhere they are working for the formation of the pool. The same kind of lies are told all over, and the same kind of lies are told in California. The grain men are on the rocks, raisin growers, prune growers and all the rest are barely able to get by and will soon be broke.

"This is not a fact. All these associations are operating successfully. Six or eight months ago it was necessary to assist the raisin-growers and the business men, boards of commerce, and bankers of California went out and in ten days raised \$2,500,000 (two and a half million dollars) and saved them. They are on a solid basis today.

"The prune men were never sounder than today. The orange growers are as solid as Gibraltar. Burley Tobacco raisers were never in better shape than now. Maine potato growers are in great shape, their organization has been a marvelous success. The cotton growers are steadily increasing in membership and are in fine shape. What you have been hearing is nothing but propaganda put out by men who started out deliberately to deceive the farmer.

"Henry Ford has had a job put up on him. He is a great auto manufacturer, but when he gets out of that business he is no smarter than anyone else. He has always had it in for the Jews, and when someone mentioned to him the fact that Aaron Sapiro is a Jew, he immediately allowed his trademark independent to cut loose on the wheat movement. The fundamental argument in his attack is that the Jews are profiting by the movement—but if his idea is to down the Jews, then why in Heaven's name did he not get in on the Board of Trade men? I have here a list of members of the Boards of Trade—and for every Jew in the cooperative movement, I will show you 1,000 in the grain trade. (Then Mr.

Peterson read the list of board of trade members and loud applause followed.) Aaron Sapiro is the only Jew of whom I know in the cooperative movement. However, if all Henry Ford says is true, then we have the best reason on earth for organizing.

"Some say the McNary-Haugen bill will do it all for us. That bill is going to have a rocky road—if it passes—and then you'll need the cooperative more than ever. You read the bill. It does not set any price whatsoever. It is the bill passes, and the best figures they can. Even the friends of the bill recognize the need of the cooperative marketing association—for you'll still continue to deal with buyers, even after the passage of the bill.

"It is up to every farmer to do all he possibly can to assist in putting this wheat pool over. No farmer is too large, none too small to come in. There is only one wheat-marketing plan before the American farmer, and that is this plan. With Kansas leadership united as it is, the movement cannot fail.

"Some knockers say these associations haven't done all they had hoped to accomplish—but it is not in the mouth of any one to criticize what not done all they could to help.

"I must not fail to mention here that in many meetings in Kansas and Indiana too, a friend of the farmers elevator has bobbed up to ask questions. I say to him 'You must be a grain man?'

"Yes he replies. 'Do you think the farmer is getting a fair price for his wheat?' He fumbles and answers that he does not. Then I never fail to ask him, 'Well what have you been doing for the farmers?' And he hasn't any reply to that.

"Business men should show a great concern in the welfare of the farmer—and should see to it that the farmer makes some profit and has an increased purchasing power.

"The pitiful thing of it to me is that the farmer is no longer a free man; no man is free who is in debt and mortgaged and cannot control his sales. He is losing his sense of power and freedom. Debt is making a coward of him. This is a fight for freedom and the right to expend our own efforts and get for ourselves a fair reward. And when you are losing heart in your efforts to put it over, when you find yourself lagging a bit—think of the women and children back there on the Kansas farms and you'll go into it with a greater vigor than ever. Kansas are believers in freedom and have been in the van-guard of every good movement and if this isn't a fight for freedom, there never was one.

"There is no new principle of business in this cooperative movement. Every principle of the association has been copied from methods successfully used in other businesses. If you were to go to the biggest wheat grower in Kansas, and ask him if he owned all the wheat in Kansas, he would go about selling it? He would sell it to the elevator, establish grades, elevators, storage, etc., and form one big sales agency for particular kinds of wheat; then he would sell on the rise and advances. He would seek out a particular market for a particular grade of wheat. Now that is what any good business man would do—and that is exactly what the Kansas Cooperative Marketing Association will do.

"You have probably gone out on a cold morning and found a litter of little pigs all rolled in a ball to keep warm. Each little pig went into the ball to keep warm himself, he did not go in there to warm the rest of the pigs—but in warming himself, he has helped make it warm for the others. So it is with a cooperative movement.

"You cannot stop this movement any more than you can stop the Christian religion. You might burn down all the churches, but religion would go on just the same. You may hinder, deter, delay this movement, but it is a waste of time to try to stop it."—Wheat Growers Journal.

**FEDERATED FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GROWERS COMPLETE FIRST YEAR**

Shipments originating in 39 states were sold by the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, New York City, during 1923, the first year of the association's existence. The total number of cars handled by the receiving and sales departments was 33,510. Of this number 80%, or about 10,000, were loaded with potatoes; 28%, or about 9,300, were loaded with apples; 24%, about 8,200, were loaded with peaches, pears, etc.; and 17%, about 5,700, with other fruits and vegetables. The wide distribution given to products from different parts of the country is indicated by the fact that 621 cars of Indiana onions were sold in 88 markets in 25 states; Georgia watermelons were sold in 169 markets; 262 cars of Kentucky strawberries were sold in 85 markets; and Alabama Satsuma oranges were sold in 33 cities.

Of the cars handled, 98.1% were sold on an f. o. b. basis; 4% were sold at private sale after the arrival of the car at destination; and 2.9% were sold through the fruit auctions in the larger cities.

There was a credit of \$26,862.50 in the revolving fund at the close of the year. This fund, which is the purpose of the furnishing working capital, is accumulated by a charge of \$2.50 on each car handled. The balance in the "retain" fund on December 31 was \$9,480. This amount represents the excess of charges for services over the cost of the services rendered.

**WHAT IS THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE?**

(Continued from page 1)

United States it would cost the people an enormous amount of money. It is therefore much more economical to spend a few million dollars in buying and killing all infected and exposed animals and disinfecting premises than to suffer an enormous loss annually for all time to come.

Should you find evidence of a disease resembling either of these conditions mentioned, the first thing to do is to notify your nearest veterinarian. At the same time notify the state veterinarian or the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry. While waiting for a reply, place a close quarantine on your own premises, keeping off all curiosity seekers and all animals. If your animals are on separate premises or in separate herds, keep them separate. Do not take any of the premises and above all things do not ship them to market in an effort to sell them. They will surely be quarantined and you will suffer a financial loss because of quarantine on railroads, stock yards and everything coming in contact with them should it prove to be a foot and mouth disease.

Do not allow the suspected animals to enter upon any public road or into public means of transportation. If you hear this dreaded disease is present in your neighbor's cattle, do not allow your curiosity to take you to see them. If you do, you will surely take it home to your own cattle. (The above was written by a graduate veterinarian who has had many years experience with foot and mouth disease.)—Colorado Union Farmer.

**ALBERTA GOVERNMENT TO AID WHEAT POOL IN PURCHASING ELEVATORS**

By motion of a special act of the Legislative Assembly on April 12, the incorporation of the Alberta Cooperative Wheat Producers, Ltd., formed in 1923, was confirmed and validated. The special bill provided that the company should be deemed to have been its original incorporation on August 18, 1923, all powers set forth in the special bill. This association was incorporated under the old cooperative association act requiring capital stock, although the act was considered unsatisfactory in certain respects.

Under the new law the wheat pool agreement is "declared to be and to have been in full force, virtue and effect and to be legal, valid and binding." The by-laws are confirmed and the Government last year is confirmed and declared to be valid and binding. The Alberta Government is empowered to give guarantees to the extent of one million dollars to the Alberta Cooperative Wheat Producers, Ltd., for the purchase of elevators. One provision is that the company must have paid at least 15% of the purchase price of any elevator before the Government guarantee can become effective. Also the law provides that the balance of the purchase price must be paid within 20 years. The average cost of elevators is stated to be about \$14,000. It is expected that more than 35,000,000 bushels of wheat will pass through the 1924 pool.

**YELLOWBERRY IN WHEAT. CAUSES AND REMEDIES.**

"Why does the wheat buyer, especially the miller, hesitate to buy yellowberry wheat? and if he does buy it, why does he 'cut' the price? These questions are answered by H. M. Baker, director of the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association, as follows: 'All buyers of wheat know that yellowberry indicates a soft, starchy condition of the kernel, with a low and poor quality of protein. They also know, that good bread comes from good flour, and good flour comes from good wheat. Yellowberry wheat is sure to make a low quality of flour with poor bread making properties.'

"Yellowberry occurs more often in humid climates, during wet seasons, on sandy soils that are deficient in nitrogen and organic matter. Experimental data show that any soil treatment which will make more nitrogen available will reduce yellowberry. Soils that are rich in available nitrogen, produce high protein wheat, with very little yellowberry, while those deficient in nitrogen, such as sandy soils, usually produce low protein wheat, with more yellowberry. Any suitable variety, will produce high protein wheat and very little yellowberry, if grown under favorable conditions.

"The cheapest and most economical method of supplying nitrogen is through a system in which wheat is grown in rotation with such legumes as sweet clover, alfalfa, cow peas or soy beans. Soils on which legumes have been grown and new lands that have not been farmed long, nearly always produce high protein wheat, with very little yellowberry.

"Yellowberry in wheat land also increases the available supply of nitrogen and reduces yellowberry. Experimental data show that the yield of wheat from July preparation will average from 2 to 7 bushels more per acre than that from September preparation. Of our local, a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy to the bereaved husband, Arthur Hoch, The Mayor, Committee.

Whereas the Heavenly Father has called to His home, our sister and beloved wife of O. E. Spear.

Be it Resolved, That we the members of Local No. 1043 extend to the bereaved husband and family our sincere sympathy. Be it further Resolved, That a copy be spread upon the records of our local, a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy to the bereaved husband, Arthur Hoch, The Mayor, Committee.

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## Department of Practical Co-Operation

### UNION MEETING NOTICES

Notice 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.

The regular meeting of the Crawford County Farmers Union will be held on the last Tuesday of each month throughout the year except when this date falls on a Legal Holiday.

A. C. Brown, Co. Pres.

### UNION LOCAL NO. 274

Regular meetings on second and fourth Thursday each month.

Charles Crossard, Sec.

### 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 is. You help make it a success in every way by doing more than your part and attending these meetings.

R. J. Muckenthaler, Sec.-Treas.

### UNION LOCAL NO. 2019

Regular meetings on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

Geo. Speed, Pres.

Alice Kendall, Sec.

### CARLETON LOCAL NO. 1911

Regular meetings on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month.

J. Humbarger, Pres.

R. J. Logan, 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 No. 1809 meets every first and third Wednesday evening of each month.

E. J. Kinsinger, Pres.

W. T. Flinn, Sec.-Treas.

### NEOSHA COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETINGS

The regular quarterly meetings of the Neosha County Farmers Union will be held in the L. O. O. F. hall in Erie, Kansas on the second Saturday of the following months: March, June, September and December.

E. G. Clark, Pres.

J. O. Foust, 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.

### 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.

### 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 Hinerville School house. Come out. Don't stay home and kick.

H. C. Mathies, Sec.-Treas.

### FONTANA LOCAL 1789

Fontana Local No. 1789 will meet the first and third Friday nights regularly.

All members should be present.

W. A. Boze, Sec.-Treas.

W. H. Syster, Pres.

### NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETING

The second quarterly meeting of Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 will be held at Randolph, Kansas, Saturday, May 24, 1924 beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. Each local is requested to send a full delegation, and all members are invited to attend.

Gust Larson, Secretary.

### WOODBINE LOCAL MEETING

Woodbine Local will meet in the office of the elevator at Woodbine, Kansas, on Tuesday evening, June 3rd at eight o'clock.

All farmers who are interested in the business of the farmer are especially urged to be present to consider special business.

B. H. Oesterreich, Pres.

### OSBORNE COUNTY MEETING

The regular meeting of the Osborne County Farmers Union will be held at the Farmers Union Elevator in Osborne on Wednesday, June 4th at 2 p. m.

Each Local is requested to send delegates as matters of importance are to come up for consideration.

J. H. Pickens, County Secretary.

### PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1025

On our last regular meeting night Tuesday, May 13th, members and their families numbering twenty-five met at the home of a charter member. A very pleasant evening was enjoyed listening to music on the victrola, and taking part in games, etc. and last of all partaking of some excellent ice cream and cake.

We do not quite understand why

all the members do not meet with us. We need their cooperation and their presence socially, and we know they would enjoy the eats.

It will be a busy time for the farmers for a few months, but seems like we ought to find time to meet once a month and by so doing help keep up the interest in the local, and be a booster for same.

Mrs. H. E. Norris,

Press Correspondent.

### STAFFORD COUNTY LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1988

Liberty Local No. 1988 met in regular session Friday p. m., May 16th. The school house was filled but many members were absent. The remainder of the floor was taken and the brooms were on hand. The order for tissue was continued. Blocking land for oil was talked of.

After the business session pie and coffee were served in the basement. Next meeting will be June 6th.

### MITCHELL COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING

The second quarterly meeting of the Mitchell County Farmers Union will be held in Beloit at the G. A. R. hall on Tuesday, June 3rd at ten a. m. All locals should send their full quota of delegates as there will be business of special importance to be brought up.

The committee on Good of the Order is preparing a good program. Come out and boost for cooperation whether you are a delegate or not.

C. L. Hendricks,

County Sec'y.

### REPUBLIC COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING

The second quarterly meeting of the Republic County Farmers Union will be held at Scandia Wednesday, June 4, at 1 o'clock.

Please have your delegates present.

Chas. Handlick, Co. Sec.-Treas.

G. R. Bundy, Co. Pres.

### ELBOW LOCAL HOLDS INTERESTING MEETING

The folks on the Elbow met Friday May 16 at their usual meeting place for their money social and educational assembly.

The program committee provided an excellent program: a clever reading by Tommy Nelson, a recitation by Isabella Cunningham and a Resume of Agricultural topics interesting to the farmers by Brother Cunningham. He dealt convincingly with the taxation problem and the profits of education in our Union.

Mr. Ralph Snyder, State President of the Farm Bureau, used up an hour or more with a very scholarly address on Agricultural conditions as they have existed, are now, and how they may be bettered by the unified efforts of Agricultural organizations towards developing (1st) a commodity marketing system, (2) larger and more standardized production, (3) by some emergency legislation such as the McNary-Haugen bill which is before Congress now.

Brother Walker introduced a resolution that we endorse the protest of the Telephone patrons against a further hike in rates, which was unanimously adopted.

Refreshments were served during the evening.

M. Joy Hammett,

Sec.-Treas.

### HONOR ROLL

The following secretaries of Farmers Union Locals have reported to the state office every member on their rolls paid up in full for the year 1924:

Yellview — 2042—John T. Anderson, Sec. 52 paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.  
Burmeister — 943 — Roy Hunter, Ellisworth Sec. 24 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.  
Arlington Central — 1171 — Ralph Helkes, Wakefield, Sec.—12 members paid for 1924—100 per cent.  
Summit—1574—Mrs. Alice Ames, Madison, Sec. — 30 paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Pleasant Valley — 1804 — Frank R. Erbert, Ellis, Sec. — 18 paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Fairdale — 927 — Carl W. Mayer, Brewster, Sec. 13 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Ryan — 763 — G. S. Duncan, Belleville, Sec. 22 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Prairie College — 1227 — I. P. Bruening, Robinson, Sec. 29 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Catherine — 884 — Wm. R. Staab, Sec. 7 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Hays — 1130 Mrs. Everett Alquist, Sec. — 76 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Sylvan Grove — 1555 — J. A. Reichard, Minneapolis, Sec. — 11 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Point Lookout, 1072, Jno. Hofflines, Esbon—all members paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Neutral, 303, John Costello, McClure — 11 paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Independence, 1419—Hugh Winslow, Sec. Wellington, Kans.—19 paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Liberty, 925 — Ed. Mog, Sec. — 42 members paid for 1924. 100 per cent.

Twelve Mile, 2002 — R. L. Pearce, Sec. Downs—12 paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Walnut Grove — 1308—Robert J. Meyer, Girard, Secretary—100%.

Victor—1516 — W. G. Harris, Burton, Secretary, 5 members—100%.

New Hope—1834 — S. Tibble, Cedar Point, Secretary, 8 members—100%.

Gem—1689—G. E. Weir, Pittsburg, Secretary, 10 members—100%.

Survey — 34 — Grant Bliss, Woodston, Secretary, 9 members—100%.

Star — 821 — Willis J. Billings, Linn, Secretary, 6 members, 100%.

Olive Hill—1120—A. F. Braun, Clay Center, Sec.—36 members, 100%.

### COIN—1697—S. M. Beason, Orion, Secretary—7 members, 100%

Bushong — 578 — H. C. Harder, Dunlap, Secretary, 10 members, 100%.

Hunt — 1107 — J. L. Kohls, Cornning, Secretary — 19 members 100%.

Santa Fe—1717—Marion Johnson, Secretary, Lyons. Thirteen members, 100 per cent.

No. 5—761—Clarence W. Smith, Secretary, Phillipsburg, six members —100 per cent.

1803—Maple Grove—Howard Timberman, secretary, Hepler, Five members, 100 per cent.

1935—Kaw Valley — Jerome Van Hols, secretary, Belvue, 10 members, 100 per cent.

1669—Highland—Roy L. Lee, secretary, Paola, 80 male members, 86 female members, 100 per cent.

1684—Prospect, Martin Rohe, Jr., Secretary, 29 members, 100 per cent.

Prairie Star—944—E. W. Podlana, secretary, Wilson, 15 members, 100.

Herynk 1427—Henry Eden, Sec., 13 members, 100%.

Koerber 61—E. A. Korber, Seneca, Secretary, 21 members, 100%.

Hobo 1497—W. C. Coffman, Madison, secretary, 22 members. 100%.

Eagle Star—928—C. G. Conrad, Du Bois, Nebraska, secretary, 21 members—100%.

Eureka—911—Harvey Strahm, Sabetha, Kansas, secretary, 37 members 100 %.

### A Cooperative Association of Nations

(Continued from page 1)

pleted and carried out within three years from the date of the ratification of this contract.

Section 6. The Members of the Association agree that officials or other authorized representatives of the Association shall have free and unrestricted access to the plants, warehouses and records of all factories, armories and laboratories engaged in the production or distribution of any materials that might be used as weapons or munitions of war whether under government operation or private control.

Section 7. A permanent Commission shall be constituted by the Council to see that the provisions of this Article are carried out within three years and to provide and to advise the Association of the failure of any Member to observe and discharge its obligations hereunder.

ARTICLE VII.—Pledges to Abstain from Aggression.

Section 1. The Members of the Association, each for itself as a nation, and collectively as and for the Association agree to respect the territorial integrity and self determined political independence of all self-governing States, Dominions and Colonies whether Members of the Association or otherwise.

ARTICLE VIII.—Action Following Breach of Contract.

Section 1. Any violation of obligations assumed under this Contract affecting any self-governing State, Dominion or Colony, whether a Member of the Association or otherwise, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the Association and the Association shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to preserve and safeguard international peace and security.

Section 2. If any State or States, after such invitation, refuse to accept the obligations of Membership in the Association as provided in Section 1, hereof, or refuse to abide by any such invitation, the Association after such acceptance, the Council may then take such measures, including the application of the terms of Article XI, as will prevent the interruption of friendly relations and result in the peaceful settlement of the dispute.

ARTICLE XII.—Registration, Publication and Review of Treaties.

Section 1. Every treaty or international obligation entered into hereafter by a Member of the Association shall be registered with the Secretariat and as soon as possible shall be published by it. No such treaty or international obligation shall be binding until so registered and published.

Section 2. The Council may advise the reconsideration by Members of the Association of treaties which have become inapplicable, and the consideration of international conditions dangerous to the peace of the world.

ARTICLE XIV.—Validity of Pre-Existing Obligations.

Section 1. The Members of the Association severally agree that this Contract is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings inter se which are inconsistent with the terms hereof and pledge themselves that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms hereof.

Section 2. Nothing in this Contract shall be construed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine or the Pacific Four Power Treaty, for assuring the maintenance of peace and good will between or among nations.

ARTICLE XV.—Control of Colonies and Territories.

Section 1. To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the World War have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that their well being and development are a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for this trust should be embodied in this Contract.

Section 2. The Members of the Association agree that the best method for the practical application of this principle is that the tutelage of such should be entrusted to humane and advanced nations which, by reason of their resources, their experience

tional character which the parties thereto shall submit to them through the proper channels. The Supreme Court of International Justice may give an advisory opinion upon any question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly of any Continental Province of the Association.

ARTICLE XI.—Disciplinary Sanctions.

Section 1. Should any Member of the Association suspend friendly relations with any other nation or nations in disregard of its obligations under Article VI, VII, VIII, IX and X of this Contract it shall ipso facto be deemed a non-cooperative act against all other Members of the Association, which hereby agree immediately to subject such an offending Member to a complete severance of all relations between its nationals and the nationals of all other Members of the Association.

Section 2. During the period of the severance of relations between an offending nation and other Members of the Association, the diplomatic and consular officials of all other Members of the Association shall be withdrawn from the territory of the offending nation or nations and all such officials of the offending nation or nations shall be required to withdraw from the territory of the other Members of the Association.

Section 3. The Members of the Association agree further, that they will mutually support one another in diplomatic, economic and financial measures which may be taken under this Article in order to minimize the losses and inconveniences resulting from such measures, and that they will cooperate with one another in resisting any special unfriendly act by any contract breaking State.

Section 4. Any Member, convicted of violating any of its obligations under this Contract may be declared no longer a Member of the Association, by a vote of the Council concurred in by Councilors of all the other Members represented thereon, but such Member shall be so suspended until judgment has first been delivered against it by the Supreme Court of International Justice.

ARTICLE XII.—Disputes with or Between Non-Members.

Section 1. In the event of a dispute between a Member of the Association and a State that is not a member of the Association, or between the State or States not members of the Association shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership for the purpose of settling such dispute, upon such conditions as the Council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted the provisions of Article IX, X and XI shall be applied such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Council.

Section 2. If any State or States, after such invitation, refuse to accept the obligations of Membership in the Association as provided in Section 1, hereof, or refuse to abide by any such invitation, the Association after such acceptance, the Council may then take such measures, including the application of the terms of Article XI, as will prevent the interruption of friendly relations and result in the peaceful settlement of the dispute.

ARTICLE XIII.—Registration, Publication and Review of Treaties.

Section 1. Every treaty or international obligation entered into hereafter by a Member of the Association shall be registered with the Secretariat and as soon as possible shall be published by it. No such treaty or international obligation shall be binding until so registered and published.

Section 2. The Council may advise the reconsideration by Members of the Association of treaties which have become inapplicable, and the consideration of international conditions dangerous to the peace of the world.

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Section 2. Nothing in this Contract shall be construed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine or the Pacific Four Power Treaty, for assuring the maintenance of peace and good will between or among nations.

ARTICLE XV.—Control of Colonies and Territories.

Section 1. To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the World War have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that their well being and development are a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for this trust should be embodied in this Contract.

Section 2. The Members of the Association agree that the best method for the practical application of this principle is that the tutelage of such should be entrusted to humane and advanced nations which, by reason of their resources, their experience

once or their geographical positions, can best undertake this responsibility, and that this tutelage shall be exercised voluntarily by them as Mandatories on behalf of the Association.

Section 3. The character of the Mandate must differ according to the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances and if possible the Mandatory nation should always be located within the Continental Province in which the people under tutelage is included.

Section 4. In every case the Mandatory shall render to the Council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

Section 5. The degree of authority control or administration to be exercised by the Mandatory shall be explicitly defined in each case by the Council.

Section 6. The Council shall have a permanent Commission to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandatories, and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the administration of the mandates.

ARTICLE XVI.—Social Activities.

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon the Association.

(a) Will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children, both in Member nations and in all nations to which the Association extends, and for such purposes will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations;

(b) Will entrust the Council with general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to international traffic in women and children and in opium and other dangerous drugs;

(c) Will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communications and transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all Members of the Association;

(d) Will endeavor to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

ARTICLE XVII.—International Bureaus.

Section 1. The parties thereto agreeing, all international bureaus already established by general treaties shall be placed under the direction of the Association. All such international bureaus and all commissions dealing with matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be under the direction of the Association.

Section 2. In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions but which are not under the control of international bureaus or commissions, the Secretariat of the Association, if desired so to do by the parties and subject to the consent of the Council, shall collect and distribute all relevant information and shall render any other necessary or desirable assistance.

Section 3. The Members of the Association agree to encourage and promote the establishment and cooperation for international service of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease, and the mitigation of human suffering.

Section 4. The Council may include in the budget of the Secretariat the expenses of any international bureau or commission functioning under the direction of the Association.

ARTICLE XVIII.—International Public Debts, War Reparations and Revenues.

Section 1. The Members of the Association recognize that international public debts are a disturbing element threatening the peace and security of the world and agree that all such debts growing out of the World War shall be cancelled and that an equal volume of reparations due by Germany and her allies to individual nations of the so-called Allied and Associated Powers shall be proportionally remitted.

Section 2. The members of the Association also recognize that the rehabilitation of national industries and the restoration of prosperity cannot be accomplished while the producers of the world are taxed for interest for sinking funds on the existing volume of public debts other than the obligations due by nations to one another and agree to pay off such debts as speedily as possible from the proceeds of a direct tax or assessment on the property or capital of their own nationals.

Section 3. The Members of the Association also pledge themselves individually and severally that if in spite of all the safeguards of peace herein provided war should occur that they will raise all the funds necessary for military purposes in the prosecution of such unavoidable wars by a direct tax or assessment on the property or capital of their own nationals and that in no event will they ever sell bonds or issue paper money to provide for military expenses.

ARTICLE XIX.—Ratification.

This Contract shall become effective and binding in all its provisions whenever it is agreed to, First, by the Congress of the United States with the approval of the President; Second, by the Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan; and Third, by at least three-fourths of all the other Members of the League of Nations. When this contract is so ratified and agreed to the Association of Cooperative Nations herein constituted shall become the successor of the League of Nations, take over, preserve and use all the records, archives and instrumentalities of that organization and assume and discharge all its obligations.