



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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## Packers Have Not Kept Faith With The Farmers

Must Be Compelled by Legislation to Quit Orgy of Money Getting and Cooperate with Agriculture.

With the independents wholly subdued, or willingly submitting to the dictum of the great institutions, the big packers of the United States are calmly, but steadily collecting enough money from the farmers and consumers of the United States to fully recoup them for all the losses they sustained during the period of deflation.

It is not the purpose of this branch of big business to accept any losses. Unlike the farmers, the small and moderately sized business man and millions of others, the gigantic meat distributors have evidently determined that profits they were compelled to disperse with in the past must be collected now and in the future.

This attitude has created a very intense feeling and it is now proposed in congressional circles to enact restraining legislation which will really regulate. Warnings to this end come not from the extremists, nor from the well known packer baiters, but from statesmen who are known to be friendly to big business interests when those interests are fair with the public.

It is an exasperating fact that the sheep raisers, the cattle raisers, and hog producers are not participating to any substantial extent in the benefits of the so-called wave of prosperity that is said to be blessing the country at the present day. The big packers have seen to it that these useful citizens shall take for their labor a sum that affords little encouragement in the line of meat food production.

There was a time when the big packers appeared to be satisfied with the revenue which is derived from what might be termed the by-products of the steer, the lamb or the hog. The lamb skin, plus the nominal sum of twenty-five cents for each slaughtered animal, proved to be sufficient to build immense fortunes for those directing the industry. But those days of small things have gone forever and now the packer is greatly aggrieved if he cannot collect from the producing and consuming public from two to five dollars on each lamb that in a finished state is taken to the meat market.

Before the war the packer thought he was fortunate if he could collect a few cents on each steer that was prepared for the dinner or breakfast table. But he has decided that he shall no longer be contented with such trifling returns on his investment of capital and service. The people must have meat food, and the stockmen must raise it, but the stockmen must take what the packers choose to give him for his cattle, his sheep and his hogs and the consumers must pay whatever the packers decree shall be charged for their beef, their pork and their mutton.

The deliberate purpose of great packing organizations to compel America's basins to pay them for losses sustained during a period of deflation is without parallel in the annals of history. There is no precedent for so high handed a proceeding.

Beef on the hoof today is selling at about ten cents a pound or less. During the war it was sixteen cents a pound, but the consumer is paying the same excessive prices and the producer is compelled to continue to take immense losses. The difference between the old price and the new represents to the packers a revenue of almost incalculable proportions and it is little wonder that such reckless disregard of the public welfare has caused statesmen that were in days gone by their sincere friends to ask themselves if they are not now justified in substituting an attitude of amity for one of determined and relentless hostility.

"The present law under which packers are alleged to be restrained is altogether inadequate," said a United States senator, who for the present does not desire to give his name to the public. "It would be all right to have the toothless and effeminate measure on the statute books if there were any guarantee that the packers would voluntarily subject themselves to such restraint as is necessary to protect the rights of the growers of livestock and the ultimate purchasers of the finished product."

"But the evidence of the past six months is such as to convince me that unrestrained either by law or public sentiment and utterly without fear of the independents, the packers are determined to inflict a fine upon the American people sufficient to pay all losses of the past and in addition leave a substantial margin as a sort of consolation prize. Where they have failed to suppress the independents they have combined with them and in this new and very amicable relation they have proceeded to enrich themselves at the expense of the American people."

Stockmen are among America's most intelligent citizens. They are not opposed to big business. On the

contrary they welcome operations which can properly be characterized as gigantic. There never has been any strong sentiment among these citizens against the packers as such, but they have been forced by the unscrupulous greed of the great distributors to appeal to the common justice of the nation to protect them against such a policy which if persisted in will bring ruin to the sheep and cattle raising industry.

Investigation discloses that the packers are engaged in a very orgy of money making. Nobody who thinks normally has any objection to success. No farmer wants any sort of legitimate industry to be scrapped. Men and organizations that distribute their products must be successful otherwise it is not possible for them to be useful.

But the packers now seem to have the farmers by the throat. They appear to be in full possession of the means of distribution and are using these means not to serve the public but to fabulously enrich themselves.

When packer control legislation was before Congress for consideration the great packing concerns sent their representatives to Washington to plead with committees and individual members against what they declared was an invasion of their rights. They promised to submit to "reasonable" regulation, but resisted with all the means at their disposal all efforts to regulate them in any manner not approved by themselves. They promised to shape their conduct of relation to the producers and consumers as to make unnecessary the intervention of the strong arm of the government.

Many men in both houses of the National Congress accepted assurances of good conduct so solemnly given and believing that the packers really desired a better understanding with those from whom they buy and those to whom they sell, accepted the Haugen bill, a measure, which by the way, was first approved by the attorneys for the big distributors.

It is evident, however, that there is nothing in the bill to compel the packers to treat the farmers equitably. But unless the conduct of these organizations in the days that are to come shows a vast improvement upon their conduct of the present day, the old Kenyon-Kendrick bill in its original shape will be revived and there is little doubt but that it will be adopted. Senators who a year or two ago thought the provisions of this bill were too drastic, will be among the first to demand its enactment during the first session of the Sixty-eighth Congress. These statesmen know that the packers have not kept faith with the farmers and have not redeemed their promises to Congress that they would reform their methods and conform to higher standards of justice and fairness in their dealings with the producing and consuming public of America.

This orgy of money getting must cease. It is impossible until the packers adopt new methods or are forced to do so by an outraged public sentiment for the stockmen and farmers to realize any appreciable advantage from the better economic conditions now prevailing. To them deflation is still a fact. Their earning power is impaired and their productive energy diminished by the stubborn and arbitrary conduct of great business institutions who if they were as enlightened as they are avaricious would co-operate with agriculture in an effort to make prosperity permanent.

With the most substantial section of our citizenship continuing to suffer the evil effects of arbitrary deflation how it is possible to guarantee permanent stability or the commerce and industry of this country? The packers have been given their opportunity to prove the sincerity of their profession of regard for public rights. But they have shown in their conduct of the past year that the only rights they respect are rights which they have acquired through acquisition of the means of distribution.

Now if Congress at the righteous demand of the farmers of the country enacts a real packer legislation the gentlemen who serenely and arbitrarily fix the price that the stockmen will be given for his product, will have none to blame but themselves. Business should be as free as possible from restraint and should be permitted to function with as little governmental or bureaucratic interference as may be necessary to compel a decent regard for the rights of the people. But the packers have shown that, unrestrained, they will ride roughshod over everything which may get in their pathway. This is a case for government intervention and not mild bureaucratic regulation.

One-half of the feed that a good dairy cow will eat is required for maintenance. That other half which goes into milk is often lacking.

## SUCCESSFUL SWISS CO-OPERATION A MORAL EXAMPLE TO EUROPE.

Caught in the middle of a continent of depressed, bankrupt and demoralized countries, the little mountain republic of Switzerland has been made to suffer, too, in the grave European crisis. Yet the co-operative movement in this inimitable country has not only held its own, but has actually extended its services during the past year. Black as the picture is, the success and courage of the Swiss co-operative movement shines above it all as the dawn of a better day for Europe. At the end of 1922 the Swiss Co-operative Wholesale Union had 519 member societies, with an approximate membership of 370,000. Compared with 1921 the quantity of goods sold was considerably larger. It will even be possible for the Co-operative union to set aside a larger reserve fund than the year before.

Although wages in private industries fell steadily during the year, wages paid co-operative workers not only stayed at the same high level but at Christmas each worker received one per cent of his yearly wage in cash as his share of the co-operative earned profits. Wages of co-operative employees will continue in 1923 at the 1922 level, because living costs are still far from normal, but the employees will be asked to bear one-fourth of the cost of the sickness and life insurance, which in previous years has been carried for them entirely by the Union.

Several public utilities societies established by the Swiss which furnish water power and light to whole communities at minimum cost, are very satisfactorily developing. The great co-operative for the importation of meat products, the S. A. F. and the Wholesale Butchery and Sausage Factory are both prospering under the direction of the Union.

## LEARNING BY EXPERIENCE.

On his way to buy a pair of shoes a farmer stopped to sell a large calf-skin in prime condition. The dealer did not want to buy it at all, but at last gave him 45 cents for it.

Exit calf-skin; enter shoes for which the farmer had to pay \$8.40, reduced in price from \$10.00 a pair of real calf-skin. The farmer objected to the price. The salesman assured him that the shoes were worth the money, since one calf-skin did not make more than four pairs of the very best shoes, or from six to nine pairs of inferior shoes.

As a producer of raw materials the farmer got 45c for a calf-skin, for which the consumer must pay an average of \$45 made up in shoes!

This farmer now states that his education in economics is complete, without receiving a degree from any university. Incidentally, he has learned nothing less than the co-operative distribution of the necessities of life and co-operative distribution without profit or exploitation to the consumers.—Producer.

Salt nerves as a spice or condiment which whets the appetite and increases the palatability of feed for all livestock.

## Report Of Committee On Agricultural Cooperation

By W. C. Lansdon, National Organizer Part Five

### Co-operation For Agricultural Production

Making crops usually, almost universally, is an individual process. Experience indicates that its activities are carried on best by competitive methods. There have been a good many attempts to establish co-operative production of agricultural raw materials in this country but it cannot be truthfully said that any of them have succeeded. The Ammanities of Iowa are barely holding their own. The Harmony Society, the Separatists, or Zorastres, the Perfectionists, the Auroras and Bethel Communities, the Icarians, and nearly a score of others are now little more than a memory.

The Shakers, a strange religious sect adhering to beliefs and pledged to practices contrary to the primary impulses of life, have practiced co-operative production for more than a hundred and fifty years. They have accumulated considerable property but they have destroyed themselves. The last of their holdings are about to be sold at auction and the proceeds will be distributed among a few ancient survivors, the pitiful remnants of a cult that once had thousands of members. Such societies, however, are communistic rather than co-operative and it may not be fair to regard their failures as proof that co-operative production is not feasible if properly organized.

In other countries, co-operative production of raw materials is being practiced with more satisfactory results than have yet been achieved in the United States. The British and Scotch co-operative wholesale societies own fifty thousand acres of tea plantations in Ceylon and southern Brazil, a considerable acreage of olive groves in Africa, vineyards in Spain and other producing projects in different parts of the world. The Swiss Co-operative Union has also entered this field and economically produces considerable quantities of butter, milk, and cheese from its own farm lands.

Neither the failures of the American communistic societies nor the successes of the British and Swiss organizations can be properly ascribed to co-operation. The one was due to adherence to religious or political dogmas at variance with the great and irresistible forces of modern civilization. The other is not cooperative in any real sense. The producing projects of English Rochdale system are really only great syndicate farming enterprises. They are conducted under the supervision of salaried managers who employ and direct wage-paid laborers with no direct interest in the products or profits of the enterprises.

The American failures are much

better arguments in favor of the possibilities of co-operatively producing raw materials than are the British and Swiss successes. The Shakers and their kind practiced real co-operation. They owned the soil, the equipment, they furnished the labor of their own hands, and the results of their efforts were shared among the actual producing workers. It is not impossible that the conditions now so menacing to the prosperity of farmers as individuals may yet force American agriculture to adopt some system for the co-operative production of raw materials. To follow the lead of the British wholesale societies would be to confess that agriculture cannot be carried on by individuals with a direct personal interest in the results of their own labor. To adopt the discredited communistic system so long practiced and with success of production alone is considered, would involve a radical reorganization of existing social, governmental, and economic conditions. American agriculture as a whole is not yet ready to make such a choice.

### Co-operative Production of Finished Commodities

Many of the greatest fortunes that the world has ever known have been made by men who mastered and monopolized the business of converting agricultural raw materials into finished products and by distributing the results of their transforming process among consumers. Much more than half of the annual accretions of wealth are absorbed by those who merely handle and transform commodities turned over to them by producers. This is why the cities of America grow in beauty, wealth, and power, while the country languishes and relapses into poverty that now seems almost hopeless. Lovers of the republic and its ideals who would rebuild American agriculture must teach the farmers how to convert their raw materials into finished products for delivery as directly as possible to consumers.

Co-operation has done much to provide farms with marketing agencies for the disposal of their unchanged products. As yet it has made little headway in providing transforming facilities for converting farmer-owned materials into the finished merchandise required by consumers. A hopeful beginning only has been made. Many fruit growers who are not able to sell all their crops in a natural state do their own canning, dehydrating and preserving and so add considerably to their income by utilizing that portion of their products that otherwise would be wasted. Polished oranges, evaporated prunes, graded peaches and apples properly packed, preserves, and canned fruits and vegetables are finished products, and the prosperity of producers who do these things for themselves either individually or co-operatively testifies to the value of their methods.

The dairy farmers, especially of the northern states, have learned how to co-operate. Thousands of farmer-owned creameries, cheese factories, condensaries, and other plants are converting whole milk and cream into the finished materials ready for consumption. They have their own sales organizations and their own agencies through which they buy their supplies and feed. Their success is proved by the relative prosperity of those agricultural producers who have adopted co-operation. (Continued on Page Three)

## Kansas Wool Pool Proves Value Cooperative Marketing

Those Who Joined Pool Received From 10 to 25 Cents a Pound More. June is Pooling Time

Manhattan, Kas.—Last year's wool pool in Kansas was a marked success. Growers who pooled received from 10 to 25 cents more per pound than those outside the pool. The 1923 pool will be handled in the same manner.

In the last five years, the wool pool has gone through the ups and downs common to all producers' co-operative marketing organizations. Wool dealers and speculators have been actively opposed to it. Some producers supported it only during times of distress to them, then deserted and even condemned it when the market was active and buyers were plentiful. Other producers never gave the pool any business at any time, but used it to their own profit by telling the buyers they would have to increase their price or they would put their wool in the pool. At times uncompensated remarks have been made against the managers of the pool by dealers, speculators and even some growers.

Those With Vision Stuck Some understood the principles and methods under which the pool operated—others did not. But through it all many staunch, forward-looking growers gave the pool their individual support and business. These supporters are in the minority, but to them must be given the credit for the life and healthy condition of the pool today.

The Kansas wool pools of 1920 and 1921 almost wrecked the organization. The market was the worst in years. Buyers were not to be found and growers swamped the pool. After eighteen months' storage the market recuperated and the wool was sold. No doubt the storage of the pool wool, which amounted to about one-fifth of the total United States production, did much to bring about active market conditions. The pool took in the wool at a time when it could not have been sold any other way, stabilized the market and got a little out of it for the growers.

Nevertheless, many wool producers were dissatisfied and deserted the pool in 1922, but those who did support the 1922 pool received on an average of 10 to 25 cents per pound more than those who sold outside the pool despite the fact that most growers received better prices, due to their threat to join the pool unless paid a certain price.

The 1923 Kansas wool pool will be larger than the one last year. The first week in June has again been designated as wool pooling week. Last year Franklin County sent the most wool of any county in Kansas to the state pool. Franklin has good prospects again this season. It goes to Chicago again.

The wool this year will be sent to the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company, Chicago, Ill., as

in previous years. A few counties will again try the local pool and invite buyers to make bids at the local shipping points, the highest bidder getting the wool. Wool put in the national pool is sold direct to the mills after it has been graded and prepared for the market. A charge of 2% cents per pound will be assessed against each consignor in the pool. This charge covers the actual cost of all labor in unloading and loading again on the cars, grading, selling, rendering grade sheets, account of sales and storage and insurance for five months. After five months an additional charge of 15 cents per 200 pounds per month is made. The producer pays the freight from origin to mill.

The wool is graded and sold by expert wool men. Individual consignors having more than 5,000 pounds of wool are charged 2% cents per pound instead of 2% cents. Pool prices last year ranged from 25 to 47 1/2 cents per pound, net. This year indications are as good if not a trifle better.

### Pool Has 1,100 Members

What is the Kansas wool pool? It is an incorporated association made up of 1,100 paid up memberships. Its object is to market wool direct to the mills on a quality basis, each consignor being paid for the grade or grades of wool he puts in. The consignor can have an advance of one-half the market value at the time of shipping or when the wool arrives in Chicago.

The advantages of the wool pool Wool is sold on a quality basis for market value.

Market is stabilized by means of eliminating speculation. Wool is sold direct to the mills, using each particular grade.

Small grades belonging to small consignors are sold on the basis of large amounts accumulated from all state consignors.

Grade sheets familiarize producers with market demands and how the wool can be best prepared. The National Warehouse of Chicago this spring gave wool grading and preparation for market demonstrations in fifteen Kansas counties.

Accounts of sales show prices of each grade and every item of expense.

Cheapest transportation is realized by carload freight.

### Easy to Market Co-operatively

Of all Kansas farm crops, wool is the easiest to market co-operatively by the producers. It is produced as a side line on most farms and keeps well in storage. If producers can successfully market their wool co-operatively it will lend encouragement to co-operative marketing of the more important farm crops.

who bargain collectively. The local community that cuts itself off from the organization may succeed for awhile and may secure a measure of success; but we cannot secure the greatest benefits from organization in this way.

As we have said before, we have nothing against town folks, but we must cultivate our own talent and we had better send our own men out to hunt up news and information and pay them for their time, than to get our information from town speakers. To depend on the town man for all our information and entertainment will lead to our deterioration.

If your local has not the men and means apply to your county organization and if it fails to supply them, apply to the state organization. The discussion of subjects of interest to farmers is unlimited, also the entertainment features, then why should we join our forces with other classes who will give us the kind of entertainment and talk on subjects that they may choose. We are well aware that some locals get discouraged and feel a lack of interest, but if they would visit an adjoining local, getting up some kind of program and debate together, taking their wives and families along, have them take part and help with the social affair it will help to bring them in closer affiliation and give them a better understanding of each other.

That kind of entertainments are to be preferred to the kind generally found in town, cost much less and build up a community that cannot be gotten any other way.—Iowa Union Farmer

If one continually draws money from the bank and never makes a deposit he can hardly expect other than to find some day that his bank account has been exhausted. Not unlike this one is the farmer who fails to nourish and maintain the fertility of his soil.

Economy isn't an unpopular word when it means proper use, not saving or doing without.

## An Early Call



## FARMERS UNION MUST STAND ON ITS OWN FEET

There are quite a few community clubs being organized over the state, is the community club adapted to the farmer's need. Is it not a camouflage movement to draw the farmer's attention from his own organization. Such a club may do some good but it has no connecting link with the farmer movement at large and often permits the leaders of city movements to shape its program. When they want a subject discussed they send to the city for a speaker. When they want to raise funds, they ask out the city spenders.

The farmers' organization should be wholly a farmers affair. No trade organization takes in everybody. The blacksmiths and the threshermen all carefully guard their doors, and call only the men of their own class into consultation when they do business. There should be no class hatred, of course, but each class should do its own thinking and managing.

We have not time, nor can we afford to assist the other fellows. We have no desire to fight or even lightly oppose any legitimate organization. A real getting together of all, both country and town, may occasionally be pleasant and profitable. But we must maintain one strong, substantial farm organization, wholly adapted to and interested in our affairs. There must be a county head or unit; there must be a state head or unit and there must be a national unit. And the local unit in order to be effective and get the most benefit must be connected directly with the larger units of its own kind.

The farmer is too independent for this control to be arbitrarily as is found in other lines, but for our own good and the general welfare we have found that we must cooperate voluntarily. The commercial interests have great national and even world-wide organizations and these organizations are their own and for their own benefit. Labor has followed suit. The farmer must do the same, else he will follow in the footsteps of his trade in all past generations and become the slave of those



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

All copy, with the exception of notices and in-coming 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—Communications are solicited from practical farmers, members of the F. E. & C. U. are at liberty to ask questions on any phase of farm work. Answers will be either published or mailed.

### ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION



THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1923

### RAILWAYS AND THE PUBLIC

The Moran Herald is a country-weekly newspaper that gets all its support from agriculture. Its policy should be to sustain the farmers in every legitimate attempt to improve their conditions. It seems to take the position that in any controversy between the railroads and the public the people must be wrong and the railroads right. In a recent issue the Herald thus comments editorially on some of Senator Capper's statements concerning railway earnings and profits:

"Senator Capper is making much of the fact that the Santa Fe railroad has a surplus of 145 million dollars, which is less than one-fourth of its value," the Herald says. "It is no worse for a railroad to make a profit and acquire a surplus than it is for Senator Capper's Topoka Capital to make a profit. But following Senator Capper's reasoning the law should force him to cut his subscription and advertising rates so he could earn only 5%. Neither should he be allowed to use the Capital's earnings to offset the deficits of his other papers. What is sauce for the railroads should be sauce for Senator Capper's publications."

This is a most amazing position for a country newspaper in Kansas. The editor who knows so little of the true relations of the railroads to the public is certainly no safe guide for the readers of his paper. There are many good reasons why the people should concern themselves with the profits of common carriers rather than with earnings of newspapers whether they are owned by Arthur Capper or a printer in Moran.

A railroad is a public service agency. Within the fields of its noncompetitive operations it has a complete monopoly. It derives all its powers from the government from which it receives its charter. It is clothed with many unusual and extraordinary privileges and immunities that are not enjoyed by any private citizen, partnership or corporation engaged in business for profit. The railroads as a whole have received donations from the public that equal in value all the agricultural wealth in any one of more than half the states of this country. Gifts of lands alone to such corporations exceed 40,000,000 acres, much of it the most fertile soil in the country. No one has yet compiled the total of all the subsidies voted by states, counties, and townships to assist in railway construction. Such gifts must almost equal in value the lands given away for such purposes.

Exercising the right of eminent domain the railroads have taken many millions of acres of privately owned lands for right of way purposes and have paid in return a very small amount towards compensating owners for the loss of their lands and for dangers and inconveniences of having tracks built and trains operated through their farms, pastures, orchards or wherever the lines were located. Land so obtained and used for right of way purposes has no value for anything else and yet in the valuation of their property for the purpose of fixing a base for rate-making the roads demand that all this acreage, much of it donated and all of it obtained for very low prices and always against the wishes of the owners, and contrary to their interests shall be listed at values per acre equal to that of the adjoining cultivated farms or improved city lots.

No man is under any compulsion to subscribe for any one of Senator Capper's fifty-seven varieties of newspapers or to pay any money for the use of what little advertising space is allotted to the public. No newspaper legitimately conducted ever collects a single dollar against the wishes of the man who pays it. The government imposes far more restrictions than it confers privileges on the papers. They are not public utilities. They do not sell an essential service. They cannot enforce their rates for advertising and subscriptions no matter how insufficient such charges may be when applied to the payment of operating expenses, and interest on investment.

Senator Capper's newspaper activities are in

a field that is wide open to any competitor. The railroads are fenced in by the nature of the business that they conduct. Rate fixing by governmental authority and the recognition of the principle that all are entitled to five and three-fourths per cent net income has destroyed all effective competition in the transportation business. The farmer who has a car load of cattle ready for market must ship by rail and pay whatever price is asked by the transportation company. The traveler cannot make his journey in any other way and must pay the rates that the railroad companies demand.

The railroads sell a public service at rates that make profits for private individuals. The people are absolutely within their rights in demanding that the rates for such service shall be only what they are worth. Senator Capper is engaged in a purely private business enterprise. What services he has for sale must be priced in such a way that the public will use them voluntarily in the full belief that they are getting full value for their money. A monster corporate surplus in the treasury of a railway company is fairly good proof that the public is paying too much. Such a surplus is the concern of the public that has been told repeatedly that the roads of the country are being starved.

The various railway lines of the country have a total surplus of nearly three billions of dollars. They should be required, after establishing proper reserves for operating contingencies, to begin the payment of their bonded debts, to distribute their surpluses as dividends on stock, or to reduce their rates. Instead they are piling up more surplus millions every year and evidently have established a publicity agency for the purpose of defending their policies. The editor of the Moran Herald appears to be making free use of a clip sheet supplied without charge by some railroad company that is making so much money that it is on the defensive.

### THE SUGAR STEAL

The consumers of the United States are paying an unfair price for sugar that has enriched some one or some association of interests many hundreds of millions of dollars. The well known old relationship between supply and demand does not function in the sugar business. During March while the wholesale price of sugar was advancing about a cent and a half a pound sugar stocks in the hands of the refiners increased more than 160,000 long tons and on March 31st were more than 13,000 tons greater than on the corresponding date last year. During the same month the known or visible Cuban sugar reserve increased about 95,000 long tons.

The American refiners appear to be the folks that are making the money out of the sugar business at this time. They have great stocks on hand and they are pushing the price steadily upwards without any consideration for the public. If the sugar barons are able to raid the consumer's purse by reason of privileges granted by law it is time that some of those privileges should be withdrawn. If they are violating the laws they should be punished.

There are too many co-operators who feign their obligations as a one-sided contract made solely for their own benefit.

### INDUSTRIAL COURT UNCONSTITUTIONAL

It is reported that the United States Supreme Court has found that the Kansas Industrial Court Law is unconstitutional. The reasons for the decision had not been given out at the time this was written. The editor guesses that the statute was nullified because it interferes with freedom of contract between employers and their workmen.

It is well that this ill-timed and revolutionary piece of legislation has been found unconstitutional before its provisions could be appealed to by the representatives of privilege to prevent the functioning of farmers' co-operative marketing associations. The law gave the court even wider powers over the manufacturing and distribution of farm products than over labor.

This decision clears the ground for some constructive legislation for the purpose of providing a tribunal for disputes between capital and labor in which the two parties could meet on equal terms.

Watch the columns of the Kansas Union Farmer for the announcement of the most helpful enterprise that has ever been undertaken by the Kansas Union.

### MARKETING LAW LAST WEEK

The Kansas Supreme Court last week handed down a decision in which it holds that the Marketing Act of 1921 is constitutional and enforceable. Frank Schulte, a member of the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association residing in Sedgewick county refused to deliver his 1922 crop in conformity with the terms of his contract. The Association brought suit for recovery of liquidated damages due under the terms of the contract. The trial court in Sedgewick county found for Schulte but on appeal to the Supreme court that verdict has now been reversed.

The court held that the commodity marketing agreement and contract do not set up an association that is in restraint of trade and that in the operation of such organizations no monopoly is attempted. The decision is along the lines of similar findings recently made in North Carolina and Washington.

This decision should be very helpful in stimulating interest in the various commodity marketing associations that are being organized under the provisions of the Marketing Act of 1921 which was assured of passage by the support and the work of representatives of the Kansas Farmers' Union.

An announcement in connection with the educational work of the Kansas Farmers' Union will be made in a very short time. Lookout for something new, big and helpful.

### THE PICNIC SEASON APPROACHES.

The late spring, the wet weather and the consequent piling up of postponed work will keep all farmers mighty busy during the next six weeks. There will not be very much time for meetings and picnics. This does not mean that nothing of this sort should be attempted during the later summer and the early fall.

Every organization that has an annual picnic should set its date and get its committees to working just as soon as possible, local and county unions that have never done anything of this sort should consider a try at it this year. Farm people need more good times, better acquaintance with each other and a lot of information and inspiration that they can get from good picnic programs.

### RAILROAD SINKING FUNDS

Any well managed business that is in debt is expected to arrange for the payment of its obligations as they fall due. The sum annually set aside for the purpose of retiring bonds or notes secured by mortgage is commonly called a sinking fund. It should be increased steadily and continuously until it equals the amount of the debt secured by mortgage.

The Union Pacific and Santa Fe Railroads are each considerably in debt. The outstanding bonds of the Santa Fe, December 31, 1921 according to Pools Manual which is a recognized authority on railway finance amounted to \$289,838,269 and the preferred stock which is only another form of bonds to \$124,173,700. These debts should be paid and the Santa Fe railway is able to pay them—not all at once of course but by setting aside a reasonable amount of its annual net profits as a sinking fund for the gradual retirement of the bonds and the preferred stock.

It is evident that directors and officers of the Santa Fe do not believe in mortgage lifting or in the reduction of fixed charges by the payment of interest bearing debts from earnings. The total sinking fund of the entire Santa Fe System on December 31st, 1921 was \$597 which any thoughtful man must admit is a rather inadequate start towards providing for the payment and retirement of interest bearing debts that amount to \$414,061,969.

The Union Pacific Railway is also in debt but not quite so heavily as the Santa Fe. Its bonds and preferred stock outstanding amount to \$355,694,395. To retire this debt a sinking fund that now amounts to \$173,935 has been set up by the management. It is evident that neither the Santa Fe or the Union Pacific ever intends to retire its interest bearing debt either by creating an adequate sinking fund or by the use of the existing corporate surpluses which for the two companies are now practically equal to one half the outstanding bonds, and preferred stock.

The roads hold that this matter in which the public has no business to meddle. It is their private affair. That might be true if the railways were not at least quasi public institutions. They are chartered by the government. They have received vast donations from the people. They sell services that the public must buy. It is not too much to demand that such service shall be sold for no more than their real value. They will be sold at a price far too high as long as a great portion of the corporate earnings must be used annually for the payment of interest on bonds and other interest bearing securities that should in many cases, years ago have been retired from earnings.

### POLITICS AND PROHIBITION

The nullification of the national prohibition enforcement act in New York with the consent and approval of Governor Smith is a matter of much interest to the democratic party. Smith was supposed to have some chance for the presidential nomination. It is now certain that he cannot be named in the national convention of his party unless a majority of the delegates are wet and adopt a repeal platform. That is a condition that is very unlikely. Before the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment practically every safe democratic state had adopted state wide prohibition. Every one of the states of the solid south is solidly for the prohibition amendment. No man who favors either the repeal or the relaxation of the existing enforcement laws can get anywhere in the national democratic convention.

But the democrats are not alone with their troubles over prohibition. There are a lot of wet republicans in the country, perhaps about as many as there are wet democrats and some of them are very high in the councils of the party. Andrew W. Mellon who is now secretary of the treasury is reported to be a bitter enemy of prohibition. Correspondence coming to the western papers from Washington says that Mellon's recent drastic order concerning liquor on foreign ships in the ports of this country was deliberately planned to stir up trouble and make medicine in favor of repeal. Mellon should not hate prohibition. If he has not been basely misrepresented, he has made more money out of it than any other living man.

It was reported and never disputed that Mellon owned individually nearly 40,000,000 of gallons of bonded whiskey when the lid went on. The value of that stock for purely medical purposes, of course, was so much enhanced by prohibition that Mellon must have made a fair sized fortune, say a couple of hundred millions of dollars, as it was dispensed for the health of the thirsty and ailing public.

The wets cannot control either the republican or the democratic convention. It is as certain as death and taxes that the platforms of both parties will endorse prohibition and demand the rigorous enforcement of the Volstead Act without any concessions to the wet brethren. Will the booze advocates bolt the two great parties and run a candidate of their own selection on a platform of personal liberty, states rights, and more whiskey?

### Oil Fed

#### Neosho County Catfish

Will probably be next food novelty placed on the market. If the present rate of taking big fish from the Neosho river is maintained during the remainder of the flood season the price of other fish and meats may be greatly reduced over a considerable part of the middle west. Brother H. D. Collins says these new fish are a modern development from the old river varieties that were once caught in great numbers with hooks and in trammel nets and have no kinship with the dry land species from which so much was expected only a couple of years ago.

At one time many of the most optimistic inhabitants of the Neosho river counties practically abandoned all hope of ever seeing another rain. When the long drought was finally broken about a year ago floods broke the levees and swept through and over the alfalfa pastures in which the dry land catfish farmers were maturing their piscatorial flocks and herds for the market and all the stock that had not learned to climb trees provided for life savers in such emergencies perished miserably by drowning.

It now appears, according to a clipping from an Erie newspaper with some explanatory remarks by Brother Collins, that all prospects for developing a flourishing dry land fish industry in the Neosho valley have been wrecked totally and finally by the floods that are raging down there for the second consecutive year. Great numbers of catfish are now being taken not from the pastures but from the river itself. The capture of these purring giants is an easy matter. The water is so impregnated with farms once located nearer the headwaters of the stream and with oil that has escaped from nearby wells, pumping stations and refineries that the poor fish must come to the surface to breathe.

Taking such monsters is rare and exciting sport. The lasso is used. Rushing for the surface in order to get a gillful of oxygen the bigger fish shoot almost their entire length out of the water. While standing on its tail on the semi-fluid current, it is not at all difficult for a dexterous user of the rope casting from an expertly-handled john boat to drop a noose over the head and ease it down towards and below the horns of the catfish. A quick jerk tightens the loop and all that is then required is to prompt assistance of only two or three good lusty river men to land the prize.

The tender and juicy steaks cut from the oil fed catfish are fine enough to satisfy the most epicurean taste but food is not the only valuable product that is promised if this new industry attains the proportions and importance hoped for by the enterprising men who are interested in the rivers of the fish that make it their principal food. In the strange and mysterious process of converting the mineral oil from the refineries into the peculiar animal product that accumulates in the livers of the fish some rare medicinal properties are developed. There is every reason to believe that cod liver oil is soon to be replaced by catfish liver oil and use by this new product of the Neosho river fisheries.

### Prohibition May Get Another Jolt

In Wisconsin before the legislature adjourns. A bill to repeal the enforcement laws of that state has passed the senate and has some slight chance of getting through the house. This particular phase of the opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment is rather more than curious. It does not attempt to violate a national police regulation but is in some respects a complete surrender of the states to national authority.

The effect of the booze campaign on politics and on the next presidential election is problematical. Senator Borah says that law enforcement is apt to be the principal issue next year. Just how that can be is a little hard to see if it is now practically certain that each of the two big political parties will endorse the Amendment and the Volstead Act. If any men make the race for the presidency on a platform it is pretty sure that they will be aspirants for a third party nomination.

### Ford Is Still Running Strong

For the presidency. Colliers Magazine has now ascertained the choice of 124,276 voters. Ford is the choice of 35,467 and Harding of 27,870. If this straw votes expresses the preference of all the people, Ford is the present choice of thirty per cent of the whole body of voters and in a general election with each man doing his full duty, he would have about 18,000,000 votes or nearly two millions more than Harding received in 1920. Figuring the same way the president now would receive about twenty per cent of the total vote or 4,000,000 less than he received when he was elected.

The most interesting recent news of this situation is that Ford says that he will not be the candidate of either of the two great parties or of a third party. This appears to mean that he will run as an independent. To get forty-eight sets of independent electors on the official ballots of the states will be some job and so expensive that the Detroit tinner is the only man in the country who can afford the luxury of that sort of politics.

It is reported that Mr. Ford believes that while he cannot be elected he can get enough votes to prevent the election of any other candidate

## COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

by the people and thus throw the election into the national House of Representatives which would in that case have constitutional authority to make its choice from among the three men receiving the highest number of votes in the electoral college.

The present House of Representatives, not the one to be elected next year, would choose the president. As that body is now constituted it would elect the republican candidate, unless Wisconsin and the other northern states now so strongly progressive should break away from the party and cast their votes for either democratic or independent candidate.

### The Supreme Court

#### Appears to Have Straddled

Beautifully in the Kansas Industrial Court Decision. It did not pass on the entire act but only on those sections that appeared to put undue restrictions on the freedom of contract between great employers of labor like the packers and their men. Even then it dodged a little and held for the Wolff Packing Company because Kansas was not able to show that the packing industry is affected with the public interest in a degree sufficient to justify regulation by the state.

In one respect the decision of the court is absolutely true to form. It is based on theory that it is more necessary to safeguard property rights than it is to provide for the safety and security of human beings.

### Governor Davis

#### Believes that the Repeal

Of the pretty thoroughly rindled Industrial Court Law by a special session of the legislature would result in a net saving of something like \$100,000 for the taxpayers of Kansas during the remainder of the current biennium. Saving the people's money is a laudable ambition for any governor but before Mr. Davis finally decides to call a special repeal session of the present legislature it would be well and mighty wise for him to find out just how many senators would vote to kill the law and substitute a conciliation and mediation measure for it.

Unless about half the Kansas Senate has changed its mind since adjournment no repeal measure could be passed and the only result of the special session would be to increase the Kansas tax burden.

### Hog Prices

#### Continue to Decline

And have now reached the lowest level since 1912. The home demand for meat and other hog products is certainly greater now than it has been at any time since the war. The almost universal demand for more laborers at higher wages than were ever paid before is filling many dinner pails that have not usually been much of a burden to the wage earner on his way to work.

If the lower prices are the result of decreasing demands it is because there is now no export market for meats and lards. For the first time in many years our exports are less in value than our imports. It is becoming quite clear that American profit of food stuffs must readjust their business to take care of domestic consumption only.

### Kansas City

#### Has Let the Contract

For a memorial building to commemorate the services in the late war of the soldiers and sailors from that town. The monument will cost about \$2,000,000. The city appears to be right proud of itself because its 400,000 people are going to spend \$5 apiece for such a memorial.

Compare this expenditure with the sum that Salina, a city of less than 20,000 population is devoting to similar purposes. The Memorial Hall in Salina will cost each man, woman and child in that city about \$15.

### Ireland

#### Has Finally Accomplished

A sort of peace. De Valera admits, for the time being, at least, that he has lost the fight with the republic. Sniping from ambush and the gentle out door sport of shooting up fellow patriots of differing sorts of belief in freedom and self-determination have been abandoned.

The free state government is going about the work of restoring order from the chaos that was the Ireland of a few days ago. The first step seems to involve getting very deeply into debt. Negotiations for \$25,000,000 are in progress. It is a curious and progressing thing that nations appear to be unable to get along without loading future generations with obligations to pay principal and interest of debts incurred for the benefit, not of whom cannot hope to live to see the mortgages or even the first installment paid. Within five years Ireland will have a debt so huge that it will absorb half of the possible income of the people for interest only.

But the country will have home rule and a lot of patriots will have offices for which they are more or less qualified.

### Republicans

#### Are Now Enjoying

Two very fine family rows. The progressives are making it right interesting for the conservatives to stand pat. The smaller dogs of the radical wing are barking at those members of their own party who shape their course by the memories of the past. No man can yet say whether it will be possible for such discordant elements to make common cause against the democrats in the next great battle of the ballots for the control of the offices, policies and

revenues of the republic.

On top of this grief and in heavy addition thereto John Adams, chairman of the national committee, has committed the organization or the machine as some carrying critics prefer to call it, to a position of complete opposition to the foreign policies announced and to this date staunchly defended by President Harding. Adams is against the world court. He fears that we have been fooled and bamboozled into a settlement of our bill for army expenses in Germany that will leave us out on a limb with no money to show for our trouble in occupying Rhine countries for two or three years and with no tangible result other than getting a number of perfectly good young German wives for American doughboys.

But it is a long time until election and all who are wise in the ways of politicians are fairly confident that a measure of party peace will be restored before the voting begins.

### The Railroads

#### Are Still Troubling

Themselves, the people and the press with their misinterpretations of the purposes of Senator La Follette's valuation conference held in Chicago in May. The president's pretend to believe that the only purpose of that meeting was to give the advocates of government ownership a chance to air their views. They are making a smoke screen to keep the folks that pay the bills from learning just what the progressive group had in mind.

The railroad owners and their hired men, the presidents and general managers do not want their customers to know that the sole and only purpose of the meeting was to develop some plan to bring the power of public opinion to the support of the men who are demanding that the Interstate Commerce Commission shall obey the law in valuing railway property for rate-making purposes. The roads want a report basing future rates on a valuation of some where between twenty-five and thirty billions of dollars for rate making purposes. The progressives stick to the idea that the roads are worth what they have cost and that it is investment rather than earning capacity that should be capitalized.

### FEEDS AND MILK FLAVORS

Washington—A cow that eats liberally of green alfalfa one hour before milking is likely to impart a marked odor and flavor to the milk. However, the same animal consumes as much as thirty pounds of alfalfa soon after milking that roughage does not exert any influence on the odor or flavor of milk at the succeeding milking period. Moreover, silage fed in liberal quantities to cows one hour subsequent to milking does not affect the milk. That would seem to indicate that odors and flavor imparted are primarily absorbed through the body of the animal instead of being taken up from the air permeated with silage.

That and other conclusions are drawn from extensive experiments recently completed by the dairy division of the United States department of agriculture in which the effect of feeding on milk was analyzed. With the content of the silo findings increasing favor on dairy farms, the problem of producing market milk immune from objectionable odors and flavors prompted the investigations. In some instances it was reported milk was rejected for that reason.

Therefore, it was sought to devise a means for ridding milk of any objectionable odor or flavor imparted by the alfalfa, corn, soy beans, or other feed stuffs retained in their fresh state by the silo. Hence, in a brief form, the dairy division advises the dairymen how to rid the milk of a bad flavor and odor, namely, exposing milk while still warm, to the air, reduced or eliminated silage flavors and odors.

The silage feeding experiments of the United States department of agriculture afforded results from the giving of such feedstuffs one hour after milking and one hour before milking. Silage fed soon after milking exercised the least effect on the milk flavors and odors.

Corn, alfalfa, soy beans, and sweet clover silage, fed one hour before milking, imparted undesirable odors and flavors to the milk. The first step seems to involve getting very deeply into debt. Negotiations for \$25,000,000 are in progress. It is a curious and progressing thing that nations appear to be unable to get along without loading future generations with obligations to pay principal and interest of debts incurred for the benefit, not of whom cannot hope to live to see the mortgages or even the first installment paid. Within five years Ireland will have a debt so huge that it will absorb half of the possible income of the people for interest only.

But the country will have home rule and a lot of patriots will have offices for which they are more or less qualified.

### KANSAS TO GROW COTTON

Several hundred acres of cotton will be grown for the first time in many years in Montgomery county this season. The Demming ranch, in Labette county, will also experiment in co-operation with the Kansas Agricultural College in a variety of cotton test. During the early days cotton was grown with more or less success in the southeastern part of the state.

Ravages of the boll weevil in the South and prevailing high prices for cotton have again stimulated interest in this industry in Kansas. An acreage of more than 200,000 acres of cotton in southeast Missouri grown under similar conditions as prevail in Labette county, proved profitable last year.—Kansas Farmer.



## Boys' and Girls' Club News

## BOYS' AND GIRLS' STATE FAIR

More than 900 boys and girls will participate in the children's club work at the Minnesota State Fair, September 1 to 8, according to T. A. Erickson, state club leader and superintendent of the department.

This year the State Fair is offering \$19,075.00 in cash, special prizes and trips to the exposition, to boys and girls who have won honors in club work in Minnesota. This is the largest sum ever offered by an fair in the world for this kind of work. It includes an appropriation of \$4,000.00 for the farm boy's camp.

The potato club show will be a new feature. Cash premiums totaling \$150.00 will be distributed for the best displays of potatoes of the leading varieties. The pig club, dairy calf club, acre yield corn club, potato club exhibits will be leading features.

Demonstrations of club work of all kinds approved for Minnesota will be conducted each day in the Boys' and Girls' Club Work building. The champion demonstration team of the fair will be given a free trip to the Interstate Fair at Sioux City, Iowa, where teams from a dozen middle western states will compete for the regional championship.

A special premium list telling about the prizes offered by the coming fair may be obtained from the county agents of the state or T. A. Erickson, University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota.

## CLUB WORK IN MISSISSIPPI

White boys in Mississippi the past year 1922 were organized in 245 clubs, the total enrollment being 5,954. The colored boys enrolled in clubs numbered 2,074. Aside from the work of production there were numerous club camps and club rallies, all largely attended. At the county fairs, 1767 white boys exhibited, while at the state and district fairs the club boy exhibitors numbered 1,181.

The Corn Club boys reporting produced 36,175 bushels of corn, an average yield per acre of 42.26 and at an average cost of 36 cents. The average yield per acre of the colored boys reporting was 46.

Seed cotton totaling 217,613 pounds was raised by the white Cotton Club boys. The average yield per acre was 850.23 pounds and the average cost per pound was 7 cents.

The Sweet Potato Club boys produced 11,261 bushels, an average yield of 176 per acre, at a cost of 29 cents.

The Pig Club boys raised 194,433 pounds of pork at an average cost per pound of 7 cents.

The average profit of the Dairy Club members reporting was \$54.77. The total amount of prize money awarded white boys was \$6,697, while the colored boys obtained \$4,020.

## TWO NEW FILMS DEPICT CLUB CAMP ACTIVITIES

What happens when 200 farm boys and girls, club champions from 12 states, get together in an annual encampment is told in two new United States Department of Agriculture motion pictures, "A Letter to Dad" and "Bill Jones—Champion."

The first film, presented as a visualization of a letter which William Jones, club champion, is writing to his father, tells about the business end of the encampment—what he has learned from the pictures and how the club boys and girls have helped each other by swapping information in various demonstrations, the glory of being a club member, and the honor of winning an interstate championship.

The second, "Bill Jones—Champion," presents the fun side of the encampment. When 200 club members get together there is bound to be a jolly time, and medal-laden Bill Jones, arriving home from the interstate encampment, stops at the home of his chum and tells him all about it. Games, stunts, boating, races, night fireworks, and acrobatic performances are included.

Both films were made at the 1922 encampment held in connection with the Interstate fair at Sioux City, Ia. They are each one reel in length.

"A Letter to Dad" and "Bill Jones—Champion" will be circulated through the department's film distribution system. Prints may be bought by State agricultural colleges, schools and other authorized purchasers at the laboratory cost.

## RENO CALF CLUBS BOOMING

Junior calf clubs in Reno county are growing so fast that other county clubs are sitting up and taking notice. Twelve thousand four hundred and ninety dollars' worth of dairy calves have been bought by these junior stockmen, and automobile loads of boys, bankers and farmers have scoured the state looking over herds, selecting calves and studying the dairy business. Forty head of Ayrshires were shipped in from Cleveland, Ohio, at an average cost of \$171 a head, and a number of Holsteins were obtained from good dairy communities within the state of Kansas.

## WINFIELD BABY BEEF CLUB

The first prize Shorthorn in the Winfield Baby Beef Club was shown by Ralph Snyder of the Winfield high school. The calf was on feed 240 days. It weighed 505 pounds at the start and 1,050 pounds when sold making 2.3 pounds gain daily. It sold for \$10.65 a hundred or \$111.82, and won \$20 in prizes. The initial cost of the calf was \$41 and feed cost was \$45, leaving \$45.82 for labor, which the hogs which followed the calf had to pay for.

There were 81 head of baby beef in the Winfield club this year, 15 Shorthorns and 16 Herefords, the project being ended May 17, when John Boyd, local buyer, bought the calves at an average of \$9.30 per hundred. Russell Wortman took first prize in the Hereford class with a calf which sold for \$9.90.

The baby beef club is made up largely of high school boys and is directed by Ira L. Plank, in charge of vocational agriculture and community organization in the Winfield high school. It was the third year for the club.

## Wheat Pool News

The advocates of reduced acreage should be feeling well pleased since the dry weather has reduced the acreage in Kansas some eight or nine million acres without mentioning the vast amount of wheat that has been destroyed by the recent floods that have devastated thousands of acres left by the drought.

Some of the counties that have the largest surplus in the pool are the ones that have been hit the hardest by drought and flood.

Boys, we have got to keep the overhead expense reduced to the minimum so that means more wheat signed up in the more fortunate districts, increasing the volume of bushels to be sold by the pool.

Little work is being done the first part of the week on account of the scarcity of boats in which to call on the farmers.

About eighteen sections of wheat near Salina were in the Lords Pool of water, the first part of the week.

The new contracts are printed but we are still using the old form of which we have a good supply on hand, to cut down expense. The new contracts are substantially the same as the old ones except the By-Laws take the place of the Association agreement.

O. K. Marley reports that the Kansas Wheat Growers have covered the territory in Pratt County in pretty good shape. Along the road on both sides are tin tags noting that the resident is a member of the Wheat Growers Association and automobiles bearing the tags of the Wheat Growers are seen in numbers.

We are glad the farmers have the grit to pool their wheat in any association other than the association that has their representatives on hand in the Wheat Pit.

Our man and Carl Clark made a killing one day last week in McPherson county, writing fourteen contracts in one day. It is purely speculative as to who did the talking that got the Farmers Union Brothers name on the dotted line but either of the boys can put up a talk that would convince a wooden Indian Cigar sign, or turn the heart of a Bluebeard.

Cris Killian must have some pool bait that he puts out at night, and the next morning goes out and bags the game, for the mail hardly ever comes without a few contracts from Cris. Of course Cris has been connected with the Insurance of the Farmers Union for several years and when he talks of a 100 per cent Farmers Union concern he can prove his statements by references to the insurance and when he does the Union fellows simply have to put their name on something to relieve their conscience, so Killian pushes out a Pool contract and while the brother signs Cris fans.

The Wheat Marketing Association has moved into its new quarters in the New England Building in Kansas City and the assistant secretary, K. Marley is or will be occupied at his desk a good share of the time in the future. General Manager, H. E. Witham, will use the same office what time he is not busy.

The executive committee will hold an executive session in Salina this week to work out the plans for making arrangements with the banks over Kansas where the money will be advanced to the growers as they deliver their wheat to the local elevator. We anticipate no trouble in making the arrangements with the banks as the Kansas Wheat Growers have found that the easiest part of their problem.

The fellows that pooled their wool in Kansas received from ten to twenty-five cents per pound more than the producer on the outside of the pool, yet we can still hear a few "doubting Thomases" saying that they don't believe in the pool.

Cotton poolers are getting some twenty dollars more per bale for their cotton than the poor fellows who have grown so accustomed to being skinned, like the negroes, and that they very humbly take their treatment and wait in silence for another year when they can go thru the same skinning hoping that after awhile they will become so accustomed to the process that they won't mind it.

Isn't it a strange thing that in the Farmers Union of Kansas there is not to be found one member of the Union who will voluntarily send in his contract already signed up. Brothers, the pool moves too slowly; we must either speed up or acknowledge to the world that we are a back number in putting into operation the greatest of all co-operative moves, the co-operative marketing of wheat.

Let us have that next week we will be able to print more pool news of a more cheerful nature. We retire from the scene to caress and enjoy the beautiful bouquets handed us by our brother U. S. Alexander from Cowley.

—M. O. Glessner.

Committee Report  
On Agricultural  
Cooperation

(Continued from page 1)

cultural sections where dairying and the co-operative distribution of dairy products are carried on.

The ribbon-cane strip producers of south Georgia have just completed a co-operative organization to standardize their output, guarantee its quality, advertise its merits, and put it on the markets under their own trade mark and label. Some progress has been made by other groups. There are many co-operative flour mills scattered through the wheat belt. There should be hundreds of such enterprises enabling farmers to profit from the great spread in price between grain in the elevator and white flour in the grocery's shop.

Here is a field for co-operative effort that is much more promising than is found in the opportunity for savings through the operation of farmer-owner marketing agencies that merely transfer the ownership of raw materials to the men who make fortunes by their conversion and distribution. There is no good reason why flour, bacon, butter, cheese, condensed milk and sorghum sirup, preserved fruits and vegetables should not be prepared for consumption by co-operative organizations. Such a change in the methods of supplying the world with food would not only assure prosperity to farmers but by providing desirable and profitable employment for experts in manufacturing and selling would retain the best minds of the rural districts now being continuously recruited for the activities of big business, in the service of agriculture.

Co-operative Service Organizations. Insurance is a service that requires no capital investment. This is a principle that is overlooked or ignored by great numbers of enormously rich, powerful, and aggressive joint stock companies. The man who buys an insurance policy should not be required to pay for anything but protection. If his premiums include provisions for

dividends on invested capital, for the accumulation of unnecessary reserves, for the payment of big commissions to agents, and for princely salaries for administrative officers he is charged for something that he does not need and that he cannot use. At the same time it should not be forgotten that the protection he needs has a certain definite value and cannot be furnished for less than it is worth. Insurance is one service that no man can afford to buy for less than cost.

The farmers of the United States have paid out countless millions of dollars for dividends on capital invested in the shares of insurance companies, for the building up of reserves useless to them but immensely serviceable to the interests that prosper on the profits of agriculture, for the construction of great office buildings to which they have no title, and for other purposes in no way related to the protection of their property or the security of their dependents. They have learned the folly of such extravagant expenditures and are now conducting many mutual insurance companies to which they make payments only for the services rendered.

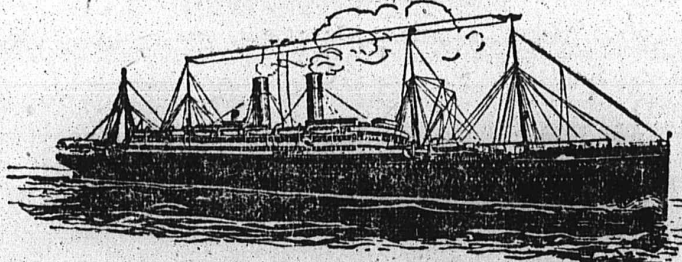
Many hundreds of local farmers' mutual insurance companies are now functioning in every part of the country. For the most part these mutual protective associations operate on the assessment plan supplemented by a small membership fee sufficient to cover the cost of securing and issuing the policy. These co-operative companies protect farm property against loss by fire, lightning and tornadoes and many of them include live stock in their lists of insurable property. The chances for such protection are small and the savings so effected amounts to many millions of dollars annually.

(To be continued)

A study of any community will show that the farmers who are getting ahead are the ones that keep some kind of livestock. Did you ever think about that?

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of members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rate: 5 cents a word per insertion; four or more insertions 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 MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU

## FARM FOR SALE

20-ARE COLORADO FARM FULLY EQUIPPED; ONLY \$1600. Nearby farms bring \$75 acre; stores, school, churches, good markets; rich river-bottom tillage, ample water, comfortable cottages, \$1800 gets it. To settle affairs, \$1800 gets it. Includes 20 tillage, implements, crops etc. Included if taken now, only \$800 needed. Details page 28 Illus. Catalog Bargains—many states. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 831 R. New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## HELP WANTED

WANTED: SALESMAN OR DEALER for Salina county, to sell Farmelectric, the Ford parts electric plant. To one who can qualify, we can offer a good money making proposition. Apply by letter. E. O. Box No. 437, McPherson, Kan.

EXPERIENCED MAN TO MANAGE Farmers' Elevator. For particulars address L. Woner, R. R. No. 1, Rock, Kan.

## MACHINERY

FOR SALE: Case threshing machine and tractor in good shape. John Wachtel, Olive, Kan.

TWO NEW 8 FOOT CUB MAREY-HARRIS. Riders with tongue and portable trucks. Price right. Write G. Lynn or S. M. Page, Abilene, Kansas.

## SEEDS

ALFALFA \$7.00. BUSHEL: SWEET clover \$7.00. Grimm alfalfa \$22.00. All seed shipped from eastern Kansas. Satisfaction or money back. M. C. Meyer, Salina, Kansas.

FREE SORGO (white seeded cane). The quickest maturing grain sorghum grown. Choice re-cleaned seed \$100 per hundred. J. K. Fresh, Scott City, Kan.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED: A WIDOW and daughter want job as cook and helper in household. Address Mrs. K. Reinhardt, 119 E. Short Street, Independence, Mo. 46

## STOCK

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bull 7 months old, \$55.00. Jacob Nuerth, Kearns, Kansas.

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEYS. Immured, boars and bred sows, years time. VALLEY SPRING STOCK FARM, Bloomington, Kansas.

## FINANCIAL

6 Per Cent—FARM LOANS—6 Per Cent THE M. E. FORD AGENCY, Salina, Kansas

## KODAK FINISHING

ANY SIZE 6 EXPOSURE FILM DEVELOPED and 6 prints 4c. Reprints 50c per dozen. Cols. or stamps. Mail Order Film Company, Salina, Kansas

## POULTRY

CHOICE SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels. Early hatch, prize winners. \$2.50. D. Norton, Herington, Kansas. 22-f

## PERSONAL

Handsome lady of means; would marry if suited. (Stamp) Violet—Box 787, Denison, Ohio.

WEALTHY, PRETTY, AFFECTIONATE girl, would marry. Write enclosing envelope. Doris Davis, South Euclid, Ohio.



The Perfection, Self-Unloading Header Barge is a combined barge and stacker; can harvest with a crew of four; can cut 25 to 30 acres of wheat per day. Write for circular. Norton Mfg. Co., Norton, Kansas

YOUR OWN FIRM Will Give You BETTER PRICES BETTER FILLS BETTER SERVICE Try Them

Farmers' Union Live Stock Co. 400-8-10 Livestock Exchange Kansas City, Mo.

SALINA SANITARIUM J. M. GAUME, M. D. Specialist rectal and colon diseases Also Sulphur Baths for Rheumatism Piles cured with ut the knife Little or no detention from business Phone 2000, Salina, Kansas Call or write for further information to the statute book.

## FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

C. S. Barrett, Pres. Union City, Ga. E. L. Harrison, Vice Pres. Lexington, Ky. W. C. Davis, Secretary Gravette, Ark. W. C. Lansdon, Lecturer Salina, Kan.

John Tromble, Lecturer Salina, Kansas C. J. Johnson, Onaha, Neb. Geo. M. Bowler, Lynchburg, Va. J. M. Collins, Denver, Colo. J. W. Batcheller, Hill, S. D.

John Tromble, Pres. Salina W. C. Lansdon, Vice Pres. Salina C. E. Prater, Secretary Salina Grant Bliss, Treasurer Woodstock J. A. Scheel, Conductor Emporia M. O. Glessner, Lecturer Salina

W. P. Lamharrison, Fairview C. M. Linpert, Salina W. C. Anderson, Wellington C. E. Huff, Oronogo E. Henderson, Kincaid

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Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission 400-8-10 Live Stock Exch. Bldg. K. C. Mo. Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co. Salina, Kansas

Farmers Union Wheat Marketing Association, Kansas City, Mo. Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

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## KANSAS CITY HAY MARKET

Mr. Hay Shipper: Due to the rainy weather and floods, receipts have been very light this week. Markets have been steady throughout with no change in quotations. There have been a few cars of new alfalfa arriving on our market.

Receipts were 107 cars of Prairie 37 alfalfa, 12 timothy, 2 clover, 2 straw, or 160 cars of hays this week as compared with 171 cars a week ago and 479 a year ago.

Nominal Quotations.

Prairie— No. 1 ..... \$19.50—20.50 No. 2 ..... 17.00—19.00 No. 3 ..... 11.00—13.50 Packing ..... 6.00—10.50

Alfalfa— S. Dairy ..... 23.00—30.00 Choice ..... 26.50—27.50 No. 1 ..... 24.50—26.00 Standard ..... 22.00—24.00 No. 2 ..... 17.00—21.50 No. 3 ..... 15.00—16.50

Timothy— No. 1 ..... 19.50—20.00 Standard ..... 18.50—19.00 No. 2 ..... 17.50—18.00 No. 3 ..... 15.50—17.00

Clover Mixed— Light ..... 19.50 No. 1 ..... 18.50—19.00 No. 2 ..... 15.50—18.00

Clover— No. 1 ..... 17.50—20.00 No. 2 ..... 14.00—17.00 Straw— 7.00—7.50

TARIFF INJURES FARMERS From bulletin of the Fair Tariff League.

Today the world wants all that we can spare from our farms. France is again eating war bread with its admixture of potato flour and its diminished nutriment because we have so restricted her importations that she cannot pay for our foodstuffs.

Meanwhile, our farmers must sell abroad their wheat and other products at prices below costs of production, and on such a basis of price compromise with the hungry foreigners as compels their unwilling purchase and their payment by means not easily foreseen. Every purchase makes more impossible their payment of already existing governmental and private debts to us aggregating some \$18,000,000,000.

Our farmers sell one-third of their wheat crop abroad, getting from 85 cents to \$1 per bushel for it at the farm. If they could buy their necessities in Europe, where they sell their products, they would get the present domestic equivalent of \$1.25 per bushel, if our government did not tax the returning purchases an average of 45 cents on each dollar's worth.

As it is, the farmer brings his measly dollar home and finds it worth 80 cents or less at his nearest store, all because the recent congressional farm bloc, without resistance, let a few manufacturers put their duties as high as they wanted. The farm bloc simply required that farm duties be as high as the manufacturer's rates.



# Department of Practical Co-Operation

State speakers will be present and address Farmers' Union meetings as indicated below. Requests for speakers within the date list should take into consideration the schedules at ready made.

**NOTICES OF FARMERS' UNION MEETINGS** will be printed under this head without charge. Secretaries should send in their copy at least two weeks before the date of the meeting.

**To Local Secretaries And The Membership In General**  
We have the State Constitutions for 1923, "containing the Amendments as adopted," ready for distribution at 5c per copy.  
C. E. Brasted, Secretary.

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.

**CRAWFORD COUNTY MEETINGS AT GARDEN KANSAS**  
Grand Local No. 494 of the Farmers Union meets in Union Hall the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 7:30 p. m.

L. E. Roof, Pres.  
Roy W. Holland, Sec.

**UNION LOCAL NO. 2019**  
Blaine O'Connor, Sec.  
Regular meetings on the first and third Thursdays of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

**ORDER PRESIDENT BARRETT'S**  
We now have a supply of the books "Uncle Reuben's Activities in Washington," on hand and can fill orders direct from this office.  
Make remittance of \$2.00 to C. E. Brasted, Salina.

C. E. Brasted, Secretary.

**REPUBLIC COUNTY MEETING**  
JUNE 21  
The postponed meeting of the Farmers Union of Republic County will be held at Scandia, Thursday, June 21st, at 1:30 p. m. We would like to see all Farmers Union members there. Besides the regular business, the arrangements for the county picnic will be made.

G. R. Gundy, Co. Pres.

**ATTENTION**  
Members of the Farmers Union, Local Secretaries especially, by order of the Board of Directors, I will, beginning July 1st, discontinue sending the paper to all who have not paid their dues for 1923.

C. E. BRASTED, Secretary.

**OTTAWA COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING**  
The second quarterly meeting of the Ottawa County Farmers Union will be held at the court house in Minneapolis, Monday, July 9 at 2 p. m. All locals are requested to have full delegates present.

A. E. Watts, County Pres.

**MAPLE GROVE LOCAL 2107**  
The Maple Grove Farmers' Union held its last meeting May 25. The meeting was called to order by President R. H. Gane. It was a special meeting for the purpose of ordering groceries, which was a success. A large crowd was present and each ordered largely.

We had with us that evening Mr. Alexander who gave us a splendid talk for the good of the order, telling many interesting facts, and lots toward keeping up the good of our order.

June the sixth, the Union gave a pie and candy social for the benefit of the flower fund. In spite of the rainy weather and bad roads a large attendance was present, a splendid program was given and a good time enjoyed by all. The social brought a total of \$26.85.

The Maple Grove Local is making rapid progress, every member seems very much interested and is trying his best to make it a great success.

—Mona Brant, Sec.-Cor.

**GREENWOOD COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING**  
The Greenwood County Farmers' Union will hold its second quarterly meeting Saturday, June 30, at Madison, Kansas, at 2 o'clock sharp.

Any business to come before the meeting will be given consideration. A good attendance is desired. Please send your delegates and come yourself and let's be sociable.

—J. R. Horton, Pres.

**POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY MEETING**  
JUNE 22  
The next regular meeting of the Pottawatomie County Farmers' Union will be held at Westmoreland, Kansas, Friday, June 22, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. All local secretaries kindly send a list of all the members of your local to me.

—T. F. Heptig, Sec.

**GOOD MEETING IN LINN COUNTY**  
Pleasant Home Local No. 2055, Linn County, held a very interesting meeting of their Union June 7th. After the business of the meeting was disposed of, a short and well rendered program was given, after which refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Schweitzer, of Osawatomie, furnished excellent music throughout the evening, and all went home feeling that they were much benefited by attending an unusually good meeting.

—H. A. Cady, Rep.

**DOUGLAS COUNTY HAS MEMBERSHIP CONTEST**  
Editor Kansas Union Farmer:  
Local 1086, District No. 10, Douglas County, met June 7th, with a large

attendance, about 125 members being present.

The meeting was opened by the reading of a chapter from President Barrett's book "Uncle Reuben in Washington" which is very interesting. After our business session, the committee served the large crowd with ice cream, which was very delicious.

Now, I am going to tell you folks what we did in this county. Last December the County started a membership campaign, to be conducted in the form of a contest for the locals getting the most points. No. 10 did not pay much attention to the contest until about the first of January, when someone brought it up before the meeting, thinking that we might be able to get fourth place. So, we voted to enter the contest which was to close May 1, 1923, all reports to be filed with the county secretary not later than May 15.

During the contest we took in 17 new members, reinstated 5; we held 10 regular meetings, 2 special meetings, 5 social meetings and visited 4 other locals. We had a full delegation to all county meetings, and our entire membership paid up by May 1st, which we feel very proud of.

At the last county meeting held at Lawrence, Kansas, June 7, we were awarded first prize, which was \$20.00, and of which No. 10 is very proud. We wish to thank the county very much for the prize, and any time they get ready to put on any kind of a contest, please let us know about it.

Well, Mr. Editor, I do not want to take up too much of your time, so will close by telling you that we have a paid up membership of 71 members and 59 lady members, which brings our membership up to 120.

Our regular meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays of each month, and visitors are always welcome.

—M. L. King, Sec.

**RILEY COUNTY PASSES IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS**

The second quarterly meeting of Riley County Farmers' Union No. 45 was held at Grandview school house June 2nd, 1923. Meeting called to order at 11 o'clock a. m. After a short business session meeting adjourned for dinner, which was served by the lady members of Grandview Local.

Meeting again called to order at 1:30 p. m. the credential committee reported 8 locals represented by delegates.

The committee for the good of the order reported the following:  
I—Arouse and keep up interest by having a speaker come occasionally and discuss questions that are interesting and that people are not informed on.

II—Have debates and get all members to take a part; also open discussions and everyone to talk.  
III—If suggestions are called for make them at the meeting. Do not wait until you meet elsewhere. Knockers are a menace to our locals. Don't be a knocker.

IV—Get the ladies to take part, have "eats" often, encourage sociability along with business.  
V—Some suggest "become organized" but we say "Do" something after we are organized.

—John Linn, Sr.,  
Esther Kruse,  
Esther Shorman,  
Committee.

A program consisting of music, songs, readings, etc., was given.  
Mr. J. M. Best, editor of the Leona, Leona, Monitor gave a very interesting talk.

The resolution committee reported the following resolutions which were adopted:  
I—We recommend that the State Union make provisions for keeping at least three legislative agents in Topeka during the legislative session and that said committee be furnished with office room, stationary and a stenographer during the session, so that correspondence may be properly carried on, that a full account of legislative proceedings in which we are interested shall be sent regularly to our state paper so that we may be able to establish files and records containing the history and purpose of the various bills, and of the actions by vote and voice, direct and indirect, of each representative and senator in connection with all measures in which we are interested.

II—We demand a law authorizing the formation of co-operative banks, trust companies and credit unions.  
III—Resolved, that we condemn some of the actions of the 1923 state legislature for blocking so many constructive measures advocated by Governor Davis and the agricultural organizations of the state.

IV—We recommend that the State Union formulate plans whereby the social and educational features of the Union may be promoted and encouraged in our county and local unions.  
V—We favor the repeal of the present industrial court law.

VI—Whereas, some of the leaders of the different farm organizations are largely responsible for the partial failure of a complete co-operative wheat marketing in the state.  
We therefore request of said leaders, if they be good co-operators, to lay their differences aside and join hands with the Farmers' Union, which is the only true farmers' co-operative organization in the state.

VII—We recommend the submission to the voters of the United States, of a joint resolution by Congress to authorize the election of the president, vice-president and the judges of the supreme court of the United States by a direct vote of the people.

VIII—Resolved: that as Farmers' Union members, realizing that Governor Davis is governor of Kansas we endorse his great attempt at re-

ducing taxes and giving us constructive measures.

IX—We are opposed to the issuing of interest bearing bonds by the federal government in time of peace. But favor instead thereof the issuing of U. S. treasury notes making them a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, without any exception.

X—Resolved, that the United States Commission should be a little more economical in its ruling allowing the corporations to raise their rates whenever they see fit.

XI—In as much as our County Commissioners have been conservative in their views on hard surface and gravel roads (of which we approve); and whereas it is necessary that the Federal Authorities approve not only the road as a whole but that they approve the road location or course before they will consider accepting them for federal aid; and since we are told that in one county the federal engineer changed near the county; therefore be it resolved that whole course of the road across the county we suggest to the County Commissioners that they get the approval of the Federal Authorities, for the county roads that are approved by the State or that are known as approved roads on which Federal aid can be gotten, on the road location or course so that the work done on them from now on may be done with the knowledge that they are working on the roadbed that eventually will be surfaced or traveled.

Furthermore, be it resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the County Commissioners.  
Signed:  
—Robert Hauserman,  
Alex Gravenstein,  
J. E. Parkerson,  
Committee.

Moved and carried these resolutions be published in the Kansas Union Farmer and also in some local paper.

Moved and carried our next quarterly meeting be held at Ashland school house the last Saturday in August, 1923.

Adjourned.  
—Gust Lamon,  
Secretary.

**DONIPHAN COUNTY FARMERS UNION CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION**  
Statement for Year Ending May 31, 1923

**CURRENT ASSETS**  
Cash on hand ..... \$ 5.84  
Cash in banks ..... \$ 2,270.52  
Accounts Receivable ..... 2,103.96  
Bills Receivable ..... 444.95  
Inventory ..... 7,963.54  
Total ..... \$13,778.81

**FIXED ASSETS**  
Elevators and Equipment ..... \$14,167.84  
Ware houses and Coal Sheds ..... 2,450.10  
Furniture and Fixtures ..... 744.18  
Total ..... \$17,362.12

Less Depreciation Reserve ..... 905.29  
Investments ..... 670.00  
Total ..... 1,575.29  
Net Worth ..... \$23,342.76

**DEFERRED CHARGES**  
Expenses ..... \$9.11  
Insurance ..... 84.63  
Total ..... 93.74

**CURRENT LIABILITIES**  
Bills Payable ..... \$ 6,000.00  
Accrued Taxes ..... 146.78  
Accrued Interest ..... 37.13  
Accrued Salary ..... 40.00  
Stockholders Interest ..... 1,422.20  
Total ..... \$7,696.12

**CAPITAL LIABILITIES**  
Capital Stock Paid Up ..... \$17,780.00  
Sinking Fund ..... 3,673.00  
Undivided Profits (1922-23) ..... 1,889.76  
Total ..... \$23,342.76

**Profit and Loss Statement—Doniphan County Farmers Union Co-operative Association for Year Ending May 31, 1923**

Sales ..... \$197,581.38  
Beginning Inventory ..... \$ 3,379.66  
Purchases ..... 191,795.52  
Total ..... 195,175.18  
Less Ending Inventory ..... 7,963.45  
Cost of Sales ..... \$187,211.64

Gain on Sales ..... 10,369.74  
Addition to Income ..... 12.58  
Total Income, all sources ..... 10,382.32  
Deduction from Income ..... 6,594.82  
Net Profit ..... \$ 3,787.50

**DIVISION OF PROFITS**  
10 per cent to Surplus ..... \$ 378.75  
8 per cent to Stockholders Interest ..... 1422.20  
Bad Debts ..... 96.79  
Balance Undivided Profits ..... 1889.76  
Total ..... \$ 3,787.50

**Editor The Kansas Union Farmer:**  
As we have just finished another successful year's business May 31st, 1923 it comes to mind that we have never given you an opportunity to publish our yearly statement together with a profit and loss statement and also a short history of "The Doniphan County Farmers Union Co-operative Association" since it was organized.

The Doniphan County Farmers Union Co-operative Association was organized at Leona, Kansas, in April, 1917, with capital stock at \$25,000.00. We bought and began operating our little elevator at Leona about six weeks later, June 1st, 1917. Everything went smoothly the first year and at the end we paid a nice little dividend.

Leona, Kansas.  
Now during this same year we got County Unit. System in our minds and with the aid of Hon. John Tromble and other men of state wide reputation we were sufficiently organized in this end of the County by June 1st, 1918 to take on elevators at each of the following places, one at Severance, one at Purcell and one at Denton, all neighboring towns, and had to increase our capital stock to \$45,000.00. And so we started the year June 1st, 1918 with four elevators under one management, with main office at Leona.

Things went pretty smoothly and we were making good under this kind of management until the spring of 1919 when Severance and Purcell stations became dissatisfied with the County Unit System and asked to withdraw from the Doniphan County Farmers Union Co-operative Association.

on which all agreed upon, each receiving his share of the profit and loss (and by the way more profit than loss). Thus leaving Denton and Leona to paddle the canoe alone. Denton at that time was considered the weakest of the four places, having the smallest membership and consequently the smallest amount of paid up capital and too the strongest competition in this part of the county. But all being farmers and used to adversity we cautiously filled all vacancies on the Board of Directors made by the withdrawal of Severance and Purcell each having had its equal number of Directors and we kept on pursuing our same business methods as before. It has never been the aim of this organization to make immense profits and pay enormous dividends but simply to enjoy a good prosperous business which our statements will show. Our business has always shown a profit except the year, June 1st, 1920 to May 31st, 1921 it showed a loss of \$1,300.00 but the following year the stockholders voted to pay the interest left unpaid the previous year, so you see our stockholders have always received 8 per cent interest on their invested capital and have received dividends 8 years out of 6 and too you can see by our balance sheet annual profit and loss statement that our stock is worth about \$1.25 per \$1.00. Now this showing is nothing to be boasting of, yet we are more than thankful that it shows nothing on right side of the ledger and it is only by the hearty co-operation, of the stockholders that we can keep it there.

L. H. LIBEL, Secy.

## CONTEST GIVEN BY LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984

The following plan was agreed upon by the members: To divide the membership into three divisions which were: the men, the ladies, and the young people. The young people's division was composed of those between the ages of ten and twenty-one years. Each division was to give two programs, making six programs in all. The following division leaders were appointed: Louis Abbott, for the men; Mrs. J. B. Wood, for the ladies; and Laura Ellen Wells, for the young people.

The contest was based on 100 per cent basis. The object was to get each member to appear in one of the programs. A fine was imposed upon the member who did not appear in a program, as there was to be no substitution. The contest was to end with a banquet, the winners to eat at the first table, the second to be waiters, and the third to be dishwashers.

The first program was given by the ladies the first Friday night in December. The young people gave theirs a month later, then the men came a month after that. The second programs of the three divisions were given in the same order, as the first. Each of the six programs were given in a creditable manner, and were enjoyed and appreciated by very large audiences. The last program, closing the contest, was given by the men in May. The outcome of the contest was the young people being winners, the ladies second and the men last.

At the close of the contest the men seemed so sad, And if you'd just ask 'em About washing dishes, Say it'd make them mad. But the spirit they showed Was certainly great. For they practiced From early 'till late, And their programs were Just as good as could be, But they were out-classed, Don't you see?

The three leaders of the divisions were appointed chairmen of the banquet committees. The following plans were agreed upon by the committees. That all food and labor was to be furnished by the local members; the ladies were to have charge of preparing the food; the young people to have charge of decorating,

and laying the tables; and the men's work consisted of cleaning the school house before and after.

The banquet was given at six o'clock, May 25, 1923, to Livingston Local members and their families. The Menu was: First course—soup, crackers and pickles, second course—chicken pie, gravy, mashed potatoes, scalloped corn, bread, butter, lettuce salad, radishes and jelly; third course—fruit salad, cake and coffee. Music was furnished by an Edison, while eating.

The toasts were formed from the word "Union," and were given by the following:  
At the first table.  
Union—Mrs. Howard Sinter.  
Neighbor—Mrs. J. B. Wood.  
Interest—Kenneth Spencer.  
Our Union—Ivan Gillespie.  
Necessity—Ruth Waters.

At second table.  
Union—G. C. Jacob.  
Neighbor—Mrs. H. E. Waters.  
Interest—Mr. Jesse Tanner.  
Our Union—Mr. W. W. Gillespie.  
Necessity—Mr. W. J. Spencer.  
The invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. Chas. R. Harlan, Miss Rena Glascock, Mrs. Floyd Teesel and children, and an orchestra composed of Floyd Teesel, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Warner, Carlsson, Glascock, Boyd Hathaway, Luther Carleton, and Dr. Hoge. The orchestra very kindly furnished music later in the evening, which was greatly appreciated by all.

The admission was one cent for each year old. Nearly two hundred persons were served.  
Mrs. J. B. Wood and Miss Laura Ellen Wells, committee.

**PRODUCTION, TRANSPORTATION MARKETING**  
**THE HOG AND THE HEN**  
Lying beside his trough, bank full, his stomach turned against corn, and seeing a hen busily scratching in the ground for a doubtful prospect just outside his pen, the better to mask his purpose, the hog slowly grunted, "Why not come in and get some of my corn, and scratch it into the ground instead of trying to scratch everything out; and then you will grow more corn?"  
"For hogs like you," replied the hen.

**THE RAT AND THE HEN**  
Finding his bins empty, starvation had driven the town rat into the country, and here seeing a Hen on top of a great bank of wheat, eating away, he indignantly exclaimed, "Here you go again! Always on top of the pile! That is why you are always poor amidst plenty! Why not bring this wheat into town, and I will take care of it in my bins?"  
"Rats!" replied the Hen, as she kept on eating.

Topeka, Kansas. A. A. Graham June 3, 1923.  
Mr. Ivan A. Moorhead, Holton, Kans.  
Dear Sir:

The above three fables were written by me today after reading your letter to the editor of The Topeka Daily Capital, published with a cross-column headline in the center of the first page of that paper today.

I think you overlooked a bet: If you had only said something about the great statesmanship of United States Senator Arthur Capper, and the many things he has done for the farmers of the country, you would have had the whole first page devoted to your communication.

What, in particular, I wish to say is, that K. S. A. C. has certainly met the most sanguine hopes, and justified its tremendous expenditure, in impressing upon you so that it has become fixed, the fact that the farmer, and, content with that, he should willingly leave the manipulation of his products to be exploited without objection or interference.

Brother, so long as the farmers, or others talk cooperation with big business there is no hope for them. They must look after their own affairs, particularly their marketing. They can no more take their competitor classes into cooperation, than can our Hen cooperate with the Hog, the Fox, and the Rat.

and our colleges have it done to perfection, to teach people to be ignorant. It is not personal, far from it, but a timely rebuke for all colleges.

Sincerely yours,  
A. A. Graham.

**IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE KANSAS UNION FARMER**  
Galva, Kansas June 5, 1923

Kansas Union Farmer:  
Sometime ago I sent you an advertisement for your paper and sent payment for 4 issues.

It has been issued once and we have so many answers we don't know how to answer all of them. Please stop this advertisement. Don't print any more.

and oblige  
S. L. Mun.

## OTTAWA COUNTY HOLDS ANNUAL PICNIC

The Ottawa County Farmers Union annual picnic was held on June 7, at Minneapolis, Kansas. As the roads were bad from the recent rains, there were not many who came in time for the parade. Most of the people went to the ball park where we had a ball game between Battle Creek and Mount Pleasant, resulting in Mount Pleasant winning by a score of 6 to 3. After the ball game all went to the city park where everyone had an excellent dinner served by the ladies of the different locals.

After dinner, there were races and other sports, and the locals put on a program of songs, readings, a drill by the children and a play by the women, all of which was good. After the program, there was another ball game between Mount Pleasant and Grover locals, resulting in a score of 4 to 7 in favor of Grover.

The picnic wound up in the evening with a dance in the American Legion Hall, which was well attended and enjoyed by all who stayed.

—One who was there.

**USE UNION WANT ADS**

**WE SERVE**

? WHY ?  
Friendly Cooperation  
Forbids Competition

? WHERE ?  
United Efforts Bring  
Top Market Prices

**FUJA**

? WHEN ?  
June or December  
No Matter—Remember

? WHAT ?  
All Consignors of Grain  
Satisfaction To Gain

**FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N.**  
106 New England Bldg.  
Kansas City, Missouri

**PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES**  
Application cards.....20 for 5c  
Credential blanks.....10 for 5c  
Dimit blanks.....1 for 10c  
O.C. cards.....12 for 20c  
Constitutions.....5c  
Local Secy's Receipt Books.....25c  
Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to save expense in postage and labor.  
WHITE  
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 can.

**WATSON WHOLESALE GROCERY**  
SALINA, KANSAS

**Planters State Bank**  
Salina, Kansas  
By the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upholding the Guaranty Law, your deposit in this bank is as safe as a Government Bond  
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS  
Fred H. Quincy, Pres.; Guy T. Halvering, Vice-Pres.; T. W. Roach, Vice-Pres.; W. T. Welch, Vice-Pres.; E. E. Gemmill, Cashier; B. F. Ludes, Assistant Cashier; E. H. Sudendorf and R. P. Cravens

**Open For Business**  
FARMERS UNION CO-OPERATIVE  
WHEAT MARKETING ASS'N

Offices:  
101 New England Building  
Kansas City, Mo.

REQUEST LATEST POOL INFORMATION

**INSURANCE**  
Farmers' Union Member—  
Your own Insurance Company gives you absolute protection at lowest cost.  
Your own Company has greater resources, in proportion to insurance in force, than any other state-wide mutual company in Kansas.  
Your Hall Insurance Company is the biggest and strongest Mutual Hall Company in Kansas, and the lowest in actual cost. Get in line.

**The Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas**  
FRANK D. BECKER, Secretary  
SALINA, KANSAS

C. E. BRASTED, President  
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