



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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Farmer's Greatest Problem That of Merchandising His Products

This Can Best Be Accomplished by Organization of Farm Crops on A Commodity Basis Forcing the Speculator to Seek New Fields.
(By William E. Borah, U. S. Senator from Idaho)

The farmers is an individualist. Physical environments and traditions tend to keep him so.

But in the matter of marketing his products, he must necessarily, and I believe he will, accept the great lesson of the time, co-operation.

As a producer, he will not likely succeed to any great extent in a co-operative movement—and it is not likely to succeed to any great extent in a co-operative movement—and it is not essential to his prosperity and success that he do so.

But when it comes to disposing of his crops he must accept in the full and most practical way the principle of cooperative marketing.

If he does not do so, he will continue to be the over-worked and under-paid victim in the economic life of our country.

The farmer is in the midst of a thoroughly organized and highly trained business world. Labor is organized and is advancing with its policies of organization and avails itself of the benefits of it every day.

It is by reason of organization that labor holds its commanding position in the industrial world.

"Farmers Must Organize"

Every line of industry and every line of business is organized—the farmer also must organize and accept the principle of co-operation and put it in practice.

He should organize, not for politics, but for business. I do not mean that he should not be deeply and always interested in politics, but the business organization, designed to get his products on the markets at the right time and in a business way should be free from politics as a bank.

The politics of the farmer can be taken care of in a different way, and upon that subject we are not now expressing views.

But business, downright business should be the slogan with reference to the question of disposing of his products.

His commanding position in the political affairs of the nation will come along when his economic power is put beyond the control of sinister and selfish interests.

What the farmers should do first of all is to loosen the clutch of those who live off of his toil and take advantage of his unorganized situation—exact tolls and commissions and interests beyond reason or conscience.

Crops Are Bountiful

Everywhere in this goodly land there are bountiful crops. The farmer has plowed and tilled and harvested. He has produced. He has performed his labor in the field with fidelity and untiring zeal.

From early morning until late at night he has been about his task. He has won from nature the returns without which civilization would perish.

But now that he has his crop harvested and in the granary, invested with high wages and farm implements doubled in price in the last ten years, he finds himself without a market or what is the same thing a market controlled or manipulated by those who toil not, neither do they spin.

The imperative problem, therefore, for the farmer is that of merchandising the fruits of his labor—that is to say, the businesslike marketing of what he produces.

He has an abundance to dispose of, but the problem which concerns him now is that of availing himself of the legitimate fruits of his days of toil.

Marketing is the work of practical experts—those who have the time and the ability to study and master the markets.

You cannot market without knowing what the market demands, what the market will absorb, in other words, the time and place of selling.

If the United States Steel Company or the Standard Oil Company, or any other business should market its wares or products as the farmer has been in the habit of marketing; if they should dump their goods on the market regardless of time or place or without a serious and most intelligent study of the situation, they would be in bankruptcy before the end of a single fiscal year.

A Group Problem

While, therefore, as I have said, the farmer is an individualist as a producer, nevertheless marketing is a group problem.

In this they must act together and with the most modern and experienced processes. They must find the way by which they can take the crops from the farm, from individual producers, through group processes such as financing and marketing.

This requires expert men and expert knowledge. It requires organization.

The true co-operative marketing system—that is, the organization of a commodity, not the organization of communities—has proven a great success in many instances.

I understand that some 95 per cent or 96 per cent of the berry growers in California are in one association, that 86 per cent of the almond growers are in one association,

permanent landing where we can take up our journey with sound economic principles as a guide.

But such plans ought not to be considered except in connection with plans and policies and programs for permanent relief.

DIRECTORS OF THE FARMERS UNION STATE BANK COM- PLE E ARRANGEMENTS FOR OPENING BANK JULY

187, 1024 Board of Directors of the Farmers Union State Bank, Kansas City, Kansas, held in the bank building Saturday, May 31st, steps were taken to insure the opening of the bank July 1st.

This is the first time in the history of the Farmers Union that the members of the Farmers Union have been able to look upon a state-wide institution as their own. It is of the utmost importance that the members of the Farmers Union understand their relationship with this bank.

This bank was organized by the Farmers Union of Kansas. It was organized to strengthen, and to serve Farmers Union enterprises of Kansas. It is a part of the Farmers Union program. Therefore, every member will be asked to help make this a powerful force.

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Wheat Poolers Are Organized

Kansas Association Will Market Approximately 27,000,000 Bushels of This Year's Crop

WICHITA, Kas.—Controlling an announced total of 27 million bushels of wheat, what is believed to be the largest state wheat pool in existence begins operations in Kansas this season.

The Kansas pool is unusual in that it represents a merger of the big farmers' marketing organizations and in that it will attempt the orderly marketing of a comparatively large volume of wheat through a single farmers' agency.

The name of the new pool is "The Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association." Represented in the wheat it sells will be that of farmers signed up under a 5-year contract in a campaign just closed; members of the Farmers' Union Wheat Marketing Association, and of the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association.

To Sell for Three Groups

Members of the Farmers' Union pool and of the Wheat Growers' pool have been in existence several years. Their wheat, however, will be sold through the new co-operative wheat marketing association.

The co-operative marketing association, which thus will become the general selling organization for all three groups, is a new association formed to get together the other two bodies into one agency. It began a campaign several months ago for a quota of one-third the state's 10-year pre-war average wheat production, variously announced as 44 million bushels and 86 million bushels.

According to B. E. Corporon, secretary of the organization committee, and general manager of the Kansas Wheat Growers, the campaign resulted in signing up approximately five thousand farmers producing around 15 million bushels of wheat.

With the wheat of the one thousand members of the Farmers Union pool, approximately 2 million bushels, according to Corporon, and of the five thousand Kansas Wheat Growers' Association members about 10 million bushels, Corporon says the new pool will have around 27 million bushels under contract.

Expect Few to Withdraw

Under the terms of the contract in the Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, farmers were given until June 10 to ask withdrawal in writing from the association, since the goal of the sign-up was not reached. Notices were being mailed to members last week, it was said, notifying them of the failure to reach the quota.

So far, it was said, less than ten farmers had signified their intention of actually asking permission to withdraw.

Initial operations of the pool will be handled by the machinery of the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association, Mr. Corporon said. This machinery, in use several years, will be utilized until the infant agency is prepared to take over the work. Elections to the board of twenty-one directors of the new pool will take place this month.

The Kansas campaign for members in the pool was a clean cut one, with strong opposition to bring out all the points in state wide co-operative marketing versus country elevator selling. The opposition believed most effective was that of the Kansas Co-operative Grain Dealers Association, a state organization of local elevators. This group fought the pool bitterly. Supporting the pool were leading farmers, big business men and most of the newspaper of the state.

Why Some Farmers Didn't Sign

Failure to reach the goal in the campaign was due to many reasons, men in close touch with the work said. Students of cooperative marketing will be interested in these reasons. One of the chief objections to signing the 5-year contract, it was said, was in the conservatism of the farmer.

Solicitors unanimously agreed that 98 per cent of the farmers called upon endorsed the principles of cooperative marketing but many added:

"But I believe I'll wait and see how you come out."

Another objection, voiced chiefly by bankers who declined to endorse the contract, was in the feature on advance payment at time of delivery, which is to be approximately 60 per cent, provided financial and market conditions will warrant, these conditions to be judged conclusively by the board of directors.

Previous Failures Also Hurt

Failure of previous efforts to set up cooperative marketing agencies also caused a reaction in some places, such as localities where the defunct U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., had members.

The McNary-Haugen bill, which promised to raise the price of wheat 50 cents a bushel through government support, also caused some farm-

ers to decline to enter the pool until they saw how this proposed legislation came out.

The most effective weapon used by the opposition, it was said, was the so-called "Wortman case," in which a Ford County farmer alleged that as a member of a pooling association he had sold his wheat to his local elevator on order of the pool, transmitted the check to pool headquarters, got his advance, on which he paid interest, and when the pool was closed his total return was considerably less than what he actually sold the wheat for. This case, pool officials charged, was made out of "whole cloth," investigators failing to find that the man named was ever a member of a Kansas pool and he has recently acknowledged that the story was not true.

FARMERS UNION INSURANCE COMPANIES EXEMPT FROM INCOME TAX

The mutual insurance companies of the United States have been successful in securing an amendment to the Revenue bill which was recently passed. This amendment provides for the exemption of these organizations from the income tax provisions of the measure.

At the request of C. E. Brasted, president of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company and the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company, John Tromble, president of Kansas Farmers Union, and other interested parties, Senator Arthur Capper interested himself in behalf of the farmers and worked wholeheartedly for the adoption of this amendment.

The following letters relative to this measure will give the members an idea of the sweeping scope of this amendment and what it means to the mutual insurance companies of the United States.

UNITED STATES SENATE, Committee on Claims, May 12, 1924.

Mr. C. E. Brasted, Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co., Salina, Kansas.

My dear Mr. Brasted:

You wrote me on April 28th in regard to an amendment to the Revenue Act which would exempt farmers' mutual insurance companies from federal taxation. I was pleased to take a special interest in this legislation. Undoubtedly you will be glad to learn that we got the amendment into the bill just as you wanted it.

Very respectfully,
ARTHUR CAPPER.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES, Washington, D. C., May 13, 1924.

Hon. Arthur Capper, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

More than 2500 Mutual Insurance Companies rejoice because of the Farm Mutual Interpretative Amendment given them by the Senate without a dissenting vote Thursday evening. They are pleased that this provision is a part of the Revenue Bill as passed Saturday evening.

These companies have a membership comprising more than half the farmers of the United States. Your action, when it eventually becomes a law, will relieve these farmers from a grievous burden and these companies from a distressing situation.

Because of such relief, at their request and in their behalf, I want to thank you most kindly. Your action is appreciated the more coming as it does at this distressing and discouraging period in agricultural activities.

Yours very truly
(Signed) HARRY P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES SENATE, Committee on Claims, June 3, 1924.

Mr. C. E. Brasted, President, Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas, Salina, Kansas.

My dear Mr. Brasted:

You will be glad to know, I am sure, that after a hard fight those of us who are particularly interested in agriculture were able to have incorporated in the new tax law just signed by the President an amendment exempting from income tax assessments farmers' or other mutual, hail, cyclone or fire insurance companies, mutual ditch or irrigation companies, mutual or cooperative telephone companies and like organizations.

I have always felt that the decision of the Treasury Department rendered in 1922 holding that these taxes should be imposed on such companies was unjust and that its enforcement would prove ruinous to them. I was glad, therefore, to do everything in my power in helping to get this interpretative amendment through. While the new tax law will give substantial relief to farmers generally in the way of tax reductions, I do not believe there is any provision of it which will be of more far reaching importance to them than this amendment clarifying the status of their mutual and cooperative concerns.

I was gratified to receive from Harry P. Cooper, Secretary of the National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, a letter thanking me for my help in getting this amendment through, a copy of which I inclose for your information.

If I can be of any service to you in connection with this amendment or any other matters in which you are interested I hope you will not hesitate to call on me.

Cordially Yours,
ARTHUR CAPPER.

Remember the Fort Hays Round-up April 26.

Why I Believe in the Marketing of Our Wheat Co-operatively

This Plan Will Enable the Farmers to Meet Organized Buying With Organized Selling—Will Stop Dumping and Promote Orderly Distribution.
(By Frank O. Lowden)

One of the most important grain men in the United States recently stated that a chief reason for the low price prevailing for the 1923 wheat crop was the superabundance of wheat that had been indulged in earlier about the great surplus of wheat above domestic needs.

In emphasizing his point this gentleman recalled that early last summer there appeared within a short time of each other statements by two prominent officials in Washington to the effect that the United States had a very large surplus of wheat, and that similar statements had been issued and widely circulated in connection with the National Wheat Conference held in Chicago in June. "Those three statements," he concluded, "smashed the price of wheat 30 cents a bushel."

The grain dealers of the country generally assert with complete confidence that the present system of marketing grain is the most perfect thing in the commercial world. In spite of this perfection, however, one of its most conspicuous representatives admitted that the statements of a few men had produced this astonishing result!

What other industry could survive if the price of its product could so easily be moved down? Any other great industry would have stood firm, withholding its product from the market until the storm had blown by, and then would have demanded a just price based upon actual conditions.

The wheat farmer, however, is not organized to stand up to the storm and to his losses. Every wheat grower remembers all too well this disastrous slump. If this grain dealer is correct in his analysis, and he is one of the best informed men in the trade—his statement constitutes the severest possible indictment of our present wheat marketing machinery and provides a powerful argument for those who advocate far-reaching changes in the methods of marketing wheat.

The fact that three statements should drive down the price of a staple commodity like wheat 30 cents a bushel, and thereby reduce the income of the wheat growers of the United States something like \$500 a man, would seem to be proof positive that we need to examine closely our facilities for wheat marketing with a view of providing some substantial improvements.

What is not alone among farm products in demanding attention alone this line. Only a few weeks ago one of the most prominent buyers of livestock at the stockyards in Chicago issued an appeal to producers to hold their hogs in the country until February, on the ground that the market was overdone (this was early in December), and that by withholding until February, in his opinion, the producer would receive \$2 more a hundred pounds.

There are many other parallel conditions in agriculture, which apparently is the only industry that is able to exist in the face of such assistance in the marketing of its products.

There is only one remedy for this state of affairs, in my opinion. There is only permanent solution for the extremely unsatisfactory and unstable methods of marketing farm products that now prevail. That solution is cooperative marketing upon what is variously known as the commodity plan, the California plan, the Danish plan—in other words, cooperative marketing that attacks the problem from the point of view of the entire commodity involved.

Cooperative marketing upon the commodity plan has already scored a number of marvelous successes with different kinds of farm products. Conspicuous among these are the various fruit associations of the Pacific Coast states, each built around a single kind of fruit or two or three very closely related kinds; the walnut and almond associations of California; the cotton association of the South; the egg association of the Pacific Coast; the dairy associations, notably at New York and St. Paul; the rice associations of the South; and perhaps most outstanding of all, the great tobacco associations of Kentucky and adjacent states, which number nearly a quarter of a million growers among their members.

I am a member of the Arkansas Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association, which is one of the affiliated cotton-marketing associations which jointly are handling about 15 per cent of the entire American cotton crop this year. I am advised by the president of our association that the average net return to the members of the cotton associations last year was more than \$20 a bale greater than the average return to non-member growers. This is 4 cents a pound, or almost 20 per cent, more. This represents the difference between profit and loss in cotton production, in most cases; it represents the difference between a fair living and a bare living; it represents the difference between giving thousands of farm boys and girls in the South a chance at an education and literacy or no chance. Nor is this record of returns confined to the cotton associations, for I am informed that many cooperatives hand-

ing other commodities have made even better records.

Now let us turn our attention more specially to wheat. There is now no really effective cooperative marketing of wheat upon a national basis. There is a group of state associations based upon the commodity plan in the Northwestern states also similar associations in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. None of these, however, is sufficiently large to be a factor in the market although most of them are headed in the right direction. On the other hand, some of the most important wheat states in the Northwest have no organizations at all. The total of the wheat handled by all these associations is about 6 per cent of the American production.

The National Wheat Growers' Advisory Committee, of which I am chairman, is attempting to co-ordinate these various associations, to strengthen them by adding materially to their membership, and to develop associations in the states where there are now none. The committee includes many of the outstanding leaders in the American cooperative movement, including Judge Robert W. Bingham, of Kentucky, who led the wonderful work of cooperative tobacco marketing in Kentucky; Aaron Sapiro, author of most of the cooperative contracts and cooperative evangel for cooperative marketing; Senator Arthur Capper; Carl Williams, president of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange; and a number of others. Our aim is to create new associations in some states and to strengthen old associations in others, so that by the time the 1924 crop of wheat moves to market there will be functioning a cooperative wheat association in nearly every important wheat state, all co-ordinating closely for sales purposes, which will handle a large share of the crop—large enough to produce a substantial influence upon the course of the market.

Urging the Pooling Plan

The plan of operation which we recommend is substantially the same as that of the cotton associations and other commodity co-operatives, with such modifications as are necessary for wheat. Remember these chief points: 1, Each association will handle wheat only, and no other products; 2, Each association will be organized on a non-profit and non-stock basis, and each will be state-wide in character, federated for selling purposes; 3, Each association will be organized in such a way that complete control of its activities is vested in a board of directors, all of whom must be growers, and this board is chosen by the members by district; 4, Each association will be based upon contracts with its members, under which they pledge all their marketable wheat to the association; 5, Each association will pool its wheat by grades, and each grower will receive the average price for the season for his particular grade of wheat.

The individual farmer will deliver his wheat, under this plan, to his local elevator, preferably a farmers' elevator, much the same as he always has. Instead of selling it outright, he will transfer title to the association, which will pay him two-thirds or so of its value at the time of delivery; the association will then sell the wheat, with other wheat of like grade and quality, to millers and exporters gradually through the year, thus avoiding the disastrous price smash that usually prevails during the weeks immediately following harvest. The average price for each grade, with proper allowance for freight, will be paid each grower who has his wheat in the pools.

This plan will enable farmers to meet organized buying with organized selling; will enable them to study markets and thus be prepared to meet emergencies usually after having an opportunity to be prepared; will enable them to employ the most skilled grain men to work for them instead of against them; will enable them to develop a method of orderly marketing and merchandising wheat crop, instead of dumping it on the markets in a few weeks, as at present; will enable them in time to work out feasible methods of adaptation to demand; and in so doing will enable them to sell wheat to better advantage and thus to gradually bring the price of that commodity up to the level where it properly belongs.

KILL McNARY-HAUGEN BILL

ASHLEY, Ark.—The McNary-Haugen bill, which proposed to set up a government corporation for the exportation of farm commodity surpluses, was defeated in the house Tuesday. The vote was 224 to 164.

Defeat of the measure left farm bloc leaders in the McNary bill, and house doubtful whether any farm relief legislation could be rushed through before adjournment of congress Saturday night. Members representing agricultural interests in the house had centered their entire attention on the McNary bill. It is reported being made in the senate to bring out a substitute for the bill.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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JOHN TROMBLE, Editor and Manager
W. C. LANSDON, Associate Editor
DON C. ESTES, Director of Advertising

Subscription Price, per Year \$1.00

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

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. of A. are at liberty to ask questions on any phase of farm work. Answers will be either published or mailed.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION



THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1924.

SOME SUBSIDIZED LIARS.

The man who accepts money for circulating another man's lies is in far worse moral condition than the inventor of the original lie. He adds greed to falsehood and advertises that he is willing to sell himself for money. The wheat pool contracts have been generally signed in the neighborhood of Brewster and Colby. That has made it necessary for the grain trade to hire papers locally published and circulated to tell their dirty work for them. The Free Press at Colby and the Herald at Brewster have been retained by the interests that oppose cooperation and each appears to be willing to go to any length in peddling the misrepresentations that are the stock in trade of the grain gamblers.

The Brewster Herald recently printed the following, not as an advertisement, but as an editorial comment on the wheat pooling plan. That paper, therefore is lined up against the men whose patronage enables it to live. Here is the editorial opinion of the man who makes his living out of the labor of the farmers whom he here accuses of being the easy victims of a group of selfish promoters:

"Regarding the wheat pool proposition, of which much has been said both for and against, the Herald has had but little to say either way preferring to let our wheat raising readers form their own opinion and use their own judgment as to whether they are willing to tie themselves up to sell their wheat exclusively to the pool promoters for a period of five years. As far as we can determine at the present time there are something like 22 million bushels already pledged, or about one-half the amount originally planned. The cost of handling, hauling, storing, marketing, etc. must of course be borne by the producer, as it is now and as it always will be. The president, general manager, or whatever the title of the head of the concern may be receives a salary of \$33,000 a year, along with a dozen or more at an \$18,000 a year salary. These men are practically the 'Company.' The farmers who raise the wheat are the 'stock in trade' only, of the promoters of the Wheat Grower's Association. In other words, the farmers of Kansas are asked to furnish the capital, (their wheat crop for 5 years) and in addition guarantee them a salary half as big as the president of the United States receives for running the government."

"When any man, or set of men, tell the farmers that they are working for him for nothing, they or he, them or that will bear watching."

No honest man, unless he is extremely ignorant, could have written such a statement. There is no excuse for ignorance concerning the men or the plans of the wheat pool. The names of the Organization Committee are printed on the contract which has itself been repeatedly published in Kansas papers of general circulation. The inference that the editor of that paper has been reached and that he is taking money from the organized grain trade in return for the bitter and untrue attacks that he is making on his own patrons, the farmers who support his paper and enable him to live, is too plain to be disputed.

Every statement of alleged fact in this article is absolutely untrue, is a lie without excuse or justification. Each of the separate falsehoods is entitled to some consideration:

LIE NUMBER ONE: "The farmers are asked to tie themselves up to sell their wheat exclusively to the pool promoters for a period of five years." The pool can not be anything more than the agent of the growers who sign the marketing contract which is a plain simple business agreement that wheat farmers enter into with each other that for a period of five years they will sell their wheat through their own agency and nowhere else. The pool buys no wheat except on a guarantee to pay the resale proceeds less the actual cost of marketing to the members who make the deliveries. None of the men designated as promoters can be officers of the Association unless they are signers of the pooling con-

tract or employees unless they are employed by the Directors who must be members and elected by members.

LIE NUMBER TWO: The cost of handling wheat need not necessarily be taxed exclusively against the producer. Properly organized the wheat growers can pass some of this expense along to consumers and have already proved that wheat can be materially reduced. The small this item can be handled wheat for an average of five cents a bushel less than the grain trade charged for the same service before cooperative agencies were established. This is not guess work. The published reports of the pooling associations show an average spread of 14 cents between the farmer and the miller not including freight. The official report of the Federal Trade Commission issued last September proves that the grain trade has been charging 18.89 cents for the same service.

LIE NUMBER THREE: At the time that editorial was written the Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association had not been incorporated. It had no directors, officers, or employees and of course was paying no salaries of any sort except the wages paid by the Organization Committee to the farmers who were assisting in securing members.

There never was a man connected with the wheat pooling movement in Kansas or any other state who received anything like one half of \$33,000 annual salary. There is no man connected with either of the operating pools in Kansas who receives as much as \$6,000 a year nor any secondary or subordinate employee who gets more than \$3,000 a year.

All salaries must be fixed by the Board of Directors all of whom are themselves wheat farmers with their own grain in the pool. Whatever the directors do to the wheat of all the members they must do to their own deliveries because they are as firmly bound by the terms of the contract as are the other growers.

LIE NUMBER FOUR: The promoters, that is the Organization Committee, and the officers and employees do not constitute the company. The eleven thousand wheat farmers of Kansas who have signed the pooling contracts are the "Company" and they will run its affairs through the Board of Directors that they elect from among their own number.

LIE NUMBER FIVE: No salaries are guaranteed or can be guaranteed to any one. Not a man connected with the Organization Committee, the National Advisory Committee or with either of the operating pooling associations in Kansas, has been promised either employment or salary. The Board of Directors, after incorporation, will employ all operating personnel and fix all salaries.

LIE NUMBER SIX: No one connected with the active work of the Organization Committee has ever claimed that he was working for nothing. It is a fact however that most of the solicitors and agents of the Committee are unpaid for the greater amount of their wages and for part of their expenses. Nearly all the field workers were actual wheat growers as much or more interested on the success of the movement as they were in the small wages that they may sometime get for their work.

Probably much more than one-half the subscribers of the Brewster Herald and the Colby Free Press are members of the Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association and as such they have just participated in the election of incorporating directors from Districts One and Two. They all know that the statements made by the Herald are untrue. They do not all know why the papers they support with their patronage should line themselves up with the grain gamblers. There may be more than one reason for such a brazen betrayal of their own friends by papers that must have the patronage of farmers. They may need the money so badly that they are willing to take it from any source, however tainted, in return for any sort of services, however base and cowardly. Or the editors or owners may have a financial interest in the now thoroughly discredited business of trading in grain on the speculative markets.

In either case the farmers of that part of the state should not hesitate to withdraw their support from newspapers that are either owned or subsidized by their enemies.

Kansas came clean on the McNary-Haugen Bill. Every member of congress from this state voted for the only measure that proposed legislative relief for the wheat growers. That vote was the result of the intelligent use of the power of the Kansas Farmers Union. The members of our organization should feel renewed confidence in an organization that has made good.

The Farmers Union State Bank will begin business on the first day of July. Who will make the first deposit in the farmers savings department?

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

Reports from many counties indicate that farmers propose to vote for their own men at the primary election in August. They can and should do that but it will be impossible unless farmers file for legislative places in June. Political power can be used only through agencies established by law. All citizens who desire to serve as public officers in Kansas must so notify the voters in June.

Members of the Farmers Union and all others interested in agriculture should see that suitable and trustworthy candidates file for places on the primary ballot. This is especially important in connection with the Kansas state senate. For twelve years that body has been controlled by forces that consider it necessary to hold the farmers in check. They have had the strength to defeat almost all the constructive legislation that farmers have initiated. A progressive government and a progressive house of representatives are powerless as long as the senate is controlled by reactionaries.

Farmers should have a candidate of their own

on one or both of the party tickets in every senatorial district in Kansas. Unless this matter is attended to within the next two weeks there will be many legislative and senatorial districts in which farmers must choose the lesser of two evils when they come to vote in the August primary.

DUES SHOULD BE PAID NOW.

The year is nearly half gone and there are still a good many members of the Union who have not paid their dues. They are receiving the paper and they are enjoying all the other benefits of the organization but they have not yet done their part towards paying the expenses.

The Board of Directors has ordered that the names of all members delinquent in their dues since January first of this year shall be removed from the mailing list on July 1st. This paper is worth much more than the annual dues paid by members of the Union. It is the only paper in Kansas through which farmers can obtain a body of information essential to their business.

Every Local secretary should take a day or two between now and the first of July to collect the dues of those members who have neglected to pay and all such collections should be remitted to state headquarters before the end of this month.

SELF HELP OR NO HELP.

The events of the past six months have proved conclusively that relief from agricultural distress must come through farmers' self-help agencies. It is also perfectly plain that such relief can be secured only through united action by men of courage willing to face and fight the most determined opposition.

The wealth of this country has been created by agriculture. The prosperity of the country depends on the continuous and profitable operation of agricultural industries. A fair share of the country depends on the continuous and profitable operation of agricultural industries. A fair share of the profits of their business should go to the farmers of the United States. For many years all such profits have gone to the speculators, the converters and the traders in agricultural products.

The men who have grown rich while the farmers have declined in prosperity are not willing to surrender any of the advantages that they have secured through organization. During the past six months the organized grain trade, the millers and other powerful interests enriched beyond calculation by the profits that should have been shared by farmers have fought every effort made to secure any relief for agriculture through legislation. They succeeded in defeating the McNary-Haugen bill and they will defeat every similar measure until the farmers are in position to act together at Washington.

Here in the west the wheat growers have determined to organize their own sales agencies for the purpose of dealing directly with the millers and the exporters. In this attempt they have been opposed by the same interests that defeated all efforts to secure legislative relief at Washington. Also they have been opposed by farmers, the employees of farmers and many banks that depend on farming for their profits.

Controlling the production of the necessities of life farmers are in position to make terms with society profitable to their business. If they can reconcile their own differences and work together. Organized agriculture can compel justice. All that farmers need is confidence in each other and the courage to stand up for their rights. They can establish their own agencies and secure justice and profits if they once understand and appreciate that relief can come only through their own efforts.

When agriculture learns how to use its own natural advantages and strength the prosperity of farmers can be established.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PEACE PLAN

If the members of the Union have not read the peace-plan published in a recent issue of the Kansas Union Farmer they have missed something very much worth while. The provisions of that plan would abolish war and insure peace because:

Armies and navies would be abolished;
The manufacture of war materials for money making purposes by private individuals would be prohibited;

The cost of war would be met by the conscription of wealth;

Actual hostilities could not begin except by a vote of the majority of the people of the offended nation;

Violation of the contract would be followed by a complete world quarantine against the offending nation.

Impossible to get the nations to agree to such a plan? Not at all. If the statesmanship of civilized nations would devote half as much time to educating the people for peace as is now given to preparation for war this plan would be adopted by all the countries within the next five years. It would be adopted at once if submitted to the votes of the people of each of the organized nations.

THE NEW WHEAT CONTRACT.

Every once in a while some member of the Union says that he believes that the wheat pooling plan is all right but he would like to read the contract and have a little time to study it before signing. That is perfectly all right. No man should sign any agreement or contract without knowing what is in it.

The members of the Union in this state have all read the contract of the Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association. If they have not done so they alone are to blame for it was printed in full on the first page of this paper only a few weeks ago.

The organized grain trade will never mend itself. It therefore becomes the duty of the farmers to end that system.

Grain Gamblers and Speculators

Are claiming all the credit or odium, depends on the point of view, for the defeat of the McNary-Haugen bill. They did all they could but they would have had little luck without the very material assistance they received from farmers. The only serious attempt made by congress to relieve agriculture by legislation was beaten because there was no harmony among those for whose benefit it was put forward.

There can be no relief for agriculture either through legislation or co-operation until the farmers themselves effect an organization for the support of their reasonable demands and programs.

Yokum Has Worked Out

A plan for the organization and support of cooperative marketing. He was unable to get action from the session of congress now closed because so much was being done to get something likely to furnish the immediate relief required for the existing emergency in agriculture. If the McNary-Haugen bill had been defeated three weeks earlier there would have been a chance for co-operative plan in congress.

It would be well for the farmers to center their efforts on the Yokum plan or some similar constructive measure during the short session of congress which will not begin until next December. No battle is lost until the issues joined have been set aside by new conditions.

Capper and the Other Members

Of the Kansas delegation in congress are being harshly criticized because they voted to pass the bonus bill over the president's veto. As a matter of fact all members of congress were pledged to bonus legislation. Each of the great political parties had promised adjusted compensation for the soldiers and sailors who served in the World War.

President Coolidge may have been right in his contention that the treasury cannot stand the drain that will be put on it by the bonus bill but congressmen and senators can hardly be blamed very much for voting the way they promised when they were asking for support in the last election.

Ford Has Lost His Fight

For the Muscle Shoals power plant. His proposition will never get any more consideration in congress. He asked too much and promised too little. However, there are plenty of other power sites in the United States that Ford can get if he is willing to develop them on the same terms that are required of other promoters.

The White river in Arkansas is a close second to the Tennessee in power possibilities. There are locations on that stream and its tributaries for power plants almost equal to the possibilities at Muscle Shoals. That power should be developed. If Mr. Ford really desires to serve the public good by the development of cheaper power he need not quit just because congress could not see its way to make him the biggest donation ever asked for in the history of humanity.

Liquor Will Be Scarce

In New York during the democratic convention. Such is the bad news that has been broadcast throughout the land. Perhaps the New Yorkers have prevailed on the police and the other agents for the enforcement of law to deal thus harshly with the president makers who will assemble in their fair city as a measure of self protection. They know full well that with some ten thousand strange politicians in town a shortage of liquor for home use is certain unless drastic action is taken.

It may be just as well. The democrats who will assemble in New York are accustomed to the drouth. They can go along in the same old thirsty way which they pursue at home with far less discomfort than the New Yorkers would suffer if they permitted their guests to sop up all the alcohol.

CLEAN GOVERNMENT AND A "SQUARE DEAL" FOR FARMERS

By Gifford Pinchot

Time for talking is past. Time for action is at hand. And that the time has arrived for American farmers to arise and take hold in governmental affairs is grievously manifest by the exposures now startling the whole country.

We all know the trouble with agriculture is. We know what must be done to bring about the change. The question is, are we going to do what we must do to bring about the change? We cannot trust to the politicians, the middlemen, exploiters, the business geniuses, the professional public agencies, to relieve the farmers of the nation. They have been running things their way for these many years. The best that they have been able to do is permit bankruptcy and distress to overtake the farmers. So widespread is the condition, it is foreboding grave danger if not relieved. They have also permitted the development of government conduct which dissipates our national resources, scars the souls of many trusted men and puts graft and treachery of public trust in the forefront of public life. Farmers have never failed the nation in times of crisis. This is a time of crisis. The farmers will not fail now, however difficult their duty.

With this faith in the reliability and responsibility of our farmers, the time has come to do real things. I believe they can be done.

Government aid not by lending more money or devising new methods to loan, the farmer money to get deeper in debt, but by assisting the farmers to organize in his own organizations and cooperative marketing efforts.

Stop middlemen and exploiters in their cheating of the farmer and profiteering on the consumer.

Stop false and short returns by dealers to the farmers.

Give the farmer selling agencies the same discount and financial service accorded other business and industrial interests.

Give farmer cooperative livestock and other selling agencies as fair and liberal supervision and administration as is accorded old-line agencies and the packers.

Stop the malicious and unfair attacks by dealers and middlemen through misrepresentation and false reports on farmers' cooperative institutions.

Put the farm work of the Government and all of its bureaus and divisions under the administration of farmers and farmer-minded men.

See that the Farm Loan Board is in the hands of sympathetic administrators.

Scrutinize every department of the Government dealing with farm affairs and clean out whatever personnel is found either unacquainted with the farmer problems or unsympathetic.

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COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

cessible supply that passes the twelve mile line with so much difficulty:

At that it is quite sure that many of the visitors will get theirs. They always do when there is a crowd. There were mighty few thirsty visitors in Kansas City last week and that celebrated gateway of the west is much more arid than New York.

Peterson, Commissioner of Banks

Is in bad with the Kansas City Star. The plan for the reorganization of the defunct American State Bank at Wichita is the cause of the ill natured criticism that the Star directs at the Kansas commissioner. Peterson is trying to reorganize that bank in such a way that there will be no loss to shareholders, depositors or the state guaranty fund. He proposes to do that by having the state banks that are members of the guaranty organization take enough stock so that the institution can go along as a depository for the state bank reserves.

The reason for the opposition of the Star is that it will deprive the big banks of Kansas City, Missouri of the use of vast sums of Kansas money kept there as a reserve at very low rate of interest. Peterson's plan will cost the Kansas state banks nothing. In fact it will save them something like \$5,000,000 which they will be called on to pay into the guaranty fund for the benefit of Wichita depositors who had money in the American State bank when it failed.

Titles Have a Strange

Appeal to many people. In America we are supposed to be above that sort of thing, or below it, but we have substituted a multitude of privately conferred distinctions and honorifics for the inherited or legally conferred distinctions of the older countries.

One secret order that claims to have 600,000 members calls its brethren "Nobles." There are several dozen different varieties of "Knights." Heads of organizations are called "Exalted Rulers," "Noble Grand," "Imperial Potentate," "Emperor," "Chancellor Commander," and dozens of other equally high sounding names borrowed from the customs of monarchial peoples.

It was a wise old poet who wrote, "Men are only boys grown tall."

Barbers Are Prosperous

Again. The fashion of bobbed hair for women and girls has restored the business that was lost when the safety razor came into its own. For a long time shaving has been mostly done at home. Hair cutting not lending itself easily to home customs is the barbers' chief source of income from the men. By increasing the old rate for shaving a hundred and fifty per cent and of hair cutting a hundred per cent the barbers have been able to do fairly well.

Now comes the bobbed hair vogue and the various styles in which it must be done. Only a barber can do an artistic, fashionable and workman like job. Therefore the barber shops are thronged with women and girls, the barbers' bank accounts are looking up and the bodies Home Journal is taking its place along side of the Police Gazette as a standard piece of barbershop literature.

Women may get their hair bobbed and their necks shaved in the barber shops but it will take them quite a long time to become as accomplished barbershop conversationalists as the men are.

Brookhart Won Renomination

In the republican primaries in Iowa by a majority of about 40,000 over his only competitor ex-congressman Sweet who was put forward by that same wing of the republican party in Iowa that proposed to put Brookhart out of public life. It has not yet been decided whether the reactionaries will run Sweet as an independent or follow the precedent they established two years ago and support the democratic nominee.

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Iowa election is that Brookhart is not in the slightest danger of defeat. He never left his duties at Washington to campaign for himself but the voters of Iowa looked after his interests and will do the same thing in November.

Georgia Makes Lots of Trouble

In each of the national conventions as a rule. Four years ago there was a battle royal in the democratic convention over the seating of the delegation led by Senator Watson. This year there is near harmony in the democratic ranks of the Empire State of the South. McAdoo has the delegation which will go to New York uncontested, unfettered and wholly pure and sober.

Not so with the republican representation. A colored man, known to fame and most Georgia as Henry Lincoln Johnson, is the boss of that crowd. For years the Lily Whites have been trying to unseat "Mistah Johnson" as the republican boss of the state but so far without success. The National Republican Committee decided in favor of the black delegates and now the white wing of the party which has several dozen adherents will contest the Johnson delegation.

No man who loves a quiet and peaceful life should look at Georgia politics. For that matter there is not very much peace and quiet in the politics of any state or any party. Nor should there be. The man who thinks so little of his privileges as an American sovereign that he is not always ready to fight and spend time and money in their defense is a sorry sort of a slacker.

Knowing Things That Are Not So

Makes lots of trouble. Just now Kansas is filled with that sort of information about cooperative marketing. The grain trade has discovered that the Tobacco Associations are on their last legs.

Fact is that the Dark Tobacco Association doubled its membership after its first year of operations and that the Association is almost a 100 per cent organization. The members of both Associations are sane and sane. They are getting twice as much for their crops as was possible when the traders had control.

Tobacco buyers are certain that cooperation has failed. One man in Louisville who has made as much as a million dollars a year under the old system has started out to break up the pooling plan. No one blames him. It has cost him an income greater than Croesus ever dreamed of. He would be a fool if he did not fight cooperation but the Kentucky farmers are not fools enough to believe what he says. Money talks and the tobacco farmers have now got where they have a chance to listen to that sort of conversation.

Killing For Amusement

Is the latest form of entertainment taken up by society folks in Chicago. A certain type of human seems to get pleasure from taking life. Killing birds, beasts and fishes is regarded as sport if the killers have no use for the carcasses of the animals they slaughter. The man who shoots or fishes for food is regarded as an undesirable citizen.

Human life has always been regarded as sacred. The time has come to abandon such idealism and to realize that man hunting and man killing is the king of all the sports with thrill possibilities far greater than in the extinction of lower forms of life. A college boy with a record of having killed and stuffed several hundred harmless birds finally grew tired of a sport so tame and knocked his cousin on the head with a bar of iron and hid the body under a bridge.

What is wrong? Uncensored movies with swarming killers as their heroes; the legalized destruction of fifty million human lives in war during the past ten years; the decay of family discipline; the decay of conscience resulting from indulgence and self indulgence. No man knows human life is no longer safe in the centers of civilization as it is in savage lands.

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Boys' and Girls' Club News

**BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS
HAVE A BIG WEEK**
Attendance at Annual Round-up Exceeds Last Year's by 100

Meade County Wins Bankers' Association Cup — Lyon Has Largest Delegation — Boys and Girls Study Play

The second annual boys' and girls club roundup brought 392 members and leaders from 38 counties of Kansas to the college campus last week. The attendance was greater than last year's by more than 100, but represented only about 5 per cent of the total number of Kansas boys and girls in club activities.

The Meade county delegation, numbering 35, won the silver cup offered by the Kansas Bankers' association for the largest number coming from the farthest distance and staying the longest time. They came a distance of more than 300 miles and stayed from Monday until Saturday. Last year this prize was won by Reno county. The largest delegation was from Lyon county and was composed of 37 club members and leaders.

Chesapeake Own Course.
A program made up of instruction, recreation, and entertainment was outlined for each day. Mornings were devoted to formal instruction given by college instructors. Nine courses were provided from which delegates chose the one they wished to attend. The courses were soils and crops, farm management, dairying, poultry, animal husbandry, health, clothing, foods, and home management, all of which relate to some phase of club activities.

Afternoon meetings were more general and included demonstrations and recreation. A general assembly was held on Tuesday afternoon at which President W. M. Jardine spoke. On Friday afternoon Lieutenant Governor Ben S. Paulsen, representing the Kansas Bankers' association, addressed the young delegates.

Banquet Closes Week.
The evenings were given over to various forms of entertainment. Two, one-act plays were presented by the public speaking department on Tuesday evening. Educational films were shown Wednesday evening. On Thursday evening stunts were presented by the various delegations and a prize awarded for the best one. Lyon county won first, Mitchell second, and Meade third. A banquet at which 318 persons were present, closed the week's program.

Several other contests were held in connection with the round-up. The prize of a trip to the Interstate fair at Sioux City, Iowa, this fall was offered for the best club demonstration. This was won by Brown county girls who gave a clothing exhibition. The Kansas Bankers' association offered a trip to the third annual boys' and girls' club contest in December to the person placing highest in a health contest. Judgment was based on physical examinations given by the college health department, and the award went to Miss Gladys Van De Stelt of Wakefield, Clay county.

Who's Who Club Elects.
The Who's Who 4-H club, composed of the upper 10 per cent of those in any club demonstration, elected new members and will continue its work. Its purpose is to give special recognition to state and county champions and to stimulate club members to better club work.—The Industrialist.

VALUE SHOWN IN CLUB TRAINING.

One proof that the training which boys and girls receive in 4-H clubs has permanent value is shown in the continued accomplishments of club members after they enter the various professions. They have been deprived temporarily of the direction of the cooperative extension workers who conduct these clubs. One of these boys, Fred Griffiths, of Blount County, Tenn., fed and cared for a calf and a pure-bred pig as a part of his club work in 1920. The next season, although there was no longer an extension agent in the county, Fred continued his livestock work for which he had developed a strong liking. By selling pigs from his purebred sow and doing general farm work to earn money he was able to buy a registered Aberdeen Angus cow and heifer. He now owns, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture, four registered cows and several calves which he manages according to the practices he learned in his club work. He plans to enter high school this fall and pay his school expenses by means of his livestock.

LYON COUNTY SENDS TO STATE ROUND-UP

The largest county delegation in attendance at the annual boys' and girls club round-up at Kansas State Agricultural college, May 19-24, was that from Lyon county, with 42 boys and girls. More than 300 in all were in attendance. A prize in the form of a silver loving cup went to the delegation having the largest number, coming the greatest distance, and remaining the longest time. The Kansas Bankers' association offered the prize. Meade county, with 35 boys and girls, claimed this trophy.

KANSAS HAS SECOND LARGEST CALF CLUB

An endeavor is being made to start a calf club in Johnson county and a few more members are desired. A calf club is an educational proposition and is one of the ways to help the boys and girls to learn more about the agriculture. Many counties are doing good work in educating the club members to better methods of growing dairy calves and producing better dairy animals. The most essential factor in developing a good dairy is a good dairyman. Not mere-

ly a man that can milk well, but one that is educated and trained in all phases of dairy work. He must know good dairy stock, how to feed, manage and breed good stock. If he fails to understand any one of these points he will not be able to build the best dairy possible. The first essential key in the good dairy is a competent dairyman.

Within the last few months Montgomery county, Kansas, has organized the second largest Jersey calf club in the world. They have been able to purchase calves from some of the best blooded animals in America. The Chamberlain Farm, at Derby, Conn., gave them a bull, which is the grandson of Sybils Gamboe, first prize bull on the island of Jersey, 1919. This blue blood was purchased by the Bellevue farm at a cost of \$65,000, the highest price ever paid for a Jersey. This young bull is one of the best pure bred Jersey animals in America and with such blood for a foundation, Montgomery county will not only be a leading dairy county, but will soon be producing a number of dairy cattle to sell to other Kansas counties.

Pool News

DO YOU KNOW?

If you become a member of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association and will see to it that your neighbors join with the rest of us, we will be in a position to handle our own business as we think best, market our wheat in an orderly and systematic manner so that we may make a profit on it—not merely every third or fourth year, BUT EVERY YEAR THAT ROLLS AROUND.

40 MILLION BUSHELS IN ALBERTA POOL

With Great Bulk of Crop and 26,000 Members in Pool, Start Another Drive.

The wheat pool of Alberta Province, Canada, will handle approximately 40,000,000 bushels of the crop, according to a statement made at Calgary on Saturday by R. O. German, secretary. With this amount already pooled by more than 26,000 farmers, a second drive for new members is under way, he said. While it is early to expect any extensive reports of the results of the new drive, every one is confident that the acreage will be largely increased for the 1924 crop. More than 200 individual pool associations of the province are directing their efforts toward assisting the campaign. It is expected that a big showing will be made during the next two weeks.—From the Saskatchewan Progressive.

NEWS FROM THE MANITOBA POOL

Tens of thousands of acres of wheat lands are being signed into the wheat pool of Manitoba Province, Canada. Evidence of the rapidity with which the pool movement is spreading is seen in the fact that supplies of blank contracts are being asked for all over the province. It is expected that a quarter of a million acres will be signed up for the Manitoba Pool within the next two or three weeks.—From the Saskatchewan Progressive.

AFRAID OF SUCCESS

Some farmers are staying out of the cooperative wheat marketing association because they seem to be afraid it will succeed. They say that individual prices will either increase or decrease, but they are not sure. It is certain that a quarter of a million acres will be signed up for the Manitoba Pool within the next two or three weeks.—From the Saskatchewan Progressive.

THE LAST OF HIS TRIBE.

The golden grain was ripening fast. As thru the harvest fields there passed a man, who bore above his head a banner with these words in red, "Beware the Pool!"

He travelled up and down the land, A Wheat Pool Contract in his hand; And as he passed, he'd loudly sing, "If you don't sign this awful thing, 'You'd be a fool!'"

To every farmer he would meet, This sad refrain he would repeat: "The Pool will make of you a slave; Then passing on he'd wildly rave: 'Down with the Pool!'"

He would not stop to rest or eat; But staggered on with trembling feet; At last he stumbled to his knees, And cried, O Lord, please hear my plea: "Destroy the Pool!"

"I am the last, O Lord," he prayed, "Survivor of the Board of Trade." With this, poor soul, he weakly sighed, And giving up the ghost, he died—Slain by the Pool!

A. M. KINNEY.

WOOL REPORT SHOWS FINANCIAL GAINS

Comparison of Prices Shows Advantages of Wool Pool Greater Advantages as Size of Pool Increases.

At the Fifteenth Annual Convention, the committee on the marketing of wool made the following summary and report of the accomplishments of the wool association for the past year. It also made suggestions as to the possible advantages that may be gained in the future by doubling the size of the pool in the coming season.

We, your committee on the co-operative marketing of wool, wish to report the following: The Farmers Union Wool Growers Co-operative Association was incorporated on May 17, 1922, but remained inactive until the time of the state convention of the Farmers Union held in Lexington on February, 1923. At this time the organization was organized and the association was developed and definite steps were taken for the pooling of the 1923 wool clip. A short campaign after the convention resulted in the signing up of 264,000 pounds of wool. This was graded by an expert from Boston and was sold direct to the eastern manufacturers. This was the first time that the wool growers of Kentucky had sold their wool direct to the eastern markets.

At the time of the convention the wool dealers in Kentucky had been expecting to pay 20 to 25 cents a pound for wool, but through the association the poolers were enabled to get a considerably higher price.

We, the committee, believe that if all the Union members in the State of Kentucky were to join the pool, that the association would be able to control the price of Kentucky wool. We have been informed, moreover, that Kentucky wool is considered to be one of the best grades produced in the United States. By controlling this supply, therefore, the association could play an important part in determining the price paid at the national markets for high grade wool.

We are also of the opinion that due to the fact that this has been the pool's first year, expenses have been higher than they will be in following years. The eastern manufacturers did not know the quality of wool produced in Kentucky and therefore were hesitant about buying it. With its reputation established this year, it should be much easier to sell the wool next year. Consequently expenses should be lower and a sale made more quickly. There is also the added fact that the members who sign contracts this year will not have to be solicited again, thus saving the organization expense.

We believe that this is a very vital matter to the wool growers of Kentucky. We all know that in the year 1920 wool dropped from 70 to 20 cents and this is very likely to happen again if the members of the Union do not support the pool. We recommend that the signing of all Union wool growers in Kentucky be completed as soon as settlement is made for this year's crop.

We also recommend that the delegates go back home and help put over the campaign. In this way the cost of organization expense can be considerably reduced.

Respectfully submitted, Committee on the co-operative marketing of wool.

W. B. AMBROSE, Kentucky Union Farmer

LABOR LEADERS AND CO-OPERATION

By C. D. Bower, Winfield, Kans.

The question has been asked, why do not labor leaders give their hearty support to Cooperation? We, who see in this movement so much that is of advantage to the man of moderate means, wonder why any one, who has the laborer's interests at heart, could fail to give it his enthusiastic support. However we must remember that Cooperation brings in a new order, a new theory for the distribution of goods. These

men, whom we call labor leaders, have been trained along other lines. They have the view point of the old order, on which they have thought and planned and worked till they have reached their positions as leaders. From the beginning they have been obliged to fight for every inch of ground they have gained. The whole strength of capital has been used time and again to thwart and crush these men and the organizations of which they are a part. They are fighting men. They do not understand nor appreciate the peaceful, evolutionary method of Cooperation. Perhaps they do admire this method, but to them it seems too weak, too slow, too Utopian for their purposes. Trained to fight they lack vision to see that this quiet force is the strongest and must eventually prevail.

We know, too, that many so-called cooperative societies fail. They have been started by men who had not learned to apply the fundamental principles of Cooperation, and were not able to give their members a clear understanding of these principles and because of this there was a lack of real Cooperation and they failed. These labor leaders, seeing only a part of the facts, hesitate to recommend any cooperative society for fear that they might be endorsing a failure.

There may be in some cases more selfish reasons. To some men Cooperation does not seem to offer great advantages for personal gain as the every-man-for-himself system does. They may see the opportunity for leadership but they also see the lack of appreciation on the part of the crowd. How often it is that we have only criticism for the man who gives his thought and time to society, and even when we do appreciate his work we give him only bouquets of fine words while we pay our money to the man who is for himself first—he won't work without it.

Another condition facing the labor union leader might be mentioned. He is paid by and is working for the members of his union. In a sense he is their attorney, and especially do they depend on him to secure for them the highest possible wage. Now, to be able to pay high wages, the concern for which they work must make big profits, and usually to be secure in its profits it must be able to control the market for its product. In other words the manufacturer forms a trust by reason of which he raises the wages of his employees in the shape of high wages, higher than he could pay if it were not for his monopoly.

Our leader deems it best for his union to join hands with the employer, helping him to maintain monopoly and reaping the benefits of higher wages. Now Cooperation is opposed to monopoly and consequently does not get his support.—Iowa Union Farmer.

EGG INDUSTRY WIDELY SCATTERED.

More than 5,000,000 farms in the United States produce eggs annually, valued at more than half a billion dollars, says the United States Department of Agriculture. There are many specialized egg farms along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and scattered to a less extent throughout the country, but the great bulk of market eggs used on the large Eastern markets comes from the Middle-Western States where eggs are produced mainly as a side line on general farms.

In the ordinary course of marketing the eggs pass through a number of hands and must undergo a journey of a thousand miles or so before they pass across the counter from the retailer to the consumer, the department says. More than 47,000 cars of eggs alone are annually transported by rail. New York City is the largest consuming market, followed by Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and San Francisco.

Egg production is uneven throughout the year, being heavy in the spring and summer and light in the fall and winter. To fit the supply

of eggs to the demand which is much more evenly spread over the year, it is necessary to hold about 12 per cent of the eggs in storage against the months of low production in the fall and winter, the department says.

To serve as a practical guide to producers, shippers and the egg industry generally the Department of Agriculture has recently published a printed bulletin dealing with every phase of the marketing of eggs. The bulletin deals with problems of transportation, the function of cold storage, marketing methods and channels, egg structure and composition, candling, grading and containers. Copies of Farmers' Bulletin 1378, Marketing Eggs, may be obtained, as long as the supply lasts, upon request to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

KANSAS CITY HAY MARKET

Receipts of hay on the Kansas City market this week were: Prairie 84 cars; Alfalfa 46 cars; Timothy 49 cars; Clover Mixed 1 car; Straw 1 car; total 181 cars.

There were 225 cars of hay on the market last week and 169 cars a year ago. There was a fairly active demand today for better grades of hay, while the market on low grades and damaged hay was slow and dull.

Nominal Quotations, Friday, June 6th.

Prairie:
No. 1—\$13.00-14.00.
No. 2—\$12.50-13.50.
No. 3—\$6.50-10.00.
Alfalfa:
Choice—\$25.00-27.50.
No. 1—\$24.00-25.00.
Standard—\$18.50-23.50.
No. 2—\$13.00-18.00.
No. 3—\$9.00-12.50.
Timothy:
No. 1—\$19.00-20.00.
Standard—\$17.50-18.50.
No. 2—\$15.00-17.00.
No. 3—\$10.00-14.50.
Clover Mixed:
Light—\$18.50-19.50.
No. 1—\$16.00-18.00.
No. 2—\$11.00-15.50.
Clover:
No. 1—\$18.00-20.00.
No. 2—\$12.00-17.50.
Straw—\$7.00-7.50.

Easy Now To Rid Your Place of Flies

Widely Known Scientist Discovers Wonderful Chemical that is Fatal to Flies. Not a Poison.

Flies are one of the most dangerous and annoying things with which folks have to contend. Now, through the discovery of E. R. Alexander, widely known scientist, you can rid your house and barn and livestock of these pests almost instantly, and with no trouble at all. This discovery is in the form of an organic chemical that is fatal to flies, and similar pests, such as chiggers, mosquitoes and moths.

This new discovery, which is called Alexander's Rid-O-Fly, is not a poison. Though it kills flies like magic, farm animals and human beings are not affected by it at all. In addition to killing these insects, Rid-O-Fly is a strong repellent. Flies will not come near stock or buildings where Rid-O-Fly has been used. Rid-O-Fly is particularly valuable for cows and horses, as it is a known fact that flies do untold harm to these animals.

As a special introductory offer Dr. Alexander is giving a regular \$1.00 sprayer free with each \$1.25 order for Rid-O-Fly. Send name and address today to the Alexander Laboratories, 1506 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., enclosing only \$1.25 (check or m. o.). Or, if you prefer, you can pay the postman \$1.25 plus a few cents postage. Rid-O-Fly will rid your house, barn and livestock of flies that he will cheerfully refund your money if you are not fully satisfied. Don't put up with these annoying, expensive and dangerous pests a day longer. Rid-O-Fly will clean them out.

\$5.00 A THOUSAND LETTER HEADS OR ENVELOPES

Printed and Mailed You the Same Day as Order is Received. CENTRAL KANSAS PUBLISHING CO., Salina, Kan.

YOUR OWN FIRM

Will Give You BETTER PRICES BETTER FILLS BETTER SERVICE Try Them Farmers' Union Live Stock Co. 406-8-10 Livestock Exchange Kansas City, Mo. Wichita, Kansas

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

of members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rate: 5 cents a word per line; 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.

FARMS WANTED

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER having farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis. conch.

FARM WANTED NEAR SCHOOL at spot cash price. Mean business. FULLER, Wichita, Kansas.

FARM WANTED FROM OWNER: Write immediately. Raymond Smith, Maplewood, Mo. 46*

SALESMEN WANTED

"Buy a share of Farmers Union Bank Stock."

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

VEIL MATERNITY HOSPITAL for confinement. Ethical, private, comfortable. Babies for adoption. 1111 Euclid Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PET STOCK

FOR SALE—GREYHOUND PUPS \$5.00. Carl Levin, Salina, Kansas. 45

MACHINERY

FOR SALE—EMERSON-BRANTINGHAM 12-20 tractor and three bottom plow. Mechanically good as new. Price \$500.00 before July 15. A. L. Bellinger, Route 4, Haworth, Kansas. 45*

TOBACCO FOR SALE

YOU ARE READING this classified advertisement. Which is just what thousands of other folks are doing. It's a great way to carry your wants to sell something, buy or exchange. Only four cents per word if ad runs 4 or more times to tell the story and certain to bring results. If you try it you'll be sure of it.



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The Farmers National Bank SALINA, KANSAS
Solicits Your Business
Oldest Bank in Saline County

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Farmers' Union Jobbing Association, 106 New England Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission, 406-8-10 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co., Salina, Kan.
Farmers' Union Auditing Association, Thomas B. Dunn, Salina.

Farmers' Union Wheat Marketing Assn., Kansas City, Mo.
Farmers' Union State Bank, Kansas City, Kansas.

Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD DISEASE. Insect anywhere. DAIRY FLY KILLER attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Lasts all season. No need to wash, scrub, or use of kerosene. Can't split or tip over. Guaranteed. FLY KILLER. 5 CENTS PER BOX. 25 CENTS PER DOZ. AROLD BOWERS, 305 E. 10th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Standard — Insect-treated
Local or Car Lot Shipments
REQUEST PRICES

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Kansas City, Missouri

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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 Government Bonds.
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Invest your funds in the Capital Stock of the Farmers Union State Bank of Kansas City, Kansas
TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS PER SHARE
Avoid unnecessary expense of stock solicitors by Mailing us your subscription

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FARMERS CLASSIFIED AD USE THIS FORM—IT SAVES DELAY

Mail This To
THE KANSAS UNION FARMER
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Rate: 5 cents a word on single insertion; 4 cents a word each week if ordered 4 or more consecutive weeks
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Count Initials or Abbreviations as Words

Fill This Please!
Your Count, of _____ Words
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PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES

Application cards20 or 5c
Credentia blank10 for 5c
Dimit blank15 for 10c
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Farmers Union Buttons.....25c
Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor

C. E. BRASTED, Box 51, Salina, Kansas
for above supplies. He is the only one you can get them from.

Department of Practical Co-Operation

UNION MEETING NOTICES

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

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

A. C. BROWN, Co. Pres.

UNION LOCAL NO. 273.

Regular meetings on second and fourth Thursday each month.

Charles Crossard, Sec.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051.

Silverdale Local No. 2051 meets every second and fourth Wednesday in the month at the Silverdale School House.

J. F. Lewis, Sec.

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922.

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

R. J. Muckenthaier, Sec'y-Treas.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019.

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

Geo. Speed, Pres.

Alice Kendall, Sec.

CARLETON LOCAL NO. 1911.

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

J. Humbergar, Pres.

R. J. Logan, Sec.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 364.

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

George J. Schoenboer, Sec.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL.

Pleasant Valley Local No. 1309 meets every first and third Wednesday evening of each month.

E. J. Kissingner, Pres.

W. T. Flinn, Sec.-Treas.

NEOSHO COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETINGS

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

E. G. Clark, Pres.

J. O. Foust, Sec.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984.

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

Clyde B. Wells, Sec.

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494.

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

W. D. McClaskey, Pres.

Roy W. Holland, Sec.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226.

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

George Baumgartner, Sec.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL 1652.

Pretty Creek Local No. 1652 meets every first and third Wednesday of each month at the Hinerville School house. Come out. Don't stay home and kick.

H. C. Mathies, Sec.-Treas.

FONTANA LOCAL 1789.

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

All members should be present.

W. A. Booze, Sec.-Treas.

W. H. Slyter, Pres.

WABAUNSEE Co. MEETING

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Wabaunsee County Farmers' Union will be held at the Eskridge High School on Saturday, June 14, commencing at 2 p. m.

Our county commissioners will be invited to attend this meeting. Sec. Joe Richmond, Co. Sec.

ELLIS CO. MEETING JUNE 14

The Ellis County Farmers' Union will hold its second quarterly meeting Saturday, June 14th, at Hays, Kansas.

JOS. P. RUPP, Co. Pres.

CHAIN STORES CONDUCTED BY FARMERS' UNION

The Farmers' Union of Kentucky is planning to extend its chain store system and open several new stores in the Louisville district about December 1. This same way as the seven counties around Maysville, which have eight stores and a district warehouse at Maysville. The warehouse for the Louisville district will be located at Louisville and it is planned to open stores at Shertersville, Mt. Washington, Taylorsville, Jefferson-town and Turner Station. The district warehouse will buy merchandise for the stores until a project to combine the purchasing of the two district warehouses and the Farmers' Union Wholesale Company under one organization becomes effective.

The number reached by the extension division of the college last year represents approximately 15 percent of the total population of Kansas.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679.

We meet every two weeks on Tuesday. All Farmer Unions member welcome.

Owen Hunsperger, Pres.

I. M. Wagner, Sec.

OSAGE COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING JUNE 12.

The second quarterly meeting of the Osage County Farmers' Union No. 56 will be held at Vassar on Thursday night, June 12th. All delegates and as many members as possible should be there as Vassar is one of the live Locals of the County. Local Secretaries will please send or bring a report of dues for last year and for 1924 so that I can get the books in order.

ROSCOE E. HEY,

County Secretary.

JEWELL COUNTY MEETING

June 12th

Jewell County Farmers' Union will hold its regular quarterly meeting at Mankato on Thursday June 12th. All locals in the county are requested to send a full delegation.

G. M. Shook, Co. Sec.

MARSHALL COUNTY MEETING

June 20

The second quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers' Union will be held at Beattie on Friday, June 20 commencing at 10 a. m. Let us have a full attendance. Good program. Basket dinner. A representative from the St. Joseph Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission company will be with us. All Union members come.

Richard H. Mackey, Sec.-Treas.

OTTAWA COUNTY MEETING

June 18.

The second quarterly meeting of the Ottawa County Farmers' Union will be held in the banquet room of the I. O. O. F. Hall at Minneapolis on Wednesday evening June 18th, commencing at 9 p. m.

Albert E. Watts, Co. Pres.

FRANKLIN LOCAL HOLDS FINE MEETING.

Franklin Local No. 1301 Ellsworth county, Kansas, held a very interesting and well-attended meeting and entertainment on Monday, June 2. After the business session, a very fine program was rendered by the members and their friends. They surely demonstrated that they have excellent home talent. We wish to note our appreciation of Miss Bertha Friesen's assistance with the evening's entertainment. After the program, the "Third Degree" was given to all present. This degree was a big "feed" of ice-cream, cake and coffee home-made, in abundance. My, how every body did partake of this degree! All were filled to a happy fullness.

Word comes from Abilene, that Bro. Hawkins who is sick full of pluck, cheerfulness, optimism, has shown such improvement since his limb was amputated that prospects are most encouraging for an early return home. May he live forever!

Mrs. O. W. Holmes, Cor. Sec.

WALKER UNION LOCAL

On Monday, May 26th Walker Local No. 1473 met at regular hour. In spite of the threatening skies, there was a fine attendance; all but two families—one living at a considerable distance—being present.

Two more families were added to the membership. After the usual business session, the local was favored by an interesting and instructive talk by County Agent Glickerson. He briefly discussed the wheat outlook, also corn, but especially stressed the value of feed crops as being more profitable if fed to stock on the farm. His hope for the farmer was adding the sidelines—dairy cows, hogs and poultry. For soil building sweet clover and alfalfa were highly recommended. A discussion between the County Agent and some of the local members on the virtues of sudan grass was rather humorous as well as instructive.

Mr. Glickerson warned all poultry raisers against the use of mouldy feeds as it tended to poison the poultry. The instructions of the millinery and sewing departments of the County Bureau were offered to the local members if they cared to avail themselves of them.

Miss Kahoe again entertained with a very humorous reading which was greatly enjoyed.

A pleasant social evening followed during which all enjoyed delicious ice cream and cake. Such gatherings not only tend to further the farmer's cause but promote neighborhood friendliness and at the same time can be made a source of valuable information.

Mrs. Marshall,

Geneseo, Kans.

RILEY COUNTY MEETING.

The second quarterly meeting of Riley County Farmers' Union No. 45 held at Randolph, Kan., May 24, '24. Meeting called to order at 11 o'clock by Pres. John Toy.

After a short business session meeting adjourned for dinner which was served by the ladies of the Methodist church. Meeting again called to order, program consisting of songs, music and reading rendered.

The credentials committee reported the following locals represented, Deep Creek No. 1790, Baldwin Creek No. 1280, Grandview No. 1214, Fancy Creek No. 1610, Walsburg No. 1198, Oak Grove No. 1801, Pleasant Hill No. 1202, Ogden No. 1593, Ashland No. 1660.

John Graham, Mrs. Tate Scott, Mrs. Frank Conwell, Committee. The following report of the committee of the good of the order was accepted.

I.—When the locals have tried exchange of programs, please report at county meeting.

II.—If we could adopt a day to be called Farmers Union Day for all locals to get together and have a picnic.

III.—We notice there were more members present at the morning session, on time than there has been for a long time.

Mrs. A. F. Person, Ray Vick, Alex. Gravenstein, Committee. The following resolutions were adopted.

I.—We endorse the provisions of the McNary-Haugen Bill, The Curtis Bill and all other constructive farm legislation which seeks to aid the American farmer to help himself.

II.—We call upon all Farmers' Union members to use their best efforts to secure the nomination of candidates in both parties who will actively work for a square deal.

III.—We demand the immediate repeal of the Esch-Commins Law.

IV.—We urge that all Farmers' Union members attend both the primary and general election, and before so doing shall study the qualifications of the various candidates so that they may intelligently cast their ballot.

Moved and carried we accept the invitation of Fancy Creek Local to have our picnic in connection with theirs, the last day of the picnic to be known as Riley County Farmers' Union picnic.

Moved and carried we give the ladies and all others who contributed to this meeting a vote of thanks.

Moved and carried our next quarterly meeting be held at Ashland schoolhouse Saturday, Aug. 9, 1924. Adjourned.

Gust Larson, Sec'y.

HONOR ROLL

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

Bellevue — 2042—John T. Anderson, Sec. 52 paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Burmeister — 948 — Roy Hunter, Ellsworth sec. 24 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Heikes, Wakefield, Sec.—12 members paid for 1924—100 per cent. Summit—1674—Mrs. Alice Ames, Madison, Sec. — 30 paid for 1924—100 per cent.

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

Fairdale — 927 — Carl W. Mayer, Brewster, Sec., 18 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Rydal — 763 — G. S. Duncan, Beelievie, Sec. 31 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

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

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

Hays — 1180 Mrs. Everett Alquist Sec. — 76 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

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

Point Lookout, 1072, Jno. Hoffmies, Esch—All members paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Neutral, 308, John Costello, McClure — 11 paid for 1924—100 per cent.

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

Liberty, 925 — Ed. Mog, Sec. — 42 members paid for 1924. 100 per cent. Twelve Mile, 2002 — R. L. Pearce, Sec., Downs—12 paid for 1924—100 per cent.

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

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

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

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

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

Star—881—Willis J. Billings, Linn, Secretary, 6 members, 100%.

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

Coin—1657—S. M. Benson, Orion, Secretary—7 members, 100%.

Bushong — 579 — H. C. Harder, Dunlap, Secretary, 10 members, 100%.

Hunt — 1107 — J. L. Kongs, Corns, Secretary — 19 members 100%.

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

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

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

1885—Kaw Valley — Jerome Van Hule, secretary, Belvue, 10 members, 100 per cent.

1692—Highland—Roy L. Lee, secretary, Paola, 80 male members, 56 female members, 100 per cent.

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

Prairie Star—944—E. W. Podlens secretary, Wilson, 15 members, 100 per cent.

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

Koeber 914—F. A. Korber, Seneca, secretary, 21 members, 100%.

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

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

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

Alpha—1267 — M. T. Anderson, Windom, Secretary, 100% with 22 members.

Pleasant Run — 2016—Ida M. Bell, secretary, 100% with 24 members.

Marine—648 — Albert Sparman, Green, secretary, 100% with 21 members.

ORGANIZING FARMER FINANCE TO SERVE THE FARMERS IN KANSAS

For several years the Union has discussed the need of a large terminal bank to be located in Kansas City, Kansas, to take care of the needs of the business associations and individual members throughout the state.

After several conferences and considerable investigation the officers of the Union have appointed a committee to work out the details of organization.

The members of the first Board of Directors have been elected and qualified. The names of the officers and Board of Directors are as follows:

John Tromble, chairman, Salina, Kansas; E. C. Trull, president, Kirwin, Kansas; O. K. Marley, Vice-president, Kansas City, Missouri; W. C. Lansdon, Salina, Kansas; E. Brasted, Salina, Kansas; L. E. DeVoss, Kansas City, Kansas; H. R. Green, Moline, Kansas; C. C. Kilian, Green, Kansas; E. E. Woodman, Kansas City, Kansas; A. S. Taylor, Spang Hill, Kansas; H. E. Withler, Kansas City, Missouri; James Sims, Kansas City, Kansas; Jerome Koehler, Kansas City, Kansas; C. E. Huff, Oronoque, Kansas.

The capital stock of this bank is to be \$100,000.00 with a surplus of \$50,000.00 and a stockholders' fund of \$200,000.00, making total resources of \$350,000.00 on the day the bank opens for business. This stock will be divided into one thousand shares having a par value of \$100.00 and a book value of \$200.00 per share.

The maximum number of shares that can be held by any one member is five shares and the minimum one share. This distributes the stock evenly throughout the state and prevents the control from getting into the hands of any one man or group of men.

While we do not have a cooperative bank law in Kansas at the present time, it is the intention to make this bank a strictly Farmers' Union State-wide institution, and it is to be controlled by the Farmers' Union at all times.

It will conduct a general banking business in Kansas City, Kansas, and, in addition, will fill a long felt need of a Farmers' Union Bank in Kansas City to act as correspondent to smaller country banks throughout the state which are controlled by Farmers' Union members or are in sympathy with the Farmers' Union cause.

It will conduct a general banking business by mail, specializing in mail savings accounts, paying interest compounded on the daily balance rather than quarterly or semi-annual.

It will assist in the financial operations of local Farmers' Union institutions over the state and also conduct a farm loan mortgage department as a part of the service to the Farmers' Union members in Kansas.

The most modern burglar proof safe deposit vault in Kansas City, Kansas, is being installed to care for the papers and other valuables of its customers. Departments will be maintained to furnish information on Farmers' Union state-wide business activities; advise and assist depositors in the safe investment of their

funds; transfer money by telegraph and cable; issue travelers' checks and letters of credit; and such other service as is consistent with sound banking. A competent attorney will render advice by mail on all legal matters.

A banking room has been leased at 909 North Seventh Street, Kansas City, Kansas, and work has started on the installation of vault and fixtures. The opening date has been set for July 1, depending on the completion of the banking quarters. Stock subscription books have been opened and already a large portion of the stock has been subscribed by members—Farmers National Magazine.

F. U. CREAMERY COMPANY HAS ANNUAL MEET.

Superior was the mecca Tuesday for about 2000 members of the Farmers Union Creamery Co. at the annual meeting. The town was full of cars from early forenoon until evening, and the stores and business places were filled with shoppers most of the afternoon.

In the forenoon all who desired went through the big creamery plant, and told of the working of the machinery and of the process of butter-making. At noon all gathered at Lincoln park where they were served with a substantial dinner topped off with ice cream. The ladies of the Baptist church have served this annual dinner for a number of years, and today gave their usual good service.

After the dinner the stockholders and directors repaired to the I. O. O. F. Hall where the business of the year was gone over, and Manager J. C. Norgaard gave his annual report detailing the sales, profits and other affairs of interest to the members. Several speakers were present, among them the following:

Address by L. S. Hermon, editor of the Nebraska Union Farmer.

Address by C. H. Keeney, vice president of Nebraska State Union.

This meeting was the seventh annual event, and by far the most largely attended and most successful. The past year has been a good one, showing a net profit of \$17,000. The stockholders have never missed receiving their dividends of 8 per cent even during the two years the plant was put out of commission by fire. This year a patronage dividend of 2½ per cent on all butterfat was declared. The volume of business the past year has not been so great as formerly, but the plant has had a better profit.

The following officers were re-elected.

President, George Larsen.

Vice-President, G. F. Stanley.

Secretary, George Yung.

Directors, Fred Wilson, Charles Armstrong, Henry Peterson, George Amack.

SOME of the windows of the stores were decorated in honor of this annual meeting, but we find that a great many did not know of the annual meeting on this date. We would like to see every place of business in Superior show some evidence of the existence of this big creamery company, and before the next annual meeting we will try and remind our readers of its approach in order that all who wish may make some sort of display in honor of the event. This is the largest cooperative creamery in the state, and one of the big enterprises of the Republican valley, and Superior should take more of an effort to recognize its annual meeting as one of the important events of the year.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FARMERS' UNION CREAMERY COMPANY

Dec. 31st, 1923.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock \$46,620.00

Patronage Div. Due 3,934.51

Members 30,532.89

Notes Payable 1,252.05

Interest Due 4,869.90

Bank Overdraft 36,058.40

Reserves & Surplus 123,267.75

ASSETS.

Merchandise Inventory 21,474.12

Material on Hand 5,040.57

Accounts Receivable 11,074.67

Notes Receivable 953.37