



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XV

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1923

NUMBER 35

Farmers Union Leads All Firms In Kansas City Yards First Quarter

A General Summary of Business Handled By Your Own Firm Showing Its Preeminence Over Other Commission Houses in Hog Sales and Receipts

Our books are closed for March, and for the first quarter of 1923 as well. Records show that among all commission firms on the Kansas City Yards the Farmers Union leads in hog receipts, has led for the past three months, holding the lead in March by eighty-seven car loads. In the first three months of this year the Farmers Union handled one hundred seventy-seven car loads more hogs than any other firm on the Kansas City Yards.

In general receipts we stand fourth in March—sixth for the quarter of the year just closed.

—FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1923—

We handled 1,491 car loads of live stock.
Our gross sales are \$1,961,543.80
Our gross purchases 155,804.97
Total value of all live stock handled \$2,116,348.77
Total commissions collected 26,932.44
Increase in receipts over same period in 1922 656 car loads.
The tabulated form below will give you an idea of the percentage of business (both buying and selling) that is furnished by different states, and the increase in car loads of each class of live stock as compared with the first quarter of 1922.

	—JANUARY 1923—			Total car loads by states.
	Cattle	Hogs	Mixed	
Sold				
Kansas	118	127	38	283
Missouri	43	85	29	157
Nebraska	6	9	5	20
Oklahoma	4	2		6
Colorado	2	2		4
Yard Traders	10			10
Bought				
Kansas	14			14
Missouri	11			11
Nebraska	5			5
Illinois	2			2
Iowa	1			1

TOTAL RECEIPTS 216 225 72 513

	—FEBRUARY 1923—			Total car loads by states.
	Cattle	Hogs	Mixed	
Sold				
Kansas	129	135	30	294
Missouri	29	75	33	137
Nebraska	13	16	2	31
Oklahoma	2			2
Colorado	1			1
Yard Traders	4			4
Bought				
Kansas	23			23
Missouri	19			19
Nebraska	3			3
Iowa	2			2

TOTAL RECEIPTS 225 226 65 517

	—MARCH 1923—			Total car loads by states.
	Cattle	Hogs	Mixed	
Sold				
Kansas	94	122	34	250
Missouri	17	79	49	145
Nebraska	9	10	1	20
Iowa	2		5	7
Oklahoma	2			2
Colorado	2			2
Yard Traders	4			4
Bought				
Kansas	12			12
Missouri	6			6
Nebraska	4			4
Illinois	4			4
Iowa	6			6

TOTAL RECEIPTS 157 216 84 461

	—JANUARY 1922—			Total car loads by states.
	Cattle	Hogs	Mixed	
Sold				
Kansas	88	66	28	182
Missouri	12	32	11	55
Nebraska	16	15	1	32
Bought				
Kansas	17	7		24
Missouri	2			2
Nebraska	3			3
Iowa	2			2

TOTAL RECEIPTS 140 120 40 300

	—FEBRUARY 1922—			Total car loads by states.
	Cattle	Hogs	Mixed	
Sold				
Kansas	100	50	21	171
Missouri	16	33	9	58
Iowa	8	1	1	10
Nebraska	14		5	19
Yard Traders				14
Bought				
Kansas	7			7
Missouri	7			7
Iowa	4			4
Illinois	1			1

TOTAL RECEIPTS 157 84 36 280

	—MARCH 1922—			Total car loads by states.
	Cattle	Hogs	Mixed	
Sold				
Kansas	64	84	23	121
Missouri	20	43	12	75
Nebraska	8	6	4	18
Iowa	1	2		3
Colorado	3			3
Yard Traders	9			9
Bought				
Kansas	20			20
Missouri	4			4

TOTAL RECEIPTS 129 85 39 255

Cooperative marketing is becoming better known among the producers of live stock as well as among men in all lines of business that in any way comes in contact with the products of the farm on their way to the consumer. Being better known its benefits and possibilities are coming to the notice of many who have not heretofore seen them. Much credit is due the men who have stood by, and by their loyalty helped to develop this cooperative marketing plan operated under Farmers Union principles. You have convinced many men in many walks of life that your plan is the right one. Stand by it.

COOPERATIVE WORKERS MANAGE GREAT FACTORY

With the pennies on honest workmen cooperators are building a new world. From the farthest corners of the earth come stories of long dreams, of hard struggles, and the steady building of stone upon stone until the castle of dreams becomes the habitation of happy workmen.

This time it is the story of the Wigston Hosiers, a handful of workmen in Leicestershire, England. Twenty-five years ago to a day these artisans began to consider how they might become possessors and controllers of their own jobs and factories. They formed a producers' cooperative society and for two years they met once every week to lay their plans, collect capital and to increase their membership before they thought of starting their factory. Finally in the year 1900 they rented an old building for \$40 a year and set to work at knitting socks and stockings.

In this humble beginning vast business has grown. In 1900 the first full year a trade of \$5,000 was done; in 1922, these cooperators were doing a business of \$500,000 a year. Never have they forgotten the spirit of brotherhood and service that conceived the great factory twenty years before and had watched over its slow but steady growth into the largest cooperative hosiery in England. Its early years were full of hard bumps and discouragements; no dividends could be paid to the workers for the first eight years. Capital came to dog the footsteps of the early cooperators. Undaunted by losses or setbacks, they manfully stuck to their guns and gained much by hard practical experience.

From a limited line of wares, the Wigston Hosiers now manufacture every variety of knitted goods. Their trade mark "Integrity" stands for something very real and can now be seen in all the thousands of cooperative stories selling clothing in England. The present factory, including the thoroughly up-to-date machinery with which it is equipped, cost the Society no less than \$125,000. The capital assets amount to \$150,000, 25 per cent of which is set aside in a reserve fund. Such prudent and sound financial policy characterizes the management throughout. It is recognized all over the country as a safe and fruitful institution for the investment of surplus cooperative capital.

In England, as in America, there are still some folks who believe that producers' cooperation just can't work as a democratic institution. To the arguments of these people the experience of this cooperative knitting factory is a damaging contradiction. A glance at the report of the Society shows that not only are the interests of the consumers constantly watched over, but the producers themselves are not neglected. Funds are set aside for the education of the workers in the factory and provision is made for their old age and sickness. In short, the rewards of cooperative success go both to the buyers and the makers of "Integrity" brand.

Co-Operative Movement Is World Wide

Denmark is The Strongest Organized Agricultural Country in the World

Evidence that the tremendous impetus given cooperative agricultural marketing, in the United States in recent months is part of a world-wide cooperative movement, springing from a desire for a better agriculture, has been brought back from Europe by Chris L. Christensen, agricultural economist, where he made a study of agricultural economic conditions for the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Christensen studied economic conditions in 11 European countries. During his stay in Denmark he met agricultural economists from all over the world who had been delegated to study the cooperative methods of the Danish farmer.

The sound, economic organization on which the new agricultural industry of Denmark—the most highly organized agricultural industry in the world—has been built the last forty years is the result of the cooperative ideals practiced by the Danish farmer. Mr. Christensen says, "The agricultural producers there have brought new prosperity to the whole Kingdom through the efficiency of their cooperative enterprises in production, quality of production and distribution."

The rapid rise of the Danish bacon industry to its prewar level in the latter half of 1922 is attributed by Mr. Christensen to cooperative endeavor. "Some of the greatest strides in dairying in northern Europe the last decade, have been made in Finland through the production of standardized, quality dairy products. Payment on a quality basis for whole milk delivered has been introduced, and is a common practice in the cooperative dairies. Cooperation has won high favor with the Finnish farmer the last decade, 80 per cent of the Finnish butter exported being handled by one large central cooperative export society."

Grain production in Finland was stimulated under war conditions, but the swing is now back to animal products due to the drop in 1922 grain prices, as in other Scandinavian countries. Before the war 70 per cent of the Finnish farmer's income was derived from live-stock products and 14 per cent from grain and hay production. In 1919-20 the proportion was 57 per cent from live-stock products and 30 per cent from grain and hay.

Among the best developed cooperative organizations in German agriculture is the Rural Cooperative Village Bank. With sixty years of experience this system is still regarded as the main pillar that supports the German agricultural cooperative system. Despite the war the Rural Cooperative Village Banks have continually increased in number, steadily piling up large reserve funds. The depreciated mark, however, has practically wiped out these savings. "In southern parts of the German Republic there is another form of agricultural cooperation known as the cooperative Grainary, and which freed the economic position of the Bavarian farmers in pre war times. During the

war and after, the Cooperative Grainary has been an organ of the government, as normal grain selling business has been practically eliminated. Regarding farm credit, Mr. Christensen says that "the great depreciation in German marks the past five or six months has resulted in an alarming shortage of farm credit in Germany." Mr. Christensen has made a careful study and survey of cooperative activities as developed in Danish agriculture including several weeks of study of the marketing of Danish products in the English markets. He also investigated agricultural cooperative marketing activities in Sweden, Norway and Finland, and certain phases of agricultural cooperative activities in Germany, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland. A report on Danish agriculture, its organization and the cooperative movement is now being prepared by Mr. Christensen to be issued at an early date by the United States Department of Agriculture.

COOPERATION LINKS TWO CONTINENTS

Through direct trading between England and New Zealand considerable elimination of wastes of distribution is being brought about by the producers and consumers. About three years ago the cooperative dairy of New Zealand decided to sell products directly to the cooperators of Great Britain.

A central selling agency was formed in New Zealand which brought to the different dairy companies into a single unit, which is responsible for the work of assembling, storing, handling and shipping the dairy products of all the cooperatives. During the time of its existence vast quantities of dairy products were handled and in addition, sheep and wool.

FEED AND FEEDING CELEBRATES 25TH ANNIVERSARY

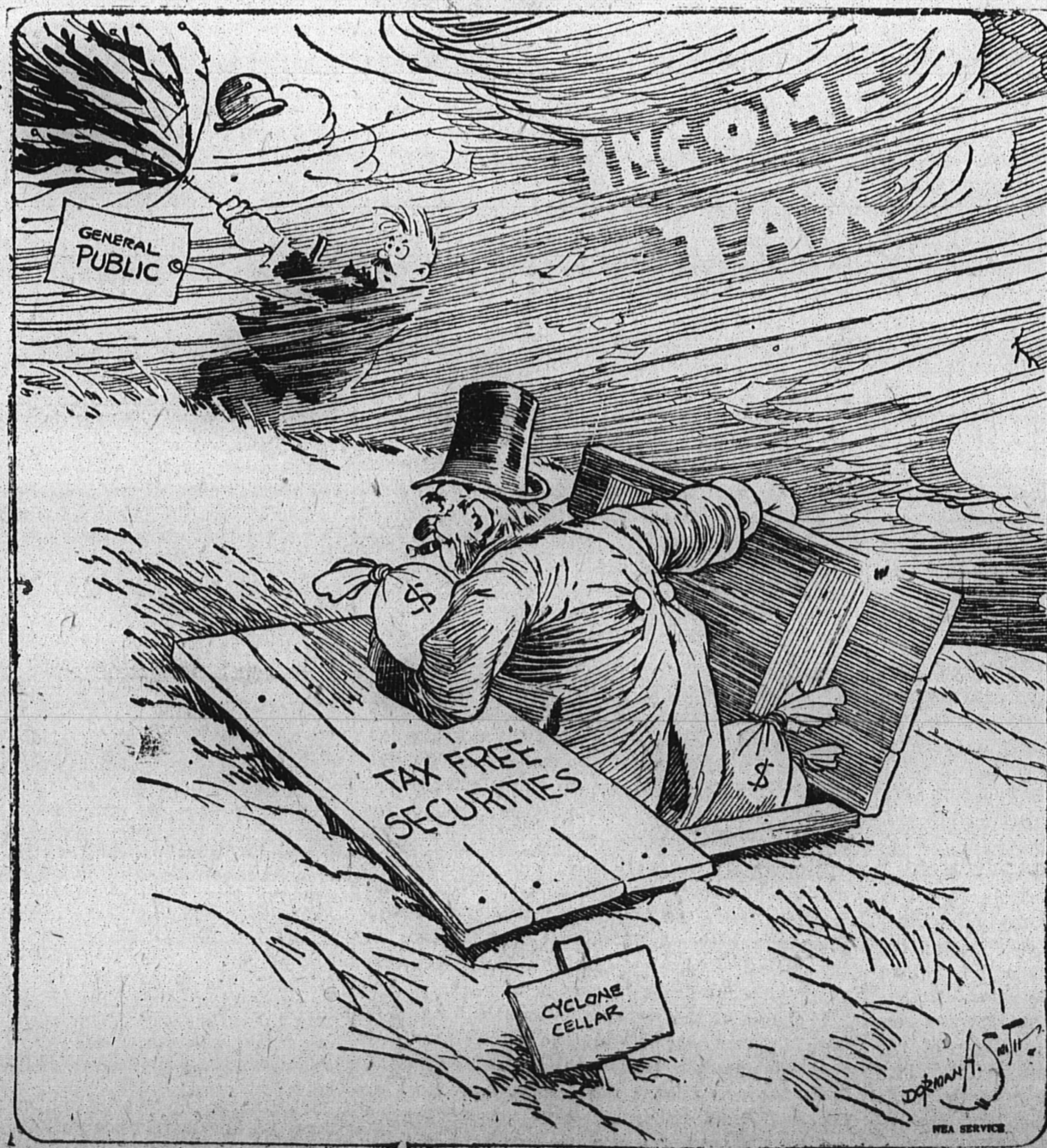
The Henry Morrison Company of Madison, Wisconsin, publishers of "Feeds and Feeding" have just issued the revised edition of this valuable work in a De Luxe edition. The book contains over seven hundred pages of valuable data regarding stock feeding and is well worth the price asked. The Deluxe edition contains many illustrations and retails at \$4.50 while the same book without the illustrations retails for \$3.85.

FARMERS' UNION BUYS TWINE

The Farmers Union of Kansas has purchased the entire output of the Kansas penitentiary twine plant and wants to buy 1 million pounds additional if the plant can turn it out by harvest time. The union has purchased 2 1/2 million pounds of twine at 9 cents. It is to be sold exclusively to Kansas farmers through the union's cooperative market and buying organization.

The price is 1 cent below the wholesale price offered by the corporations manufacturing twine. E. L. Barrier, member of the board of administration, said today that the prison was preparing to operate an overtime shift in the plant.

THE WHIRLWIND



Divorce of Farm Bureau from Extension Department Demanded by Davis

Secretary of The National Union Answers President Bradfute of The Farm Bureau and Insists That Bureau Stand Alone Without Assistance of Government

Dear Editor:

Mr. O. E. Bradfute, President of the Farm Federation, and Mr. Samuel R. Guard, Director of Department of Information, have, through the columns of the Washington Farmer, attempted to reply to some statements made by President Barrett and myself concerning the activities of the Farm Bureau Federation.

Mr. Bradfute makes no attempt to reply directly to any of the statements but resorts to the usual press agency tactics of the Bureau and attempts to sweep all opposition aside by a blustering general denial.

Mr. Bradfute says that he "can point to instances almost without number in which unselfish cooperation between the farm bureau and other organizations has resulted in great good." He owes it to the readers of the Washington Farmer to point out from his alleged multitude of examples at least one or two specific instances. And then he or some one should explain to the American farmer why it has been absolutely impossible to get any sort of cooperation from the Bureau Federation in the matter of selling live stock. One might infer by reading Mr. Bradfute's short article that cooperative marketing was an unheard of proposition prior to the advent of the Farm Bureau Federation some three years since; whereas the Farmers' Union, the Equity Societies, and other pioneer co-ops had many successful marketing agencies before the Federation was born.

If the Bureau is so strong for co-operating with other organizations please explain why the first Stock Commission Companies set up by the Bureau were placed in South St. Paul in direct competition with the Equity, and in East St. Louis in direct competition with the joint house controlled jointly by the Farmers' Union and the Missouri Farm Clubs. Also explain why the Bureau insists upon setting up a competing house in Kansas City deliberately refusing the offer by the Farmers' Union and Missouri Farm Clubs' Association joint owners of the Commission Co. to allow the Bureau to equal representation with them on the Board of Control.

The Farmers' Union has been successfully operating Stock Commission Houses at Omaha, Sioux City, St. Joe, Kansas City and Denver for a number of years and has recently acquired the Equity houses at South St. Paul and Chicago. When the Missouri Farmers' Association decided to enter the live stock market an agreement was soon reached with them to cooperate with our house at Kansas City and let us cooperate with their house to be established at East St. Louis. This arrangement is now working to the satisfaction of all concerned and has been for some time.

Again please explain why it is, if the Bureau is so intent upon cooperating with others, that practically all Farm Organizations affiliate through the National Board of Farm Organizations, except the Farm Bureau Federation.

No, Mr. Bradfute, your statements about cooperating with others will not hold water. It is quite possible that Mr. Guard will attempt to dispose of these statements. I have made just as he did in his reply to my letter to Secretary Wallace. He answered that by saying that my statements were untrue. The Farm Bureau Federation should have men at its head who have more dignity than Mr. Guard seems to possess. Most any cheap sort of demagoguery can pass the lie to someone, but that is not argument.

I have charged, and repeat the charge, that had it not been for the extension forces of the Agricultural Department the Farm Bureau Federation would never have been put over. What I have had to say about the Bureau has not been said to hurt farm organizations but to point out to the Department what I conceive to be a very great mistake, backing up any particular farm organization. It seems to me rather a serious thing for our Agricultural Department to lend its forces of tax paid employees to a movement for organizing farmers when that movement is undeniably backed up by most of the interests which have for years been riding and preying upon the farmer. What I have insisted upon, and will continue to insist upon, is that the Department of Agriculture sever its intimate connection with the American Farm Bureau Federation. Thousands and thousands of farmers have paid their \$10 and \$15 fees because they were led to believe that the government of the United States through its Agricultural Department was actively engaged in the field of marketing in his behalf. Many newspaper advertisements were carried to that effect. The American Farm Bureau Federation was put over in so short a time not because of any merit it possessed, but because it was the child of the Department of Agriculture.

There was no record back of it. All it had was anticipation. About all it has now is a sorry record for the vast amount of money paid into it by the gullible public.

Mr. Guard will tell you that there is no connection between the Department and the Bureau; that the County agents are not authorized to solicit membership in the Bureau. So I have heard before, Secretary Wallace even went so far as to say that Federal payments to County Agents found soliciting membership even in commodity marketing associations would be stopped. It would appear that any number of employees pay but little attention to Secretary Wallace. County Agents continue to arrange campaigns for and solicit membership in the Bureau.

Mr. Guard may answer that statement by his usual method, I was in Alabama for a week early in this month. A state wide campaign for membership was being conducted by the Bureau. I quote from the Birmingham Age Herald, special article, Anniston, Ala., Jan. 22. Speaking of the Calhoun Farm Bureau says, "The meeting was arranged by County Agent C. K. Snelling, who will assist the officials of the Farm Bureau in directing the canvas for new members."

"Also from Birmingham Age-Herald January 23. Special, Talladega, Ala. "At the County Farm Bureau meeting recently, there were plans made to organize community farm bureaus in at least six communities, in Talladega county. Mr. Coker, County agent, and Miss Plowden with the help of Mr. Binford and Miss Mandin of Auburn have already organized two communities."

Mr. Guard urges the reader to secure copies of the hearings before the committee on banking and currency. By all means get them. You will find some interesting things. Among them that some leaders of the Bureau attempted to take over the Pennsylvania State Grange by making overtures to its great leader John McSparran.

They placed the leader of the Nebraska Farmers' Union at the head of the U. S. Grain Growers Inc. hoping that the Farmers' Union of Nebraska would tumble right over into the Bureau. But they picked a lemon.

The truth of the business is that the American Farm Bureau Federation, put over on the American Farmer by the Department of Agriculture, had hopes of pushing every other farm organization off the map, and through all of their press agents have made hold to act as if this were an accomplished fact. They have ascribed to themselves credit for doing things that have come as the result of hard labor for the past twenty years by farm organizations.

We have simply called their bluff and naturally they got hot under the collar.

I have no desire to continue this controversy merely for the sake of controversy, but shall continue the agitation until there is a complete separation of the Agricultural Department and the Farm Bureau.

Mr. Bradfute's challenge evokes a smile. We have been cooperating with other farm organizations for 20 years. Old line self-help farm organizations have respected each other and have refrained from encroaching upon territory occupied by a going farm organization. Not so the Bureau. They have not recognized anything nor anybody. Failure to knock out with one fell swoop all farm organization they are now professing a desire to cooperate. In order to test out the new leadership of the movement I am going to counter Mr. Bradfute's challenge by another.

I challenge the American Farm Bureau Federation to get from under the protecting influence of the Agricultural Department with its multitude of paid employees, and stand out in the clear sunlight upon its own feet. I challenge it to confine its press agents to a statement of facts and not fancies about its real accomplishments. I challenge it to make good its boast about wanting to cooperate with other organizations. When the Bureau shows even the first symptom of a desire to cooperate it will find the self help farm organizations of the country ready to meet it more than half way.

The Bureau has developed into a very large organization by having been sold to the American farmer and to most business organizations by the extension forces of the Department of Agriculture. It ought to be large enough to stand alone if it has merit. Get out where farmers can inspect you without trying to look through a smoke screen and if you are worth what you have cost, or even if there is hope that you will develop into one half what you have already claimed to be, your membership will be retained and without resorting to prizes from business interests to encourage farmers to join the Bureau as is now being done in many places.

A. C. Davis,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912, at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1879

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, Authorized July 30, 1918.

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 five days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Monday on the week of publication.

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

Communications and Questions—Communications are solicited from practical farmers, members of the F. E. & C. U. 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, APRIL 12, 1923

FARMERS AS STICKERS

There are a lot of folks in this country who admit that the farmers should organize and carry on their marketing and other business operations in their own interest. They all admit that organization and cooperation from the point of view of agriculture is not only desirable but necessary if the business of farming is to be made respectable and profitable but they generally wind up by declaring that the farmers will not stick.

There are many mighty convincing reasons for the very wide spread belief that the farmers will not stick together. Every load of wheat delivered by a cooperator to the elevator conducted by the grain trade is such an argument. Every sample of wheat displayed on the tables of a speculative grain merchant on the Kansas Board of Trade is convincing evidence that the farmers will not stick.

Whenever a farmer member of a cooperative association sells his grain to a competing elevator he becomes an object of contempt to the man who seduced him away from the support of his own business. He not only degrades himself in the eyes of the man to whom he donates his labor and his profits but he brings the whole business of agriculture and all his fellow farmers into contempt. It is not strange that the exploiters of the labor and products of the soil regard most farmers as a multitude of poor fish who lack the courage and the good sense to stick together.

But the poorest fish of all, the very smallest minnow in the branch is the farmer who falls out because his neighbor fails to support the co-operative or pay his Union dues.

Every farmer must do his own sticking.

The business enterprises conducted by the Farmers Union at Carleton in Dickinson county enjoyed a good year and made profits worth while during 1922. The cooperators there have an elevator, a lumber yard, a hardware store and a coal yard. They made money in every department because they stick together and loyally supported the association that they had organized for their own protection. That body of cooperators is made up of men who know their own minds and do their own sticking.

MORE DIVERSIFIED FARMING

The man who invests his capital in a grocery store has a monthly turn over. A small profit on each transaction means fairly large returns on a year's operations. This is true in nearly every business conducted in the cities. This quick turnover allows a man with a small investment to make a good living.

The situation on the average farm is far different. Nearly all its staple farm crops require a year for their making and marketing. This means a farmer must have about twelve times as much working capital as a grocer if he expects to make a living income out of his business.

It is perfectly plain that one crop farming is about the most uncertain, hazardous and in the long run the most unprofitable business in which a man can engage. The wheat grower who operates his own farm must have an investment in land, tools, houses, horses and machinery that is sufficient in amount to carry a big mercantile business. He uses all this investment for only a few months in the year. During the remainder of time it is worse than idle since his equipment and buildings are running down and his horses are eating their heads off.

Diversification has stabilized agriculture and earned profits for farmers wherever it has been practiced with reasonably good judgment. The farm that maintains a flock of good hens and a herd of dairy cows puts its operator on a weekly or monthly pay roll and enables him to use a large part of his investment every day in the year.

Even in the wheat belt of Kansas there is a chance to diversify farm production and a chance that must be accepted if that region is to be saved from the economic disaster that is now being made

to produce feed for chickens, cows, and hogs. Every farmer who can keep a half dozen or more brood sows can market two crops of pigs a year and thus divide by two the turnover period of his capital invested in that part of his business.

Nor can the labor cost of the one crop system be overlooked. The business man in the cities works every day in the year. The one crop farmer works only about one fourth of the time. Diversification sufficient at least to keep all the labor on the farm employed all the year round and to enable the farmer to board at home as well as live there is absolutely essential to the restoration of agricultural prosperity in the one crop farming regions.

Easier credits may be necessary to finance cooperative marketing and to enable the farmers to carry existing obligations until they can be met out of increased income resulting from better marketing and especially from diversification. But money borrowed for use in the operations of producing larger crops that must be sold at a loss can only hasten the day when farming will be a bankrupt and discredited business conducted almost entirely by renters, sharecroppers and hired men.

The farmer must make more efficient and profitable use of the facilities and capital that he controls. He must determine that no matter how many things earnestly desired must be given up he will live within his income and out of each year returns set aside a substantial sum to pay his debts and eventually when his property is cleared to provide him with a competence sufficient to insure himself and his family from the vicissitudes of old age and falling prices.

A lot of things should be done to assist in the restoration of agriculture but the big end of the job is for the farmer himself. It will require continuous rather than seasonal returns based on continuous production for the markets and on the all the year round employment of all the labor and resources of the farm. Outside help will return some benefits but self help is the only real salvation for the American farmer.

REDUCTION OF WHEAT ACREAGES

Compared with other necessities of life wheat is much too low priced at this time. It never has brought a return based on its intrinsic food value. Wheat at four dollars a bushel would provide food cheaper than anything else that is consumed anywhere in the temperate zones. Why is the price of the most valuable and essential food in this world so often below the cost of production?

There seems to be but one real answer to this question at this time. The wheat growers of the world are producing more grain than the consumers can use. Not more grain than they should use in the centers of population and industry but more than they pay for out of the reduced purchasing power that is now the commercial characteristic of two thirds of the world's population.

It will take a good many years to restore the purchasing power of the laboring people of Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Spain and other minor countries that ordinarily buy large quantities of American wheat. Until that time comes it is not wise to maintain the great acreages that were brought into production during and just after the world war. There is no money in wheat at this time. There is not likely to be any money in that crop for some years to come. Common business sense requires the reduction of the wheat acreages of the United States to a point that the crops will only be sufficient to supply the home demand. There is now no profitable outlet for our export wheat. Why should the farmers bankrupt themselves in the over production of a crop for which consumers have never paid a fair price?

PREPARE FOR SUMMER PICNICS

For several years past the members of the Farmers Union in Kansas have not been having their usual number of picnics. Every local should have one or two neighborhood picnics each year. There is no better way to escape for a few hours from the monotony of the farm. There is no better way to maintain good fellowship among neighbors and friends. There is no better way to make an opportunity for hearing discussions of the plans and purposes of the Union and of the needs of agriculture.

Every County Union should begin at once to make plans for a big County picnic to be participated in by all the Locals and all the other folks who want to quit business for a day or two and enjoy themselves with their farmer neighbors and friends. If the County Union does not have a standing committee on annual picnics, such a committee should be raised at once. If the quarterly meeting has passed by without any provisions for a picnic the president and the executive committee should take the matter in hand and appoint the necessary committees.

Big county picnics can be held without any expense other than the unpaid labor that must be employed for quite a while. The refreshment and other concessions will produce sufficient income to pay all the local costs and to meet the expenses of any speakers that may be secured from a distance.

Even if the picnic is not to be held until late in the summer it is time to begin making preparations. Let's go.

The manager of a Farmers Union cooperative elevator feels like swearing and otherwise raising a big lot of sand when he sees one of the members of his own association delivering a load of wheat to the old grain trader whose devious and crooked practices forced the producers to organize for self protection. The manager of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association feels just that same way or a little worse when he finds samples of wheat from the shareholding cooperatives of his own association offered for sale on the tables of consignment houses that have all the farmer the worst of it.

KANSAS UNION FARMER

PRESIDENT BARRETT'S BIG BOOK

The president of the National Farmers' Union has been in Washington a good deal of the time during the past ten years. He has also been a good many other places. He has visited every state in the country and has attended hundreds of meetings of farmers. He knows agricultural conditions better than any other man in the United States. He knows more people by name and by sight in every walk of life than any other citizen of the republic. He is well acquainted in New York, even in Wall Street. He was the only representative of agriculture that attended the Peace Conference at Versailles in 1918. At that meeting he consulted with leaders of every degree of influence from every part of the world.

No man in the United States is better qualified to write of the farmers problems, his place in business, and his influence and position in the affairs of the government than President Barrett. He has just finished and published a book that strikes an entirely new key in the literature of the farm organization movement of this country. He calls his book, "Uncle Reuben at Washington" and through many concise, clearly written chapters proceeds to tell the world what the farmers of this country are doing at the National Capital and why it is necessary for them to be there and doing anything at all.

So far as the average man in concerned the administration and congress at Washington might almost as well operate behind closed doors. The plain citizen on foot never knows very much about what is going on and a good deal less about why things are done. President Barrett lifts the curtain and gives the whole country a good look at the stage on which the great drama of public affairs is being played at the capital. He unmasks hypocrites, exposes rascals, and at the same time does not neglect the duty of commending honest and patriotic service where he finds it.

The man who wants the facts, the straight dope on the inside game at Washington can get it out of Barrett's book. He has kicked over the chunk and identified and named every one of the slimy, creeping, crawling, stinging, ugly, venomous parasites that work their wicked and selfish schemes in the secrecy and seclusion of the all but subterranean darkness and gloom which is their natural dwelling place. Every variety of the many species of lobbyists that infest the capital is described. For the first time the invisible government is made visible.

Uncle Reuben is in Washington because that is the place where his interests, his welfare, his hope of safety in the present and security for the future are most dangerously threatened. In our nations capital the representatives of the farmer are almost alone in their policy of working in the open. Uncle Reuben has learned that the best policy is to come out in the open and fight for his rights. He has also learned that the men who shape the policies of the administration and the course of legislation care nothing for needs, opinions, or demands that are not backed up by force. Mr. Barrett makes it clear that the farmer may expect slight consideration from the powers that rule unless he makes it perfectly plain that he is able to pull down all who are in authority and dictate the choice of their successors.

In the chapters on the Deflation Policy of 1921 and the McCumber-Fordney Tariff law President Barrett demonstrates the necessity for political action on the part of the producers who were ruined and may be prevented from repairing that ruin by political agencies. It was an official body appointed by the president of the United States on authority granted by congress that decided on and carried through the policy of deflation that cost the farmers of the republic about \$12,000,000,000 in less than three years time. It was political action in congress, action by scores of senators and representatives in the national law-making body as the deputies of corporate interests, that put over the great farce known as the McCumber-Fordney tariff and handed agriculture a gold brick with which farmers are expected to amuse themselves while the manufacturers are working the gold mine that was opened up for them by that piece of fantastic legislation.

Perhaps the most illuminating passages in the book are those that so clearly prove that the great financiers, statesmen, and manufacturers of this country have no conception of the farmers problems, no insight into the mental processes and the laudable purposes of the producers, nor any sympathy with any movement planned to secure a more equitable distribution of the profits of agriculture and labor. No one can read this wonderful book without knowing that the farmer is the only man in the world who can solve the farmers problems and without being convinced that the reconstruction of agriculture is a task that must be taken in hand by organized agriculture working through the three fold plan of the Farmers Union—Organization, Education, and Cooperation.

If all the members of the Union who believe in the pooling plan and intend to sign the contract would do so at once all of the organization expenses could be met from membership fees and not a cent of deductions from wheat sales would be required for any other purpose than to pay actual marketing expenses.

It would be a mighty fine thing if the Locals would take this matter up, hold special sign-up meetings, have the contracts executed and send them in together with the membership fees at the earliest possible moment. In this way the cost of organization would be greatly reduced.

If agents of the Association must call on each individual member it will take a long time and cost considerable money to get the contracts. Why not act through the Locals. Any local or county Union desiring to cooperate in this matter can get instructions and blank contracts by writing to O. K. Marley, 106 New England Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

England Is An Object Lesson

For all nations and all persons who do not take a lot of pains to pay their honest debts. Great Britain without Ireland has only about forty millions of people. Business is not very good. There is a public debt of about forty billions of dollars upon the empire is to be maintained.

During the last fiscal year England collected considerable more than four billions of dollars of taxes, paid all running expenses, paid interest on her debts, paid adequate amounts into her sinking funds, and closed the year with a surplus of about five hundred millions of dollars. What a contrast with the United States!

With about four times the wealth of Great Britain, with nearly three times as many people our federal taxes are only about half as much as the imperial taxes of that country. Instead of having a surplus of five hundred millions of dollars at the end of the current year our country will have a deficit variously estimated at from \$85,000,000 to \$700,000,000. The small amount is given up by politicians who want to prove that great economy was practiced by the sixty seventh congress; the larger sum was announced by President Harding himself when he vetoed the bonus measure. You pay your money and take your choice and the only thing that is absolutely certain is that the budget does not balance and that we are getting deeper into debt each year.

France Has Worse Financiers

Than the United States. The end of the current year of governmental operations in that country will show a deficit of EIGHTEEN BILLIONS of francs. Just how much that is no one on this side of the water knows for certain. In normal times five francs make a dollar but it probably takes about twenty now which would indicate that the deficit is about a billion dollars.

Such financiering can have but one logical result—it must end in national bankruptcy and in the repudiation of all governmental obligations. Germany has just about reached that stage in her financial decline and France is not very far behind. If the credit of those two countries is to be restored it must be done through taxation, not by the printing of great quantities of paper money.

Cooperative

Marketing Rapidly Increases.

In every section of the country. The wheat states are getting together. Representatives held a conference in Wichita a few days ago and went over the plans for forming a national agency. In discussing the results already obtained in the Pacific Northwest, Mr. George C. Jewett gave out the following very significant and convincing statement.

In 1914 a dollars worth of wheat in Kansas was worth only 88 cents in the northwest. In 1921, the first full year of cooperative marketing in the northwest the wheat that was worth a dollar in Kansas was worth 96 cents in Washington indicating a profit or gain of 8 cents a bushel as a result of organization; in 1922 along about the first of February a dollars worth of wheat in Kansas was worth 102 cents in Washington, a gain of 14 cents a bushel due to cooperative marketing.

Mr. Jewett also quoted figures comparing Washington and Chicago prices which checked out in about the same way and prove the value of cooperation. The new system of marketing has justified itself and the hopes of its organizers in almost every instance. The wheat growers of Kansas should be getting their names on the contracts in order that they may be able to begin operations at once.

Bear, Editor of the Sentinel

Published at Hoxie, Kansas is what Josh Billings would have described as a mighty funny feller. He has conceived the idea that he can render a service to some one, possibly the farmer, by making war on the Farmers Union and cooperation in general. His specialty seems to be to show the farmer that he is being worked; that he gets nothing for his dues, few and meager results from his coopera-

WHEAT MUST BE COMBINED WITH ROTATION AND LIVE-STOCK

Experimental data show that the farmer who raises pretty much one crop—like corn or wheat—and sells the crop is unconsciously selling a little of his farm fertility each year. Every bushel of wheat and every ton of straw, or another grain or forage crop, removed from the land without any provision for returning the fertility represented means just that much loss to the soil.

Analysis of virgin and cultivated soils in Nebraska shows that the organic and nitrogen content has decreased about one per cent each year, and the land that has been under cultivation mainly to grain crops for 20 years has lost 30 per cent of its original supply of organic matter and nitrogen. In Kansas and Oklahoma similar analysis shows that from one fifth to two-fifths of the nitrogen and sometimes as much as one-half of the original organic matter have already been lost.

This enormous loss in soil fertility must be checked, if good yields and reasonable profits are to be expected. The whole Southwest is practicing too much of the "one crop" system

of farming. Thousands of successful farmers are solving this problem through diversified farming, rotation of crops, growing legumes, and handling more livestock. This may mean a slight reduction in the acreage of wheat, but a few less acres handled properly will produce more bushels of higher quality, and the profits per acre will be more.

The Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association, H. M. Baines, Director.

Now it would seem that every human being should know that the value of advertising depends on the number of people that have a chance to read it. Bear's paper probably goes to five hundred families in the immediate neighborhood of Hoxie. The Kansas Union Farmer goes to nearly FORTY THOUSAND FAMILIES in every county in Kansas, in every state in the union and to not a few foreign countries. If advertising is to prove that great economy was practiced by the sixty seventh congress, the larger sum was announced by President Harding himself when he vetoed the bonus measure. You pay your money and take your choice and the only thing that is absolutely certain is that the budget does not balance and that we are getting deeper into debt each year.

So far as we know all our advertising patrons are satisfied to pay the rates that are charged by the Kansas Union Farmer. They get results and that is the only excuse for spending money for advertising. Bear would do well to quit growling at his own neighbors and friends.

Wilson May Take the Stump

And ask his party for the presidential nomination is one of the front page head lines in a big southern paper. Wilson has a perfect right to take the stump and engage actively in politics in the interest of the democratic party. Probably, if his health is as reported, it is duty to do that very thing.

Asking for a third term in the presidency, however, is a very different matter. That is a thing that he has no moral right to do. The two term tradition has become fixed in the political thought of America. A third term was refused by Washington, Jefferson and probably Madison, Monroe and Jackson. A third term was denied to General Grant and to Theodore Roosevelt.

Woodrow Wilson is a great and a good man. He is also a man of sound sense. Even if his party were foolish enough to confess bankruptcy as to leadership and ask him to carry the banner next year he is wise enough to know that no American can be elected to the presidency for a third term.

Harding Is Somewhat Worried

By the way, his announcement as a candidate for renomination by the republican party has been received, after all why was such a statement ever given out. Every sane man in this country knows that a president serving his first term is a candidate for re-election. That is one of the things that is taken for granted.

For a president to announce, two years before the end of his first term, that he is a candidate for a second term looks very much like confession to ownership of an inferiority complex. The presidents party must renominate him. The campaign in two years must be made on the Harding record. No matter how much congress may fall short or how much it may exceed the reasonable expectations of the people the president must take entire responsibility for the record. The next election will be won on the Harding achievements no matter who may be nominated by the republican party.

By permitting the remarkable Mr. Daugherty to announce his candidacy for a second term two years before the end of his first, the president confessed the necessity for putting up signs to warn other candidates to keep off the grass.

Prohibition Is The Constitution

And the law. No good citizen in these United States can purchase and use any alcoholic concoction as a beverage. Every man who takes a

drink in this country flouts the constitution of the republic and violates on his own part and encourages violation on the part of others of the laws of congress and most of the states.

The charge that the prohibition law causes law breaking is a foolish and wicked libel on the part of those who have voluntarily made criminals out of themselves by breaking the laws of the country. It would be just as sensible to say that the commandment which forbids theft and the laws that for centuries have been enacted in all enlightened countries to secure its observance is the cause of stealing. The commandment does not make thieves but was promulgated for the purpose of preventing thieves from stealing.

The plea that a majority of the people are not in favor of prohibition is false in the first place and if true would not be an excuse for the violation of the law. It is about time for the decent law abiding people of this country to assert themselves in defense of prohibition. If there are senators, congressmen, executive officials, and officers of the army and navy who habitually violate the law they should be deprived of their places. Such men are not fit to carry the commission of the republic while they are breaking the laws and violating the constitution.

Primary Elections Seriously Disturb

The plans of the party bosses. Under the primary system it is almost impossible for an unfit man to be named as a party candidate for any important office even if he has the whole hearted support of all the war workers and party heaters. This is a matter of much concern to the men who make a business out of politics and cannot make that business pay in dollars and cents unless they can name office holders.

Our primary laws are good. If they do not work out all right it is the fault of the voters, not of the statutes. What we do need is either legislation or education or possibly both that will induce all the voters to do their full duty at the polls both at the primary and at the regular elections. There may be a rat or two in the primary and general election laws of this country but it would hardly pay to burn the barn just to kill a few vermin.

Legislatures Usually take Pride

In their achievements. Society advances as its law makers recognize the forces that develop and demand constructive legislation. The recent session of our Kansas legislature passed very few laws of general interest and appears to be quite proud of that record. Perhaps that sort of self congratulation is all right, it is better to kill than to pass bad laws. Still there were a few measures considered by the Kansas legislature during the last session that looked all right to many folks, especially to farmers and that were not passed. The two bills providing for cooperative banking and for credit unions both looked good to lots of folks and both were killed. The proposal to punish any public officer for creating a deficiency, that is for spending funds in excess of the appropriations for his work, looked like a good sensible proposition but it received no serious consideration.

Probably one of the most constructive and most important proposals made was the Van der Mark bill providing for a production tax of two per cent of the gross value of all natural resources taken out of the earth in Kansas. This was fought by the oil, gas, coal, lead, salt, and sand operators and was killed. Its enactment would have provided a new source of revenue in this state that would have made it possible to materially reduce the direct taxes on property for state purposes. It has been four years since the legislature of Minnesota has levied a direct property tax for state use. All the necessary income is from tonnage tax on iron and other ores.

It is right to rejoice over the defeat of bad laws. There are too many laws now and too many new ones being made but there is still opportunity for considerable constructive legislation especially in the reshaping of tax laws and in the better organization of our state administrative and educational agencies.

As well. A tariff proposition on farm products is of little value to farmers at the present, on account of their not being organized. If the wheat farmer was organized one hundred per cent, the thirty cents a bushel tariff on wheat would be worth just that much to every farmer for every bushel of wheat consumed in this country. That is exactly the way the organized manufacturer uses the tariff given to him.

The farmers of the nation never had more influence on a congress than the one just adjourned, as illustrated by their defeat of the Ship Subsidy Bill. The Ship Subsidy Bill was the pet hobby of President Harding, and he called the special session of congress for the express purpose of passing that bill, and organized farmers, were the ones and the only ones, who fought it and they fought it successfully.

The work accomplished by organized farmers the last few years is sufficient that every reading, thinking farmer, who is not a member of his class organization, ought to be burning up the secretary of the local of the Farmers' Union nearest him to put in his application—Oklahoma Union Farmer.

Boys' and Girls' Club News

JERRY'S BRANCH

Written by Bessie W. Feess, Wamego, Kansas, spoken by Violet E. Herr, Wamego, Kansas at State Farmers Union Convention, January 17, 1923 at Topeka, Kansas.

Jerry Long was born in Brush Creek community. Some how no one had ever disputed his right to lord it over his neighbors. In fact they encouraged it, by not having grit, or sand, or backbone, (or whatever you want to call it) to go up against Jerry. Really they looked upon him as a king. But Jerry didn't look much like a king with his big, coarse face and loud booming voice.

One of his closest willing subjects was his meek overworked wife Betsy Ann. If you had asked Betsy Ann who owned her soul, she would have answered without any hesitation whatever: "Jerry Long, of course." In fact her eternal quotation was Jerry! Jerry! Jerry!

But one fine day Sam Graham moved into the neighborhood. Sam was small, so far as size was concerned. But when it came to doing things he was as big as any man. But Jerry didn't like Sam right from the start. Because Sam doggedly refused to be dominated over by any one.

One day Sam cornered Jerry, and told him that the farmers were going to organize a Union, and he wanted him to join, and use his influence to get others to join.

"Yer want me ter line that union, do yer, and mix up with a bunch of out throats an' chaps?"

"O, come now, aren't you a little severe?" answered Sam with one of his pleasant smiles. "Now just let me explain the object of the union."

Jerry was getting hot under the collar. To tell the truth, he wasn't going to give Sam a chance to floor him.

"Yer don't need ter explain any thing to me Sam. Graham. Don't I know all about it? It's jes' a case of squeezing the last dollar out of the little farmer and givin' it to the big one. Yer ain't a ketchin' me with yer sof' talk an' I'll see to it that a lot of the other folk farmers don't line either."

Sam crushed back the angry words which were rising to his lips and with a look in his eyes that made Jerry flinch, he cried, "Jerry, God made the poor farmers free and independent, same as other folks, but although he feeds the chore boy after all. So we farmers have decided to unite and demand our rights. Demand better marketing conditions, better prices and better laws. I tell you Jerry, the time has come when the farmers must work together."

But Jerry's only answer was a tremendous puff at his old cob pipe as he walked angrily away.

It was hard sledding for Sam and his small number of faithful followers. But they managed to "hang on" in spite of Jerry and his bunch. This was too much for Jerry to swallow. So one afternoon he said to Betsy Ann:

"I'm a goin' over to Sam Graham's and give him a piece of my mind. He ain't boss around here, an' I'll tell him so, too."

"But Jerry, yer can't git across the creek. They do say the bridge ain't safe, and the water's a-comin' up every minute."

"Mind yer business, Betsy Ann. That ole bridge never failed me yif, an' by God it won't now. By all the powers of hell, I'll get across!"

Jerry walked along the rain soaked roads, and soon reached the bridge. The black angry waters seethed and boiled; the bridge trembled beneath his feet. But Jerry wouldn't heed the warning.

"Ole bridge, I've been a-walkin' over ye night on to thirty year, an' damn ye, I can git across ye now."

As he spoke the timbers parted and Jerry found himself struggling in the water. He could not swim and called loudly for help, as the mighty stream held him in a death-like grip. As he felt his strength failing and he was about to sink from sight forever, he saw the sun glint off the water toward the shore. A new hope filled his heart as he saw a branch of a tree extending out into the water. Just then he heard Sam Graham's voice calling to him to make for the branch. Jerry never could tell how he did it, but with a strength that was born of hope he struck for the branch. The hungry waters tried to close in on him from every side. But he beat them back savagely as he struggled toward the branch. Mad mocking demons danced about him crying: "Yer allus was a mean, ugly cuss, Jerry Long, tantalizing and tormenting everybody and everything. Now yer a-goin' to suffer for yer sins. Yer name's a written down an' the devil will soon claim you for his own."

Jerry knew too well as he tried to shut out the sound that the hideous voices were those of his own conscience. At last more-dead than alive Jerry reached the branch, as Sam dragged him up the bank, he sank unconscious at his feet.

A few days later Sam went to see Jerry. A changed Jerry greeted him. He was so kind and pleasant that Sam was moved to say:

"Jerry, how about the Union?"

"Say Sam, I jined that ere Union while I was a tryin' to reach that ere branch."

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

Seven passenger Willies-Six in good condition with four brand new Kelly-Springfield Cord Tires. An ideal family car. For full particulars and price address W. C. Lansdon, Salina, Kansas, Box 48.

"What do you mean Jerry?"

"Wall, I'll explain. When I was a straining to reach that ere branch it came to me this way. That ole creek stood fur the troubles of the poor farmer, I was the poor farmer a fightin' fur my rights, and that branch, Say Sam that branch is the Union that is goin' to save us farmers after all."

"Bully for you, Jerry!"

"Yes an' Sam as soon as I kin git about again, I'm a-goin' to git every farmer fur miles around to jine."

As Sam went toward home he mused philosophically—"I'll swan! Jerry's wetting wet deeper than his skin. I believe it reached his heart and softened it!"

WORLD'S BIGGEST PIG CLUB

MILFORD, Ind., April 2 (Special) Milford, a small town in Kosciusko County is the home of the largest boys and girls pig club in the world.

In the last ten days more than 500 members of the club have received a Spotted Poland China gilt, from James T. Shepard, a banker of Milford who has been directing pig club work for many years. More than 100 other boys and girls in the county are waiting for the next distribution, and before the middle of April, the club will have a membership of over 600.

The boys and girls will repay Mr. Shepard from the offspring of these gilts.

Many boys and girls of Kosciusko County during the last few days have started herds from membership in this club and are now paying their way through college. Nearly every boy and girl within a radius of ten miles of Milford have their own bank account—savings from money made through pig club membership.

CLUB WORK POPULAR

A popular junior extension club in New York State, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, is the clothing club, with 4,179 girls enrolled in it. Poultry clubs attracted 2,981 boys and girls, and 2,497 others are in garden clubs. Potatoes are being raised scientifically by 1,270 club members, chiefly boys, while 1,025 girls are studying the selection or preparation of foods. There are 548 juniors in calf clubs, over 200 each taking pig raising, corn growing, or food preservation work, and various others devoting themselves to rabbits, sheep, beans, cow-testing, farm accounting, or forestry. Altogether 13,466 boys and girls in New York State are in club work.

Creamery News

OLE AND BILL

By M. L. Amos, Gen. Manager F. U. D. P. A.

Ole—Hello Bill! What have you decided about joining the Farmers Union Co-operative Dairy Products Association?

Bill—I want to know more about that contract that I would have to sign Ole. Can you explain it to me? Must I agree to keep so many cows or sell a certain amount of cream or how is it?

Ole—Oh! No, nothing of the kind. You do not have to agree to sell a specified amount of cream or milk. You can increase your herd of milk cows or stop milking cows entirely. You can churn your cream or feed your milk to the hogs if you wish. The point at issue on the contract is, if you sell your cream to any distributor you must sell to your own association and if you sell your milk to any distributor you must, at the option of the directors, sell it to your own association, but if the association cannot use the whole milk to an advantage and so notify you, you would be at liberty to sell your whole milk to other distributors. This is a very good provision as the association might otherwise be drowned by whole milk. The interests of each individual member can best be served by considering first the interests of the Association.

Bill—All that sounds all right to me, that is fair, but tell me how they are going to ever get capital enough to do business when so many stockholders will only take one share of

Ole—Well, I've been a-walkin' over ye night on to thirty year, an' damn ye, I can git across ye now."

As he spoke the timbers parted and Jerry found himself struggling in the water. He could not swim and called loudly for help, as the mighty stream held him in a death-like grip. As he felt his strength failing and he was about to sink from sight forever, he saw the sun glint off the water toward the shore. A new hope filled his heart as he saw a branch of a tree extending out into the water. Just then he heard Sam Graham's voice calling to him to make for the branch. Jerry never could tell how he did it, but with a strength that was born of hope he struck for the branch. The hungry waters tried to close in on him from every side. But he beat them back savagely as he struggled toward the branch. Mad mocking demons danced about him crying: "Yer allus was a mean, ugly cuss, Jerry Long, tantalizing and tormenting everybody and everything. Now yer a-goin' to suffer for yer sins. Yer name's a written down an' the devil will soon claim you for his own."

Jerry knew too well as he tried to shut out the sound that the hideous voices were those of his own conscience. At last more-dead than alive Jerry reached the branch, as Sam dragged him up the bank, he sank unconscious at his feet.

A few days later Sam went to see Jerry. A changed Jerry greeted him. He was so kind and pleasant that Sam was moved to say:

"Jerry, how about the Union?"

"Say Sam, I jined that ere Union while I was a tryin' to reach that ere branch."

"Jerry, how about the Union?"

"Say Sam, I jined that ere Union while I was a tryin' to reach that ere branch."

"Jerry, how about the Union?"

"Say Sam, I jined that ere Union while I was a tryin' to reach that ere branch."

"Jerry, how about the Union?"

"Say Sam, I jined that ere Union while I was a tryin' to reach that ere branch."

"Jerry, how about the Union?"

"Say Sam, I jined that ere Union while I was a tryin' to reach that ere branch."

"Jerry, how about the Union?"

"Say Sam, I jined that ere Union while I was a tryin' to reach that ere branch."

stock each when it sells at five dollars per share?

Ole—That's easy, suppose we secured contracts from one thousand farmers before we began business, that would mean only \$5,000.00 but they will average about seven cows each which is seven thousand cows. From these 7,000 cows we should get an average of, say, 3,000 pounds of butter fat per day the year round, this would make 3,600 lbs of butter fat. Butter fat is being bought in Salina today at 47 cents. Such prices would mean a daily gross profit of \$364.00 but as two Nebraska creameries have requested us to sell them our surplus cream if we have any and as we have been told by a prominent creamery man that we should get 7c per pound for cream above the standard price paid let us figure it at 5c which would mean \$182.00 per day, \$4,550.00 per month or \$54,600.00 per year. Now figure the 3,000 lbs. per day at 2 cents per pound, which the contract provides may be retained by a two-thirds vote of the directors for the purpose of retiring the preferred stock and you have \$60.00 per day or \$1,800.00 per year that can be used in retiring the preferred stock the same amount being issued in common stock to the patrons according to the amount of cream they sell the association. You will readily see that preferred stock in this association is as good as Government bonds and brings a much larger interest, in fact the business men of Salina have already taken several hundred dollars of the preferred stock, also many farmers are taking preferred stock. It is in that manner that we can get all the money necessary to develop our business.

Bill—That was a farmers organization and now you are letting the business men in to run it.

Ole—Not at all Bill. They are only buying preferred stock which has no voice or vote in the organization. Only the common stock members have a vote. Each member has one vote regardless of the number of shares that he might own.

Bill—Well, the men who built that By-Laws and Contract certainly made a good job of it. I don't see how the Association could fail, and you say that the Cooperative Marketing Bill provides for such action?

Ole—Absolutely so.

Bill—That is fine but I must hurry on, I'll see you again Ole.

Ole—Good bye Bill.

Dairy farmers are always sure of a milk check every week. The man that has a few cows to care for will not have to worry about the grocery bills.

Whereas our Heavenly Father has seen fit to take from us our Brother N. J. Arendt.

Therefore, be it resolved that Enterprise Local No. 533 extend to the bereaved family our hearty sympathy in their hour of sorrow—Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, one to the bereaved family, and one to be recorded on the minutes of the Local.

Echo Lister, B. K. Peter Moss. Roy Keith, Com.

Whereas, our Heavenly Father has seen fit to call from this earth Beale Hinkle, daughter of our brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Pickering.

Be it resolved that Vernon Local No. 208 extend to them our heartfelt sympathy.

Be it further resolved that a copy be sent to the bereaved family, one to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication and one to be recorded in the minutes of our Local.

E. W. Tannehill, Sec. Mrs. Laura Frost, Com.

Whereas our all wise Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove from this earth Mr. Manly Shaw, brother of our brother and president Mr. O. Shaw.

Be it resolved that Vernon Local No. 208 extend to the bereaved brother our heartfelt sympathy.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and one to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and one to be recorded on the minutes of our Local No. 2072.

Mr. Lulu Badders, Sec. Mary Campbell, Com.

Whereas our Heavenly Father has seen fit to take from us our Brother John E. Local No. 2072 extend their kindest sympathy to our Brother, M. L. Past and family in this time of sore bereavement and commend them to the loving care of our great, compassionate heart of Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Be it resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and one to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and one to be recorded on the minutes of our Local.

Mr. Lulu Badders, Sec. Mary Campbell, Com.

Whereas our Heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom has called home little Marie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Merit Past, brother of the official County Union paper, The Colony Free Press.

Be it resolved that our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of darkest sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and one to be recorded on the minutes of our Local.

Mr. Lulu Badders, Sec. Mary Campbell, Com.

Whereas our Heavenly Father has seen fit to take from us our Brother John E. Local No. 2072 extend their kindest sympathy to our Brother, M. L. Past and family in this time of sore bereavement and commend them to the loving care of our great, compassionate heart of Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Be it resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and one to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and one to be recorded on the minutes of our Local.

Mr. Lulu Badders, Sec. Mary Campbell, Com.

Whereas our Heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom has called home little Marie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Merit Past, brother of the official County Union paper, The Colony Free Press.

Be it resolved that our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of darkest sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and one to be recorded on the minutes of our Local.

Mr. Lulu Badders, Sec. Mary Campbell, Com.

Whereas our Heavenly Father has seen fit to take from us our Brother John E. Local No. 2072 extend their kindest sympathy to our Brother, M. L. Past and family in this time of sore bereavement and commend them to the loving care of our great, compassionate heart of Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Be it resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and one to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and one to be recorded on the minutes of our Local.

Mr. Lulu Badders, Sec. Mary Campbell, Com.

Whereas our Heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom has called home little Marie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Merit Past, brother of the official County Union paper, The Colony Free Press.

Be it resolved that our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of darkest sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and one to be recorded on the minutes of our Local.

Mr. Lulu Badders, Sec. Mary Campbell, Com.

Whereas our Heavenly Father has seen fit to take from us our Brother John E. Local No. 2072 extend their kindest sympathy to our Brother, M. L. Past and family in this time of sore bereavement and commend them to the loving care of our great, compassionate heart of Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Be it resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and one to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and one to be recorded on the minutes of our Local.

Mr. Lulu Badders, Sec. Mary Campbell, Com.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas our Heavenly Father has seen fit to take from us our Brother N. J. Arendt.

Therefore, be it resolved that Enterprise Local No. 533 extend to the bereaved family our hearty sympathy in their hour of sorrow—Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, one to the bereaved family, and one to be recorded on the minutes of the Local.

Echo Lister, B. K. Peter Moss. Roy Keith, Com.

Whereas, our Heavenly Father has seen fit to call from this earth Beale Hinkle, daughter of our brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Pickering.

Be it resolved that Vernon Local No. 208 extend to them our heartfelt sympathy.

Be it further resolved that a copy be sent to the bereaved family, one to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication and one to be recorded in the minutes of our Local.

E. W. Tannehill, Sec. Mrs. Laura Frost, Com.

Whereas our all wise Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove from this earth Mr. Manly Shaw, brother of our brother and president Mr. O. Shaw.

Be it resolved that Vernon Local No. 208 extend to the bereaved brother our heartfelt sympathy.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and one to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and one to be recorded on the minutes of our Local.

E. W. Tannehill, Sec. Mrs. Laura Frost, Com.

Whereas our Heavenly Father has seen fit to take from us our Brother John E. Local No. 2072 extend their kindest sympathy to our Brother, M. L. Past and family in this time of sore bereavement and commend them to the loving care of our great, compassionate heart of Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Be it resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and one to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and one to be recorded on the minutes of our Local.

Mr. Lulu Badders, Sec. Mary Campbell, Com.

Whereas our Heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom has called home little Marie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Merit Past, brother of the official County Union paper, The Colony Free Press.

Be it resolved that our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of darkest sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and one to be recorded on the minutes of our Local.

Mr. Lulu Badders, Sec. Mary Campbell, Com.

Whereas our Heavenly Father has seen fit to take from us our Brother John E. Local No. 2072 extend their kindest sympathy to our Brother, M. L. Past and family in this time of sore bereavement and commend them to the loving care of our great, compassionate heart of Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Be it resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and one to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and one to be recorded on the minutes of our Local.

Mr. Lulu Badders, Sec. Mary Campbell, Com.

Whereas our Heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom has called home little Marie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Merit Past, brother of the official County Union paper, The Colony Free Press.

Be it resolved that our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of darkest sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and one to be recorded on the minutes of our Local.

Mr. Lulu Badders, Sec. Mary Campbell, Com.

Whereas our Heavenly Father has seen fit to take from us our Brother John E. Local No. 2072 extend their kindest sympathy to our Brother, M. L. Past and family in this time of sore bereavement and commend them to the loving care of our great, compassionate heart of Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Be it resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and one to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and one to be recorded on the minutes of our Local.

Mr. Lulu Badders, Sec. Mary Campbell, Com.

Whereas our Heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom has called home little Marie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Merit Past, brother of the official County Union paper, The Colony Free Press.

Be it resolved that our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of darkest sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and one to be recorded on the minutes of our Local.

Mr. Lulu Badders, Sec. Mary Campbell, Com.

Whereas our Heavenly Father has seen fit to take from us our Brother John E. Local No. 2072 extend their kindest sympathy to our Brother, M. L. Past and family in this time of sore bereavement and commend them to the loving care of our great, compassionate heart of Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Be it resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and one to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and one to be recorded on the minutes of our Local.

Mr. Lulu Badders, Sec. Mary Campbell, Com.

Whereas our Heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom has called home little Marie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Merit Past, brother of the official County Union paper, The Colony Free Press.

Be it resolved that our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of darkest sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and one to be recorded on the minutes of our Local.

Mr. Lulu Badders, Sec. Mary Campbell, Com.

Whereas our Heavenly Father has seen fit to take from us our Brother John E. Local No. 2072 extend their kindest sympathy to our Brother, M. L. Past and family in this time of sore bereavement and commend them to the loving care of our great, compassionate heart of Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Be it resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and one to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and one to be recorded on the minutes of our Local.

Mr. Lulu Badders, Sec. Mary Campbell, Com.

Whereas our Heavenly Father has seen fit to take from us our Brother John E. Local No. 2072 extend their kindest sympathy to our Brother, M. L. Past and family in this time of sore bereavement and commend them to the loving care of our great, compassionate heart of Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

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 issue; four or more insertions 4 cents a word. Count words in headings, as "For Sale" or "Wanted to Buy", and each initial on figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

FARM FOR SALE

\$4700 Income Last Year
From 320-acre Colorado Farm.
On improved road in fertile healthy district; corn and hay big producers; 84-800 income from melons on adjoining farm; convenient RR town; excellent advantages; all tillable rich land; pastured; comfortable house with cellar, barn, big sets of 6 dairy cows, horses, implements, tools included if taken soon, part cash. Details page 27 Illus. Catalog Bargains—many states. Copy free. Address me personally. E. A. STROUT, President, STROUT FARM AGENCY, 5318, New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BARGAINS IN WALLACE COUNTY
Section, 200 acres absolutely level; 15 acres sub-irrigated alfalfa land, balance fine buffalo and blue stem grass. Spring water in pasture, 4 1/2 miles from Wallace. Will break 200 acres and sell at \$17.00 per acre. Investment Company, Hays, Kansas, 34-17.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH No matter where located, particularly fine. Real Estate Salesman Company, Dept. 9, Lincoln, Neb.

STOCK
IF YOU WANT CHOICE HOLSTEIN or Guernsey calves, practically pure bred and from heavy milkers, write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis. 38*

FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULLS—Three, 8 to 12 months. Also Braunsils type Scotch Fries, gentle and well broke. Maxton Bros., Rydal, Kansas. 37*

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

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

SEEDS
ALFALFA SEED: KANSAS AGRICULTURAL College seed 30.3 per cent pure. \$12.00 per bushel. J. L. Baum, Salina, Kansas.

FOR SALE: RECLEANED SUDAN SEED
and White Kaffir, \$1.50 per bushel. Sacks free f. o. b. Wakeney, Kansas. Can also furnish Sudan cane seed. Mail your order. The Treco County

Department of Practical Co-Operation

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

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

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

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

A. C. BROWN, Co. Pres.

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

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

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

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY MEETINGS

The Pottawatomie County Farmers Union is planning a series of meetings to start on April 18th. State Lecturer M. O. Glessner will be the speaker from the state lecture bureau and it is earnestly hoped that there will be a good turnout at all of these meetings.

All meetings except the one at Oldsburg will be held in the evening. The Oldsburg meeting which will be our regular bi-monthly meeting will be an all day affair commencing at 10 a. m. Basket dinner will be served at noon. Following is a list of the meetings as arranged:

April 18—At Wamego.

April 19—At Elmore.

April 20—At Oldsburg, all day meeting.

April 21—At St. Marys.

We wish to make the Oldsburg meeting one grand success and the Oldsburg members have assured us that they will see that we get enough to eat and that is the main point.

On Saturday evening at St. Marys we will get our first opportunity to talk to the officers and a bunch may follow after the speaking. St. Marys has always come across on such occasions and we will not go back on them at this time.

At our last regular meeting last year the Good of the Order committee recommended that for the year 1923 we adopt bi-monthly meetings for this year and try out getting together in our county meetings more often and at different places in the county. This arrangement will make it more convenient for all concerned and will benefit more members than in the old way.

All of these meetings will be open to the public except on April 20th at Oldsburg. A portion of this meeting will be a closed one. The ladies are especially invited.

By Order of the County Board,
John H. H. County Organizer.

NOTICE BARNARD LOCAL NO. 2083

Our regular meeting nights will be on the 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month. All members are urged to come and pay their dues.

T. B. Elley, Sec.

ATTENTION LOCAL SECRETARIES

This office often receives reports from Local Secretaries in which they remit only twenty-five cents for minor male members joining the local as new members. When such remittance should be one dollar and twenty-five cents as follows. One dollar initiation fee and twenty-five cents national dues. As all male members are required to pay an initiation fee of two dollars.

C. E. Brasted, Sec.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETING

The first quarterly meeting of the Phillips County Farmers Union No. 27 will be held at Woodruff, Kansas, Saturday, April 14, 1923. There will be an open meeting program and dinner will be served by the local committee. C. E. Huff of Gronoke, member of the state board will speak in the afternoon. Subject "Mind your own business."

J. P. Johnson,
County Sec'y-Treas.

COTTON WOOD LOCAL NO. 1604 ENTERTAINS

An interesting program was recently given at Cottonwood Local No. 1604. The admittance of twenty-five cents together with the sale of pies brought the local over forty five dollars.

The program consisted of musical numbers furnished by the members and their children together with a skit club from the local high school. Short plays and readings were interspersed.

One number worthy of special mention was an original presentation of a "Radio-phon" written and presented by the president, H. F. Smith, with the aid of two or three other members and the "take-off" machine for demonstration.

Maude J. Mitchell.

ALMA FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The following is the financial statement for the year ending December 31, 1922, of the Alma Farmers Cooperative Association, elevator and store:

FARMERS UNION ELEVATOR

Max Rice, Manager

Resources

Building, fixtures and bonds \$10,004.69

Current and working assets 11,647.25

Deferred charges 61.65

\$21,713.59

Liabilities

Capital stock \$15,000.00

Current liabilities 4,655.22

Accrued liabilities 1,013.07

Reserves 1,910.21

Profit and loss 33.86

\$21,713.59

FARMERS UNION STORE

C. B. Thowe, Manager

Resources

Real estate, fixtures and bonds \$13,912.58

Current and working assets 36,643.04

Accrued assets 72.35

Deferred charges 171.67

\$50,589.34

Liabilities

Capital stock \$28,950.00

Accrued liabilities 1,262.97

Current liabilities 14,348.13

Reserves 4,005.14

Profit and loss 4,005.14

\$50,589.34

Store and Elevator Combined

Resources

Real estate, fixtures and bonds \$23,917.27

Current and working assets 48,080.29

Accrued assets 72.35

Deferred charges 233.52

\$72,303.43

Liabilities

Capital stock \$43,950.00

Current liabilities 19,016.35

Accrued liabilities 1,364.27

Reserves and surplus 9,933.81

Undivided profit 4,039.00

\$72,303.43

BUSH CITY LOCAL 2080

The contest drive for membership closed the evening of March 23 at a meeting in which most all the new and older members were present.

The captains, Mrs. J. Yerkes and W. L. Webber and their chosen helpers did a most thorough work in canvassing the vicinity for new members which resulted in a new membership of 60, making us a membership now considerably over 100, including the minors.

W. L. Webber having won in the contest getting 49 new members while Mrs. J. Yerkes got 11 new members.

Each family came with well filled baskets and a bounteous supper was served cafeteria style, after which the contest report was read and roll call of new members.

Our President, John Bennett, gave a talk and W. L. Webber read a report of the work being done by the farmers Union organization for the benefit of the new members, which was followed by short talks by others of the work being accomplished by our local in way of shipping business and cream station at Bush city.

A short program was rendered. The meeting was adjourned to meet at the regular time March 31 when the new members would take the obligation. We feel this meeting to be one that greatly strengthens our local beside being a most pleasant evening enjoyed by all present.

Mrs. C. S. Baker, Correspondent.

COLLINS OBSERVES

On Monday April 2nd the Farm Bureau on Neosho County in session in Erie divorced itself from the state and national Farm Bureau Federation. The Farm Bureau will continue to function but only as an educational institution and will in no wise engage in any business.

Tromble, Gree and Crall were at Stark on April 26th looking after Union interests there. Quite an interested crowd listened to Brother Tromble at evening.

A few days ago a successful farmer and loyal member of the union said to me, "Collins, we farmers can't make a living and pay our taxes. We will just have to quit our farms."

No, Brother W. S. we are not going to quit the farm. It just won't do for us to quit. People will starve and freeze if we farmers don't produce the necessities of life. Of course brother W. S. it is discouraging for us to get only 35 cents of the dollar the consumer pays for our products. We are going after more of that dollar.

We are going to patronize our business associations here in Erie, the Jobbing Association and Live Stock in Kansas City and the insurance too, and by the way W. S. you recently insured your property in your own company and saved several dollars by so doing.

The members of the union have saved about a million dollars in the last several years by patronizing their own insurance, and they have just got started in the insurance game.

The live stock commission firms of the co-ops have turned back more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to their patrons last year, and they have just got started in the live stock game.

It is estimated by good authority that the cooperative elevators in Kansas have improved the farmers market price for wheat at least 5 cents and probably 10 cents per bu-

shel for the last several years, and we have just got in the wheat game. The same can be said of the poultry and cream products, and we are making good saving on farm implements.

H. D. Collins.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1988

Liberty local No. 1988 held their regular meeting Monday p. m. March 19th. The President was absent on account of the serious illness of his father, the Vice-President had charge of the meeting but was unable to transact any business as the business agent was under quarantine and those present were the non-talking kind.

The roads and weather were also unpleasant and the program was postponed.

The Liberty Local visited North Star Friday p. m., and put on a program after which North Star served delicious refreshments. They will be the guests of Liberty April 16th and will give a program. The program given at North Star will be repeated at Liberty Monday p. m. April 2nd.

NOTICE TO CRAWFORD COUNTY LOCALS

To the members of the various locals of the F. E. & C. U. of A. of Crawford County, our next regular meeting will be held in the A. O. U. W. hall Tuesday April 24, at Girard, Kansas.

Everybody come and bring your pies, sandwiches and pickles.

We will have a state man with us at this meeting and expect to have a state senator and our representative with us at this time.

A cordial invitation is extended to all members.

Meeting will be called to order promptly at 10 a. m.

A. C. Brown, Pres.
G. W. Thompson, Sec'y.

FARMERS UNION MEETINGS

Eagle Valley Local held their regular meeting at the Weiser School house Thursday March 22. A splendid program was put on by the members of the local. Supper was served by the ladies of the local, after which an address was delivered by O. M. Lippert on the wheat marketing and Farmers Union. Five membership cards were signed up and as the local is almost 100 per cent pooled Eagle Valley is among those in the foremost ranks of the Union. All were happy to be there and mix with their friends. Get a good supper and enjoy a good program. Come again folks. Eagle Valley knows how to entertain.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1679

Union Valley Local No. 1679 meets every two weeks. Next regular meeting Friday April 13. At our last open meeting the committee on entertainment provided a splendid program of songs, recitations and dialogues which were all well rendered, especially the dialogue by the ladies of the local. Our next will be a radio concert, everybody invited.

These programs in connection with the regular work of the lodge has awakened a new interest in the lodge especially among the younger people. Let the good work go on. Visiting members always welcome, lets get better acquainted.

Representative D. L. Barrell gave a talk on the work of the last legislature.

Ira Wagner, Sec.
Frank Jacobs, Co. Sec.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY NEMAHA COUNTY UNION

A resolution adopted by the members of the Nemaha County Farmers Union assembled at Centralia, Kansas, March 8, 1923.

Whereas there seems to be a deadlock in the state legislature between a majority of the members of the Senate and a majority of the members of the house, against the honorable Johnathan M. Davis, a valued and honored member of the Farmers Union and whereas it appears that by reason of partisan politics the said Senate and House have been and are continuing to block needed and necessary legislation and whereas, on the 6th day of March 1923, The said governor Davis sent a special message to the said legislature calling their attention to certain platform pledges made by the so called dominant parties in this state, and whereas Senator Frizall in a frivolous, sarcastic manner moved the reference of said message to the committee on agriculture, in the Senate with the intent to cast contempt upon said committee, and the honorable Johnathan Davis, Governor of Kansas. Now therefore, be it resolved that we denounce the action of the legislature in this behalf as being childish, and demand that they carry out the oath taken—and subscribed at the time they became members of said legislature and assist the governor in passing the needed reform measures.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the press, a copy sent to Governor Davis, to the house of representatives and to the senate of the State of Kansas.

Committee:

Mrs. Alice M. Williams
A. S. McNeal,
Jacob Fisher.

Hutchinson Tanning Co.

Hutchinson, Kansas

Get our prices on tanning and making overcoats and robes and mittens. All oak tanned harness leather. Also lace leather.

GOVE COUNTY ENDORSES CREAMERY

Editor Kansas Union Farmer:

The first quarterly meeting of the Gove County Farmers Union was held at Grainfield March 13th. With a good attendance of delegates and Union members.

The first part of the time was devoted to the usual business and the report of the delegate to the State meeting, which was good. Considerable time was devoted to argument on ways and means to get the different business joined more closely, and it was the voice of the poultry and the business done in the county be thoroughly organized and work under one management in buying and selling. There seems to be no reason why we cannot buy and sell as one.

State lecturer, M. O. Glessner, was with us, and gave excellent talks on the wheat marketing plan and also the Salina cream churning station. Two very necessary things in connection with Farmers Union business. After the address quite a number signed contracts to furnish cream for the station.

Our County lecturer was expected to be present, but was not with us. As a whole, we had a good meeting.

EXCELLENT MEETING OF SAND CREEK LOCAL

Rush County No. 37 F. E. & C. U. of A. met with the Sand Creek local on March 23. Sand Creek local entertaining. A splendid program was rendered by the school and the teacher, Miss Florence McDaniels deserves special credit and praise for the excellent manner in which she helped to make the evening a success. Short talks were made by President M. G. Whisen, N. D. Schoonover, Dr. E. W. Pierce, and county president Arthur Glessner. O. M. Lippert made a talk choosing for his topic: "What has the Farmers Union done for me, and what have I done for the Farmers Union?" He handled his subject so well that no one could find a single fault or offer a single argument against it.

Supper was served by the lady members of the local assisted by Brother George Huber and a real feast it was, and no one present could have guessed that hard times were existing in Kansas.

Sand Creek Local may not be as large in numbers as some locals in Rush County but when it comes to doing things it has always shown itself to be the equal of any in the state. And the real old time pioneer hospitality still exists in the community showing that the splendid example set by the good old fathers and mothers has not been in vain nor forgotten, and while so many of them have crossed over the great divide and vacant chairs are found now where once the men and women who made Rush county what it is, greeted you. But the sons and daughters of such people are the people who help to make cooperation win.

You fellows from the other locals who stayed at home because you were sleepy or on account of a little dust drifting into the roads, missed a real treat when you stay away from home. Come out and get acquainted with yourself and your union and help push.

O. M. Lippert.

STUNG TWICE IN THE SAME PLACE

Editor Kansas Union Farmer:

A year ago, a brother member of the Farmers Union in this county consigned a choice lot of cattle to the Farmers Union at St. Joseph, Mo. But, on account of getting on the market rather late, and a few flattering words from the other fellow, the cattle were transferred to an outsider and sold at the identical price of the Union.

Just a year later, the same brother had another choice lot of cattle on the same market, and the same buyers got after him and with a few flattery words, saying that he had the best on the market for the past three months, and predicting that no such high quality cattle would be on the market in the next three months, and offered him \$9.25 and the cattle were sold. A few minutes later, our brother learned that the Farmers Union Commission Firm sold an inferior lot of two cars for \$9.30, and the writer is now wondering how much better our brother is expecting from his salesman.

Joel Strahm.

AT LIBERTY LOCAL

Liberty Local held their regular meeting Monday evening March 5th. The business meeting reported the arrival of the tonnage and took more orders for nails, staples and seed potatoes.

WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO STUDY

We Teach You and Give You a YEAR TO PAY. Expert instructors. Lowest Tuition Rates. New Methods. Texts and first lessons of any course on approval. You pay postman only ONE DOLLAR and postage, balance as you wish. Courses in Advertising, Journalism, Photographic Journalism, Federal Tax Accounting, Salesmanship, Office Management, Business Administration. Postal will bring either course—your first C. O. D. payment \$1.00 and postage, returnable is not satisfied.

WALHAMORE INSTITUTE

Dept. E, Lafayette Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

BOX OF SEEDS—10c

This is a Wonderful Box of Seeds and will produce a bush of Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers.

The following 10 packets of seeds will be mailed to any address for only 10c.

10c 100 seeds Cabbage—Early—Produce heads in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Cucumber—Early—Produce in 40 days.

10c 100 seeds Eggplant—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Green Beans—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Green Peas—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Lettuce—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Melons—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Potatoes—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Radishes—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Tomatoes—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Turnips—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Watermelons—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Zucchini—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Carrots—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Onions—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Peas—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Beans—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Corn—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Wheat—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Barley—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Oats—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Rye—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Clover—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Alfalfa—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Lucerne—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Vetch—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Ryegrass—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Timothy—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Orchardgrass—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Bermuda Grass—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds St. Augustine Grass—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Zoysia Grass—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Centipede Grass—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Bahama Grass—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Paspalum Grass—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Ely Grass—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Bluegrass—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Kentucky Bluegrass—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Perennial Ryegrass—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Annual Ryegrass—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds Italian Ryegrass—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds English Ryegrass—Produce in 60 days.

10c 100 seeds French Ryegrass—Produce in 60 days.

10c