



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Education

Co-operation

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Heads of Kansas and Nebraska Farmers Unions Warn Against Grain Merger

Consolidation of Grain Firms Viewed by Cooperative Marketing Associations as a Scheme to "Unload" and Evade Provisions of Anti-trust Law.

"In regard to the merger, it seems to me a smoothly devised plan by the large grain interests to merge and they are not going to be able to fool any of the farmers or sell them any stock. I do not think there will be any farm organizations that will take any stock in their merger or handle wheat through their merger. The time of fooling the farmer is pretty well past. He has had his dose and he knows who has given it to him. He is now getting ready to take care of himself."

JOHN TROMBLE, President, Kansas Farmers' Union.

"DON'T BUY MERGER STOCK"

OMAHA—C. J. Osborne, president of the Nebraska Farmers' Union, warned members of the union against purchase of stock in the 26-million dollar elevator merger incorporated recently at Chicago with the consolidation of five grain handling companies into a cooperative marketing organization. He asserted that it is "suicidal for farmers to dream of entering into such a gigantic plan at this time."

"True cooperation," he said, "starts at the bottom in the purchase of small elevators by the farmers. It is suicidal for farmers to dream of entering into such a gigantic plan at this time. They should remember they are purchasing the holdings of these five big concerns at reproduction cost minus depreciation. Under this plan farmers would acquire elevators at the sellers' own price and in a few years would learn that they could not realize on the investment."

"Furthermore, there is a question in my mind whether these concerns are not really combining and taking advantage of cooperative marketing laws to evade obstructions set up in anti-trust laws."

"CO-OPS" ARE AGAINST IT

KANSAS CITY—The Kansas City Star says:

B. E. Corporon, general manager of the Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association, which asked if farmers would welcome such an opportunity to purchase stock in the new cooperative organization, said: "Kansas farmers could never be sold on such a scheme as this, and they are through buying good bricks. I will strongly oppose any buying of this stock by members of my association."

L. E. DeVoss, manager of the Farmers Union Wheat Marketing Association, stated that it looked like an "unloading" proposition to him and would not interest farmers in the least. The American Farm Bureau Federation, through its president, O. E. Bradford, and lobbyist, Gray Silver, is the only farm organization interested so far. Cooperative wheat growers' associations have refused to take any interest in it.

Two Kansas City elevators are included in the merger, the Terminal with 2 1/2 million bushels capacity, operated by the Davis, Noland, Merrill Grain Company, and the B-5 1/2-million bushel elevator at Turner, Kansas, on the Santa Fe, operated by the Armour Grain Company, managed by W. B. Lincoln.

It was said at the office of the Davis, Noland, Merrill Grain Company that the properties here would be operated at once under the new company, in charge of George H. Davis. W. B. Lincoln, manager of the local Armour office, and others will have executive positions under Mr. Davis, vice-president.

Grain Men Skeptical
Grain men discussing the merger of five big elevator firms into the Grain Marketing Company, incorporated under the farm cooperative laws of Illinois, to be controlled by farmers and to market grain crops for farmers are skeptical about the good many features of the enterprise.

The plan, as outlined in messages from Chicago, is to sell stock of the new company to farmers and ultimately put them in control, though for the present these managing directors are to be the heads of the merged companies.

Grain men do not believe that farmers will buy enough of the stock to put them in control. However, it was facetiously remarked by one board of trade member that most of the men now in charge of the merged elevators own farms and therefore it will be a "farmers' organization in any event."

A Merger Subterfuge?
The opinion was expressed that the entire project was for the purpose of effecting a huge merger of grain companies under the Illinois law authorizing farmers to organize such corporations, though the merger might meet much opposition under the anti-trust laws if it were made in the ordinary way.

Grain men say that the five merged companies are getting fancy prices for their elevator leases and their good will and organization.

One case was cited in which \$150,000 is to be paid as a bonus for an elevator leased from a railroad by the present operators.

Farmers who learn that the concern will have at least five officers each receiving a salary of \$25,000 a year will not be in any hurry to buy stock according to one board of trade man.

The question was raised, also, as to why a combined elevator capacity of

estimated in the present merger.

Some \$25,000 Salaries.
According to reports in grain circles, Gray Silver, lobbyist for the American Farm Bureau, is to be nominal president of the Grain Marketing Company at a salary of \$25,000 a year. The active vice-presidents or managing directors are also slated to receive \$25,000 a year each. Headquarters will be at 208 South La Salle street. Immediate operations will begin with 4 million dollars paid in working capital supplied through the firms interested in the merger.

SEEK VAST GRAIN COMBINE

CHICAGO—Reports received from Minneapolis said that thirty-six grain companies operating 1,462 country elevators in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana, and twenty-two terminal elevators in Minneapolis and Duluth, with total capacity of 65 million bushels, have offered to sell their entire holdings to the American farm bureau federation.

J. W. Coverdale, secretary of the federation, said that any action on the offer must be by the corporation officers in charge of the recently formed combine, and not by representatives of the farm bureau.

Mr. Bradford, Mr. Coverdale and other temporary directors of the new Grain Marketing Corporation to take over five big grain concerns in Chicago and Kansas City met informally this week to discuss problems of organization and administration.

The principal business is discussion of by-laws for the corporation, the election of a permanent board of directors, and the drafting of a tentative contract for taking over the Chicago properties.

At present, the working capital of \$400,000 is available for financing the 26 million dollar transaction. According to interested parties, the valuation of the five properties involved is approximately 12 million dollars.

"SELLING OUT AT A HIGH PRICE"

OKLAHOMA CITY—A statement declaring that the 26-million-dollar Farmers' Grain and Elevator Corporation, with headquarters in Chicago, is a "gigantic attempt to unload" was issued here by Carl Williams, vice-president of the National Council of Farmers' Cooperative Marketing Associations.

Williams made the statement public just before he left for Chicago to attend a meeting of the council. The project is widely heralded as a tremendous step in cooperative marketing of grain by farmers. Actually, however, it has all the earmarks of a situation in which unprofitable private elevator properties may be disposed of at a profit, Williams said.

"It is common knowledge that terminal elevator warehouses in Chicago have not been profitable. I have information that leads me to believe that one of the private companies absorbed turned in elevator properties worth approximately 2 million dollars at an inventory value several times in excess of that."

WARNS OF GRAIN MERGER

WASHINGTON—Benjamin C. Marsh, managing director of the Farmers' National Council, has issued a statement attacking the new grain marketing company launched in Chicago under the sponsorship of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Mr. Marsh has been active in behalf of the Norris-Sinclair bill creating a government marketing corporation. "Are the five grain companies in serious financial straits and trying to unload?" asked Mr. Trade, which Chicago Board of Trade, which imposed the government marketing corporation bill in congress, using this method to fool the farmers, and try to wean them away from such a marketing corporation?

"Is this an effort of the grain companies to get under the umbrella of approximate immunity from the anti-trust laws as a cooperative?"

FARMER MUST HAVE

SQUARE DEAL
The sooner the American farmer makes up his mind that he is going to have a square deal in the distribution of the wealth that he produces, and that he has as much right to demand cost of operation plus a profit as do the other great commercial and industrial institutions of our country, the sooner he will command the respect of every business man as well as every lawmaker who chafes at the idea of his power for him to continue to grow farm products and sell them at cost or below.

I am heart and soul with the farm bloc in the Congress and Senate. I stand for marketing every farm product grown in America through cooperative associations, not for the purpose of extorting from the consumer unfair prices, but for the purpose of enabling the American farmer to continue his operations on a standard of living equal to that received by all others engaged in legitimate pursuits. When this is done we will have peace, happiness and contentment in the farm homes, and we can raise the standard of education in the rural sections. It will bring about a square deal for the farmers of this country, will restore confidence and also bring about a feeling that our Government is being operated along the line of the greatest good to the greatest number, with equal rights to all and special privileges to none.—J. J. Brown, Georgia.

Pink kaffir is especially adapted to the region of Ellis, Rush, Barton, Smith and Republic counties.

Farmers Must Help Themselves

(The following paper read by George Haussler at a meeting of Local 1218 Holbrook, Nebraska and printed in The Nebraska Union Farmer.)

Not so long ago I happened to read an article that gave in a condensed form the history of the trouble the tillers of the soil have had in trying to better their lot from ancient times down to the present. Invariably they used force. As weapons, they used the tools they were used to handling, such as axes, pitchforks and the like, and when they met the organized forces of their oppressors, they were beaten and their weapons were smashed.

Such conflicts occurred in all the different countries of Europe, the bloodiest of them all in England. But this was not all in vain. They were finally recognized as human beings, were set free, and allowed to own land.

In recent years we have seen the same thing, and it would not have been possible had the farmers in those countries owned the land they were farming and had been prosperous—Mexico and Russia.

In thinking over the above mentioned article, I pondered over the question, what can be done to better the lot of the American farmer? The methods mentioned above could not, and should not, be employed, for the simple reason that our present-day oppressors do not use force such as was used in ancient times. Today, their weapon is money, or, in other words, the control of the markets for our products through money. But this is such a big problem that I shall not try to tackle it tonight. However, I believe the time is not so far distant when the farmer will have a word to say in fixing the price of his products.

Three Means Available.
In my opinion, there are three ways in which we can better our conditions: First, individually; second, by organizing; and third, politically. Are we as individuals as economical as we could and should be? Are we not too much in spending more money than we ought to spend? If we get a little close on money, instead of denying ourselves some comfort or luxury, do we not often run to the bank and borrow money, and spend it for some thing we had better not get along without for awhile at least?

Are we doing our best in preparing our fields to get the best results in raising a crop? Do we give the proper attention to the seed we sow? Do we take the proper care of our horses and machinery, and keep them in maximum condition? Do we keep our fences and buildings properly repaired, and the buildings well painted? Do we get as good results from our herd of cows as possible? Do our hogs grow and fatten as quickly as they should? Is our poultry doing as well as they can? Do we have our feedlots, and barns kept as clean and sanitary as they should be?

I hardly believe that any of us could truthfully say yes to these questions. There is lots of room on all our farms for improvements, and we can do a great deal to better our condition.

"I hear somebody say, 'work, more work; we have already too much of it now.' I know it, but let us consider work not as a burden, but as a blessing. Do not envy the loafer and the idler, for sooner or later they will suffer. Idleness is the beginning of bad habits, and work keeps us in the narrow and straight way."

But we should make our work interesting, so we may enjoy it. For instance, some of us take special interest in horses. Let such a farmer try to make his team vociferous. Let him show what he can do in raising the best colts.

Some one else may take special interest in cows. Let him try to produce cows that will give 400 or 500 pounds of butterfat in a year, best of all, he can make the cows he has come to it.

Another may have a liking for hogs—and I am one of them. Let him try to raise a ton litter, or see how close he can come to it. A ton litter means to have a single litter weigh a ton at six months of age.

Let the poultry fancier see how many hens he has that will lay 300 eggs in a year, or how nearly his or her whole flock comes to the 200-egg average. I think these would be good subjects to discuss in future meetings.

I do not mean that we should neglect our other activities for these special ones, but to specialize enough to keep us and the whole family interested in our work. I believe that if we give the above mentioned some thought and try to work them out under our conditions, they will help us solve some of the economic problems that confront us at the present time.

Not Getting Full Reward.
Now, the question arises if we have done our part as individuals, do we get the proper reward for our labor and compared with some middlemen, we know we have not, at least not in recent years. The only remedy I see is to organize and set up a cooperative marketing system, both buying and selling.

It costs too much under the present system to get our products to the consumer. We have too many middlemen, and we know we have not, at least not in recent years. The only remedy I see is to organize and set up a cooperative marketing system, both buying and selling.

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putting up a vigorous fight, and the only way we can hope to win is to set up our own establishments and stick to the business.

Right here is where we have a lot to learn. We must learn that we, as individuals, have no show against organizations. We must learn that we, as individuals, cannot expect much immediate personal gain, but the other hand, we must learn even to make a sacrifice for the common good of the farmers' cause. We must learn to consider fellow farmers who patronize other businesses, who are opposing farmers' establishments, as traitors—whichever, in fact, they are, as they hinder, instead of help the common cause.

Union Has Shown Results.
"Yes," I hear some one say, "I belonged to the Farmers' Union for some years, and paid my dues, and I don't see that it benefited me much." The fact is that it has done some good, and that is a fact that indirectly the non-members are benefited as much as the members. It is a wonder to me that we have been able to do as much as we have under the circumstances.

We have a thriving elevator, store, and creamery, of which we have reason to be proud. And this has been possible in spite of the opposition we have had, and still have, from within our own ranks. Think of it, what the results would have been if all the farmers in our community would patronize these establishments. The overhead expense would be practically the same. They could be run on a smaller margin, or larger patronage dividends could be paid.

If the farmers of a community worked together they could run their own bank (the law would have to be changed on that), their own lumber yard, flour mill, and hardware and machinery business. You see we could do a good deal of good for ourselves in our community by working together on the cooperative plan.

Pride in State-Wide Activities.
We also have state activities that we have reason to be proud of—the commission houses at the different live stock markets, the Farmers Union Insurance Company (on which some light), and recently a seat on the grain exchange in Omaha, so we can market our grain through a Farmers Union establishment.

Now if all the farmers would work together and establish their own business plants, I believe half of the cost of distributing our products could be saved. The amount that could be saved by the farmers in this way would be so staggering that we would not believe it if it was presented to us in figures. Above all, we must learn that if we want to improve our situation we must do it ourselves.

Politicians Deliver Little.
Invariably before election, politicians and well-to-do farmers are going to do for us if elected to office. Experience teaches us that little or nothing comes of it. But that does not mean that we, as farmers, should not be interested in politics—quite the contrary. But we should learn to vote as farmers and not as republicans, or democrats, or other brands.

We should send farmers to our legislature and to congress, and send them there in strong enough numbers so they can demand justice for the farmers. This is all the farmers should ask, and with little or no effort, we should be satisfied.

He should never ask for special privileges, and our representatives should see to it that none are granted to any other classes or group; and they should see to it that all special privileges already granted, such as unjust tariffs and freight rates, and the like, are revoked.

In conclusion, let me say that I hope all farmers will realize that they must work out their own problems, and that other classes will realize that when the farmer is prosperous, they will share in his well-being.

GEO. HAUSSLER.

THINKING IT THROUGH
Ed. Meredith, farm magazine publisher and formerly Secretary of Agriculture, is speaking:

In a store in New York recently, I saw a girl buying a tube of Colgate's dental cream. I asked her at what price she was buying it. "I am a stenographer," she replied. "Where?" "Upstairs." "Are you interested in agriculture in Madison county, Iowa, or Texas?" "I never saw a farm and wouldn't know one if I did." I went up to see the lawyer who employed her. "Are you interested in agriculture?" "Not a bit. I am employed by a bank. That takes all my time." I went to the banker, and asked, "Are you interested in agriculture?" "No, we have no farmers' deposits. We have no farmers' loans." "With whom do you do business?" "Steel corporations largely." "Are you interested in agriculture?" "Not a particle. We never sold a farmer a piece of steel. We only manufacture structural steel."

"To whom did you sell your last order?" "Bill Smith of Rock Island, Ill." I saw Bill Smith and said to him, "Are you interested in agriculture?" "Well, I should say so. We sell the farmer trucks and tires. We sell him wire fences, we sell him roofing, we sell him a thousand things, and we just bought structural steel last week to build a new unit to our factory."

All right, no tire order—no structural steel order; no steel company—no bank; a bank without deposits—no lawyer; a lawyer without a client—no stenographer; and no stenographer—no Colgate's—Agricultural Review.

Milk scales tell you more accurately than the butcher's which cows cull from the herd.

Agriculture Must Perfect Same Degree of Organization as Other Industries

Absolute Control of Selling Through Cooperative Marketing Will Stabilize and Bring Up Score of Agriculture in Game of Big Business.

By Joseph Passonneau

Agriculture differs from other industries in many ways, but the greatest difference lies in organization. In agriculture organization has made but a meager beginning, in other industries it has reached a high degree of development. In some industries organization is personal in character; in other it is more corporate, control being vested in boards of directors. Among the elements of economic organization representing different forms are the Ford Automobile Company and the United States Steel Corporation.

Organization means cooperation, for after all cooperation wherever applied is merely a harmonious organization. In agriculture organization has made but a meager beginning, in other industries it has reached a high degree of development. In some industries organization is personal in character; in other it is more corporate, control being vested in boards of directors. Among the elements of economic organization representing different forms are the Ford Automobile Company and the United States Steel Corporation.

Effective Selling Needed.
But Mr. Ford realized that regardless of the efficiency in the manufacture of Ford cars, this efficiency would be quite useless unless the same degree of effective organization could be worked out and applied to the selling end of his business.

Indeed, Mr. Ford's scheme of organization in his selling department has become so effective that oftentimes it is pointed to as an example of domination. It is said that his distributing agents are helpless against his absolute control; that he supervises in the minutest detail the policies of his retail agents; that he even determines what his retailers may allow as the trade value of his cars.

But in spite of this criticism, it is generally accepted that this complete control of sales has been responsible for Mr. Ford's wonderful business success. A remarkable circumstance of Mr. Ford's business attainment has been the rapidity with which he has been able to complete at \$38 Mr. Ford was working for a salary of \$150 per month. Now he is regarded by many as the most wealthy man in America.

Growth of Steel Business.
Rapid development has not been true of the steel industry, although its perfection of organization exemplified in the United States Steel Corporation is probably quite as complete as that of the Ford Automobile Company. The steel industry is one of the oldest in the United States. It has been developing since long before the Civil War.

Concentration, or what may be called organization of the steel industry, has been progressing for more than half a century. As early as 1870 large steel manufacturing businesses had developed, and by 1879 much of the steel in the state of Ohio was controlled by one company, the National Steel Company. Later the steel industry of Illinois came under the domination of a single concern, the Illinois Steel Company. A few years after that various steel companies of Minnesota were merged into one giant concern, the Minnesota Iron Company. In fact throughout the northern part of the United States there was being formed steel companies including the Republic Iron and Steel Company, Lackawanna Steel Company, and Carnegie Steel Company, each capitalized at an amount varying from \$27,000,000 to \$47,500,000. In Maryland and other eastern states the late J. Pierpont Morgan was assembling much of the steel business in those states into what became known as the United States Steel Corporation. In Tennessee Fuel and Iron Company was being formed, and in the West the steel and iron business was coming under the control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

In 1898, the Federal Steel Company was organized with a capitalization of \$100,000,000 and in 1900 the Carnegie Company of New Jersey, constituting a merger of three or four other companies was organized with a capitalization of \$320,000,000.

More Organization Necessary.
But the organization of the steel industry through these different giant groups proved insufficient to stabilize the price of steel products. Between December, 1899, and October, 1901, there was a fluctuation in the price of steel billets per ton from \$16.25 up to \$39.50, and down again to \$16.50. In less than two years steel nails fluctuated in price from \$20 to \$50, then back to \$30. Steel rails during 1898 and 1897 went from \$29 a ton down to \$17, then up to \$35 and back to \$26.

It was evident that more complete organization was to be if the steel industry was to be stabilized. Consequently, there was completed in April, 1901, the organization of the United States Steel Corporation with a capitalization of \$1,403,000,000. Although it is generally understood that the physical property represented in this concern was only \$775,000,000, and that as a consequence its capitalization represented approximately \$728,000,000 of wealth into a single company that was ever effected.

This company at the time it was organized controlled approximately 65 per cent of the country's steel products. This positive control at once registered its effect upon the prices of steel products.

Cooperation Is Growing.
The fact that the farmer from a production standpoint has been forced always to think in terms of the individual, naturally makes it difficult for him to think in terms of the group. From a sales standpoint, and organization, whether in production or sale, necessitates group action.

During the past five or six years, however, cooperation in agriculture has been developing with accelerated speed. Indeed, it is possible that developments in cooperative marketing have been too rapid during the last half decade to guarantee permanence. Before cooperative marketing can be a complete success, farmers as a class must have a reasonably good understanding of cooperative principles and business methods as applied to cooperative selling.

Guided by that thought the next article of this series will be devoted to a description of the cooperative movement, giving more or less attention to the various large marketing associations, and to the story of how particular cooperative associations have been formed, the difficulties they have encountered and the commercial methods which they have developed, and the last article of the series will be given to analysis of various agricultural marketing associations, the reasons why some of them have failed and the circumstances which have made others successful.

"DOLLAR WHEAT"
Corn prices have advanced 50 per cent over the low of 1923 and a greater rise seems not unlikely with the Government report showing a condition 8 points lower than the lowest of 1923, and bears out the most pessimistic forecasts.

While the Government report makes the wheat crop 47 million bushels greater than earlier estimates, the crop still is short 46 million bushels, with a world shortage variously estimated as high as 50 million bushels. Grain prices all along the line will be high for the next year.

However, the public will do well to bear in mind that "dollar wheat" is not what it used to be, particularly when it takes a short crop to lift it there. To obtain what dollar wheat would buy less than 20 years ago, a farmer according to the recent price analysis of the National Industrial Conference Board of New York, according to that, prices have a great distance still to go before farmers are really back on the "dollar wheat" basis.—Cappers Weekly.

Have you read what Rev. Talmage said about Savings Banks in Savings Sermonettes No. 1, to be found on another page of this issue? If not, hunt it up and read it.

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

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

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

Communications and Questions—Communications are solicited from practical farmers, members of the F. E. & C. U. of A., are at liberty to ask questions on any phase of farm work. Answers will be either published or mailed.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1924.

DUTY OF FARM WOMEN.

Voting is not a privilege so much as it is a duty. The flag must sometimes be defended by bullets and bayonets. In such a crisis the citizen who shrinks his duty is regarded as a traitor or a slacker. The ballot is the only effective weapon that can be used in defense of the home. Danger to our national existence and sovereignty comes only once in a while. Our homes are constantly threatened and our freedom from fear is daily menaced by foes that can be fought only with the ballot.

Few women of the farms asked for the ballot. It is a hardship for many of them to leave their homes and their work to perform this patriotic duty. But as good citizens they have no choice. If good citizens do not do their duty on election day they may be certain that nominations and elections will be controlled by the other sort.

Every farm wife in Kansas should serve notice on the men folk of her family that there will be nothing to eat at home on election day until every vote in the family has been registered at the polling places. If the farm women of Kansas will take this matter into their own hands we shall have one primary election that will express the wishes of the people.

The only way to preserve self government is to faithfully discharge the citizens duty. The man or woman who deliberately stays away from either primary or regular election contributes to the delinquency of all unworthy public officers who are elected by reason of the neglect of citizens who must be always on guard if homes and freedom are to be preserved.

ORGANIZE FOR VOTING.

It is a busy season of the year and our Farmers Union Locals are not having very many meetings. All of them should have meetings on the last night before the primary election. At those meetings arrangements should be made to secure a full attendance at the polls.

All farmers who own automobiles should be asked to use their machines on election day for the transportation of voters to the polls. All farm work should be suspended. Committees should be appointed to see that all voters do their duty.

This does not mean that the Local should be used in the interest of any party or of any candidate but as a patriotic organization to assist and stimulate all voters of all parties in the performance of their duties.

The farmers of Kansas have the numbers to control all nominations for office in this state outside of the bigger cities. Why not for this one year at least just take charge and run things in this state? It is worse than foolish to whine about the weakness or wickedness of government in which you take no part. Men and women of the Farmers Union let us do our full duty this time.

THAT GRAIN TERMINAL MERGER

The eastern daily papers have had a good many stories about the merger of five grain buying and exporting firms into one cooperative corporation to be controlled and ultimately owned by the farmers. The plan provides for the operation of the new concern by its present managers until enough money is earned or raised by stock sales to meet the purchase price of \$26,000,000. During that period the present owners will be in control and will get any benefits that may accrue from operating as a cooperative.

The American Farm Bureau Federation is said to be agreeable to this plan. The tentative Board of Directors to have the management of the cooperative corporation and nominal control of the operations of the new firm contains among others the names of O. E. Bradfute and J. F. Reed, president and vice president respectively of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Harry L. Keefe, president of the United States Grain Growers Inc.; Gray Silver, legislative agent of the Bureau at Washington; and J. W. Coverdale, secretary of the Federation. It appears therefore that the project is sponsored by the Farm Bureau.

No matter who takes the responsibility for the project it is wholly unadvised and undesirable

from the farmers point of view. There is nothing in it for the wheat grower who believes in cooperative marketing. A great sum of capital that must be constantly risked in the hazards of the speculative grain trade is involved. There is no provision in the plan for the orderly movement and marketing of the grain by growers themselves. With a single exception not a single name used in connection with the project is that of a man interested in cooperative marketing.

President C. J. Osborne of the Nebraska Farmers' Union warns all the members of his organization against the danger of taking stock in the concern. That warning should be heeded by all Union men in all grain growing states and by all farmers who believe in cooperative marketing. The project was originated to save the shrinking values that speculators have invested in grain marketing facilities. It is not an organization of wheat growers. It is not cooperative. It cannot result in farmer controlled agencies. It can neither stabilize grain prices nor provide for the orderly moving and marketing of crops. Otherwise it is all right for the gentlemen who have been caught in the jam that has resulted from the development of cooperative wheat marketing associations and are anxious to unload their unremunerative properties on the farmers and at their own price.

GEORGE IS OVERWORKED.

Those good folks who are so willing to let George do all the work of running this country, of supporting their cooperative associations, and of looking after community and public affairs should realize that the man who is given a free hand always acts in his own interest. The only way to have good government is for good men and women to do their part. The only way to assure the success of cooperative business is for the cooperators to cooperate.

Every cooperative enterprise in Kansas can be made a big success if the men who established it for their own benefit will look after its business and support it with their patronage. George Othello is always working for himself. He takes your job for no other purpose than to make something out of it for himself. He is so engrossed in his own affairs that he has not time for yours.

OUR UNION ELEVATORS.

Every Farmers Union elevator in Kansas expects a one hundred per cent support from its own members. It is entitled to that sort of support and will get it if the men who have taken the trouble to organize realize how success must be secured.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association is only a big Union Elevator organization. It is entitled to the support of all its own shareholders. If it gets all the wheat consigned to the Kansas City market by elevators that are its own share holders it will be the biggest concern on the Board of Trade and will earn profits that will enable it to pay substantial dividends at the end of this year.

The Association has good salesmen who make good sales. It can get as much more for your grain as can be obtained through any other house. It is time to stop the foolish habit of greasing the fat sow that is eating all your substance through the manipulation of grain prices. The farmers of Kansas have their own agencies for almost all of their own business. Why contribute to the profits of the men whose graft and double dealing forced the organization of the cooperative movement.

Every carload of wheat consigned by a Union elevator to an old line grain firm at Kansas City helps confirm the city man in his belief that the farmer is a joke in business. It does more than that. It contributes to the funds that are being used at Washington to defeat remedial legislation like the McNary-Haugen bill and in the country to stop the self-help movement in the organization of cooperative marketing agencies.

All Farmers Union live stock should be marketed through our own cooperative agencies at Kansas City, Wichita and St. Joseph; all Farmers Union grain not in the pool should be sold through the Jobbing Association; all Farmers Union insurance should be written in the Union companies; all the auditing for Farmers Union business associations should be done by the Farmers Union Auditing Association.

The only way to make self help effective is to help ourselves by supporting our own agencies.

If you do not vote in the primary election you have no right to criticize the men who are nominated in August and elected in November.

TOO MUCH ORGANIZATION.

A delegate from South Dakota in attendance at the McNary-Haugen Conference in St. Paul declared that at that very time the farmers of one county in his state were being solicited to support five different organizations. Perhaps some of the associations referred to are for marketing purposes but at least three of them are educational and propaganda societies. That is too much.

The Grange, the Union, and the Farm Bureau Federation cover most of the United States with their organizations. They have proved their value. There is no reason for any new society. Nor is there any good reason for any conflict as to jurisdiction and policies among the existing societies.

If the farm organizations that are going and effective concerns would unite on a common and workable program it would be no trouble to get all the additional members necessary. The man who breaks away from any of the farm organizations that have proved themselves because his society is not doing anything for him in most cases has never done anything for the organization.

The hardest critics of the Farmers Union are members or former members who have never done a thing to help along the great program of Organization, Education and Cooperation to which we are dedicated. Instead of looking around for a society that has blessings to distribute on the worthy and the unworthy alike the farmers of this country should loyally support the organiza-

tions to which they now belong. If programs are vague they can be clarified; if results are small they can be increased if all members work together; if leaders are selfish they can be set aside; if crooks are in control it is only because an honest majority has neglected its duties.

It is time for agriculture to stop experimenting with new organizations most of which are the outgrowth of personal resentments or are mere promotion propositions for the enrichment of organizers and officers. Mend the old and tried rather than rush into the experimental and visionary schemes that come and go day by day.

SELF HELP IS FUNDAMENTAL.

The supporters of the McNary-Haugen bill recently held a conference in St. Paul. Plans were made for carrying the fight for agricultural equality into the next congress, an organization to function through the present agricultural emergency was effected, and a committee of fifteen was appointed to look after the educational and propaganda work that must be done before the proposition again comes to a vote at Washington.

Many members of the conference reported that much opposition to the bill was due to the fact that many farmers have been led to believe that the enactment of such a measure and the creation and operation of the proposed export corporation would tend to discourage and retard the organization of self help commodity marketing associations.

To counteract this propaganda the committee on resolutions included a strong endorsement of cooperative marketing in the report submitted to the general body. That report was unanimously adopted. It was felt by all that such legislation as the McNary-Haugen bill could only be asked for or accepted as an emergency measure and that farmers must never lose sight of the fact that any final solution of their problems must be worked out and applied by themselves through cooperative agencies.

William Hirth of Columbia, Mo., who did so much good work for relief legislation during the last session of congress warned the conference that unless farmers organize to control the marketing of their own products agriculture will be a mendicant asking favors from government for the next hundred years. The prosperity of agriculture must not be subject to the uncertainties and accidents of politics. Relief by legislation from its very nature must be a temporary expedient dependent on the whims and exigencies of parties and the policies of politicians.

The conference acted with wisdom in its endorsement of self help. The supporters of the McNary-Haugen bill must make it perfectly plain that they are asking only for emergency legislation only and that agriculture will work out its own permanent relief measures.

THE McNARY-HAUGEN BILL.

The farmers of this country have a right to demand legislation to put agriculture on an equality with labor and industry. That was the purpose of the McNary-Haugen bill which was defeated in May by the votes of congressmen from states and districts that are prosperous because business and industry in those sections gets the benefit of the protective tariff.

The men who framed and fought for the McNary-Haugen bill asked no privilege that is not being enjoyed in some form by other industries. Transportation has its rates practically guaranteed. Manufacturing has its protective duties. Finance entrenched behind legislative ramparts that it has built and strengthened from year to year.

No other American industry is so essential as agriculture. No other has been so stupidly neglected by law makers and administrators, by business men, by professional men and by those who follow it for the meager and constantly decreasing livelihood that it returns for all their labors.

Economically the McNary-Haugen bill is as sound as workable as the Esch-Cummings railway law or the Fordney-McCumber Tariff. It is an intelligently and clearly worked out plan for the relief of a great industry, the greatest and the most important industry that is conducted in this country. Without agricultural prosperity the country cannot be safe. Appropriations in the interest of an industry so basic and fundamental is a much more effective way to promote national security and provide for the common defense than is the building of war ships or the manufacture of poison gas.

WHERE COOPERATION FAILS.

Cooperation always fails where it cannot get the support of cooperators. Men are not born cooperators. Like a taste for olives cooperative ideals must be acquired. Cooperative business has been made possible by the educational work of the great national agricultural organizations. The Grange, the Union and the Equity are the mother organizations of all types of agricultural cooperative business in this country.

During the past seven years a great number of commodity marketing associations have been established in this country. Wherever they have been fostered by a sound educational organization they have succeeded. Wherever they have been attempted to function without the aid of a farm organization they have, for the most part, resulted in failure, loss and disappointment.

Signing a contract is only the first step in securing the support of a farmer for cooperative marketing. Every grower who enters such an association must know why he is there, what he may reasonably expect, and just what he must do on his own part to contribute to success. The managers and workers of a commodity marketing association are necessarily and properly fully engaged with the business problems that must be dealt with as the present themselves from day to day. The work of maintaining the spirit, courage and morale of a marketing association properly belongs to an educational organization and can not be done with real effect by any other agency.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Automobile Drivers Should Exercise

Discretion not to say caution in giving pedestrians a lift on the public highway. Major McLeary of the United States Army picked up two countrymen in North Carolina who were looking for a ride. He was killed, his car taken and his body hidden in an out of the way place.

Almost every week the papers report instances of a similar nature. The average run of car owners like to help out those who are travelling on foot but there is much evidence that such generosity is dangerous and costly that even the most kind hearted should hesitate before taking a chance. It is much better to be stingy than dead.

Prohibition May Yet be Accepted

Even in New York. Several of the officers of the corporation that conducts the Ritz Carlton hotel, one of the finest in the big city are now under arrest for violation of the Volstead enforcement act. They should be dealt with exactly as if they were conducting a similar business on Twelfth street in Kansas City.

Nearly a year ago the proprietor of the Edward Hotel at Twelfth and Central streets in Kansas was convicted of violating the prohibitory regulations and his house, as the law provides, was padlocked for twelve months. If the same treatment is given the Ritz Carlton and a few other high class law breaking joints in New York that city may eventually realize that it is in the United States.

Wheat And Other Grains.

Have advanced materially in price during the past few weeks. There is every reason to believe that wheat will go much higher. Crop reports from Canada indicate a reduction of about 250,000,000 bushels from last year's wheat yield. This means that our most important competitor in the markets will have no grain for export this year.

Although our own wheat is turning out a little better than was expected before threshing began it is quite certain that the exportable surplus of this country will be the smallest in many years. Farmers who are in pools and can get the benefits of rising prices will do better this year than for a good many seasons. It is reported that the advance in grain prices to date has already increased the value of this year's crops about a billion dollars.

Eating In Large Cities

Is still a costly pleasure notwithstanding the low prices that producers are getting for the raw materials of food. In Washington a breakfast of eggs, fruit, bacon and coffee cost 50 cents at the cheapest serve yourself places where people with choice appetites can eat at all. At the better restaurants and on the dining cars the same meal costs up to a dollar and a half.

It is strange that the consumer should be required to pay so much for the food the producers market below cost. It all goes back to two things. In the first place there are far too many people who would rather run eating houses than farms and the second place there are far too many people who cannot eat unless their meals are served with all the accessories of costly and luxurious living.

Leisure and luxury are the two things that contribute most to the high cost of remaining here on earth.

La Follette And His Managers

Announce that they expect to carry at least twenty-five states. The men in charge of the old party campaigns put the number at five or six. If the progressives are right about it the election will be checked up to the existing house of representatives. If the fellows are right the third party movement will have no effect on the election results.

Every effort is being made to convince farmers that they are as well off as they deserve to be and make the wage workers believe that they really have no grievances this year. All the

DAIRYING AND THE BANKER.

Professor E. H. Farrington, Dean of the Department of Dairying, University of Wisconsin, in a letter of December 20, 1922, says:

"For about ten days last August I traveled through southern Idaho, where they have the climate and the soil capable of raising the best crops I have ever seen—yet the people in this section are nearly bankrupt."

"Because many of the banks in the small towns had failed the Governor of the state organized a dairy train, on which were several professors of agriculture, whose duty it was to talk to the farmers, telling them how they could become more prosperous by keeping cows."

"In connection with my talk to them I told them that we had never had a bank failure in a farming community in Wisconsin, principally because our farmers are dairy farmers. In fact, I know that almost any section of Wisconsin would furnish evidence that banks in dairy sections do not fail, while there are sections of Idaho, highly productive, but where no cows are kept, in which the banks have failed in large numbers during the past few years."

"The farmers in Idaho want to make a living by simply growing alfalfa, cutting their crops and shipping it, but since the war this can't be done profitably. The salvation of that country or any other, where crops

same this column predicts that the most amazing development of the political struggle now on will be the vote received by the La Follette party in every state in the Union.

The Wisconsin senator cannot be elected president. Probably he does not expect such a result but he will prove that there are a good many millions of voters who no longer wear the colors or the collars of political parties and bosses.

Death Is One Benefit

That no man can forfeit as a punishment for his sins. It is one disadvantage that no man can evade by living properly and uprightly. It is a debt that all must pay but the settling time is never welcomed. To the man who dies the hour of his passing is of little importance. To those who are left behind it is always unwelcome and untimely.

Two friends of this writer have recently gone to try what experiences there may be for them in the other world. Judge A. M. Jackson of Winfield was an upright, able and successful lawyer. Well towards seventy years of age he was in the very prime of splendid intellectual strength. The years that seemed still to be due him promised greater achievements than all his life in the past.

Charles H. Watts, known throughout all the west to every member of the Farmers Union as Charles Watts, approached three score and ten before he was called away. In mind and heart he was greater than ever before in his life but the physical machinery was worn out and refused longer to carry the burdens that increase so much as the years go by.

If the body could be maintained with strength as the mind develops in power or with the passing years how much more might be accomplished in extending the frontiers of knowledge and achievement. As years are added to years the average man neglects his health and all the measures necessary to its preservation. Laziness in food better (shut offices); indulgence in food better (shut offices); lack of fresh air and of wholesome physical exercise or work all contribute to the forces of destruction that begin their work when life begins.

The world grieves and rightly when a young man on the threshold of life is called away but the losses from such a death can not be known. When a man like Watts or Jackson dies in the very flower of mental health and intellectual power we all know the worth of what we have lost.

Health Is the Most Precious

Of all earthly blessings and is the one that is most frequently thrown away. Gladstone was prime minister of England in his eighty-fourth year because he maintained his physical strength by right living. When past eighty he could take an ax and cut down a tree, and when past ninety he could take a horse and ride a mile.

His arteries never hardened. His vision failed only at the very last. Average length of human life is increasing. The Biblical age of three score and ten should be not the maximum but the minimum span of years and will be when men learn to train and conserve their bodies as they do their minds. It is a hard lesson. The pleasures of intellectual achievement blind us to the need of physical activity and the very things that bring fame and fortune with advancing years hasten death by breaking up the strength of neglected bodies.

La Follette Was Defeated

In a close vote in the British House of Commons a few days ago. As this is written Premier MacDonald has not yet resigned but will probably have done so before this paper reaches its readers. It was a short administration but it will live through all the ages of history yet to come because it was the first working men's government of an empire that had always been ruled by the gently born and the highly schooled.

The MacDonald cabinet was made up of miners, railway workers and other laborers who had overthrown the hand-

are marketed in their raw state, will be cows, and I have no doubt that in a few years, after dairying is established in Idaho, this will be one of the most prosperous sections of the United States."

Governor Davis of Idaho said in a proclamation:

"I commend the movement toward dairying—believing that it will stabilize financial conditions, start a steady stream of wealth, provide a better market for forage crops, and promote the health and welfare of our people. Considering from every viewpoint, dairying seems to be the factor that will most surely bring prosperity to us."

What might be of still further interest to you is a letter written by Mr. A. J. McDowell, Dairy Agent of the Frisco Railway, in which he says: "During the period of deflation which we had and are still having the Ozarks have suffered less than any other section around them in any direction, not excepting Southeast Missouri, with their extremely fertile soils."

"There is no reason for it that I know except the dairy cow and hen, both of which have been depended upon to keep a steady flow of money into the territory. They have both done their duty."

A Kansas cyclone destroyed everything a farmer owned except his cows and cream separator. He never missed his regular bank deposits. A Western Tennessee farmer left his cotton standing in the field; it wasn't worth picking. His few cows that fed on the road side and waste land were the "anchor to windward." Farmer, merchant and banker "waxed fat."

A Kentucky farmer didn't harvest his tobacco crop. He found there were

caps of poverty and caste and had lifted themselves to the seats that had always been occupied by the nobility and the gentry of a country in which caste had meant more than personal merit. When George the Fifth asked Ramsay MacDonald to become the successor of the Pitts, of the Marquis of Palmerston, of Lord Salisbury, Gladstone and of the other socially and intellectually elite who had ruled England for a thousand years all the workers of the world entered into a new era of liberty, opportunity and security.

England may have had greater cabinets than the workers' ministry that has just been overthrown but never one reflected more credit on the British character or embodied more of the hopes of the common man. The king may find some conservative or some liberal, a Baldwin or a Lloyd George, to assume the responsibilities of administration but he cannot turn back the wheel of progress. Labor henceforth shares the obligations and responsibilities of the British government.

Taxes Due the Federal Treasury

Are collected with increasing difficulty. During the last fiscal year more than \$400,000,000 of United States revenues came in the shape of payments that had been contested and postponed. Final settlement was the result of patriotism but of compulsion. That great sum of money was paid for public purposes by men who attempted to evade their just responsibilities or who honestly believed that they were being called on to contribute more than their share to the support of the government.

The expenses of administration constantly increase. The country has almost forgotten the old Jeffersonian maxim that the government is best that governs least. Instead of looking for ways to reduce taxes thousands of the keenest minds of the country are at work on plans to widen the scope of public powers and functions at whatever cost to the tax payers.

Taxation will increase just as long as the people are willing to have the government do so many thousands of things that might be better done by the citizens themselves. Men who demand the reduction of taxes should sit down and make a list of the tax borne services that they do not need and that they can deny themselves without the sacrifice of comfort, happiness and safety.

Germany May Now Consent

To the payment of reparations. If that is done the whole economic structure of the world will be changed. For six years the reconstruction of Europe and the restoration of the purchasing power of the people of that continent have waited on the resumption of business in the old German Empire.

A settlement seems assured. That settlement has been made possible by the participation not the isolation of the United States. An American commission worked out the plan and an American ambassador is taking part in the conference that will apply the formulas of Dawes and his associates to the problems of England, France, Germany and the other European powers. The United States now knows that we cannot be the biggest and the richest nation in the world without discharging our part of the responsibilities of civilization for the well being of mankind.

Aviation Is a Fact Accomplished

During a single generation. The American army fliers are about to complete the circumnavigation of the globe. McLaren will do the same thing for the British. The air mail from Atlantic to Pacific makes its schedules as regularly and as reliably as the railway postal service. Men who helped to set up a new fifteen day record for the pony express between St. Joseph and San Francisco have lived to see the same distance covered with more safety and certainty in as many hours.

The dictionaries of the next generation will discard the word impossible. It no longer has any meaning.

Did he continue buying shoes, clothing and provisions? He did. Did the merchants and banker suffer? They did—Not. It was a land of milk and money.

And then: In the corn belt, the richest agricultural section ever developed, where crop failures should be unknown, and prosperity ever present, farmers have actually failed to get even a decent return for their labor during the past two years.

What is the Answer? Many of these corn belt farmers as in other sections, have followed the one crop system and have not given the dairy cow the proper place in their farming operations.

Half Dozen Cows. Hundreds of the farmers who until a few months ago considered cow milk, "small business" and a slow way to make money, are today straddling a milk stool, not because it is they love to milk cows but because it is the one sure and dependable source of income.

It's a short story with two ways finishing—one crop agriculture and its failure to meet crisis or diversified farming based upon dairying which meets every crisis with a victory for itself.—Illinois Weekly Farmer.

The three most important things for the farmer to do in order to better his condition are: To balance his agricultural products, to improve his system of marketing farm products, and to reduce the costs of production to a minimum.

The Countrywoman

CASTING THE MOLD.

Are you making your children what you want the mold to be? Or are you trusting to luck to do it for you? Are you taking advantage of every opportunity to inculcate into them the stepping stone, a means to an end? Are you taking advantage of every opportunity to inculcate into them the principles which you want to govern their lives?

There are mothers who wait for the "age of understanding" to start and train their children to the viewpoint and habits which they want them to follow through life. But then they follow 56 knif.

Too often find them like a vine that has been permitted to run riot and grow wild. The little tendrils that from the beginning could easily have been guided into place will not now be taken out of their course. They spring back.

Every age is an age of understanding. The babe in the cradle loses time in learning who and what's what. Very soon it understands how to get what it wants and the principles of cause and effect.

The child at the mother's knee is the embryo of the man or woman to be. Like the embryo that is the unborn babe, time will not change him; it will merely develop what is already there. Though he may not remember it, it is the environment, the teaching and the example of his earliest years that cast his mold for life.

The mother who looks upon her young child as an animal requiring for the time being nothing but physical care is mapping out for herself an almost impossible job for the time when she begins to give attention to his disposition and character.

For the child who has been permitted to snatch anything that appealed to him without thought of whether he had a right to it or not, cannot be blamed if he does not suddenly change his philosophy because his mother has decided that he is no longer a baby and should know better.

The youngster, who has learned through experience that to get what he wants he has merely to howl loudly enough will not suddenly recognize a higher authority because his mother thinks it is time he did.

The child who has been permitted to "lord it" over the household because he was "only a baby" will not suddenly understand the virtue of humility because his mother has discovered that he is getting to be a big boy.

The little girl who was spoiled upon when she showed disapproval of her brother by beating him with her fists will not suddenly grasp the principle of arbitration because she is entering school, and mother feels that now she must.

The child who has been permitted to "fib" to help mother out of tight places cannot be expected to relinquish the expedient when it appears helpful to himself. —N. Dakota Union Farmer.

ORANGE JUICE AN APPETIZER
"All gone. More, please," is what most children say after the mid-morning lunch of orange juice plus a cracker or two. For orange juice looks, smells, and tastes good to most children.

Orange juice is much more than just a refreshing drink for children, says the United States department of agriculture. It is a valuable food containing among other elements the vitamins needed to promote growth. Also, when taken as part of the mid-morning lunch with a cracker or two, fresh orange juice seems to whet the appetite for the regular meals, and underweight children have thus been helped up to normal.

Pure orange juice, just as it is when squeezed from the fruit, is generally so good that it needs no other flavoring. If desired, however, it may be diluted with water, or if it is very sour a little sugar may be added. The good effect will be spoiled if it is sweetened too much, and also children should be taught to like best the natural fruit flavor.

The white of an egg may be beaten up, as mixed with a glass of orange juice for a child who finds it difficult to take eggs in other ways. This refreshing combination is so easy of assimilation that many physicians recommend it for invalids whose diets must be very carefully prepared.

REMOVING SUMMER STAINS
Most stains or discoloring by a fruit juice, ink, grease or whatever substance fall under a few definite heads and if we know how to treat one we can treat all of a similar kind. It is easy to see that the agent which best removes a stain is either forms one of its original ingredients or is an opposing chemical. For example, one of the most common mishaps is to sit down on a newly painted park bench or brush past a freshly painted doorway. Since the paint was dissolved in turpentine in its original form, we find that turpentine will be one of the most effective means of softening and loosening the paint from our waist or skirt. Or again, many stains such as those of fruits, which are caused by the fruit acids, can be most readily removed by treating with some form of alkali which will neutralize the acids—that is why we employ the familiar alkalis of borax, Javelle water, etc., so frequently in stain removal.

Before attempting to remove any stain the worker should stop and ask herself: What made the stain and what is the nature of the textile affected? The sooner the cause of the stain is analyzed the quicker the right remedy may be applied. An animal stain such as gravy juice or spilled milk stays on the surface of the goods; fat or oil stain, as from cream or butter, seeps into the fibers; vegetable stains cause the material to stiffen; all of these—an animal fat or vegetable stain—are best treated first with cold water or hot water to dissolve them, if the material and its dye per-

mits. If water may not be used, then alcohol, ether or benzine may be tried on fragile materials and delicate dyes; for water, soap, oxalic acid, alcohol, ether, benzine and gasoline are some of the most useful solvents, they are called, by means of which these classes of stains are dissolved, loosened and washed out.

In the case of heavy goods or clothing, or where an oil spot is very marked, an absorbent is used, such as blotting-paper, French chalk or magnesia. Here the article is to be left lying covered in the absorbent for some hours, then thoroughly shaken. A blotter is used under fabrics when lightly pressed with a warm iron which will melt the grease spot at the same time the oil is absorbed by the clean blotter beneath. —From the Designer Magazine for August.

CARE OF RUGS.

Rugs, kept clean, will wear longer than rugs filled with dirt, which tends to cut fibres when they are walked over. A good vacuum cleaner helps to prolong the life of rugs. Rugs should never be shaken, as this loosens the weave and is likely to make the edges frayed. When the edges begin to fray, button-hole or bind them. Binding may be bought by the yard in all colors. If this is stitched around the frayed edges you will be surprised to note the improvement in looks and the rug will last much longer than if neglected.

After you have thoroughly cleaned the rug by sweeping and using the vacuum cleaner, it will brighten it to mop it with a cloth wrung out of water to which a little ammonia has been added.

To make your rugs wear the longest possible and to wear out evenly all over, not in spots, turn them frequently to bring less used portions in the line of the main travel across them and thus distribute the wear.

When you put down the star carpet, leave an end, the width of a step, turned in at one end. When you take the carpet up to clean it, move the carpet along so that the portion which was on the step will come between the steps and the less worn part will come on the step. Avoid having the edges of the step strike the same spot more than once as this place gets the most wear.

To change rugs from room to room will help distribute the wear. A rug which does not look well in one room because it is getting shabby, will often appear to much better advantage in some other room, where the shabby portion will be hidden. The living room rug gets most wear in the center. In the dining room the worn part will come under the table.

BUTTER CLARIFIES JAMS AND MARMALADES
To make jam or marmalade look clear without skimming it. Add a piece of butter the size of an egg, about a quarter of an hour before removing the fruit from the fire. The jam will look quite clear, and will not stick to the jars when turned out for use.

A SUGGESTION TO COOKS.
Always have a bottle of onion juice in the kitchen. It is such a time saver. It may be prepared by forcing onions through a meat chopper, using the smallest cutter, and then squeezing the pulp through a coarse piece of linen. The unpleasant smell may be removed from the hands by washing them with soap and water, rubbing well with pumice.

PEACH SHORTCAKE.
2 cups flour.
Lard size of an egg.
4 level teaspoons baking powder.
3 tablespoons sugar.
1 egg.
1/2 cup milk.
Pinch salt.
Mix dry ingredients, cut in shortening. Beat egg with milk and add to other ingredients. Slice fresh peaches to depth of two or three inches in shallow buttered baking dish and sugar to taste. Pour batter over fruit and bake in medium hot oven about thirty minutes.

ORANGE PUFFS.
1/2 cup butter.
2 eggs.
2 cups pastry flour.
2 teaspoons baking powder.
2-3 cup sugar.
1/2 cup milk.
1/4 teaspoon salt.
Grated rind of one orange.
Cream the butter and sugar together, add well beaten egg yolks. Mix and sift dry ingredients and add to first mixture, alternately with milk. Cut and fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites and grated orange rind. Pour into greased muffin pans and bake at 400 degrees, a hot oven, 25 minutes. Serve ten people.

Spinach Italiane.
Wash, one half peck of spinach thoroughly, then steam until tender. Chop fine and season with salt, pepper and three tablespoonsful of butter. Spread the spinach in a thick layer in a greased baking dish. Cover with four hardcooked eggs cut in thick slices and sprinkle thickly with one-half cup of cheese. Pour one and one-half cups of white sauce or buttered crumbs and bake in a hot oven until brown on top. One large can of spinach may be used instead of the fresh spinach.

VEGETABLE SALADS.
Tomato Aspic and Shrimp.
1 quart can tomatoes.
1 small slice onion.
1/2 teaspoon salt.
1/4 tablespoon sugar.
1/4 box gelatin.
Shrimps.
Boil 1 quart can of tomatoes with onion, salt, and sugar. Strain and let the liquid add the gelatin. Allow to cool and harden. Cut in cubes, mix with lettuce with shrimps, and with boiled cream and dressing.

Jellied Tomato Salad.

1/2 box gelatin.
Celery.
Peas.
1 quart can tomatoes.
Stuffed olives.
Mayonnaise dressing.

Soak gelatin in one cup cold water for ten minutes. Run tomatoes through a fine strainer, using all but seeds. Heat the tomato liquid, adding gelatin, and season with salt, pepper and sugar. Place a layer of this in a mold allowing to congeal partly; add a layer of chopped celery, another of jelly, next a layer of peas, one more of jelly, another of stuffed olives and lastly the remaining jelly. Set away to harden. Serve with mayonnaise dressing on lettuce leaves and garnish with rings of yolks and whites of eggs chopped fine.

Cabbage Salad.
1 small onion 1 small head cabbage boiling dressing
Chop onion and cabbage very fine, season with salt and pepper and add salad dressing. A few stalks of celery or half a cup of raisins or chopped apple will give variety to this salad.

SELL CLEAN EGGS BUT DON'T WASH THEM

If eggs are dirty, don't wash them. Is the advice offered egg producers by the United States Department of Agriculture. Washed eggs deteriorate more rapidly than unwashed, and destruction of a few washed eggs may cause buyers to penalize the entire lot. Unusually large quantities of washed eggs are reported this spring, the department says. Although dirty eggs are discounted in price, washing eggs will generally cause producers a greater loss.

Only clean, unwashed, high-quality eggs bring top prices. Production of clean eggs is accomplished by keeping hen house floors and nests clean, gathering the eggs daily and keeping the laying hens during muddy weather in dry quarters until afternoon when most of the eggs will have been laid. Producers will find it more profitable to use the soiled eggs on the farm, and to market only the best quality product, the department says.

Do not neglect the layers now simply because the price of eggs is low. After several months of heavy laying a hen is very sensitive and many are thrown into an earlier spring through neglect. If you expect to cull this summer you will accomplish little if your heaviest winter layers have been thrown out of condition.

Warm weather will make the lice and mites hatch out. May is a good time to use sodium fluoride on all hens and a coal tar product on their feet to get rid of the cracks of the house.

With heavier breeds care must be taken to prevent their becoming over-fat from now on. Cut down on the corn to twenty per cent of the grain and avoid feeding over two quarts of grain per 100 birds in the morning.

It is a wise plan to remove the males from the breeding flock as soon as hatching is over. Not only does this produce infertile eggs which keep better but gives the male a chance to recuperate. They should be hopped fed grain only and given as much range as possible to prevent fighting.

It is during the rearing period that a true poultryman shows his ability and incidentally spells success or failure for the coming year. Many who thing they are good poultrymen will be passing around the alibi next winter that they had no luck in rearing their pullets this spring and summer. Plenty of range on clean ground with green food, shade, fresh water and good feed, properly fed, are not luck. The incubation and brooding season is a hard one on man or woman. Don't mess.

O. C. Krum, Extension Poultry Specialist.

DISPARITY NOT SO GREAT.
The exchange value of farm products in terms of things that farmers buy stands at the highest point in nearly four years, the Department of Agriculture declared in its monthly review issued on July 1. This improvement is due to the continued slow decline in prices of things that farmers buy, while agricultural products have held their own.

The index of the purchasing power of farm products was 77 for the month of May, the department's figures show. This means that a given quantity of farm products would purchase 77 per cent as much of the things farmers buy as in the year 1923. Farmers therefore, are still 23 points from "normalcy." For April the index figure was 76 and for the three preceding months it was 74.

The urban community is now beginning to taste the results of over-expanded producing capacity," the department says. "The textile, automobile, railway equipment, and many allied industries are in the position recently familiar to wheat, cattle, and hog producers of being all-gearred up and no place to go. Credit demands have grown so light that money is now relatively as cheap in New York as hogs in Iowa.

"The effect on agriculture of the wane of the industrial boom is open to speculation," the department continues. "For two years, farmers have had an unprecedented domestic market, but the outlook this fall is not so good. The weight of informed opinion, however, is that in the immediate future farmers as a whole stand to gain more from cheaper labor and materials than they are likely to lose by a narrower market for lamb, but for semi-luxury products." —Illinois Weekly Farmer.

ON TRUSTING OUR OWN PEOPLE
It is said that "a Scotchman dearly loves a lord." Can it be said likewise that a Yankee loves a capitalist? Here is an illustrative incident. A cooperative flour mill was started at Rochdale, England, in 1850. The shareholders were individuals, cooperative societies, trade unions, and similar organizations. A workingmen's cooperative sickness insurance society had funds to invest. They could get 2 or 3

SAVINGS SERMONETTE

NUMBER ONE

REV. TALMADGE ON SAVINGS BANKS

"I cannot imagine any more unfair or meaner thing than for a man to get his sins pardoned at the last minute, and then go to heaven and live in a mansion, and go riding about in a golden chariot over the golden streets while his wife and children, whom he might have provided for, are begging cold victuals at the basement door of an earthly city. It seems to me that there ought to be a poorhouse somewhere on the outskirts of heaven where those guilty of such impudence should be kept for a while on soup and gristle, instead of sitting down at the King's banquet. It is said that the church is a divine institution, and I believe it, just as certainly as the savings banks divine institutions."

FARMERS UNION STATE BANK ELKS BUILDING KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

per cent interest at the bank; the Flour Mill Society paid its members 5 per cent for their capital. The insurance society voted to invest its funds with the Flour Mill, and it elected three of its members to take the money and invest it. It is related by Holyoke that when they got there they dared not leave the money because the were astonished to see only workmen sitting on the committee to receive it. Confused and not able to explain their change of mind, they backed out of the room speechless and embarrassed. They went back to their society and reported that "they had beheld weavers sitting on the corn mill committee, and that none of the committee were rich men, so they had brought the money back."

These very workmen had already been swindled by rich men and gentlemen, as was the case when the savings bank failed and brought distress to thousands of poor families. But they had never been swindled by workmen. Still it looked as though people's money that they felt it respectable to deposit to lose it by respectable defaulters.

The insurance society held a meeting to discuss the matter, and after much debating concluded "that weavers were as fit to be trusted as bankers." Then they appointed another committee with more courage and less fear of workmen, and entrusted them with still more money to be invested with the corn mill. This committee left the money and it remained in the hands of the flour millers to the satisfaction of both parties.

This mill was successful in those days of adulterated flour. It took the working people a long time to get used to pure flour.

When a man complained of the flour as having an unusual taste, the millers always told him that if he wanted to adulterate it himself he could do so, but the mill would not do it for him. "When they are most deceived they are most pleased."

Here was a cooperative society started and run by working people which had a desperate struggle to get the confidence of other working people just because it was not a capitalistic business.

We have this same problem today. The agents of absolutely fraudulent "cooperative" societies have gone into towns in Illinois and Pennsylvania and taken thousands of dollars from working people for worthless stock. And in these very same towns there are true and honest cooperative societies which suffer for want of sufficient capital.

The working people are suffering from that peculiar human quality of distrust of those whom they know to be like themselves, and trusting those whose dishonesty is not known to them.

One thing we need to learn is to trust our neighbors in preference to strangers. If our neighbors are not good neighbors it may be because we are not good neighbors.—J. P. W. in Cooperation.

FRANKLIN CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY BEATS ALL RECORDS
There's no way of repressing an ambitious cooperative society. Here is the Franklin Cooperative Creamery of Minneapolis, not yet three years old, and it is out-distancing every other consumers' cooperative in America. No standard seems too high for the Franklin.

For the first three months of 1924, total sales as well as savings increased. This year, the first quarter saw a business of \$873,034.29, a gain of \$208,134.00 over the same period in 1923. Operating profit for the quarter was \$34,885.23 after deduction had been made of interest on bonds, depreciation on all property, and reserves for insurance and taxes.

Of the total assets of the Franklin, which were \$1,618,527.74 at the end of March, 1924, \$1,239,609.56 was in land, buildings, machinery, furniture, fixtures, and delivery equipment. One of the Franklin's plants is worth a half million; the other a quarter million.

Franklin Creamery is a real cooperative, no boss-ruled enterprise. It loaned its manager to the City Cooperative Dairy of Cleveland, Ohio, and the record which the Franklin has made in the manager's absence is excellent evidence of the way the Creamery really shares responsibility cooperatively. Meanwhile, under the direc-

tion of the Franklin manager, Mr. Edward Solem, the Cleveland cooperative has been steadily improving its business and financial record.

KANSAS CITY HAY MARKET

Receipts of hay this week were: Prairie 23 cars, Alfalfa 122 cars, Timothy 57 cars, Clover Mixed 2 cars, Clover 5 cars and Straw 8 cars, a total of 228 cars, as compared with 280 cars last week and 418 cars a year ago.

Prairie was quoted 50c higher this week. Clover is \$1.00 to \$1.50 higher. No. 1 Timothy is 50c up. There was also a readjustment in alfalfa prices today. The market is steady to strong on all hay, with not enough offerings to meet the demand.

Nominal Quotations—Friday, June 25
Prairie:
No. 1—\$12.50.
No. 2—\$10.50-11.50.
No. 3—\$7.00-10.00.
Packing—\$5.00-\$8.50.

Alfalfa:
Select Dairy—\$22.00-23.00.
Choice—\$21.00-21.50.
No. 1—\$19.50-20.50.
Standard—\$18.00-19.00.
No. 2—\$18.50-19.50.
No. 3—\$10.50-12.00.

Timothy:
No. 1—\$15.00-16.00.
Standard—\$14.00-15.00.
No. 2—\$12.50-13.50.
Clover Mixed—\$15.00-16.00.
No. 1—\$13.50-14.50.
No. 2—\$10.00-12.50.

Clover:
No. 1—\$15.00-16.00.
No. 2—\$11.00-14.50.
Straw—\$9.00-9.50.

If you have hay to ship this is a very good time to consign to this market. There is a good demand for all hay of good quality on account of the exceedingly light receipts of the past week.

HIGH COST OF GOVERNMENT.

When Abraham Lincoln became president of the United States there were, all told, fewer than one public official for every 800 adult citizens; today there is one government employee for every 400 persons over sixteen years of age. The salaries of these public employees total three billion eight hundred million dollars (\$3,800,000,000) a year. Hence high taxes and the high cost of living.

It is said that a great deal of this expense and sheer waste in government and operation is not nearly as efficient as it could be. Any movement is avoidable and unnecessary. Perhaps the management and operation is not nearly as efficient as it could be. Any movement looking toward reducing the high cost of the government and a corresponding lowering of taxation would receive the generous welcome from all who have the best interests of the country at heart.

If any public official, whether he be city, county, state or nationally employed, wishes to gain the support of the people let him use his power and influence for the reduction of the public expenditures. Such a man would have no trouble in getting the votes of his people and he would have the satisfaction of doing a real public service. Give us a reduction in the high cost of government.

ST. FRANCIS EQUITY DOES BIG BUSINESS

A net profit of \$10,712 is shown by the eleventh annual report of the St. Francis Mercantile Equity Exchange, St. Francis, Kan., for the year ending May 21, 1924. A total of 336 cars of produce was shipped, of which 182 cars were loaded with corn, 101 cars with livestock, 64 cars with wheat, 18 cars with barley, and one car with cane seed. Eighty cars of supplies were purchased, including 20 cars of coal and 15 cars of lumber, and less than 100 cars of building materials, implements, flour and feed, salt, wire, twine, etc.

The total volume of business transacted amounted to \$400,831; cost of goods sold was \$375,825, leaving a gross trading profit of \$25,005. Other income, from livestock commissions and other sources brought the total gross profit to \$33,758. Expenses reached a total of \$23,046, of which salaries and taxes were the largest items, being \$12,579 and \$2,781 respectively. Paid-in capital stock amounts to \$62,469, and the surplus account is credited with the sum of \$40,421.

Seventy-four per cent of all business for the year was transacted with members and but twenty-six per cent with non-members. Fourteen new members were enrolled during the year. The auditor's report showed the sum of \$6,951 to be pro-rated back to members. The exchange was organized in 1918 with 274 stockholders, all of whom were farmers.—Wheat Growers Journal.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rate: 5 cents a word per issue; four or more insertions 4 cents a word. Count words in headings, as "For Sale" or "Wanted to Buy", and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

FARMS WANTED

FARMS WANTED—by 800 buyers. Send particulars. Cooperative Land Co., St. Louis, Mo.
FARM WANTED NEAR SCHOOL at spot cash price. Mean business. FULLER, Wichita, Kansas.

"Buy a share of Farmers Union Bank Stock."

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE inexpensively overcome, without drugs. Send address. Dr. B. J. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida, 517.
VEIL MATERNITY HOSPITAL for confinement. Ethical, private, home-like, reasonable. Babies for adoption. 1113 Euclid Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

TOBACCO FOR SALE

SENSATIONAL SALE — Good Kentucky leaf smoking, 10 lbs. \$1.50; leaf scraps to the \$1.00. Pay for tobacco and postage on arrival. Farmers Grange, Haverhill, Kentucky.
YOU ARE READING this classified advertisement which is just what thousands of other folks are doing. It's a great way to carry your wants to sell something, buy or exchange. Only four cents per word if ad runs 4 or more times to tell the story and certain to bring results. If you try it you'll be sure of it.

KODAK FINISHING

ANY ROLL DEVELOPED and 8 glossy prints, 25c (cash); quicker service, better pictures. Victor Kodak Service, Lock Box 875, Kansas City, Mo.

FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER

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

YOUR OWN FIRM

WHY GIVE YOUR BETTER PRICES BETTER SERVICE TRY THEM
Farmers' Union Live Stock Co., 408-8-10 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo., Wichita, Kansas

\$5.00 A THOUSAND LETTER HEADS OR ENVELOPES

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

The Farmers National Bank

SALINA, KANSAS
Solicits Your Business
Oldest Bank in Saline County

Planters State Bank

Salina, Kansas
By the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upholding the Guaranty Law, your deposit in this bank is as safe as gold.
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
Fred H. Quincy, Pres.; Guy T. Helvering, Vice-Pres.; T. W. Beck, Vice-Pres.; W. T. Welch, Vice-Pres.; E. E. Gammill, Cashier; B. F. Lodes, Assistant Cashier; E. H. Sudendorf and R. P. Cravens.

INSURANCE

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

The Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas

FRANK D. BECKER, Secretary
SALINA, KANSAS
C. E. BRASTED, President
W. C. WHITNEY, Vice President
GRANT BLISS, Treasurer
CHAS. SIMPSON, Field Rep.

FARMERS CLASSIFIED AD USE THIS FORM—IT SAVES DELAY

Mail This To
THE KANSAS UNION FARMER
Salina, Kansas

Rate: 5 cents a word on single insertion; 4 cents a word each week if ordered 4 or more consecutive weeks
Minimum charge is 50c
Count Initials or Abbreviations as Words

(Your Name) (Route)

(Town) (State)

NOTE: Count your name and address as part of advertisement

Fill This Please!

Your Count of Words

No. Times to run

Amount Enclosed \$

Place under heading of

Department of Practical Co-Operation

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE F. E. & C. U. OF A. OF KANSAS
Allow me to call your attention again that the Board of Directors have authorized me beginning July 1st, 1924, to remove from the mailing list the names of all those members whose 1924 dues have not reached the Secretary's office.
C. E. Brasted, State Secretary

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

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

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051.
Silverdale Local No. 2051 meets every second and fourth Wednesday in the month at the Silverdale School House.
J. F. Lewis, Sec.

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922.
Newberry Local No. 1922 meets regularly, the first and third Monday nights of each month. The members make the union what is. You help make it a success in every way by doing more than your part and attending these meetings.
R. J. Muckenthaler, Sec'y-Treas.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019.
Regular meetings on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 7:30 p. m.
Geo. Speed, Pres.
Alice Kendall, Sec.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911
Regular meetings on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month.
J. Humberger, Pres.
R. J. Logan, Sec.

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

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL
Pleasant Valley Local Union No. 1309 meets every first and third Wednesday evening of each month.
E. J. Kinsinger, Pres.
W. T. Flinn, Sec.-Treas.

NEOSHO COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETINGS
The regular quarterly meetings of the Neosho County Farmers' Union will be held in the I. O. O. F. hall in Erie, Kansas, on the second Saturday of the following months: March, June, September and December.
E. G. Clark, Pres.
J. O. Foust, Sec.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984.
Livingston Local No. 1984 meets regularly on the first and third Friday nights of each month at Livingston School House. A short program is prepared for each night.
Clyde B. Wells, Sec.

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494.
Girard Local No. 494 meets in Union Hall over the Crawford State Bank in Girard, Kansas, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p. m.
W. D. McClaskey, Pres.
Roy W. Holland, Sec.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226.
Brogan Local No. 226 meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Visitors are always welcome.
George Baumgartner, Sec.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL 1652.
Pretty Creek Local No. 1652 meets every first and third Wednesday of each month at the Hinerville School house. Come out. Don't stay home and kick.
H. C. Mathies, Sec.-Treas.

FONTANA LOCAL 1789.
Fontana Local No. 1789 will meet the first and third Friday nights regularly. All members should be present.
W. A. Booz, Sec.-Treas.
W. H. Syster, Pres.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679.
We meet every two weeks on Tuesday. All Farmer Unions member welcome.
Owen Hunsperger, Pres.
I. M. Wagner, Sec.

UNION LOCAL NO. 273.
Regular meetings on second and fourth Thursday each month.
Charles Crossard, Sec.

HONOR ROLL
The following secretaries of Farmers' Union Locals have reported to the state office every member on their rolls paid up in full for the year 1924.
Bellevue — 2042—John T. Anderson, Sec. 52 paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.
Burmeister — 943 — Roy Hunter, Ellsworth sec. 24 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.
Aethelston — 1171 — Ralph Heikes, Wakefield, Sec. — 12 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.
Summit — 1574 — Mrs. Alice Ames, Madison, Sec. — 30 paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.
Pleasant Valley — 1804 — Frank R. Erbert, Ellis, Sec. — 18 paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.
Fairdale — 927 — Carl W. Mayer, Brewster, Sec. 13 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.
Rydal — 763 — G. S. Dunan, Beleville, Sec. 31 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.
Prairie College — 1227 — I. P. Bruening, Robinson, Sec. 29 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

New Hope — 1834 — S. Tibble, Cedar Point, Secretary, 3 members — 100%.

Gen — 1839 — G. E. Weir, Pittsburg, Secretary, 10 members — 100%.

Star — 831 — Willis J. Billings, Linn, Secretary, 6 members — 100%.

Olive Hill — 1130 — F. Braun, — Clay Center, Sec. — 36 members, 100%.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1669 — Highland — Roy L. Lee, secretary, Paola, 80 male members, 59 female members, 100 per cent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RILEY COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING AUGUST 9.
The third quarterly meeting of the Riley County Farmers' Union No. 45 will be held at Ashland School House, Saturday, August 9th, 1924, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M.

All Union members are urged to attend this meeting.
GUST LARSON, Sec'y.

WOODBINE LOCAL BUSINESS MEETING AUGUST 5th.
The Woodbine Farmers Union Local will have its regular business meeting in the office of the Woodbine elevator, Tuesday evening. All Farmers are invited to be present.

BERNHARDT OESTERREICH, President.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR ACTION
For the past two weeks, we have received practically no news from the Farmers Union Locals over the state. Doubtless most of the members have been very busy with the harvest season, but at a critical time like the present, interest should not be permitted to drag at any time.

Issue an urgent call for the members of your Local to meet either the Saturday or Monday night before the primaries and discuss the candidates on the ticket. Find the man who is for agriculture and vote for him. It is your duty as citizens to visit the polls on primary day, regardless of business or anything else, and cast their votes for the right man. Get every member of the family to the polls.

A. G. WIEDE KILLED BY LIGHTNING
Word has been received at the office of The Kansas Union Farmer that A. G. Wiede, Yates Center, Kansas, business agent of the Mount Pisagua Local No. 2118 was killed by lightning Friday, July 11th. The community was shocked by Mr. Wiede's untimely death, and he will be greatly missed in Farmers Union activities.

ARKANSAS BANKER CON- VERTED TO CO-OP IDEA
(Wheat Growers Journal)
At the second meeting of the National Council of Farmers' Cooperative Marketing Associations in Washington in February, Mr. Frank W. Simmonds, Deputy Manager of the American Bankers Association, in a discussion of the policies of the association toward cooperative marketing, told the following story about C. S. McCain, Vice-President of the Bankers' Trust Company of Little Rock, Arkansas, and how he became convinced that the cotton farmers needed to be organized if they ever expected to get a square deal on the market.

—The Editor.
It seems that a couple of years ago when the matter of organizing a cooperative marketing body was considered in Little Rock, the matter was talked over by McCain and other leading bankers and they decided while and wait developments before giving the movement their moral and financial support. Just about that time, McCain tells, the cashier of his bank

came to him one afternoon and said, "We have a bank customer here who owes the bank fifty dollars, and he brought a bale of cotton into town this morning at 8 o'clock. He has been here all day and the best offer he has been able to get for the cotton is six cents a pound. Cotton at that time, in July, was no in particular demand, but was selling around eight and nine cents a pound if a buyer could be found."

McCain asked if there was anything the matter with the cotton and the cashier replied that he didn't think there was and that the owner had gone out of the bank to see if he couldn't get someone to endorse his note so that he wouldn't have to sell it as such a sacrifice.

McCain directed that the farmer be hunted up and brought back to his office. This was done and the farmer declared to McCain that he thought his bale was good cotton. He brought in a sample of cotton which gave every evidence of being a good white grade, properly ginned.

McCain arranged for one of the bank employees to take a man and introduce him to another of the bank's customers, a buyer and exporter of cotton. The buyer asked the owner what he wanted for his cotton and the reply was, "Just an honest price which you can pay and still make some money." The buyer examined the cotton carefully as an expert purchaser or will and finally said, "I'll give you fourteen cents a pound." The owner could hardly believe his ears. "However, you'll have to haul it to the compress which is about fifteen blocks down the river."

"Haul—I'll haul it anywhere for fourteen cents," replied the man.

Now, the difference between that man's getting six cents for his bale of cotton, amounting to thirty dollars total which would leave twenty dollars left on his note, and his getting fourteen cents a pound, or seventy dollars for the bale, which would enable him to pay his note and have a margin of twenty dollars, is considerable. McCain says that he saw the buyer the next day and inquired whether the latter had extended the cotton that day.

The buyer said, "I will—tell you this—I hate to tell you this—but that is the best bale of cotton I have bought this year. It was inch and an eighth strict middling white cotton. I have been trying to fill an order that I have had for some time of one hundred bales of cotton. I completed it this morning and am shipping out that one hundred bales of cotton, of which this bale is one, through your bank this afternoon at thirty-two cents a pound."

Well, McCain said he called a meeting of the Clearing House the following day and told them that he was in on the cooperative marketing idea. He maintained that whenever a farmer could come into Little Rock and offer for sale to all the cotton firms in town a bale of cotton and not know what he has, not know the grade and not know the price, that was a question that every banker in Little Rock and every banker in the State of Arkansas ought to be interested in, because they were interested in the farmer's getting all the money he could out of his cotton.

The Cooperative Marketing Association was organized and the bankers of Little Rock insisted upon only one requirement, that they should operate under a good business administration and on the first election of officers the Clearing House Association the names, which the bankers could counsel with them.

"That Association today," McCain says, "has a board of directors that would be competent to operate a large business concern in any state in the United States." He claims there is no stronger body of business men in the State or in the entire South. They made a great success of their organization and they have the confidence of the bankers of the section. One of the leading southern banks has offered them large amounts, believing that it is the biggest thing that has ever come to the cotton farmers in the State of Arkansas.

FARM LOAN BOARD IS VERY LAX
Senator Howell of Nebraska is making a fight in the United States senate to prevent the confirmation of the nomination of four members of the Federal Farm Loan Board made by President Harding in March, 1923.

In presenting his protest, the Senator files six specific charges why the members should not be confirmed—any one of the charges would suffice—but we select the third count, the other five being like unto it. Here it is:

"Looseness and gross carelessness in the conduct of the affairs of the Board, indicating incompetency. As incredible as it may seem—during a period of about six years—the Board has received and disbursed \$381,000,000 and yet has never provided itself with books of account, its records consisting merely of deposit slips, stubs, and correspondence."

Senator Howell further states that it took the Treasury Department, employing 10 accountants and working a double shift, from March 12 to May 1, or nearly seven weeks, to compile a mere statement of receipts and expenditures from the Farm Loan Board records. The accountant in charge of this work, which is in sense an audit for the memories of several employees, even this statement could not have been made up.

Can anyone imagine such a condition? Nearly a billion dollars received and disbursed and no permanent books or records! Only a few check stubs, deposit slips, the correspondence concerning them, and the memory of

clerks! "Gross carelessness!" We are astonished at the moderation of the language of the Senator in choosing a descriptive term for his charges. Original incompetence would be more nearly accurate.

The farm loan act has had hard sledding from its inception. It has been assailed from within and without, and the end is apparently not in sight. As the capital stock of the land banks is being steadily acquired by the farmers, who now own more than 90% of the greater the pressure from hostile sources.

The law governing the election of directors was so amended, as was pointed out by us at the time, that the government virtually controls the Board. An the "government" may apparently be translated hostile, self-seeking politicians. Something ought to be done. Something must be done.

The farm loan act is one of such manifest justice to agriculture that its integrity and proper functioning should be secured at all times. On a thorough house-cleaning, and should, at once, assume control of their business—for such it is.—Southern Planter.

THE BILLION DOLLAR PAYROLL
The payroll of the federal government amounts to a billion dollars annually, plus four million, plus two hundred thousand, plus odd hundreds and fractions thereof.

This is a cost exclusive of supplies that the government buys, services that it contracts for, interest that it pays, buildings that it erects, rents that it pays and pensions that it pays.

It is not a long while ago that a congress made appropriations, covering all the costs of government, which edged over the billion dollar line. That congress was roundly denounced. It was scolded as wasteful, extravagant, treasury raiding. About all the answer that the congressman of that time could make was to snarl back, "Well, this is a billion dollar country." It cannot be recalled that the answer was considered satisfactory.

The billion dollar payroll of today is very little justified by the benefits obtained. Private citizens have not been made more happy by the governmental extension of duties. They have not been made more secure in regard to life, liberty and property. They are, on the other hand, very much out of pocket. For all the costs of government, the oversight of individual enterprises, the gathering of statistics about the tobacco worth and the study of the habits of the whip-poor-will—all these things must be paid for by persons not on public payrolls. If they do not pay directly, they pay indirectly. One day in every week, it is estimated, is given by all private citizens to the government.

Are we any better off than when these costs were a third or less than they are now? Do we get any more out of life by reason of the multitudes who are hired to go through with Uncle Sam's enormously increased cost?

The plan for this system does not lie, of course, upon the government employees. After the first months of exhilaration coming from being a part of these workers wish they were in private life. It is congress that has let the national government run away with revenue consuming enterprises.

With revenue consuming enterprises, to spend this year, bills totaling twelve billions were introduced at the present session. Too few congressmen look upon the national treasury as something to guard. Too few have any regard or respect for the masses who must carry the vast burden of government a good deal of it misgovernment.—Toledo Blade.

FARMERS' COOPERATIVES DO TWO BILLION DOLLAR BUSINESS
The man who thinks cooperation in the United States is a one-horse affair will get a first class shock when he reads the report recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture on the success of farmers' cooperative enterprises during 1923.

There are over 10,000 of these cooperatives in the United States, and the 8,313 of them reporting transacted a business of \$1,700,000,000. The government experts agree that the business of the 2,000 societies which have not yet reported will run the total well over \$2,000,000,000.

The farmers' cooperative activities follow four main lines of marketing besides a large amount of collective purchasing, says the All-American Cooperative Commission. Figures compiled by the government show that there are 2,600 cooperatives for the handling and marketing of grain, 1,341 for dairy products, 1,182 for live stock, and 956 for the growing, grading, and marketing of fruits and vegetables. The grain cooperatives did almost an even half billion dollars worth of business during the year, while dairy products and fruit and vegetable cooperatives each handled around \$300,000,000 for the same period.

The farmers are not only learning to get more for their crops through cooperative producers' societies, but they are also cutting down their expenses by the cooperative purchase of farm and home supplies. There are about 1,000 such cooperatives now

serving the farmers of the country, doing a business of \$50,000,000 a year. While politicians are failing on refusing to give the farmers needed legislative relief, thousands of them are working out their own salvation through the cooperative movement.

Cooperative Stores on Wheels.
"Rolling cooperatives" is the title given by the Russian central cooperative organization to the experiment of placing a compact cooperative store in a big railroad box car an moving it to remote country points in order to serve the rural population. The first of these "rolling cooperatives" according to a report just received by the All-American Cooperative Commission, has met with tremendous success.

Practically all the goods were sold out before the car completed its itinerary. In consequence, these cooperative stores on wheels now serving the Moscow-Leningrad line and the Finland branch line are to be extended on a large scale to the other railway routes of European Russia.

THE CANADIAN WHEAT POOLS
Organization and cooperation as a rule made greater progress among the farmers of Canada than in the United States. This is again shown by the results of the recent wheat pool membership campaign. Although these results were not as great as had been anticipated, the total sign-up represents a very substantial portion of the entire crop.

In Saskatchewan, the official figures are to the effect that more than 6,130,000 acres of wheat are now signed up on a five-year contract. This was the minimum figure required before any of the contracts were binding. It represents one-half of the entire acreage.

In Manitoba the acreage under contract is said to be in excess of 700,000 acres, or about one-third of the total. In Alberta the pool acreage has been increased during the past year, and is now said to be considerably in excess of one-half of all the wheat being grown in that Province.

The following is from the Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg:
"With the sign-up campaigns practically completed there is a total of approximately 10,000,000 acres of prairie provinces. This means that 150,000,000 bushels of wheat of the 1924 crop will be marketed by the pooling system. It constitutes by far the largest wheat pooling project yet undertaken in the world, and the volume of wheat is sufficient to give the pooling system a thorough test."

"Already the directors of the three prairie pools have conferred upon the matter of creating one selling agency for the three pools. Undoubtedly this is the best method of operation to give the pool members the maximum return for their wheat. The hope of success in the pooling system is in the orderly marketing, or merchandizing of a large volume of wheat. This cannot be accomplished to the fullest degree with three pools competing in the same market. The moving spirits in all three pool are fully seized of the importance of this fact, and no doubt one selling agency will be established before the crop movement begins."

SENTIMENT AND BUSINESS
The attempt to mix sentiment and business usually results in one or the other being crowded out; that is why "Big Business" as we know it, has the reputation of being a "cold-blooded" proposition. Then if farming is a business, why is it subject to different laws than other types of business?

Perhaps, after all, the ultimate development will be along the two lines we have cited: First, small scale production or minor products on high priced acreage, cultivated in small tracts by city workers or "little landers"; and, second, large scale production of commercial products on cheap land in districts less favored as to living conditions. This commercial agriculture will be carried on by financially sound corporations or companies, using the full power of modern machinery, orderly marketing and able management, to pay good interest up on the money invested.—Orchard & Farm.

THE REAL WORRY.
An Eastern paper prints a long diatribe on "government by bloc" as it calls it, mentioning the so-called "farm bloc" whose guilt is trying to

help a hard-pressed agricultural industry to its feet. Nothing ever is said by these critics about Wall Street blocs or financial blocs, which we have always had with us, and which are now engaged in a political drive in West-

ern states to defeat farm bloc senators and congressmen. And that by the way is what all this present worry is about—they are afraid they won't.—Cappers Weekly.

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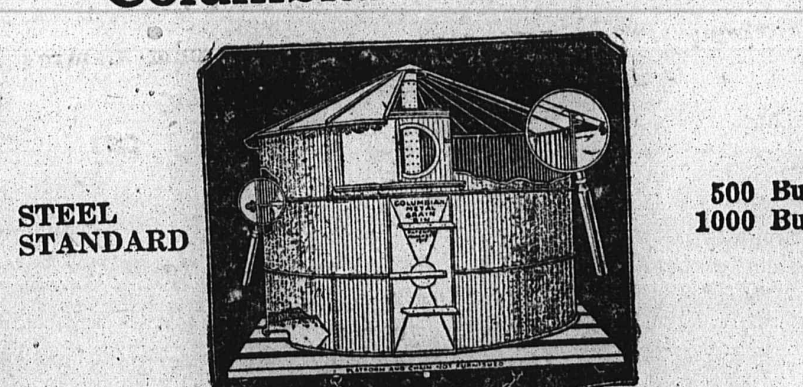
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