



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER



Organization

Education

Co-operation

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Various Measures Urged By National Board Farm Organizations

Outline of Proceedings of the Semi-Annual Conference Held October 11th to 13th At the Home of the Board in Washington, D. C.

The assembled delegates were fully representative of American agriculture; all sections of the country had representation at the meeting; and both educational and commodity farm organizations were included in the deliberations of the conference.

Ship Subsidy. Emphatic protest by the National Board of Farm Organizations of the so-called Greene Jones Ship Subsidy bill was perhaps from a new standpoint the most important feature of the conference. From all indications no farmer sentiment for this measure exists anywhere. Mr. Albert Lasker, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, was invited to advocate the measure before the conference; but he was unable to be present. Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, taking the negative side of the question, was enthusiastically received by the delegates. A copy of the resolution adopted by the conference in opposition to the Ship Subsidy bill and of the resolution similarly in opposition to the Directors of the National Board of Farm Organizations adopted last July is included separately.

That agriculture had been dealt a severe blow and was still in the throes of tragic suffering in many parts of the Nation was the testimony from practically all of the delegates.

Delegates said that farmers have lost or are in the process of losing their farms through foreclosure and that in certain counties in various states the civil authorities are using the foreclosed property as security for the payment of taxes.

With a first hand knowledge of acute financial depression the conference naturally turned to a discussion of financial questions. A resume follows of the resolutions adopted by the conference.

Branch Banking was roundly disapproved as a method by which centralization of money and credits might be engrafted on the banking system of the country.

Adjustment of Our Financial System was urged so that "all the people without preference or restraint of class" may have equitable share of capital and credit—a condition not now existent in the greatest and primary industry of agriculture. The resolution asked Congress to make changes as well as adequately meet the needs of farmers and in fact "give equal benefits to every American citizen, reduce the rate of interest on loans, the ownership of homes, etc."

The Western Federation of National Farm Loan Associations was discussed by Senator Duncan U. Fletcher who showed its bearing upon the administration of the Farm Loan Act. The Senator showed clearly the fundamental importance of permitting nothing to interfere with the carrying out of the beneficial purposes for which the Act was instituted. Copies of Senator Fletcher's address can be obtained from the N. B. F. O. upon request.

Federation of National Farm Loan Associations. This resolution asks member organizations of the N. B. F. O. to "stimulate and encourage all the National Farm Loan Associations to unite with the said Federation."

Farm Loan Bonds. The immediate sale of bonds now held by the United States Treasury is demanded in order that "the National Farm Loan Associations owning more than 85 per cent of the stock of the Federal Land Banks may proceed with the permanent organization of said banks in accordance with the original provisions of the Farm Loan Act."

In order to lower rates of interest and to increase the market for Farm Loan Bonds, Federal Reserve Banks should be authorized to purchase Federal Land Bank Bonds and make said bonds eligible for deposit with the Government for additional circulation, provided said bonds bear a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent.

Maximum Limit of Loans to cooperative borrowers under the Farm Loan Act should be increased from \$10,000 to \$25,000 (in line with the same recommendations by the N. B. F. O. several years ago) and the 20 per cent maximum limit upon permanent insured improvement be increased to 50 per cent, provided that in no case shall the amount loaned on the building exceed the amount loaned on the land.

Give Farmers Representation. Farmers should have representation on Government Boards and Commissions. This resolution recites that farmers wish to be on "an equality of opportunity in the administration of Government comparable to the position long enjoyed by the great dominant financial and commercial groups of the nation," and asks that the N. B. F. O. shall be ready with recommendations to the President for the securing of fitting representatives to serve on the Federal Farm Loan Board, the Federal Reserve Board and the United States Tariff Commission.

The Federal Warehouse System was approved, the resolution recommends "its extension to the maximum limit as an arm of cooperative marketing and finance."

Leased Wire Market Service of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. This service should be extended to the western and southwestern states that are now deprived of it. Congress is asked in

the resolution to make any allocation or appropriation of funds that may be necessary.

U. S. Department of Agriculture Should Go Forward With Cooperative Marketing. This resolution was offered from the floor of the conference by Mr. Milo D. Campbell, member of the N. B. F. O. and President of the National Milk Producers Federation. Mr. Campbell voiced the sentiments of others when he stated that production far outdistanced marketing, and that there was need for greater emphasis upon the question of how to sell the "two blades of grass" at a profit to the grower.

Reclamation Urged of Semi-Arid Lands in Columbia Basin. This resolution urges a same program of help for the farmers in a district which has suffered greatly. Mr. Charles S. Barrett, Chairman of the N. B. F. O. is asked in the resolution to make the course of a contemplated visit to the Northwest proper investigations regarding reclamation and to lend suitable assistance to the farmers of that locality.

Invite Other Organizations. Farmers Educational and Commodity Organizations Should Work Closely Together. The conference stated in a resolution that the N. B. F. O. was the proper vehicle for bringing together in practical and sympathetic union the various commodity associations with the latter groups now represented in the N. B. F. O. Through the resolution a cordial invitation is extended to the commodity associations to meet with the officers of the N. B. F. O. "to work out and perfect a plan for the coordination of these movements."

Strong Endorsement is given to the commodity marketing associations organized under the pooling plan which has proved so successful in Denmark and California.

Standing Committees were appointed at the direction of the conference to consider and report back to the N. B. F. O. at its mid-winter conference upon the questions of conservation of National Resources, and of the election of the President and of all Federal Judges by popular vote.

Danish and Czechoslovak Agricultural Experts Address Conference. Dr. S. Sorensen, Agricultural Adviser to the Danish Legation, and Dr. Rudolph Kuraz, Agricultural Attaché to the Czechoslovak Legation, gave first hand testimony as to agricultural conditions in their respective countries, and especially as to the progress of the cooperative movement.

In line with the policy of this office in furnishing copies of addresses of interest and value to agriculture, copies of Dr. Sorensen's and Dr. Kuraz' addresses will be available, as long as the supply lasts upon request. The methods and progress of agricultural cooperatives in Denmark and Czechoslovakia are of especial interest and are admirably outlined by the two speakers.

Extended Honorary Membership. So thoroughly impressed was the conference of the N. B. F. O. with the understanding of Dr. Sorensen and Dr. Kuraz both of whom have been favorably known to the Board for several years, that they were unanimously voted in as honorary members of the N. B. F. O., a proceeding which has been previously carried out we believe only in the cases of Sir Horace Plunkett and Harold Barbour of the cooperative movement in Ireland.

Congressman J. J. McSwain, of South Carolina, and old friend of the Board in its efforts to stem the tide of agricultural deflation, spoke encouragingly of the sentiment which is developing among farmers to better their condition through a program of self-help in commodity marketing and in other ways. He said that he was one who wished earnestly to help the working out of a better agricultural situation.

H. A. Cowden, Secretary Missouri Farmers Association, participated for the first time in the deliberations of an N. B. F. O. conference. He drew a most attractive picture of the activities of his organization which with a membership of nearly 70,000 Missouri farmers has come to occupy a commanding position both in marketing of poultry, eggs, dairy and livestock products, and in securing adequate representation in the administration of state-wide affairs. Mr. Cowden stated that his organization with the support of Farmers Union livestock shipping associations have the largest cooperative livestock selling agency in the world. Hundreds of carloads of livestock are received weekly by this agency which operates in East St. Louis market. Patronage dividends are pro-rated to all members of bona fide cooperative associations sending their livestock through the farmers. Certain large packing institutions which compete with the Missouri Farmers Association for the farmers' poultry and eggs have been found practicing unfair discrimination. They give temporarily higher prices—"poison bait"—in an effort to break down the farmers' loyalty to their own institution. In this the packers were largely unsuccessful, Mr. Cowden said.

FEDERATION OF NATIONAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATIONS EN.
Whereas, There has been formed

the Federation of National Farm Loan Associations to act as a national clearing house for advancing the interests of the cooperative borrowers, organized under the Farm Loan Act,

Whereas, It was the National Board of Farm Organizations which at the beginning made possible the organization of this federation, and

Whereas, As expressed by Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, the Federation has proved to be a "most desirable, useful, much needed and highly efficacious organization, organized by the sincere friends and the genuine supporters of the Farm Loan Act,"

Be It Resolved, that the National Board of Farm Organizations continue in hearty indorsement of the Federation of National Farm Loan Associations and further,

Be It Resolved, that our member organizations in their territorial jurisdiction should stimulate and encourage all national farm loan associations to unite with the said federation.

FARM LOAN BONDS
Whereas, the Federal Farm Loan Bonds now held by the United States Treasury command a premium in the market, the purpose for which they were purchased having been accomplished and whereas such holding of bonds under an amendment to the Federal Farm Loan Act, deprives the holder of the Federal Land Banks of any voice in the management of said banks subversive of their constitutional rights, and

Whereas, such a condition has been brought about in violation of the expressed intent of Congress, now therefore,

Be It Resolved, That we demand the immediate sale of said bonds, or the repeal of said amendment, whereby the National Farm Loan Associations, owning more than 85 per cent of the stock of the Federal Land Banks may proceed with the permanent organization of said banks in accordance with the original provision of the Farm Loan Act.

FARM LOAN ACT
The National Board of Farm Organizations in convention assembled after full consideration of the information imparted by reports from the farming interests throughout the country as to the practical working of the Farm Loan Act, respectfully suggest to Congress the following changes in said Act:

1. That our previous recommendation for a change in the maximum limit of a mortgage loan to any one borrower from \$10,000 to \$25,000 be endorsed, and that we urge the passage of such amendment, as essential for the continued benefits of the Farm Loan Act, to the farming interests.

2. That the 20 per cent maximum unit for mortgage loans upon permanent insured improvement as now provided by Section 12 of the Farm Loan Act be increased to 50 per cent provided that in no case shall the amount loaned on the building exceed the amount on the land.

PURCHASE OF FEDERAL FARM LOAN BONDS
Resolved, That the Federal Reserve Banks be authorized to purchase Federal Land Bank Bonds and make said bonds eligible for deposit with the Government for additional circulation, provided said bonds bear a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent.

Of the total population of Kansas, 1,151,293 persons, or 1.1 per cent, live in rural communities.

Congress Guarantees Insurance Rights

Veterans of the World War Are Urged to Keep Their Policies 'Intact'

Isn't it a strange fact that many of us neglect to do the things of most vital importance to ourselves and to those who may be dependent upon us? During the rush of modern life, how few men stop to think what would happen were they suddenly stricken with disease or death and their families thrown upon their own resources. Congress realized what this would mean to the country and to our people and so, at the time of our entry into the World War, passed a bill providing for the protection of every man and woman who served in that great conflict, should they or their families be deprived of support through their total and permanent disability or death. This bill is known as the War Risk Insurance Act. It contains many valuable features, some of which seem to have been overlooked by a very great number of World War Veterans, and it is the purpose of this article to again present to them and to the public, the unusual privilege they have to obtain, at less than cost, Government insurance to protect their earning power, and their dependents, who would be affected most seriously by their loss, were they suddenly called to the Great Beyond.

The War Risk Insurance Act permitted all persons engaged in the active military or naval service to take out insurance protection for an amount not less than \$10,000. This was known as Term Insurance and because of this, calling for a payment of one hundred (100) men starting out in life at the age of 25, at the end of 40 years, one will be wealthy, 4 will have incomes, 5 will have some earning power, 36 will be dead, and 54 will be dependent upon their relatives or charity. Isn't it true that most men realize the risk they run in not insuring their homes or their business against fire? Yet out of 1260 homes, 1210 will be standing intact at the end of 50 years. Would it not be wise for every ex-service man to protect his earning power, his most valuable asset, so that both he and his family will not want in the years to come?

It is the aim of the Veterans' Bureau to render every possible service to the World War Veterans. The necessary blanks for effecting reinstatement together with replies to any questions they may wish to ask will be promptly forwarded to them. Give this matter attention at once. Remember the well man of today is frequently the invalid of tomorrow.

CREAMERY COMPANY
WILL PLACE STOCK WITH LOCAL STATIONS
The Directors of the Farmers Union Creamery Company of Salina are about to launch a drive for the sale of stock in the company. It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of this creamery and just what it will mean to the farmers living in the territory tributary to Salina.

At the present time the terminal of Kansas cream is in the hands of a few line creameries with a few exceptions. It is made possible for Kansas farmers to realize a just price for their cream by the establishing of cooperative creameries. It is not only possible but probable that dairy farming may attain a much more important place among Kansas industries than it now occupies.

It is the wish and intention of the Farmers Union Creamery Company to sell blocks of stock as large as possible to local cream stations owned and operated by Farmers' Union members, and to interest as many stations as possible in shipping cream to Salina. The work of placing this stock has been entrusted to the care of Dan Thurston, Box 495, Salina, Kansas. Mr. Thurston will enter into the work along this line soon after his return from attending the National meeting of the Farmers' Union at Lynchburg, Virginia, where he goes as one of the delegates elected to represent the Kansas Farmers Union at the National Meeting.

During the War period approximately 4,500,000 men and women in the active military and naval service applied for and were granted insurance. In most instances, because of a failure to understand or to appreciate their right, however, the number of Veterans actively carrying Government insurance has since increased to

over 500,000 representing approximately three billion dollars, (\$3,000,000,000) in insurance protection.

The ex-service men and women who have permitted their insurance to lapse are offered the opportunity to again regain this valuable protection at a very small outlay of money. If the Veteran is in good health, it will only be necessary for him to pay two monthly premiums on the amount of Term Insurance he reinstates. The reinstatement is permitted in amounts of \$1,000 up to the full amount carried during his service. Should the applicant's health be impaired, by reason of a disability or sickness incurred while in active military or naval service, insurance may be reinstated by payment of premiums in arrears with interest, provided the applicant is not permanently or totally disabled. The final date for the reinstatement of Term Insurance or conversion of it to a permanent form has been fixed by law as of March 3, 1926.

The obligation resting upon every individual to provide for his future can be no better illustrated than by the following illuminating fact: Of one hundred (100) men starting out in life at the age of 25, at the end of 40 years, one will be wealthy, 4 will have incomes, 5 will have some earning power, 36 will be dead, and 54 will be dependent upon their relatives or charity. Isn't it true that most men realize the risk they run in not insuring their homes or their business against fire? Yet out of 1260 homes, 1210 will be standing intact at the end of 50 years. Would it not be wise for every ex-service man to protect his earning power, his most valuable asset, so that both he and his family will not want in the years to come?

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Christ Said "Render Unto Caesar"

The Things Which Are Caesar's"

The American Farm Bureau Federation Still Continues Its Tactics Of Trying to Hog All the Credit for the Co-operative Movement

(By W. C. Lansdon)

The Arkansas Sunday Gazette of October 30, 1921, under a Washington dispatch line print, the most amazing special telegram purporting to review cooperative business activities for the year 1920. The article was written by one, Ralph Burton, whose newspaper connections are not mentioned, but who is probably in the pay of either the National Chamber of Commerce, or the Department of Agriculture, or the American Farm Bureau Federation. It is the most brazen attempt to hog all the credit for the cooperative movement that has yet been made by the subsidized press agents of the interests that are opposed to the growth and are fighting the ever-widening influence of the self-help farmer's society of the United States.

The opening paragraph of the Burton story reads: "Figures just obtained from the Department of Agriculture show that Farmers' cooperative organizations last year did a business of \$375,714,500 as against a little more than \$60,000,000 in 1919. The figures of 1921, it is claimed, will show another tremendous gain."

From this statement it would appear that there is something doing in co-operative business in this country. It will surprise a great many people to learn that the farmers are doing such big things for themselves. To the leaders of the co-operative movement in agriculture, however, the surprising thing is that the Department of Agriculture has seen fit to ignore the really great achievements of all the self-help farmers' associations of the United States. The truth is that the turnover of co-operative enterprises conducted by and for American farmers during the year 1920 was probably considerably in excess of \$2,000,000,000.

A few months ago Secretary Charles A. Lyman after careful investigation announced that the annual co-operative turn-over of Farmers' Union enterprises alone is right around a billion dollars. To the prejudiced and the uninformed this estimate seems very large, but it is probably in error only on the side of conservatism.

The five Farmers' Union livestock commission houses at Omaha, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Sioux City and Denver handled about \$150,000,000 of sales during 1920 for the livestock producers of the Middle West. All this vast amount of transactions was purely co-operative, conducted without share capital and without profit, except to the growers who patronized their own agencies.

The Farmers' Union state exchange of Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky and Colorado and the Tri-State Terminal Association of the Pacific Northwest transacted somewhere around \$65,000,000 of business for their members, functioning both as marketing agencies and as wholesale distributing concerns.

In addition to these wholesale and terminal agencies the union, through its membership, conducts a great number of local enterprises, such as cream and produce stations, retail stores, coal yards, oil stations, lumber yards and grain elevators. There are certainly more than fifteen hundred of these local concerns. Kansas alone has nearly six hundred and Nebraska is little, if any, behind her sister state. Some of these agencies transact only a limited volume of business, others carry on to the amount of from two to five millions of dollars a year. During 1920, when prices were still high, the average turn-over of these companies was little, if any, under a half million dollars each, or a total of three-quarters of a billion of trade through incorporated cooperatives.

Nor do these figures anywhere complete activities. There are very few of more than 20,000 locals of the Farmers' Union in the thirty-one or more states that do not buy and sell collectively through trade agents of their own. Many of these neighborhood societies make annual purchases of their average business transactions of \$1,500 yearly is a very modest claim, and one that probably is far below the figures in amount. This accounts for another \$30,000,000 of cooperative transactions.

In many states the Union maintains successful and constantly growing mutual insurance societies that do enormous business. New risks written by the Union Mutual Insurance Companies of Kansas in 1920 against fire, tornado and hail losses amounted to considerably more than \$20,000,000. Colorado, Washington, Nebraska, South Dakota and several other Union states have similar companies and all told, their business runs into many millions annually.

If these figures are correct, Farmers' Union co-operative transactions alone in 1920 amounted to more than three times the total claimed by the Department of Agriculture for county agent and Farm Bureau activities. But the Farmers' Union, while it is the biggest is by no means the only surmount on the co-operative bush. There are others equally active and equally aware of what they have been doing for farmers.

The society of Equity through its various branches conducts one thousand and co-operative enterprises in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and other states. In addition to its local

concerns the Equity has a Terminal Grain House in St. Paul and Terminal Livestock Commission Companies in both Chicago and St. Paul. The Equity co-operatives, but it is certain that their annual volume of business is not less than \$300,000,000.

The Patrons of Husbandry, commonly known as the Grange, with nearly a million members, is also in the cooperative game. It operates only comparatively small number of incorporated enterprises, as its policy in commercial organizations, but every Grange local in the country practices collective or cooperative bargaining. There are other smaller, less active Grange know how much is being done in this way and would feel hurt if anyone were to estimate the total of collective bargaining through Grange agencies below \$100,000,000.

There are other smaller, less active farmers' self-help societies engaged in co-operative business, but it is impossible even to approximate the volume of their annual transactions which run into millions of dollars.

Hardly second in importance to the co-operative activities of the Grange, the Equity and the Union are the transactions of the many thousands of independent local farmers, cooperative in every part of the country. The National Co-operative Grain Dealers Association has formed a loose federation of many hundreds of farmers' elevators in the Middle Western states which alone do a yearly business much greater than the total figures given out by the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of boosting the county agent system and advertising the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Every one who knows anything at all of co-operative marketing is, of course, aware that the fruit producers of California, Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Arkansas, Florida, Colorado and many other states do nearly all their selling through their own agencies. About one fifth of all fruit sales in this country are now made co-operatively and this volume of business must be more than the total stated in the Gazette.

To the activities already enumerated must be added many thousands of local truck produce, sweet potato, white potato and livestock shipping associations that cover the whole republic like a blanket.

Probably the Department of Agriculture does not regard mutual telephone systems, neighborhood breeders' clubs, jointly owned threshing rigs and silage cutters, and various other types of co-operative enterprises. They are just that, however, and are enormously useful and helpful along the special lines for which they are planned even though it is impossible to measure their work in annual turnover reduced to dollar and cent figures.

This story of actual co-operative business grows large and long, but it is not yet complete. In every dairy state and notably in Wisconsin, Minnesota and New York there are hundreds of co-operative creameries and cheese factories, conducted by producers, organizations. I cannot give the number of such enterprises nor the annual value of their output, but if the Department of Agriculture and the Census Bureau have done their duty, the figures are accessible at Washington to dollars and cents obtained as easily as was the ridiculous estimate handed out to Press Agent Burton. Also there are considerable number of co-operative flour mills in Kansas, Nebraska and other Farmers' Union states.

So much for the annual volume of co-operative transactions in this country. Did the Department of Agriculture, through its press agent, plan deliberately to deceive the farmers and others interested in this matter? Are its officials ignorant of the wide ramifications and vast reach of the great co-operative movement that is daily growing in strength, in usefulness and in the efficiency of its methods and practices? Or do the bureau chiefs at Washington regard everything as non-existent unless it has their own particular brand blown into the bottle?

The under-estimate of the volume and extent of cooperative activities and the absurd claim for credit set up in the interest of the Agricultural Extension Service and indirectly of the American Farm Bureau Federation are not the only mischievous and misleading statements in the silly article in the Gazette. Conceding that the figures quoted are correct, there is yet no value in the story as evidence of the growth of co-operative business among the farmers. The great bulk of the transactions effected through county agents is not in any sense co-operative.

The purchases and sales made by and through the county agent are not the result of the coming together of the farmers themselves to organize, finance and conduct their own agencies. Rather it is the fruit of individual effort on the part of the county agents who, for the most part, without any effective organizations among actual farmers, have gone about from house to house and from man to man listing requirements for fertilizers and other farm supplies and grouping production for shipment

er states. In addition to its local

(Continued on page 2)



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

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION



THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1922

WHAT IS PARTISANSHIP?

Two sections in our by-laws (C-1-4 and C-V-6) provide that partisan politics shall have no part in our Farmers' Union organization. Yet Brother Lansdon editorially opposes the Republican doctrine of a protective tariff, denounces the industrial court upon which issue the two major parties at the grips, publishers approvingly Democratic propaganda directed against the Republican candidate for Governor—advocates greenbacks, or flat money, which is a Democratic and Socialistic accents upon all partisan issues of the day. That Brother Lansdon is a talented writer in no manner mitigates the damage and division to which his writings will lead. To all of which charges our good and versatile brother editor comes smiling back with the amazing assertion that none of these matters are partisan questions. Let us see.

If the tariff is not a partisan question then there are no partisan questions. The Federalists led by Hamilton, the Whigs led by Clay, and the Republicans led by Lincoln have always favored a protective tariff. While the Democrats from Jefferson to Wilson have always denounced the protective tariff as a robber tariff. Because a few half baked Republicans talked against the Fordney-McCumber Protective Tariff bill and a few Democrats talked for the bill is no proof that the tariff is a non-partisan measure. The Republican Party is pledged by platform and history for a protective tariff; and the Democrat Party is pledged by platform and age old tradition to oppose it. That Brother Lansdon says that if protection is a good thing we should all favor it, and if it is a bad thing we should all oppose it. Sure. But, that's what the discussion is all about. The Republicans say it is good and the Democrats say it is bad. And the Kansas Union Farmer should take no chips in this century old partisan quarrel, for Farmers Union members are divided on this question, and our Constitution pledges to the members that the organization will take no part in partisan politics. Brother Lansdon gives among others the following reasons why a protective tariff is wrong. A tariff on wheat, corn, and other agricultural products is valueless to the producer, because we export rather than import. A protective tariff will lead to retaliatory foreign tariffs that will exclude our products from foreign markets. We cannot sell abroad unless we buy from abroad. The tariff adds 6 billion dollars to our cost of living with precious little benefit in return. But these arguments will be recognized at once by any one at all familiar with politics as purely Democratic arguments—and not non-partisan reasons at all—and every one of which is denied and disputed by Republicans.

The article published in the Kansas Union Farmer of Sept. 28th under the heading, "Shall it be Morgan or Davis?" was neither non-partisan or impartial. It contained an editorial by Barney Sheridan, a life-long Democrat, charging that Morgan stood for high taxes and large appropriations, useless boards, favoritism to Railroads and Standard Oil and big corporations, and that he grafted \$300,000 while State Printer. That such a rankly partisan assertion should appear in our Union paper is very amazing. Barney Sheridan published that editorial for no other purpose than to win votes for his party. And he had a perfect right to do that in the Western Spirit. But by no reason can its republication be justified in our Union paper to offend thousands of loyal Union members.

If the political parties were each divided on the question of the Industrial Court and made no declaration in their platforms, then it would be proper to hear both sides of the question in The Kansas Union Farmer. But both parties have declared their position on the Industrial Court—the Republicans favoring and the Democrats demanding its repeal. That the Democrat party has taken this position is disputed by Brother Lansdon. In the issue of The Kansas Union Farmer of Sept. 7th, on Page 2, column 5, is given the Democrat platform adopted at the party council. It says, "Reaffirming the February resolutions," the Democrats took time by

the forelock and made their platform at Topeka last February. These February resolutions say in regard to the Industrial Court, "We favor the repeal of what is known as the industrial court law." In the card and circular letter sent out by Mr. Davis, Democratic candidate for Governor, he declares, "I want to repeal the Industrial court law, because it is too expensive and has failed." Although Brother Lansdon was chairman of the platform committee of the Democratic party in February and in August, he seems to have been asleep at the switch when his party crashed through the Industrial Court.

Many of the readers of the Kansas Union Farmer are not very strongly posted by reading or study on political questions. These folks continually reading Democratic and Socialistic arguments branded as non-partisan and good citizenship talks are taken unawares, and not hearing the other side of the matter, are misled. From a reading of our paper one would suppose that there were no reasons for a protective tariff other than the greed of manufacturing profiteers; that the Industrial Court never served a good purpose; that fiat money would be the salvation of our country as it has been of Germany (?) and Russia (?)

Then after the election is over and it is found that we have—politically speaking—backed the wrong horse, then will not we be in line shape to go before and ask favors of an administration that we opposed in the campaign? Do the retailers associations, the bankers associations, the grain dealers associations, the implement dealers associations, the grain dealers associations and other non-partisan business men's associations butt into partisan politics, and line up with one party and against the other? Of course not. These organizations keep on friendly terms with both parties, and are in position to ask favors of whichever party wins.

The Farmers Union and other farm organizations have a right to be in business politics. In order to secure their rights and defend themselves against wrongs they must appear before Governors and Presidents, before Legislatures and Congresses and demand proper representation in officialdom and a square deal in legislation. But no farm organization should enter partisan politics—that is, side in with one party on an issue in which the other party is directly opposed. If a farmer favors a protective tariff he should ally himself with the Republican party. If he opposes a protective tariff he should join the Democratic party. As long as our Farmers Union is composed of members of all parties it must keep hands off matters upon which its members are politically divided, otherwise we shall soon be hopelessly divided by partisan strife.

JOHN FROST,
Blue Valley Local, No. 781.
Blue Rapids, Kansas.

QUESTIONS PROPER FOR DISCUSSION

Elsewhere on this page is a letter from Brother Frost of Blue Rapids in which he states his views at some length as to what are proper matters for discussion in this paper. For the most part he is absolutely right. The Union must not use its agencies and organizations for partisan political purposes. To do so would seriously interfere with its program for the advancement of agriculture. We must have the support of men of all political parties. To the proposition that all discussion of the tariff, of currency, of banking, and of such matters as the industrial court should be barred we cannot quite agree. To take that view would bar our organization from the investigation and the discussion of many matters that are vital to the farmers. Of course one school of thought in this country has always favored a tariff for protection and another has opposed it. Is that any reason why farmers should not be interested in which policy is best for agriculture? Are we to be barred from the consideration of all questions that have been approved or condemned by this or that political party for that reason and for no other?

The money question is vital to all citizens who are in business. We have many billions of dollars of debts in this country that were contracted when the currency and credit were highly inflated. We are now being called on to pay those debts with contracted currency and restricted credit. This cannot be done. Some inflation is absolutely necessary or insolvency is certain. Is it wrong to advocate a policy that would put more money in circulation and enable farmers to meet their obligations by reason of the resulting increased prices? Contraction has cost American agriculture TEN BILLIONS OF DOLLARS since May 1st, 1921. Is it wrong to ask for the restoration of some portion of that confiscated wealth by a reasonable inflation of the currency and expansion of credit?

Brother Frost says something about socialistic doctrines that he has seen advocated in this paper. He must be in error. Cooperation is the very opposite of socialism. It proposes to help the farmer by furnishing him with organizations through which he can help himself. Socialism proposes to help the farmer through state operated financial and business institutions. This paper has never, under any management, said a single word in favor of the socialistic program.

Brother Frost is not quite fair in his discussion of the democratic platform expression on the Industrial Court law. He made a partial quotation. He should have given the full clause which asks for the repeal of the law and the substitution of a tribunal through which disputes between labor and capital can be settled as a result of information and arbitration. As this paper has said many times this is not a political question. Democrats united with republicans in enacting the law. It is a matter upon which good citizens differ and have a right to differ and that difference should not be and is not a test of party fealty.

If the article about Morgan and Davis charged Morgan with any wrong doing in connection

with his incumbency of the office of state printer it should not have appeared. Morgan committed no illegal act when he received the profits of the state printership. He only did what the balance of us would have done in the same circumstances. If there was a single reflection on Mr. Morgan's character or record in that article it should not have been printed. If it did any harm to Governor Morgan or any member of his party it should not have been printed and apology for that mistake is hereby tendered to all who feel aggrieved.

The election is now over. This writer does not yet know who was successful in Kansas but is certain that we are to have a good governor during the next two years. The campaign being over we can now return to matters more particularly within our program. The prosperity and growth of the Farmers Union is still more important to Kansas agriculture than the temporary triumph of either political party.

GROWTH OF UNION INFLUENCE

The election of Walter M. Pierce of Oregon and Colonel Smith Brookhart of Iowa to the United States senate is a result of mighty good omen for farmers and for agriculture. One of these men ran as a republican, the other a democrat. Each is a member of the Farmers Union.

In the next senate which will be organized shortly after March 4th what the eastern plutocratic press is pleased to call agrarianism will have more representation and more powerful representatives than at any time during the last half century. This is a fine thing for the republic.

The time has come for the congress and the people to take serious thought of the distressed condition into which agriculture has fallen as a result of the deflation of credit and the contraction of the currency which began in 1920 and has resulted in depression of the prices of farm products to the lowest level touched since the civil war if measured in purchasing power of the dollar.

The growth of the mortgage and floating debts of agriculture, the increase in tenancy, the intolerable burdens of taxation all forecast the bankruptcy of the basic industry of this republic. Such a bankruptcy must result in the reduction of the farming population to a mere peasantry, a condition dangerous to our country and to all our free institutions.

There must be prompt, constructive, and patriotic action in and out of congress if the situation is to be saved and the republic is to be preserved as the land of home owning free American citizens.

DANGERS OF TOO CHEAP FOODS

It is a maxim in the life insurance business that no man can afford to pay less than a policy is worth for the protection of his family or his estate. The reason and the truth of this principle are both easily apparent. A company accepting less than cost for life insurance would inevitably go broke in a very short time. No policy holder could expect to live very long and boat the game. His only hope of realising from his policy would be to die quickly so that his heirs could collect his insurance before the sheriff levied on the assets of the company.

What is true of life insurance is equally true of food and for almost exactly the same reason. For three years it has been plain to every thoughtful man that farmers have been forced to accept less than cost for the great bulk of their food products. This may appear to be a good thing for the consumers of the industrial centers. It is really the worst possible situation both for the producers and the consumers of food.

If conditions, financial or otherwise, enable consumers to buy food at prices considerably below cost for any great length of time it is certain that producers, no matter how willing they may be to sacrifice themselves in the interests of humanity must soon reduce their production. This will mean diminished purchasing power on the farms and decreased opportunities for employment in the cities in those industries that provide farmers with finished products. Food will become scarce and high priced in the cities and depression will overtake all the industries of the country.

Farmers must have higher prices for their products not only in their own interest but to assure the safety of the whole body of society.

IMPORTANCE OF LOCAL PROGRAMS

The meetings of our locals will be interesting and well attended just in proportion to the value of the program. No organization will get any where by depending on the inspiration of the hour or to the volunteer work of some members always willing to talk to supply all the intellectual refreshments.

If there is no program committee one should be appointed at once. The president of the Local can do this without waiting for a meeting. The folks on that committee should be wide awake and onto the job. Each program arranged must have something for the men, something for the women, something for the young folks, and something for the children. Reports, debates, music, declamations, and eats make a good combination but, except the eats, not in too great profusion.

The program committee in its efforts to enlist the youth must remember that normal, unspoiled young people love these three things: They love to learn something; They love to do something; They love to have a little fun. The committee that recognizes and provides for these things will have no trouble in getting the young folks to work. In a little while the meeting place will be too small. The intelligent boys and girls of the neighborhood will forget all about the silly and foolish picture shows on Local meeting nights and will be so anxious to attend that it would take a man with a club to keep them out.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Election Was the Biggest Thing

That happened the week this was written in Staunton, Virginia, on Tuesday evening, November 7th before any returns have been received. By the time the subscribers of this paper get a chance to read what is being written the whole thing will be an old story. As yet no one here knows what has happened, but there are some things which may already be set down with the certainty that they will not be discredited by later reports.

It is sure that a number of good men who should have been elected have been defeated. A lot of democratic candidates have beaten better men than themselves and a lot of republican aspirants have done the same thing. Such unfortunate miscarriages of ballot box results are due to party loyalty. (Several millions of American voters of each of the great political parties deliberately voted for men known to be without qualifications simply from a sense of party duty. Our government will never be what it was intended until citizens learn that political parties are merely organized agencies for patriotic service.)

Another sure thing that we can put down as a part of the days news is that not nearly enough people voted. Our guess is that two thirds of all the citizens of the United States were too busy, too lazy, or too trifling to vote at all.

The Vote

Just over was very light. When the returns are all tabulated it will be found that only about one third of the qualified voters of the republic went to the polls. There is a reason. A masses of the people distrust and fear the democratic party because they hold it responsible for our country getting into the most unpopular war that was ever waged by the soldiers of this country. On the other hand the republican party has done little to inspire confidence since it assumed charge of our affairs nearly two years ago.

Having no faith in either of the two great political parties the majority of the people refused to assume responsibility for either set of candidates.

Lloyd George Will Not Regain Power

In the British elections that are about to be held, he has no hope of being able to control the new House of Commons. If all his candidates were elected he would still be far short of a majority. He is organizing what he calls a Center party, a group of half way between the conservatives and the opposition to the conservatives. If he gets a hundred of his men elected he may be able to dictate terms to either or both of the extreme groups.

The little Welsh lawyer rendered greater service to the British empire than any other statesman of the war period. He organized and mobilized England and made final victory possible. That was several years ago. The voters have now forgotten the services of their great war leader but they remember all his blunders. The dukes will turn the cotten out of office and power and will make such a mess of their opportunities that the British common folks will have George in the saddle again within two years.

Wages Keep on Increasing

In many of the trades and industries, The Proctor and Gamble soap manufacturers have just given their men a ten per cent raise following the lead of copper and iron. President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor says that the entire reduction of wages from the highest point averages only six per cent for all trades.

If there is general employment for all working men at high wages better times for farmers should be in sight. The restored purchasing power

of labor should give agriculture a better and broader market. Prices of farm products would already be going up, if the producers controlled their own marketing.

Cotton Prices Continue at a

Level that makes some money for the farmers. Tobacco is selling better than ever before except during and immediately after the war. These two commodities are fairly well organized for cooperative marketing and are proving the value of the new system. Wheat growers must do likewise if they are to make any money out of their crops.

Primary Elections Defeated

The plans of so many political bosses this year that we may expect to hear of determined attempts to restore the old convention system the coming legislative sessions. The men who have made their living out of machinery grabbers on the public payers against any system that works such wonders as amazed the people of the whole country in the Pennsylvania, Iowa, Wisconsin, and North Dakota primaries.

The primary election restores democracy and abolishes bossism. All that stands in the way of making its work complete and effective is the laziness and indifference of the voters who will not take the trouble to protect their liberties by using the weapons with which the primary arms them.

Taxes Approximate Confiscation

Of the private property in many states. Taxation can be reduced only by abolishing offices and cutting the costs of government. If the people of this country want two million of salary grabbers on the public payroll they will have to pay for that privilege. If we hope to save any money in public expenses we must first clean up the pap suckers and put a little quinine on the public teat. The United States now employs more spies than the Czar of Russia and in the best days of the old Romanoff empire. There are plenty of elective officers to execute and administer all our laws. Every appointive place in both state and federal administration could be dispensed with if the men elected to office would do their duty.

Turkey Still Makes Trouble

For the Allies and will do so as long as a single vestige of the map empire is left in Europe. It looks like Kemal Pasha put up a tremendous bluff on the English and got away with it. France and Great Britain are reported to be again in substantial agreement on near eastern matters. At this distance it seems to be their duty to double teams and heave the Turks all back into Asia from whence they came and where they belong.

This will not be done. England has opposed her only statesman and France, the greatest of all military leaders, never had any political sense.

Coal Production Is Above Normal

With a sufficient supply in sight to meet all demands. The price, however, still remains above three or four times above normal. The miners are cleaning up while the cleaning is good. The public with rights ignored as usual is paying two prices, the miners are taking the same old wages and another surplus will be accumulated that will enable the operators to lock their workers out to next spring and realize new and greater profits while they are exempt from wage payments.

It is a great game for the mine operators but death to the miners and poverty to the public. It is time for that fact finding commission to be discovering a few of the things that the balance of the country knows all about.

Christ Said "Render Unto Caesar The Things Which Are Caesar's"

(Continued from page 1)

That farmers have saved and made some money by this form of voluntary service by the county agents, a type of service wholly outside their duties as prescribed by law is indisputable. The farmers given in the

assets may be and doubtless are approximately correct, but they are evidence of the failure rather than the success of co-operation, of the decline rather than of the growth of the co-operative spirit. In every truth if these figures were the only indication of the spread of co-operative marketing and of collective bargaining for the purchase of farm supplies the farmers of America who hope for relief through co-operation might well be depressed and discouraged.

Rightly analyzed and understood in all its implications, this Gazette article proves, if it is true and proves anything that the farmers' voluntary movement to organize his own self-help agencies has failed. It shows that there is a great body of farmers in this country who are too ignorant, negligent, apathetic, indifferent, too incurably shiftless and too lazy intellectually to lift a hand or turn a wheel in their own interest. Incapable of organizing for their own protection they have confessed their own incompetence by accepting the service of tax-paid agents of the government. Instead of adopting a constructive progressive program for their own relief, they accept the service of mercenaries to think and act for them.

The very essence of the voluntary farm organization movement is self-help. The Grange, the Union, and the Equity, together with all kindred societies can help the farmers only by providing an agency through which they can help themselves. Such

associations ask no subsidies from Congress, the state legislature or county commissioners. They do not demand nor do they need any assistance from agents, professors, and bureau chiefs. All they ask is the privilege of looking after themselves and of running their own business with their own brains and their own money.

The self-help farmers' organizations regard the Department of Agriculture not as their master, but as their ally; they hold that agricultural colleges should be teaching the institutions concerned only with development of new truths and the spread of knowledge, and regard the county agents as public school teachers whose duties are clearly defined by law. For the farmers of America to accept the so-called co-operative program of the Department of Agriculture, the State Colleges of Agriculture and the Extension Service would be a pitiful admission that there is no longer any merit or strength or virtue in democracy. The self-respecting farmers of this country are not ready to admit that the only way to rehabilitate American agriculture is through socialistic activities conducted by a bureaucracy that functions on the theory that the men who till the soil lack the brains to run their own affairs. If we are to have socialized supervision of our business, let us adopt the Townley rather than the bureau system, for that would at least preserve for us the right to vote to select our own bosses.

Congress would do well to investigate the activities and the policies of a government department responsible for the misleading propaganda.

The Gazette, doubtless in perfectly good faith printed as news.

Income Tax Statements

Numbering about 25,000,000 are still unmailed by the internal revenue department which is asking authority to enlist several thousand expert accountants to serve until the mess of arrears can be cleaned up. The collectors have been around all right but it seems that the tax a citizen owes is not settled when he gives his check. The theory is that all tax payers are tax dodgers unworthy of belief by the bureaucrats and that personal and corporation statements must be checked up, run down, and investigated by an adequate number of detectives and accountants.

The detectives are now about five years behind with their work. The citizen or the company that filed a statement and paid a tax five years ago is liable to be notified that he owes enough more to take all that he had left after his first payment. It costs ten per cent to collect the income and corporation taxes largely because of the assumption that every man who makes a statement is a thief. Instead of taking on several thousand more detectives the treasury would much better discharge the gang that it now has and take it for granted that the average tax payer is at least half honest.

Gompers Plans Legion Alliance

Is one of the awful headlines that has scared a lot of interested folks almost into fits. It is too bad that some means cannot be devised to force every citizen of this country to enroll in and act with one or the other of the two great political parties. Congress might pass a law making it treason of some form—high, low or jack, for any citizen to be found at large without a paid up membership card in one or the other of the political parties in his possession.

Gompers will not make any alliance with the Legion boys if all probability but if he does not one will be hurt. The men who offered their lives for the free institutions of this republic can be trusted to do the country no harm through their political activities. It is also equally true that the workers who are creating the wealth of this nation by their labor are not going to destroy their own homes. All that the soldiers and the workers want is an equal share in the most important tool of vested interests should be willing to admit that possibility under existing institutions without revolution or anarchy.

Wolf An Eminent Criminal Lawyer

Of Baltimore has just been found guilty of conspiring to obstruct the administration of justice. He will lose his license to practice and may be compelled to pay a fine and go to jail.

How come? Is every lawyer who accepts a fee from a criminal known to be guilty liable to be hauled into court to be unforked or dewinged and have his papers taken away? This is something new. It has always been understood that a criminal lawyer, the kind that defends criminals, is justified in taking any measures to save his client, defeat the ends of justice, and earn his fee. Has the Baltimore bar adopted a new ethics?

Prohibition Is Worth More than It Costs

But it makes work and worry for a lot of folks as well as wealth for bootleggers and mafiosi for those who indulge in corn. It is now reported that France will boycott American wheat because prohibition has destroyed the biggest market that country ever had for champagne and other products of the vineyard. Perhaps it is just as well. We can reduce our wheat production and raise something else that other nations will buy but we could never restore and rebuild the wreck if we should recall whiskey to authority in this country.

LAWS TO CURB SHEEP KILLERS DISCUSSED IN NEW BULLETIN

The sheep-killing dog is one of the greatest menaces to the sheep-raising industry in the farming regions, says the United States Department of Agriculture, in Farmers' Bulletin 1288, Sheep-Killing Dogs, by M. W. Cole of the press. All but 5 of the 29 pages are devoted to a discussion of the control of dogs by legislation and to digests of dog laws of the 48 states. Special attention is given to the Michigan law, which is thought to have many good points that might well be adopted by other states.

The sheep industry in this country has had many ups and downs in the last 50 years, and in 1922 there were only 36,000,000 sheep in the country as compared with 64,000,000 in 1903. This is a decrease of 43.7 per cent during a period when the population increased steadily. It is hardly probable that dogs are responsible for such a reduction, but, in the opinion of the author, there would be many more sheep in a great many farming sections if there were more good dog laws backed up by public opinion. The possibility of producing early-maturing lambs from a maximum of pasture and inexpensive roughage, and the country's need for an increased supply of meat and wool, he cites as reasons why sheep production should be one of the most profitable enterprises of the farm.

In addition to the discussion of laws, the bulletin devotes some attention to the habits of sheep killers, to dog-proof and wolf-proof fences, and suggests how dog lovers may aid in preserving the reputation of the respectable members of the species. The bulletin may be obtained free by addressing the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Boys' and Girls' Club News

AUTUMN
I wandered one day in the Autumn woods
When the sun shown full on the colors rare,
The leaves of the forest that were fresh and green
Had changed their hues to the fairest of the fair.

There were shades of yellow of tan and gold,
There were leaves on the oak that were green and red,
I saw some that were brown with a lustre bright
But many had gone to their leafy bed.

I noticed that some of the leaves were scared;
They are torn by the beating storms that roared,
They had held their place on the living tree
And girdled it now with the rest of the horde.

Then I thought of the thousands of boys and girls
With their sky and horizon bright as can be,
Will they hold true to the purpose of life,
As the leaf to the twig on the living tree?

Some will be true to life's better way
Will be conquerors brave in the battle of life,
Sin will scar others and darken their sky,
Some will be wrecks and go down in strife.

Oh, Men! What are you going to do,
To make this world better for Gerald and May?
Would you face blush with shame,
If you only knew that Gerald and May were living like you.

Mothers arise in your strength and your might
Live the life you would wish for your daughter or son,
And in the Autumn resplendent with beauty and joy
You'll hear the glad words, my servant, well done.

W. N. OLES,
Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

ASK SUPPORT FOR BOYS

AND GIRLS CLUB WORK
There are now 11,000,000 boys and girls of club age on American farms. Only 600,000 of these are being reached through the boys' and girls' club membership. A half million members of boys' and girls' club membership clubs last year produced more than \$7,000,000 worth of products which cost, including the amount appropriated by the Federal, State and local agencies, \$4,500,000. G. L. Noble, secretary of the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work, offered these reasons to the Budget Office in requesting it to include in the United States Department of Agriculture's appropriations \$180,000 for carrying on the work of county club leaders next year.

Mr. Noble pointed out that where the work is left as a partial duty of the County Agent he has time to organize clubs which have a total average membership of about 115 members per county, whereas when a club leader is employed the enrollment amounts on an average to 441 members.

"Boys and girls are more easily influenced to take up new methods advocated by the agricultural colleges than are adults," said Mr. Noble. "More boys and girls can be reached than can adults because demands are not quite so large upon their time and they can be readily formed into clubs. Many of the adults change their practice along with those of the children and the influence of the clubs on whole communities is very great. The clubs now in existence are feeders for the agricultural colleges and high schools. The club members of today are the best farmers of tomorrow of the total appropriations for agriculture, Mr. Noble showed that there is appropriated for the great industry of agriculture only 1.2 per cent of the total going into Federal activities and the Extension work is given only two-tenths of one per cent. Of this entire Extension Fund that which goes to the support of the Boys' and Girls' Club Work is only two-tenths of one per cent.

In support of his request, Mr. Noble offered resolutions passed by Chambers of Commerce, farmers' organizations and others which show endorsement from coast to coast.

CLUB BOY SELLS 30,000 PLANTS

A club boy, under the direction of his county extension agent, is reported to the United States Department of Agriculture as having sold over 30,000 tomato and pimiento plants from his hot bed this spring. He canned for the public this summer, and sold both cabbage and lettuce plants this fall. He is working for a bank fund to go to college on when he is old enough.

CLUB PIGS VALUED AT \$150,000

Over 50,000 farm boys and girls were enrolled as pig-club members in 1921, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. These young farmers reported growing nearly 60,000 pure bred pigs, valued at \$150,000 and managed according to improved methods of housing, feeding, and care advocated by extension workers.

The number of farm boys and girls enrolled in all lines of boys' and girls' club work in each State varied last year, reports to the United States Department of Agriculture show, from 610 in Nevada, to 38,645 in Oklahoma. The value of the products of these young farmers and home makers ran from \$7,000 in Arizona to over \$475,000 in Indiana.

FARM WOMEN STUDY

DYE FOR BASKET MAKING
Rural women in some of the Southern States who make baskets as a home industry, with the help of extension workers of the United States Department of Agriculture colleges, are studying the harmonizing of colors and the utilization of home-grown or wild-dye material, such as walnut, pokeberry, sumac and many others, to enable them to get uniform colors. Many of these farm women are producing beautiful baskets made of wild honeysuckle vines, coral berry runners, long-leaf pine needles, sweet grass, split oak and willow, using only materials which grow abundantly in their locality. Basketry work is taught in short courses in many of the agricultural colleges. It is carried on by farm women chiefly in Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia and Alabama with the encouragement and assistance of extension agents.

CLUB MEMBERS EXHIBIT

VARIETY OF PRODUCTS
Pigs, poultry, potatoes, bread, canned vegetables and meats, and other products which boys and girls enrolled in extension clubs grew or prepared following demonstrations by county extension workers were shown in 1,300 exhibits at community fairs and 6,000 exhibits at county, district and state fairs last year, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture.

FOR BOYS WHO'D LEARN TO TRAP

Trapping for muskrat, skunk, coon, mink, etc., is not difficult. Many boys derive a substantial income from it. But it is necessary to know the habits of these animals—where they may be found, what traps to use and where to place them, the proper bait and so on. You can obtain all this information by writing to one of the big fur houses, explaining your intentions and asking for a catalog. Trapping brings rewards today that were unknown a few years ago.

NEARLY HALF OF ENTRIES

WERE HOLSTEINS
With 45 per cent of the entries in the Calf Club classes, Holstein calves fitted and groomed the past season by Wisconsin and Minnesota boys and girls made an impressive showing in the popular indoor event of the National Dairy Show held at the Minnesota State Fair Grounds, Hamline, on October 7-14.

Not only did the young folks exhibit a splendid array of calves, but in a manner in which they handled their entries in the judging arena proved them to be well coached in good showmanship.

OSAGE ORGANIZES HOLSTEIN

The Osage County Holstein Association is planning to sponsor a Holstein heifer club, according to Louis H. Rochford, county agent. By means of such a club they hope to encourage the younger generation in getting a start in the dairy business. Osage county has a live Holstein Association which is making an effort to put Osage in the front rank as a dairy county.

TRAP NEAR HOME

By Gerald E. Ferris
Have you ever gone fishing and thought it was better fishing from the other bank, especially if you had no means of getting across in a stream? No doubt you have. You sense felt the same way about trapping. As a matter of fact you know that fish swim to all parts of the stream and animals likewise roam over large areas at night.

The country boy especially if he lives near a wood-trail or stream, has the advantage over his city cousin. The town and city boy, if they go to the outskirts of the city to the abodes of the desired animals, usually will be successful in making bound chicken houses and other small buildings are sure to claim their share of the season's catch. These sets may be used by both the country and town boy. Good sets may always be found in ravines and a long stream. Many are dug in pastures and meadows.

A person would be surprised to know the number of fur bearers that are to be found in the places mentioned, any of which may be near a farmer boy's home. Now what is the use of going a great distance from home to trap when trapping is really good around one's home? Going far from home requires valuable time and if the traps must be carried it will prove to be a great inconvenience to the trapper.—Kansas Farmer.

TRAPPING THE MUSKRAT

(By F. E. Brimmer)
Of all the furbearers that are trapped the lowly muskrat brings the most sure profit to the trapper. Where one may take a score of rats he may not be able to take more than one mink or a single raccoon, hence the season's catch of muskrats will figure higher than any other pelts. Besides this the fur of the muskrat is becoming more and more popular each year and, disguised as it is under many market names, it proves a big seller. The fur is glossy and filled with long overhairs when prime that make up into a very beautiful fur when the art of the fur dresser is practiced upon it. Almost anywhere there you find marshes, swamps, or watercourses you will find the muskrat, and his home is in every part of the United States. During the summer he stores up wild onions and other things to eat in the winter, often building stick houses like the beaver.

He often lives in burrows in the bank. Trap the muskrat with a steel trap that will grip high up on the legs, as he seems gifted in struggling until he gets away from a poorly constructed trap that gets him only as high as his typewriter foot. For bait there is nothing better than a sweet apple hanging on a stick and suspended over the trap.

Many times the unbaited trap will get him just as well, if you put it in his numerous runways near the water or out on the logs at the water's edge where he gets in and out of the water.

Skin the muskrat by the cased method and do not try to save the tail. It is worthless. Stretch the skin on a board 20 inches long by 10 inches wide with the fur side in. No skin will cure more quickly than the muskrat; a week is long enough to hang it in an attic or shed, when it will be ready to ship. Pull the skin off the stretching board without turning and ship with the fur side in. As the skin of the muskrat is comparatively thin or tear the hide in pulling it from the animal.—Kansas Farmer.

SELLS CO-OPERATIVE

WHEAT TO ITALY
Enid, Okla.—First sale of Oklahoma wheat to Genoa, Italy, was made this week when two boat loads were sold to C. B. New Orleans, according to D. B. Silbey, sales manager of the South-west Wheat Growers' association, who made this sale.

The wheat was all raised in Oklahoma and pooled at the Oklahoma Wheat Growers' association.

ANOTHER UNION INSURANCE
South Dakota is the latest of the Farmers Union states to embark in the insurance field. At the state convention of the South Dakota Farmers Union on October 3 the initial steps were taken to organize a mutual insurance company to insure farm property. Organization work has been pushed as rapidly as possible, and the company will soon be ready to issue policies. Co-operative insurance is one of the surest winners. The Farmers Union Co-operative Insurance Company of Nebraska is making a saying to policyholders of about 50 per cent, compared with the old-line rates. The South Dakota folk are on the right track in organizing to make a similar saying.

ASSOCIATED "BABY" BECOMES

1922 ADULT
Lewistown, Mont.—Persons familiar with the development of the co-operative movement in wheat marketing have become so well accustomed to considering the Montana association the baby of the Northwest Wheat Growers' association that they may have a hard time realizing it probably will be the giant among the state or

organizations for the 1922 year. Nevertheless, that is the fact. Last year the Montana Wheat Growers' association pool amounted to just one million bushels. The volume of the other states in the Northwest Wheat Growers' association—Washington, Oregon and Idaho—ranged from three to six millions each. Last year the Montana association had a membership of 1,500. The other state organizations had from 2,500 to 5,000 members.

This season the pool of the Montana Wheat Growers' association will be not less than 5,000,000 bushels; probably more. In the Pacific coast states, despite some increases in membership, the extremely short crops will mean pools not exceeding those of last year and in some cases less. This year the Montana association has an actual live membership of 4,700, and 97 acres, fine, river bottom land, now, bull, calf, implements, season's crop included, part cash. Details page 37 this issue. Catalogue—100 pages. Only free.

STROUT FARM AGENCY, 331-N, New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

USE UNION WANT ADS

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

INSURANCE

Farmers' Union Member—Your own Insurance Company gives you absolute protection at low cost. Your own Company has greater resources, in proportion to insurance on 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

Sell—Kansas

C. E. BRASTED, President. GRANT BLISS, Treasurer.

W. C. WHITNEY, Vice-President. CHAS. SIMPSON, Field Rep.

PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES

Application cards 20 for 5c
Credentia blank 10 for 5c
Dimit blank 15 for 10c
Ode cards 12 for 20c
Constitutions 5c
Local Secy's Receipt Books 25c

Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to save expense in postage and labor.

WRITE Box 51, Salina, Kansas

for above supplies. He is the only one you can get them from.

Fresh peas are delicious when picked at the right time.

MONOGRAM, ROYAL "W" and HY-LO peas are picked and

packed at the proper time to retain the delicate flavor of

tender peas—not one hard one in a hundred cans.

WATSON WHOLESALE GROCERY

Salina, Kansas

\$5.00 A THOUSAND

LETTER HEADS OR ENVELOPES

Printed and Mailed You Same Day as Order is Received

CENTRAL KANSAS PUBLISHING CO. SALINA, KANSAS.

Planters State Bank

SALINA, KANSAS

By the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upholding the Guaranty Law, your deposit in this bank is made as safe as a

Government Bond

Officers and Directors: Fred H. Quincy, Pres.; Guy T. Helvering, Vice-Pres.; T. W. Roach, Vice-Pres.; W. T. Welch, Vice-Pres.; E. E. Gemmill, Cashier; B. F. Ludes, Assistant Cashier; E. H. Suddendorf and R. F. Cravens

TIME TESTED

For thirty-eight years the Farmers National Bank, Salina, Kansas, has weathered all financial storms. The same conservative management which has so successfully directed its course in the past is now at the head. Large capital. Strong Resources. Years of Experience. Conservative management. In a word, "A good place to bank."

THE FARMERS NATIONAL BANK

SALINA, KANSAS

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

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

FARM FOR SALE

200-ACRE KANSAS FARM
STOCK—CROPS—EQUIPMENT
Highly productive grain-alfalfa dairy farm; near river, churches, school; well drained fields, fertile lime soil, 50-cow spring-watered pasture, home use wood, variety fruit; good 5-room house worth \$2,000; cellar, porches, excellent water, good 60-foot barn, etc. To settle affairs, now, \$2,500 gets it, 3 horses, mule, colt, now, bull, calf, implements, season's crop included, part cash. Details page 37 this issue. Catalogue—100 pages. Only free.

STROUT FARM AGENCY, 331-N, New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

CALIFORNIA STATE LANDS

The State Land Board of California has for sale 100,000 acres of land in the Salinas River Merced in San Joaquin Valley on main line Santa Fe Railway. The State makes it possible for you to own one of these farms, only requiring 5 per cent of purchase price, remainder in semi-annual increase price, remainder in semi-annual 5 per cent interest annually. Here is an opportunity for you to become a home-owner on terms as favorable as renting. It will be a long time before any more land will be available under such generous provisions. Money advanced on improvements and dairy stock. Those already located very profitable. You can farm all year in California; all delicious fruits profitably grown; alfalfa a paying crop; ideal conditions for stock and poultry; many persons long some day to make their homes in California with its winter climate, sunny, fertile valleys, paved highways, very efficient marketing, excellent schools; State Board's pamphlet, also Santa Fe folder describing San Joaquin Valley, mailed free on request. See L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe, 928 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ills.

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

FARM BARGAINS & EXCHANGES

Real estate, stock, crops, etc. all in wheat. Insurance \$750. Equity for town residence or car worth \$200. 1000 acre, fine, river bottom land, Lynn county, Kansas. Cash. Price \$100,000. Exchange for Central Kansas land and will improve. See or write us for application. 1000 acre, fine, river bottom land, Lynn county, Kansas. Cash. Price \$100,000. Exchange for Central Kansas land and will improve. See or write us for application.

FARM LOANS

Plenty of money for Kansas farm loans. 6 1/2 per cent rate. No further commission charged. Prompt closing, courteous treatment. See or write us for application. We are agents for Farmers Alliance Insurance Company. Rest and trust security. Mutual farm insurance writing in Kansas.

TWIN VALLEY REALTY CO.

1109 South Santa Fe, Salina, Kansas

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR

cash. No matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Company, Dept. 6, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—100 ACRE FARM NEAR

Salina, Kansas. See or write us for application. 1000 acre, fine, river bottom land, Lynn county, Kansas. Cash. Price \$100,000. Exchange for Central Kansas land and will improve. See or write us for application.

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF

Real estate, stock, crops, etc. all in wheat. Insurance \$750. Equity for town residence or car worth \$200. 1000 acre, fine, river bottom land, Lynn county, Kansas. Cash. Price \$100,000. Exchange for Central Kansas land and will improve. See or write us for application.

POULTRY

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, ARISTO-crane strain, red for November.—F. F. Wood, Wamego, Kan.

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB PURE Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$1.50—Charles Shoaf, Vassar, Kan.

ONE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS AT \$2.00.—Mrs. J. F. Baumgartner, Bern, Kan.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PURE BRED BARRED Rock cockerels. Also one 21-month-old registered Holstein bull and some choice Duroc gilts. Prices right.—Leo Brundick, Formosa, Kan.

25 BRED, LARGE BONED, DAPC red and blue Red cockerels, \$1.50 each.—L. F. Hinson, Stockdale, Kan.

EXCELLENT QUALITY PURE BRED Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels, \$1.00 ap.—Fred Ruppenthal, Leola, Kan.

PURE BRED IMPERIAL RINGLET Barred Rock cockerels, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each for quick sale. Mrs. Clara Phillips, Carlton, Kansas.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS \$2.00. Each pair \$3.50; trio \$5.00. Mrs. H. Disaver, West Mineral, Kansas.

S. C. BUFF LEHIGH COCKERELS Pedigreed layers, \$2.00; three for \$5.00. Miss Fuller, Hoxie, Kansas.

TURKEYS

APRIL RANGE RAISED WHITE Holland turkeys, toms \$3.00.—Charles A. Ross, Leola, Kan.

MAXIMOTH BRONZE TOMS \$7.00, HENS \$4.00.—Elizabeth Yeager, Greer, Kan.

FARMERS CLASSIFIED AD

Use This Form — It Saves Delay

Fill This Please!

Your Count of ad.....Words

No. times to run.....

Amount enclosed \$.....

Place under heading of.....

Count Initials or abbreviations as words

NOTE: Count your name and address as part of advertisement

(Your Name).....

(Town).....

(State).....

(Route).....

(State).....

(State).....

(State).....

(State).....

(State).....

(State).....

(State).....

(State).....

(State).....

(State).....

(State).....

LANSDON ASSERTS

MIDDLEMAN CAUSES

PRESENT AFFAIRS

Tells Virginia Audience That Area Between Farmer And Consumer Far Apart

Asserts That Co-operative Work Of Farmers Will Bridge This Condition

A representative gathering of farmers, members of the Augusta union and non-members, heard strong address at the court house from the lips of W. C. Lansdon, a lecture of the national union. Mr. Lansdon is a talented speaker and presented the familiar argument in behalf of the organization among the farmers, without which, he told them, they can never hope to attain the living standard that is rightfully theirs nor fair returns for their tussle with the soil.

The speaker was introduced to the farmers by H. H. Kerr, commonwealth's attorney and farmer. The meeting was presided over by the Augusta union president, J. J. Harner. State Secretary George Bowles spoke briefly on the state and national conventions and the part that the Farmers' union is doing in solving the problems of the day.

Mr. Lansdon delivered a broadside against the middleman as a class. He declared that the area between the farmer and the consumer is rightfully called "no man's land" and referred to the mysterious manipulation of the prices of farm products that go on there. His address was sound in business principles, undeniably true in his description of farm life and lively in its humorous phases. It was altogether pleasing in every way.

In conclusion he urged to farmers to go in strongly for cooperative selling organizations. He told them that it had been wisely said that "if the farmers of this country ever do use their brains, something is sure to bust," because they have good brains—good as new because never used.

He urged that the union locals appoint vigilance committees to get delinquent members back into the fold, declaring that the only thing that is wrong with the union in Virginia is that it is not big enough to accomplish the results it is aiming at.—Staunton, Va. Leader, Nov. 8.

Free Book A. out Cancer

The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has prepared a booklet which gives and tells about the cause of cancer, also facts about it for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the management of any case. Write for it today, mentioning this paper. 19

YOUR OWN FIRM

Will Give You BETTER FILLS BETTER SERVICE

Farmers' Union Live Stock Co. 408-10 Livestock Exchange Kansas City, Mo.

FARM LOANS

Loans closed without delay NO COMMISSION

THE KANSAS CITY JOINT STOCK LAND BANK

Branch office 123 South Santa Fe. Salina, Kan. Write for circular.

SEEDS

ON PER CENT PURE ALFALFA \$2.00 per bushel. 95 per cent pure alfalfa, very high germination; sweet clover, \$5.00; red clover, \$11.00; timothy, \$8.00; Grim's alfalfa, \$18.00.—M. C. Meier, Salina, Kan.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father to call to his eternal reward from our midst Brother Victor Nelson; therefore, be it resolved, that we, the members of the Nelson family, extend to the Nelson family our heart-felt sympathy in their bereavement. Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Nelson family and a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

—CHAS. A. SMITH, VELD LOGGERS' Committee.

Whereas, death has entered the home of our brother in the Union, A. J. Herck, and has taken his father, therefore, be it resolved, that we, the members of the Nelson family, extend to the Nelson family our heart-felt sympathy in their bereavement.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Nelson family and a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

—WALTER V. DICKERSON, Secretary.

Trappers where do you ship?

Department of Practical Co-Operation

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

November 21
National Farmers Union will meet in executive session at Lynchburg, Va.

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.

To Local Secretaries And The Membership In General
We have the State Constitutions for 1922, "containing the Amendments as adopted," ready for distribution at 5c per copy.
C. E. Brasted, Secretary.

CRAWFORD COUNTY MEETINGS
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.

AT SHERWIN JUNCTION
The Sherwin local No. 1856 will hold their regular meeting on Wednesday night, November 22, in the I. O. O. F. hall at Sherwin Junction. Election of officers and other business of importance will be transacted. A full turn-out of members is urged. Lunch will be served.
—F. V. BALL.

HALLOWEEN SOCIAL AT LINCOLN LOCAL
Editor Kansas Union Farmer:
You are at liberty to tell the world that Lincoln Local No. 3506 is very much alive.

The other evening a Halloween social was held. Several of the members came masked, and for a time they could not be recognized. The school house was properly decorated and every one present enjoyed a good time.

When it came time to unmask the spouses came forward to be Misses Irene Allen and Edna Ahlberg. The bride was Miss Myrtle Killian and "Pastor Schoelen" turned out to be Charley Allen.

As the hour was growing late and our chairman had not appeared on the scene, therefore Mr. N. King took the floor and asked if any one present would volunteer to preside. A colored gentleman who happened to be in the room, who, had at some previous period, acted in the capacity of a chairman volunteered for the office. His first announcement was that the program at Pumpkin Ridge was in order. This same colored gentleman later turned out to be our chairman. The "Knight of the Road" read a very witty paper which was much enjoyed. Paul Allen and other guests gave several violin selections. In this part of the program it was certainly demonstrated to all present that Charley Allen and Mr. Ruge are there when it comes to "fiddlin'."

Guess we would have all been there yet if a little boy had not come in and told his "daddy" that it was raining and there is nothing on earth that will scatter a bunch of motorists greater than a rain storm, especially when they are away from home.
—E. H. E.

GEARY COUNTY ELECTIONS OFFICERS

Editor Kansas Union Farmer:
Geary County Union No. 51 held their November meeting on Friday the third at the Lyndale Local. We had a splendid meeting and a good crowd turned out, although the weather and the condition of the roads were anything but promising.

At this meeting officers were elected for the ensuing year and the following members were selected for the different chairs: Alfred P. Hotten, president; James Shane, vice-president; Mrs. E. N. Hall, secretary; Treasurer: A. W. Carlson, conductor; E. W. Deviney, organizer and lecturer; Elmer Rhunke, doorkeeper.

The Lyonsdale local furnished a good program of music, dialogues, and recitations, and after a good general discussion of co-operation and other topics of interest, we had two short speeches by our candidates for representative, E. A. Latzke, and for sheriff, Arthur Miller.

Then we all voted to get Mr. Glessner for our next meeting, December 1, and retired to the basement where we were royally entertained by the ladies of Lyonsdale local at a bountiful repast, which everybody enjoyed to the limit of their capacity.

Our secretary, Mrs. E. N. Hall, as a delegate, accompanied by Mr. Hall, will leave the 18th inst. for the national convention in Washington, Va., and will visit in Lynchburg, Va., before returning home. We all wish them a pleasant trip and a good time.

Yours truly,
ALFRED P. HOTTEN.

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES
The Boards of Trade have concluded to test the validity of the revised Grain Market Control or Future Trading Act. While a number of points may be raised against the constitutionality of the law, the real objection on the part of the grain trade is to the granting of memberships in the exchanges to co-operative associations that distribute their profits on the basis of patronage dividends.—From Agricultural Review.

Sudan will carry more livestock to the acre than any other pasture grass grown in Kansas.

In the number of acres of improved labg. Kansas with 20,000,760 acres is second only to Texas.

MIGHT APPLY TO KANSAS TOO

Seymour, Iowa, October 26, 1922.

Mr. B. H. Shearer:
Here is a news item from a Wayne county paper:

"Thirty foreclosures nailed to the court house wall, two hundred Wayne county farmers sold out of homes in less than two years."

On reading the above I was moved to write the enclosed verse.

—J. S. Stamps.
"NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE"

"Farm to be sold at auction"
Sold out at "sheriff's sale."
Back of that bill is a story,
A sad and pathetic tale!

A story of hopes that were blasted,
Ambitions borne down by defeat,
A sad and a tragic story
As time may record or repeat.

A story of youth's hope and ardor
And faith that hard work must succeed
But they found in life's first fierce battle
The odds all in favor of Greed!

How they planned and they worked to meet payments
And they did while their products were high.
But deflation came on and debts doubled
Then courage and hope could but die!

In good faith they entered the contract.
God only knows how they tried,
But they failed and their farm sells at auction
Crushed are their hopes and their pride!

We who have farms that are paid for
And fret at the profit we've lost
Should think of the heartache and anguish
These pitiful failures have cost!

And cannot we learn from the losses?
Lone handed they thought to succeed.
But we need all the strength of a
"Union"

To battle the combines of Greed!
—Iowa Union Farmer.

WORRYING ABOUT FARMERS

Just what farmers should continue to buy new automobiles and "lay off" on purchases of new farm implements

puzzled, the editor of the Farm Implement News until he sat down and produced the following editorial, which is reprinted here to let farmers see how they look to other folk:

"One of the inexplicable things in connection with the reported financial condition of the farmer is the continued large sale of automobiles to the men who till the soil. Let it be understood that we do not deny the farmer the right to own a car. On the contrary, we know that the automobile has done much for farmers and their families, and we are glad they can see their way clear to own cars and to buy new ones when they wish. But we sometimes wonder whether the position of the farmer is really as bad as it is popularly supposed to be.

"We are moved to make these remarks by some facts recently disclosed concerning the purchase of cars this year by farmers. We have just read the semi-annual statement of an automobile concern whose product is sold largely to farmers, and find that while a net loss on operations was sustained during the first quarter, an unprecedented profit was made during the second quarter, after the farmers began to buy. In the case of another company whose product is exceedingly popular among farmers, the output this year is far in excess of that of any other like period, and the rise of this company's stock values is one of the sensations of the stock exchange.

"Ford's business, as we all know, continues highly profitable, and Ford sells most of his cars to farmers. It is the farmer trade that has made Henry one of the richest men in the

world. It was stated in one of the daily papers the other day that he is the richest. The initial investment to secure a Lizzie is not large, but it is a good deal to one who is finding it difficult to make both ends meet. "Apparently there has been more of a disposition among the farmers generally to 'make their old implements do another year' than to 'get along' with their old automobiles. We fear some of them have let down on their farming operations by trying to get service out of machines that should have been junked, and some have failed to decrease their cost of production as the result of this and refusing to buy new labor-saving equipment by which it could be reduced. But the time is coming, and it is not far off, when implement placements will be absolutely necessary and if a choice must be made between new implements and a new car, the former will be chosen."

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE FARMER'S OWN PLAN FOR HIS SALVATION?

The approved way to keep farmers from accomplishing anything for themselves through their own organizations is to organize into other organizations with hifalutin' names and an announced intention of handing the world over to them hogtied with a wreath of roses around its neck and a rosette of pink ribbon on its tail. Another such organization has just been started. Its name is The American Institute of Agriculture, and its home is in the city of Chicago. Its announced intention is to teach farmers how to market their crops. In the long list of celebrities whose tears have suddenly started flowing copiously for the farmer and who are to be active in this new organization, are many which have a familiar sound. Leading them all is the name of Julius Barnes, who conducted the government grain corporation during the war in a manner so pleasing to everyone except the farmers that he was promoted to his present position as president of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Then there is C. H. Gustafson, who is famous for his ability to draw large salaries from opposing interests, and who collected \$600,000 from farmers and therewith "organized" a grain marketing agency which never marketed a bushel of grain. The rest of the list are twenty-five of the greatest grain speculators and board of trade millionaires in the country, railway executives, presidents of terminal elevator associations, bankers, editors of financial publications and retired capitalists and investors. Then comes a list of about a dozen agricultural college professors. Really, it is diverting to note the volume of aristocratic and high priced unctious that is suddenly being invoked in behalf of the farmer. But we are continually wondering what is wrong with the farmer's own plan for his salvation. He has plenty of organizations, and the announced intentions of those organizations are the same as those of these new high-colored ones. Why don't Mr. Barnes and his cohorts help the Farmers' Union or the Equity or any other of the real farmers' organizations to help put over their program, and save the expense of organizing new ones? The trouble is that the real farmers' organizations really mean it. That's "radical!"—South Dakota Union Farmer.

152 CARS BUTLER SOLD LAST MONTH

Consumers of New York and vicinity in September spread on their daily bread 152 cars of high grade butter, made in co-operative creameries of Minnesota, according to a report issued by A. J. McGuire, general manager of the Minnesota Co-operative Creameries association.

This volume of business was handled by the association's New York office. Freight rate savings for the month affected by reason of the creameries shipping through carloads, was \$23,420. In addition, freight claims amounting to \$1,527 were established.

WHEN YOU ADD

your business to our receipts you receive first class service, and at the same time

SUBTRACT

considerable from your commission charge—

MULTIPLY

the number of our consignments which will increase the profit we have to

DIVIDE

among our shippers at the end of the year.

Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission

406-8-10 Live Stock Exchange,
Kansas City, Missouri

SALES OF POOLED WOOL

More than three-fourths of the 2,700,000 pounds of wool consigned by Ohio producers for co-operative sale through the Ohio Sheep and Wool Growers' association have been sold at the top market price for fine wool.

The New York State wool pool for 1922 has been practically disposed of at prices which will bring growers a higher return for their wool than they could have secured individually, according to F. E. Robertson, manager of the New York State Sheep Growers' Co-operative association.

The last main line, approximately 130,000 pounds of three-eighths blood combings, has been sold at Syracuse for 47 cents a pound, at the top of the market. All rejects have been disposed of at 35 cents a pound. About 15,000 pounds of Delaine and 150,000 pounds of offcuts remain in the pool. Delaine is now quoted at 54 to 56 cents a pound.

SAVING THE FARMERS

A group of big business men was entertained at luncheon in a fashionable Chicago hotel a few days ago by J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, for the purpose of considering the plight of the farmers. They were the real big fellows—such men as Alexander Legge, president of the International Harvester company; Julius Barnes, president of the chamber of commerce of the United States; J. Ogden Armour and Thomas E. Wilson, big packers; George M. Reynolds, Chicago banker, and other multi-millionaires.

"After listening to speeches depicting the desperate straits the farmers are in, these men of high rank and big business solemnly adopted a resolution pledging their efforts to bring the condition of the farmers to the attention of the business, transportation and banking interests of the country, in order to enlist their co-operation to establish agriculture on a sound basis of prosperity. But the resolution did not set forth any line of action, other than to pass the word along that farmers are hard up.

Now, what good will it do to tell every so many people that farmers are having the time of their lives to make ends meet unless something is to be done about it? Superficial measures and hand-outs will not suffice, either. These men must do no less than get off the backs of the farmers.

The thing that is oppressing farmers most is the great disparity between the prices of farm products and prices of commodities they buy. This disparity is due primarily to monopolies that are holding up prices of manufactured goods. Some of these monopolies were represented at this luncheon. Are those men willing to see the tariff wall behind which they are profiteering, knocked down? Will they be willing to surrender other special privileges? Will they do what Henry Ford is doing—produce to the utmost and depend on a widened market for their profits?

Up to this time the class of men

represented at this luncheon have opposed every attempt of the farmers to shake off monopoly, either by bona fide co-operation or by legislation. Will they cease such opposition and help to establish economic freedom? Unless they are ready to do so, we shall have to assume that their sympathy for the farmer is like the sympathy of a certain Jewish club member for the poor.

This club had built a palatial club house and furnished it richly. The dedication ceremonies were being held. One of the members arose and said he believed that the club in providing so well for the comfort and pleasure of its members, had overlooked the suffering and the needy; therefore, he would move that the club give three cheers for the poor.—Nebraska Union Farmer.

BELGIUM TO HALT MARKETING FRAUD

For the first time in the history of modern nations, the organized consumers of a whole country have demanded protection from the government against exploitation by the manufacturers, middlemen and retailers who supply them with the necessities of life. A law just introduced in the Belgian chamber of deputies provides for a department to protect consumers against profiteering, adulteration, false weights and measures, and similar frauds.

This new government department will have full power to end these abuses, to make an extensive study of supplying the necessities of life at the lowest possible cost, and, perhaps most important of all, to carry on a propaganda campaign by pamphlets, newspapers and other forms of publicity educating the consumer to protect himself by means of co-operation and collective buying.

CO-OP. ASSOCIATION PURCHASES HOLSTEIN SIRE

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The influence of these first two bulls has already been noted in the improved records made by cows in the Delhi co-testing association, this association having the highest average fat production per cow of any testing association in the world. With the trio now in use at Delhi it is safe to predict still higher records.

MODERN HOMES FOR MINERS IN ENGLAND

The disgraceful hovels which have housed British miners for centuries

SALES OF POOLED WOOL

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The New York State wool pool for 1922 has been practically disposed of at prices which will bring growers a higher return for their wool than they could have secured individually, according to F. E. Robertson, manager of the New York State Sheep Growers' Co-operative association.

The last main line, approximately 130,000 pounds of three-eighths blood combings, has been sold at Syracuse for 47 cents a pound, at the top of the market. All rejects have been disposed of at 35 cents a pound. About 15,000 pounds of Delaine and 150,000 pounds of offcuts remain in the pool. Delaine is now quoted at 54 to 56 cents a pound.

SAVING THE FARMERS

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"After listening to speeches depicting the desperate straits the farmers are in, these men of high rank and big business solemnly adopted a resolution pledging their efforts to bring the condition of the farmers to the attention of the business, transportation and banking interests of the country, in order to enlist their co-operation to establish agriculture on a sound basis of prosperity. But the resolution did not set forth any line of action, other than to pass the word along that farmers are hard up.

Now, what good will it do to tell every so many people that farmers are having the time of their lives to make ends meet unless something is to be done about it? Superficial measures and hand-outs will not suffice, either. These men must do no less than get off the backs of the farmers.

The thing that is oppressing farmers most is the great disparity between the prices of farm products and prices of commodities they buy. This disparity is due primarily to monopolies that are holding up prices of manufactured goods. Some of these monopolies were represented at this luncheon. Are those men willing to see the tariff wall behind which they are profiteering, knocked down? Will they be willing to surrender other special privileges? Will they do what Henry Ford is doing—produce to the utmost and depend on a widened market for their profits?

Up to this time the class of men

represented at this luncheon have opposed every attempt of the farmers to shake off monopoly, either by bona fide co-operation or by legislation. Will they cease such opposition and help to establish economic freedom? Unless they are ready to do so, we shall have to assume that their sympathy for the farmer is like the sympathy of a certain Jewish club member for the poor.

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BELGIUM TO HALT MARKETING FRAUD

For the first time in the history of modern nations, the organized consumers of a whole country have demanded protection from the government against exploitation by the manufacturers, middlemen and retailers who supply them with the necessities of life. A law just introduced in the Belgian chamber of deputies provides for a department to protect consumers against profiteering, adulteration, false weights and measures, and similar frauds.

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