

The Kansas Union Farmer

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

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912, at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, Authorized July 30, 1918.

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

Subscription Price, per Year \$1.00

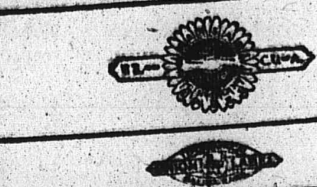
Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION



THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1922.

WHO SHALL MAKE THE LAWS

Our republic has a government made up of three co-ordinate branches. Congress makes the laws, the executive enforces the acts of the legislative body, and the judicial department applies the statutes to special cases. Any departure from these principles is dangerous.

The McCumber-Fordney tariff bill confers legislative powers on the president in the clauses that authorize him to adjust the rates of duties from time to time. Here is an instance where a law making body charged by the constitution with responsibility for certain very definite things voluntarily surrenders its authority and shirks its obligations.

A federal court in Memphis recently pronounced a judgment of fine and imprisonment against a newspaper editor of that city as punishment for violating an injunction. In pronouncing judgment the judge repeatedly asserted that he was punishing the defendant for violation of the criminal laws of the land. As the injunction granted by the same judge was the only law that the accused was charged with breaking it is obvious that the judge regards his injunction as law and himself as one of the law making branches of the government.

This seems to be a very dangerous doctrine. Formerly it was supposed that an injunction had something to do with the violation of the enforcement of a law made by the legislative department. Now it appears that such a court order establishes its own limits and defines the things that are punishable and having done so may assess penalties from the bench without giving the accused the benefit of a trial by jury. At least that was what the Memphis federal judge did do. He tried the accused, found him guilty and sentenced him to serve six months in jail and to pay a fine of \$1,000 all without the co-operation of a jury.

It would appear to be about time for all the people to take some interest in the extensions of the judiciary power and the aggressions of the executive department of the governments of the nation and the states.

If the farmers hope to get any advantage from the tariff they must organize behind it and quit competing with each other in marketing their products.

LAW MAKING COURTS AND EXECUTIVES

In theory our governments, state and national, are each made up of three co-ordinate departments. The legislative department makes the laws, the executive enforces them, and the judicial applies them to individual cases. Whenever either of these branches of government encroaches on the functions of the other our free institutions are in danger.

The law making or legislative branch defines crimes and specifies punishments. The courts try persons accused of wrong doing and before conviction must require indisputable evidence that specific laws have been violated by the identical persons present for trial. There are at least three perfect defenses against any criminal charge that can be brought against an individual.

The accused may plead that no law forbidding act charged exists; he may show that he is not the party who violated the law, or he may show that no such crime has been committed. If he establishes either of these three contentions he must be acquitted.

For a long time the courts have been adding to their own powers. Chief Justice Marshall with a majority of his associates concurring amended the constitution of the United States and assumed for his court the right to share the veto power with the president. In fact the courts have grasped and exercise a more complete veto than the constitution confers on the executive. The presidents negative may be set aside by a two-thirds vote of each house of congress but the veto of the supreme court is absolute and subject to no review by any other branch of the government.

Since Marshall's time the courts have assumed many additional powers not contemplated by the framers of the constitution. The recent injunction against strikers issued by Judge Wilkerson of Chicago, is an example of this judicial policy.

Had the congress passed a law imposing the same restrictions on citizens that are set up in that injunction there is no doubt that such an enactment would have been declared unconstitutional by the first court to hear a case under its drastic and oppressive conditions.

Recently the federal and other executives have taken a hand in making laws or have asked for the privilege of so doing. President Harding is asking congress for authority for fix tax or change tariff rates, a purely legislative function especially conferred on congress by the constitution. In Kansas Governor Allen appears to have made some new laws in his orders to military officers in command of troops in strike areas.

At Herington the officer in command has suspended both sections 3 and 22 of the Kansas Bill of Rights. He has not only assumed and is exercising censorship over the press of that city but he has abrogated the right of freedom of speech and has explicitly ordered at least one law abiding citizen to refrain from speaking on certain important public question. It is only fair to assume that Colonel Charles H. Brown, who is a man of fine legal education has received definite instructions from the governor. If this is true the governor of Kansas has amended the constitution of the state by striking out two entire sections of the Bill of Rights. If Colonel Brown issued his orders on his own initiative it would appear that the military, a mere branch or subdivision of the executive department has also entered the legislative field.

No matter whether acts of Colonel Brown are based on orders from Governor Allen or are merely the arbitrary exercise of power by a military officer it is certain that had they been embodied in act of the Kansas legislature the supreme court would very promptly have declared such a measure wholly unconstitutional. It is very plain that the courts and the executive officers of this country are doing things that the same courts would not permit the legislatures to do. In all the circumstances it would seem that the citizenry of the republic should be doing some clear thinking as a basis for action to preserve their constitutional statutory rights.

One single Kansas county in which more than four thousand pieces of real estate are advertised for taxes furnishes pretty conclusive evidence that some one is spending more money for public purposes than the people can pay.

KEEP UP YOUR MEMBERSHIP

Of course times are hard. Farm products are low. Taxes are high. The same old prices or higher are being charged for most of the necessities of life. Crops are not very good. The farmers' outlook is gloomy.

Remember though that the hard conditions that now oppress agriculture are the strongest possible argument in favor of continuing and strengthening the Union. If there was one reason for establishing the organization twenty years ago there are a hundred for keeping it alive. If there was one convincing argument that induced a man to join the Union five years or even one year ago there are dozen much stronger to keep him in and doing his part.

All who owe dues for 1922 should pay up now. Let us make a good report to the National Union which will meet in Virginia in November.

Members should make full use of his paper. It prints much material that is barred from the columns of the kept press.

In that injunction an order of the court makes it a crime for working men peaceably to assemble and ask for redress of grievances, something that is especially guaranteed in the federal bill rights.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKING POSSIBILITIES

Whoever controls the money of the country will control business. If the farmers ever succeed with their co-operative organizations they must be put themselves in a position to finance their own activities. Consumers who hope to lower the cost of living by conducting their own co-operative distributing agencies cannot depend on the regular commercial banks for their credit accommodations.

A very large proportion of the bank deposits that is of the real credit balances of the country, belong to farmers and workmen but are used by the compactly organized business interests. If the real owners of that money need a little of it for their own purposes or for protection in business they must pay eight to twelve per cent for the privilege of using their own money to carry on their own affairs.

Co-operative banking is just as practicable as co-operative marketing or merchandising. If every farmer in this country could be persuaded to invest only ten dollars a year in a co-operative bank or credit agency of some sort within ten years big business would be dependent on agriculture for credit facilities. If along with the agricultural movement to build co-operative banks working people would establish a similar system financed by ten dollar year subscriptions from every laboring man in the country within ten years all business in America would be dependent on the co-operative banking system for operating capital.

Agriculture will never be safe until it is able to finance its own operations. That safety can come only through self defense, sacrifice, and saving. That there are not now thousands of farmers co-operative credit and banking concerns in this country is not because of any lack of laws but solely because the farmers themselves have not been willing to invest their savings in their own financial institutions.

President Harding had an opportunity to sign the tariff bill and veto the soldiers bonus on the same day. Some men get all their good luck in bunches and others constantly realize that misfortunes never come singly. It may take some little time to determine whether the president was favored or frowned on by the chance that checked two such duties up to him in a single day.

BOYS AND GIRLS IN THE LOCALS

Unless the young people of the farms can be interested in the work of the Union this organization might about as well go out of business. Men over fifty, and a good sized majority of our members have reached that age, may be thoroughly in earnest about co-operation and the other advantages that can be secured only through co-operation but compared with the young farmers they have very much less at stake. Times may be hard, conditions discouraging, and prices low but in some way or other the older farmers will manage to get along for a short time they will still be here.

With the young it is a very different story. They must soon decide between farming and other occupations. If they can see no better prospects ahead of them than their parents have enjoyed in their time not many will willingly remain on the farm. The boys and girls must learn the principles of organization and the purposes and results of co-operation now if they are to continue production.

The Union recognizes the necessity for arousing the interest of the farm boys and charges no dues for the years between 16 and 21 except the per capita tax of twenty-five cents a year for the National Union. The purpose of this provision is to get the boys lined up and familiar with the work by the time they take up the real work of managing farms.

It will be easy enough to get every boy between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one to come into the Local Union if he can be shown that he can do something there, that he can learn something at the meetings and from the activities of the organization, and that it will be possible for him to have a little fun once in a while. The girls will come in on the same terms. Neither boys nor girls are going to attend meetings regularly unless they have something to do.

The membership committee of the Local can get the boys and girls on the rolls without very much trouble but this will do little good unless the officers and the program committee give them something to do.

Young folks are all pretty much alike. All want to do something, to learn something, and to have some fun.

CLOSE UP THE UNION BANKS

So many agricultural organizations have failed through lagging interest of the members in their own work that the farmer has built up a most enviable reputation as a quitter. He is easily converted. He "jines on" with enthusiasm. He runs like the very "old scratch" was after him for about six weeks. He gets winded from the exertions of his first labors and drops out leaving old friend "George" in charge at the same old rates of pay.

The Farmers Union has lasted a long time! It is now more than twenty years old and in many ways is stronger than ever before in its history. At that it is not half nor one-fifth as big and strong as it should be. More men have joined the Farmers Union than any other agricultural society ever organized in this country—and said to say more have dropped out than have abandoned any similar association. If just one-fourth of all the men who have taken the obligation and enrolled themselves in the Union had not wined themselves by running too fast in the first quarter our organization would be by all odds the strongest of its kind in the world.

Millions of men, four millions at the lowest calculation have joined the Union. They were convinced that such an organization is necessary. They were persuaded to become members. Many, far too many, who were once hopeful and enthusiastic converts, are no longer actively with us. There are more reasons for the organization than ever before. It is more powerful than ever before. It can do more for agriculture than ever before.

Brothers let us fill up these vacant places in the ranks. It is a good thing to get as many new members as possible but it is even better to get old members back.

THE KANSAS UNION PROGRAM

Our state organization is constructively at work in many different directions. To accomplish its purpose and justify the confidence reposed in it by the membership the last state convention requires the unselfish and devoted assistance of every loyal member in the state.

Two great co-operative marketing associations are being formed. The Kansas Farmers Union Dairy Products Association is one of the most vital and essential movements ever undertaken by Kansas farmers. It is second in magnitude only to the Farmers Union Wheat Marketing Association. It is highly desirable that both of these enterprises should be established this winter.

The State Union is pledged to advocate a co-operative banking law and other measures for the improvement of farm credit facilities. It is co-operating with the National Union to secure a congressional enactment for the same purpose. It is pledged to its membership and to the people of Kansas to do everything possible to reduce taxes in this state.

There are certain obligations to the National Union and to the National Board of Farm Organizations that must be kept. All these things can be done if we all pull together. It is time for the Locals and the County Unions to resume their regular meetings. It is time for every member of the organization to meet his responsibilities and live up to the solemn obligation that he took when he accepted membership.

There are many efficient Local secretaries in Kansas. There should be more. Their books are always in order and they have very little trouble in the collection of dues. Also they accept the responsibilities imposed by the obligation and never look for excuses for staying away from meetings.

By all means let us have more women as secretaries. They will do the work necessary to keep the Union moving along.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Bonus Legislation for Soldiers

Is impossible at this time as the president points out in his very convincing veto message. He may be right at that if such an appropriation must be paid out of the current revenues of the government from existing income sources. It could be paid right now by an issue of treasury notes which the government has the right to make full legal tender for all debts public and private.

Such an addition to the circulating medium at this time would end all strikes, start all factory wheels to turning, increase the prices of all farm products, restore prosperity to agriculture, satisfy the service men and please every one in the country except those who live by manipulating the money and thrive best when the circulating medium is contracted.

Budget Balancing by Government

Financiers appear to be almost impossible. With the single exception of England where both statesmen and citizens appear to believe that as a nation we should be able to pay them as soon as possible, not a single great power has enough income in sight to meet its expenses. Unless this condition is changed we are certain of world wide bankruptcy in a very short time.

The United States, the richest country in all the world, with more national wealth than England, France and Germany combined is getting deeper and deeper into the mire of insolvency. In his bonus veto the president tells us that the treasury deficit for the year ending June 30, 1923, cannot be less than \$650,000,000. There are many good financiers who think it will be much more than that and may exceed a billion dollars.

There are two ways to balance the federal budget and something must be done in each direction. The expenses of the federal administration must be reduced and taxes must be increased. This is a dreary prospect for office holders and taxpayers, but the situation can be met in no other way. Both groups might as well prepare to take their medicine.

The Turk Will Always Fight

For what he wants. He wants Constantinople back again and is fighting hard to realize his ambitions in that direction. He may be able to involve the world in another great war. Russia is on his side and France is not very strong against him. It now appears that the allied powers, rather than risk all the horrors of another great conflict may concede his former capital to the moslem.

This is certain to be done if at the same time some arrangement can be made to assure the freedom of the narrow seas between the Mediterranean and the Black to the commercial and fighting ships of the world. Probably before this reaches the folks on the farms, the Turk will be back in Europe.

La Follette Never Asks for Truce

From his enemies or for help from his friends. Steering always by his own conception of right he sails a straight course towards whatever goal he seeks. He has been nominated for a sixth term in the senate, an honor shared by only two or three other men, but instead of taking a rest he is after the administration party of which he is nominally a member in the same old hammer and tongs fashion. In a recent senate speech he said: "When Attorney General Daugherty secured an injunction from Judge Wilkerson to prevent working men from exercising their constitutional rights of peaceful assemblage, freedom of speech, and lawful use of their own property, he used his high position

"THE BELLVIEW BOOMERANG"

The following article is from a recent issue of the Bellview Boomerang and is well worth reading:

Who is the Farmer? I am the man who begins his work in the early morn when the first rays of the sun are kissing away the tears of the morning dew.

Who are his laborers are accompanied by the music of the song birds and the rippling laughter of the brook and whose cheeks are fanned by the soft zephyrs laden with the scent of beautiful flowers.

Who continues his toil until the God of Day has sunk in the golden west and the last sunbeam has dropped its head in happy slumber.

Who lives an open life in the open, breathing God's free fresh air and bowing to no cult or creed and fearing no man.

The man who makes possible the building of railroads, the erection of cities, the opening of mines and the general improvement and development of the universe.

At my command are the mighty forces of capital and the manifold armies of labor.

I am the man upon whom the world depends for its daily bread. At my nod, the wheels of progress would stop. I am the man whom God first created.

I am the farmer. I'm not a man of the world. I'm too busy producing to plan for the marketing of my products.

If I go to vote at election or primary, I will lose two hours work that isn't paying me any profit.

I have to work continuously and diligently raising hay, grain and live stock and turn it over to the other fellow to market or I WILL QUIT LOSING MONEY.

Instead of taking my rightful place on a pedestal as a leader in world affairs, I insist upon groveling in the dust.

Furthermore and some more I am a damned fool and I know it.

C. E. Henderson.

and the great powers of a free government, illegally to oppress American citizens."

After that mouthful the senator then served notice on his colleagues that he would join in with those who are demanding the impeachment of the attorney general. SOME MAN.

Automobiles Again Reduced in Price. Was a head line in many papers last Sunday. One of these days there will be so many of these machines in the country that no one will have money for buying anything but gasoline, tires and worn parts. This paper would not discourage those industrious souls who are making and selling the five hundred and fifty seven varieties of beatings and highways of the country and that have reduced the driving horse to the status of the buffalo and the dodo but at the same time it wishes to remind its readers that the initial cost of a car is only a small first payment.

There are a lot of people driving costly machines who really could not afford accept them as gifts. The money that is used to buy gasoline and rubber will never pay debts, taxes, interest, rent or grocers bills.

Manufacturers Got Their Bonus Bill

Through congress and received the approval of the president after a struggle that had lasted more than a year. They had a big lobby in Washington, they had been lavish in their contributions for political campaigns, they were assisted by the most powerful newspapers in the country and yet they had quite a job to get what they wanted. Many leading republicans voted against the measure and if the truth could be secured by honest confessions a majority of those who helped pass the bill held their noses while they voted.

President Harding vetoed the soldier bonus bill because it would cost the country more money than it could be spared for such a purpose at this time. The Manufacturers bonus law, if the experts are to be taken seriously, will cost the consumers of this country about TWELVE BILLIONS OF DOLLARS during the next five or six years.

Of course the Manufacturers bonus will be paid only in small part through the treasury. The most of that subsidy will take the form of higher prices on all protected articles. Along with the stupendous grant just voted to the manufacturers of the United States congress will soon pass a subsidy of hundreds of millions of dollars for the ship owners.

The motto of the administration seems to be "Billions for subsidies but not a cent for service for the flag."

Farmers Are Remembered. In the Manufacturers subsidy bill, High duties are imposed on many staple farm products. Wool, which was well represented in the senate, gets high protection. Wheat is taxed thirty cents a bushel at the ports of entry. Other products share about equally well in supposed benefits of the agricultural schedules.

If the farmers of the United States will organize behind the tariff walls, now higher than ever, they can get their share of the bonus. They must stop competing with each other, they must market their stuff in an orderly way, and they must either reduce production or provide for reserves for a price breaking surplus.

It would seem that farmers will be forced to organize for self protection. The new tariff adds forty-four per cent to the average of manufactured goods consumed on the farm. It may, probably will reduce our export demand for products by about twenty-

per cent. That much at least must be cut from production. The remaining three-fourths of the present production of farm crops necessary to supply home demands must be sold for double the present prices to enable the farmers to meet the increased costs of their supplies and pay the other increasing charges on their business.

Organization of agriculture is no longer a matter of choice with American farmers; it is an absolute necessity.

Killings In This Country. Are ten times more numerous than hangings. Many of the states have abolished capital punishment but none of them have abolished murder. Not only are there few executions but there are few convictions. Not one killer in ten throughout the country is required to pay a penalty commensurate with his crime.

Perhaps there are too many first class criminal lawyers in the United States. Possibly there are too many soft-hearted jurymen. Certain it is that too many known murderers walk our streets unwhipped of justice. The same condition applies to other major crimes. Perhaps after all there is some cause for the Ku Klux Klan or some other sort of effective vigilance committee.

Collins Knows Natural History. Better than any other man in Erie or for that matter in the whole state of Kansas. He knows the habits and the family history of the entire cat family and especially of the dry land variety that has been so much advertised by the Farm Bureau Federation. He knows the birds, and the reptiles and the bugs of Kansas and of many other states.

There are some things that he knows however, that are not so. This is not a state of mind unique with Brother Collins—there are thousands of other good men who have the same trouble. One of the things that Collins knows that is not so is that jack rabbits have no eyelids. What is so is that they have no eye lashes. Some other thing that Collins knows about rabbits is so but are of such a peculiar even the interesting nature that they cannot be told in this column.

Farmers Union Members and Officials. Hardly ever undertake to capitalize their organization activities and opportunities for political purposes. Such of our Kansas folks as are candidates for office at this time were not nominated because they were members of the Union but because they were better qualified for the places sought than were their opponents.

Comparatively few of our folks in Kansas are running for office. Pennsylvania it is very different. The entire membership of the Farmers Union in the Keystone state is in politics. Brother Gifford Pinchot is the republican nominee for governor with reasonably good chances of success. Brother John McSparran the democratic aspirant for the same place. No matter which man is elected Pennsylvania is sure to have the best of it with good men for governor during the next four years.

Russians Are Making Plans. To take advantage of the events that are transpiring in the near east. Some of the news and head line writers appear to think that this is very reprehensible on the part of the officials and people of the only communist government now at large on this earth. Of course all other nations it interested are trying to get something out of it for themselves, but it makes quite a difference whose ox is gored.

prevented, get busy at once and remedy it. There is a bright side to almost everything. Let us make a diligent search for it. I like the story of the dyspeptic who told his physician that he had tried almost everything and yet life was a burden to him owing to indigestion. The doctor advised the sick man to tell a funny story at each meal every day of his life. He tried the remedy and was cured.

HUNTERS SHOULD CONSULT GAME LAWS FOR 1922. All persons contemplating hunting in any State or Territory in the United States or in Canada are advised by the United States Department of Agriculture to obtain from the State game commissioner of that State or Territory the full text of its game laws.

A summary of the provisions of Federal, State and Provincial Statutes, and a list of officials from whom copies of State game laws may be obtained, is contained in Farmers' Bulletin 1288, Game Laws for 1922, by George L. Lawyer, chief United States game warden, and Frank L. Earnshaw. The bulletin is available free upon application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The object of the bulletin is to aid in the administration of the provisions of the migratory-bird treaty act and the Lacey act by presenting in convenient form the provisions of game legislation for the use of law-enforcement officials, sportsmen, conservationists, and others.

It is only by observing the open season dates published in the bulletin that hunters of migratory game birds can avoid violating either Federal or State Laws, as the Federal regulations operate in many cases to shorten the seasons fixed by State statute.

Cattle and horses should not run together and be shut in the same corral together. It may be alright to pasture them together, but in the corral, particularly during the cold weather, one is liable to har the other. Horses will run the cattle and the cattle may hook the horses.

Boys' and Girls' Club News

HALLOWEEN SPORTS
There is one town in the United States where not a single gate is found hanging in the tree-tops of the public square on the morning after Halloween.

This town is Phoenixville, Penn. Halloween has become the legitimate party day of the whole year. Last year, for instance, more than two thousand people participated in the revels which began soon after dark and lasted till midnight. The nightfall and lasted till midnight. The grand event of the occasion—parade literally millions of which was witnessed by about seven thousand people.

There were vamps and Gipsies and Indians; there were hoboes and clowns and historical characters galore. Jeanne d'Arc was there, and it seemed to the spectators that George Washington came by every few minutes.

A regular old-time cake-walk was given by some colorful citizens. This was followed by other brilliant fancy dances, and then the street dancing became general, the seven thousand spectators and the two thousand partygoers mingling together generally, and the young people danced together and the brightly lighted and decorated floats which had been roped off for the occasion. From the October Designer.

CALF CLUB WORK IN UPSHUR COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
The boys and girls of the Aberdeen-Angus calf club of Upshur County, West Virginia, ended a successful year, with a sale at the Upshur County Fair, September 7th. They consider that they obtained splendid results from their year's work. Nine boys and six girls tried their luck each with an Aberdeen-Angus calf.

The calves were placed out at an average price of \$125.00 to the boys and \$100.00 to the girls. The average gain during the year was \$278.83. The average gain during the year was \$278.83. The average gain during the year was \$278.83.

Besides the educational values that the boys and girls received from their year's work, they received \$310 in premiums. Out of the calf club members, two judging teams were placed out of eight other boys and two girls for coming year. Upshur County can now look to big and splendid gains with the Aberdeen-Angus for next year.

MAINE WOMAN BEAT HUSBAND WITH BERKSHIRE PIGS
The "voice of the woman" is being heard on the farm as well as in politics, and while East may be East and West as western as you please, California and Minnesota women haven't a corner on the "uprising" that is taking women out of the beaten path between the wash-tub and the cook stove. Mrs. Stephen J. Adams, of Cornish, Maine, put on her husband, the club contest with her husband, the club contest with her husband, the club contest with her husband.

Over 100 boys and girls are enrolled in the Pig Club work in Jefferson County, Pa., according to Secretary Frank C. Springer of the American Berkshire Association. Eleven of the twelve clubs are feeding registered Berkshires, while the other club of nine members have Chester Whites.

CLUB MEMBERS BAKE BREAD
Club girls baked 370,000 loaves of bread last year in connection with extension work carried on by county agents to the United States Department of Agriculture. More than 31,000 girls learned to make and judge good bread in these clubs during the year.

CLUB BOYS ARE NOW FARMERS
Of the 14 original calf club members in one Iowa county, shows a recent survey, 8 are now farming and 6 are raising purebred cattle, due to the fact that they got in club work a few years ago.

The records show that 89 per cent of successful farmers owe their success to the farm home, cow and farm hen—as an adjunct to farm cropping.

HERE'S A COMING LAD
Robert Collins, of Liscomb, Iowa, is a promising lad of seventeen years, the sort of a lad that will make good in the Aberdeen-Angus breeding business no matter what comes or goes. Watch him. He says in a business letter to this office: "I have just started a herd and am only seventeen years old. I have a cow and a heifer and pure bred fat steers showing in the open class. I would buy a good Angus cow if I could get her at a reasonable price." Of course he will. Some good breeder can do himself.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912
OF THE KANSAS UNION FARMER, published weekly at Salina, Kansas, for October, 1922.

COUNTY OF SALINA, ss.
Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Don C. Estes, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Advertising Manager of the Kansas Union Farmer and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher, Kansas Division F. E. & C. U. of A., Salina, Kansas.
Editor, John Tromble, Salina, Kansas.
Managing Editor, John Tromble, Salina, Kansas.
Business Manager, John Tromble, Salina, Kansas.

2. That the owners are: (Give name and address of each individual owner, or, if a corporation, give its name and the name and address of its stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)
Kansas Division Farmers Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, Kansas Division, Farmers Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)
None.

3. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation upon the books of the company as trustee, hold stock or securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

DON C. ESTES, Advertising Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of October, 1922.
HERBERT D. MYERS, Notary Public.
(My commission expires January 7, 1925.)

no better turn than to see to it that this lad gets the kind of a cow he needs and at a price that will enable him to make money with her. Here is opportunity, to help make a real breeder.

MEDINA COUNTY CALF CLUB
Under the able leadership of Mr. H. C. Brunskill, the calf club in Medina County, Ohio, Club Leader, that county is progressing very nicely. There are sixteen boys and girls in the calf club and they are all live wires and developing into real dairy cattle enthusiasts.

One of the activities of the club recently held was an automobile tour through Summit County where five well known herds of dairy cattle were visited.

E. M. Clark Field Secretary of the Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association, upon the boys and girls and at the first farm visit gave a judging demonstration. At each succeeding demonstration a ring of cows was judged under the direction of Mr. Clark. At a later date it is planned to have a judging contest in order to pick out a judging team to send to the Ohio State Fair.

A splendid picnic lunch was spread upon the shady lawn of Davis Bros. Holstein Farm at Bath, Justice was done to this appetizing "feed" by the hungry boys and girls as well as by the "chaffers" of the club.

During the day four different breeds of dairy cattle were studied—namely, Holsteins, Ayrshires, Guernseys and Jerseys.

CALF CLUBS EXHIBIT
Two district dairy calf club shows were held in New Castle County, Del., August 3 and 4, where club members demonstrated to dairy farmers their ability in selecting dairy animals and fitting them for exhibition, as trained by extension workers. Ninety farm boys and girls are reported to the United States Department of Agriculture as having been enrolled in dairy calf clubs in this county in the past four years, resulting in a noticeable increase of purebred dairy animals kept by adult farmers.

SLACKER HENS SHOULD GO NOW
"Now is the time to get rid of the boarder and slacker hens," says G. L. Stevenson, professor of poultry husbandry at South Dakota state college, bandy at South Dakota state college, bandy at South Dakota state college.

"In average farm flocks 40 to 50 per cent of the hens should be taken out to cull that is, the difference between good and poor hens becomes most prominent and marked at that time. Hens pay, but they can make them pay better by systematic culling year after year. It cuts the feed costs, reduces disease and replenishes our stock from hens that have the laying habit."

OUT OF 12 CLUBS HAVE BERKSHIRES
Over 100 boys and girls are enrolled in the Pig Club work in Jefferson County, Pa., according to Secretary Frank C. Springer of the American Berkshire Association. Eleven of the twelve clubs are feeding registered Berkshires, while the other club of nine members have Chester Whites.

CLUB MEMBERS BAKE BREAD
Club girls baked 370,000 loaves of bread last year in connection with extension work carried on by county agents to the United States Department of Agriculture. More than 31,000 girls learned to make and judge good bread in these clubs during the year.

CLUB BOYS ARE NOW FARMERS
Of the 14 original calf club members in one Iowa county, shows a recent survey, 8 are now farming and 6 are raising purebred cattle, due to the fact that they got in club work a few years ago.

The records show that 89 per cent of successful farmers owe their success to the farm home, cow and farm hen—as an adjunct to farm cropping.

HERE'S A COMING LAD
Robert Collins, of Liscomb, Iowa, is a promising lad of seventeen years, the sort of a lad that will make good in the Aberdeen-Angus breeding business no matter what comes or goes. Watch him. He says in a business letter to this office: "I have just started a herd and am only seventeen years old. I have a cow and a heifer and pure bred fat steers showing in the open class. I would buy a good Angus cow if I could get her at a reasonable price." Of course he will. Some good breeder can do himself.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912
OF THE KANSAS UNION FARMER, published weekly at Salina, Kansas, for October, 1922.

COUNTY OF SALINA, ss.
Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Don C. Estes, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Advertising Manager of the Kansas Union Farmer and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher, Kansas Division F. E. & C. U. of A., Salina, Kansas.
Editor, John Tromble, Salina, Kansas.
Managing Editor, John Tromble, Salina, Kansas.
Business Manager, John Tromble, Salina, Kansas.

2. That the owners are: (Give name and address of each individual owner, or, if a corporation, give its name and the name and address of its stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)
Kansas Division Farmers Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, Kansas Division, Farmers Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)
None.

3. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation upon the books of the company as trustee, hold stock or securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

DON C. ESTES, Advertising Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of October, 1922.
HERBERT D. MYERS, Notary Public.
(My commission expires January 7, 1925.)

KANSAS CITY HAY MARKET
Prairie is up \$1 over last Saturday and Alfalfa \$3 up; Straw is \$1 to \$2 higher; Timothy and Clover Mixed remain unchanged to 50 cents up. These higher prices are due to light receipts.

The general impression on the Kansas City market is that light receipts are due to car shortage and not to lack of hay in the country, and should the car shortage be relieved, an unusual influx of hay to the market would break the prices.

Receipts for the week were as follows: Prairie, 175 cars; Alfalfa, 88 cars; Timothy, 18 cars; Clover Mixed, 2 cars; Straw, 2 cars; Total, 283 cars, as compared with 313 cars last week and 188 cars the corresponding week a year ago.

NOMINAL QUOTATIONS
PRAIRIE: No. 1, \$22.00; No. 2, \$21.50; No. 3, \$21.00; No. 4, \$20.50; No. 5, \$20.00; No. 6, \$19.50; No. 7, \$19.00; No. 8, \$18.50; No. 9, \$18.00; No. 10, \$17.50; No. 11, \$17.00; No. 12, \$16.50; No. 13, \$16.00; No. 14, \$15.50; No. 15, \$15.00; No. 16, \$14.50; No. 17, \$14.00; No. 18, \$13.50; No. 19, \$13.00; No. 20, \$12.50; No. 21, \$12.00; No. 22, \$11.50; No. 23, \$11.00; No. 24, \$10.50; No. 25, \$10.00; No. 26, \$9.50; No. 27, \$9.00; No. 28, \$8.50; No. 29, \$8.00; No. 30, \$7.50; No. 31, \$7.00; No. 32, \$6.50; No. 33, \$6.00; No. 34, \$5.50; No. 35, \$5.00; No. 36, \$4.50; No. 37, \$4.00; No. 38, \$3.50; No. 39, \$3.00; No. 40, \$2.50; No. 41, \$2.00; No. 42, \$1.50; No. 43, \$1.00; No. 44, \$0.50; No. 45, \$0.00; No. 46, \$0.00; No. 47, \$0.00; No. 48, \$0.00; No. 49, \$0.00; No. 50, \$0.00; No. 51, \$0.00; No. 52, \$0.00; No. 53, \$0.00; No. 54, \$0.00; No. 55, \$0.00; No. 56, \$0.00; No. 57, \$0.00; No. 58, \$0.00; No. 59, \$0.00; No. 60, \$0.00; No. 61, \$0.00; No. 62, \$0.00; No. 63, \$0.00; No. 64, \$0.00; No. 65, \$0.00; No. 66, \$0.00; No. 67, \$0.00; No. 68, \$0.00; No. 69, \$0.00; No. 70, \$0.00; No. 71, \$0.00; No. 72, \$0.00; No. 73, \$0.00; No. 74, \$0.00; No. 75, \$0.00; No. 76, \$0.00; No. 77, \$0.00; No. 78, \$0.00; No. 79, \$0.00; No. 80, \$0.00; No. 81, \$0.00; No. 82, \$0.00; No. 83, \$0.00; No. 84, \$0.00; No. 85, \$0.00; No. 86, \$0.00; No. 87, \$0.00; No. 88, \$0.00; No. 89, \$0.00; No. 90, \$0.00; No. 91, \$0.00; No. 92, \$0.00; No. 93, \$0.00; No. 94, \$0.00; No. 95, \$0.00; No. 96, \$0.00; No. 97, \$0.00; No. 98, \$0.00; No. 99, \$0.00; No. 100, \$0.00; No. 101, \$0.00; No. 102, \$0.00; No. 103, \$0.00; No. 104, \$0.00; No. 105, \$0.00; No. 106, \$0.00; No. 107, \$0.00; No. 108, \$0.00; No. 109, \$0.00; No. 110, \$0.00; No. 111, \$0.00; No. 112, \$0.00; No. 113, \$0.00; No. 114, \$0.00; No. 115, \$0.00; No. 116, \$0.00; No. 117, \$0.00; No. 118, \$0.00; No. 119, \$0.00; No. 120, \$0.00; No. 121, \$0.00; No. 122, \$0.00; No. 123, \$0.00; No. 124, \$0.00; No. 125, \$0.00; No. 126, \$0.00; No. 127, \$0.00; No. 128, \$0.00; No. 129, \$0.00; No. 130, \$0.00; No. 131, \$0.00; No. 132, \$0.00; No. 133, \$0.00; No. 134, \$0.00; No. 135, \$0.00; No. 136, \$0.00; No. 137, \$0.00; No. 138, \$0.00; No. 139, \$0.00; No. 140, \$0.00; No. 141, \$0.00; No. 142, \$0.00; No. 143, \$0.00; No. 144, \$0.00; No. 145, \$0.00; No. 146, \$0.00; No. 147, \$0.00; No. 148, \$0.00; No. 149, \$0.00; No. 150, \$0.00; No. 151, \$0.00; No. 152, \$0.00; No. 153, \$0.00; No. 154, \$0.00; No. 155, \$0.00; No. 156, \$0.00; No. 157, \$0.00; No. 158, \$0.00; No. 159, \$0.00; No. 160, \$0.00; No. 161, \$0.00; No. 162, \$0.00; No. 163, \$0.00; No. 164, \$0.00; No. 165, \$0.00; No. 166, \$0.00; No. 167, \$0.00; No. 168, \$0.00; No. 169, \$0.00; No. 170, \$0.00; No. 171, \$0.00; No. 172, \$0.00; No. 173, \$0.00; No. 174, \$0.00; No. 175, \$0.00; No. 176, \$0.00; No. 177, \$0.00; No. 178, \$0.00; No. 179, \$0.00; No. 180, \$0.00; No. 181, \$0.00; No. 182, \$0.00; No. 183, \$0.00; No. 184, \$0.00; No. 185, \$0.00; No. 186, \$0.00; No. 187, \$0.00; No. 188, \$0.00; No. 189, \$0.00; No. 190, \$0.00; No. 191, \$0.00; No. 192, \$0.00; No. 193, \$0.00; No. 194, \$0.00; No. 195, \$0.00; No. 196, \$0.00; No. 197, \$0.00; No. 198, \$0.00; No. 199, \$0.00; No. 200, \$0.00; No. 201, \$0.00; No. 202, \$0.00; No. 203, \$0.00; No. 204, \$0.00; No. 205, \$0.00; No. 206, \$0.00; No. 207, \$0.00; No. 208, \$0.00; No. 209, \$0.00; No. 210, \$0.00; No. 211, \$0.00; No. 212, \$0.00; No. 213, \$0.00; No. 214, \$0.00; No. 215, \$0.00; No. 216, \$0.00; No. 217, \$0.00; No. 218, \$0.00; No. 219, \$0.00; No. 220, \$0.00; No. 221, \$0.00; No. 222, \$0.00; No. 223, \$0.00; No. 224, \$0.00; No. 225, \$0.00; No. 226, \$0.00; No. 227, \$0.00; No. 228, \$0.00; No. 229, \$0.00; No. 230, \$0.00; No. 231, \$0.00; No. 232, \$0.00; No. 233, \$0.00; No. 234, \$0.00; No. 235, \$0.00; No. 236, \$0.00; No. 237, \$0.00; No. 238, \$0.00; No. 239, \$0.00; No. 240, \$0.00; No. 241, \$0.00; No. 242, \$0.00; No. 243, \$0.00; No. 244, \$0.00; No. 245, \$0.00; No. 246, \$0.00; No. 247, \$0.00; No. 248, \$0.00; No. 249, \$0.00; No. 250, \$0.00; No. 251, \$0.00; No. 252, \$0.00; No. 253, \$0.00; No. 254, \$0.00; No. 255, \$0.00; No. 256, \$0.00; No. 257, \$0.00; No. 258, \$0.00; No. 259, \$0.00; No. 260, \$0.00; No. 261, \$0.00; No. 262, \$0.00; No. 263, \$0.00; No. 264, \$0.00; No. 265, \$0.00; No. 266, \$0.00; No. 267, \$0.00; No. 268, \$0.00; No. 269, \$0.00; No. 270, \$0.00; No. 271, \$0.00; No. 272, \$0.00; No. 273, \$0.00; No. 274, \$0.00; No. 275, \$0.00; No. 276, \$0.00; No. 277, \$0.00; No. 278, \$0.00; No. 279, \$0.00; No. 280, \$0.00; No. 281, \$0.00; No. 282, \$0.00; No. 283, \$0.00; No. 284, \$0.00; No. 285, \$0.00; No. 286, \$0.00; No. 287, \$0.00; No. 288, \$0.00; No. 289, \$0.00; No. 290, \$0.00; No. 291, \$0.00; No. 292, \$0.00; No. 293, \$0.00; No. 294, \$0.00; No. 295, \$0.00; No. 296, \$0.00; No. 297, \$0.00; No. 298, \$0.00; No. 299, \$0.00; No. 300, \$0.00; No. 301, \$0.00; No. 302, \$0.00; No. 303, \$0.00; No. 304, \$0.00; No. 305, \$0.00; No. 306, \$0.00; No. 307, \$0.00; No. 308, \$0.00; No. 309, \$0.00; No. 310, \$0.00; No. 311, \$0.00; No. 312, \$0.00; No. 313, \$0.00; No. 314, \$0.00; No. 315, \$0.00; No. 316, \$0.00; No. 317, \$0.00; No. 318, \$0.00; No. 319, \$0.00; No. 320, \$0.00; No. 321, \$0.00; No. 322, \$0.00; No. 323, \$0.00; No. 324, \$0.00; No. 325, \$0.00; No. 326, \$0.00; No. 327, \$0.00; No. 328, \$0.00; No. 329, \$0.00; No. 330, \$0.00; No. 331, \$0.00; No. 332, \$0.00; No. 333, \$0.00; No. 334, \$0.00; No. 335, \$0.00; No. 336, \$0.00; No. 337, \$0.00; No. 338, \$0.00; No. 339, \$0.00; No. 340, \$0.00; No. 341, \$0.00; No. 342, \$0.00; No. 343, \$0.00; No. 344, \$0.00; No. 345, \$0.00; No. 346, \$0.00; No. 347, \$0.00; No. 348, \$0.00; No. 349, \$0.00; No. 350, \$0.00; No. 351, \$0.00; No. 352, \$0.00; No. 353, \$0.00; No. 354, \$0.00; No. 355, \$0.00; No. 356, \$0.00; No. 357, \$0.00; No. 358, \$0.00; No. 359, \$0.00; No. 360, \$0.00; No. 361, \$0.00; No. 362, \$0.00; No. 363, \$0.00; No. 364, \$0.00; No. 365, \$0.00; No. 366, \$0.00; No. 367, \$0.00; No. 368, \$0.00; No. 369, \$0.00; No. 370, \$0.00; No. 371, \$0.00; No. 372, \$0.00; No. 373, \$0.00; No. 374, \$0.00; No. 375, \$0.00; No. 376, \$0.00; No. 377, \$0.00; No. 378, \$0.00; No. 379, \$0.00; No. 380, \$0.00; No. 381, \$0.00; No. 382, \$0.00; No. 383, \$0.00; No. 384, \$0.00; No. 385, \$0.00; No. 386, \$0.00; No. 387, \$0.00; No. 388, \$0.00; No. 389, \$0.00; No. 390, \$0.00; No. 391, \$0.00; No. 392, \$0.00; No. 393, \$0.00; No. 394, \$0.00; No. 395, \$0.00; No. 396, \$0.00; No. 397, \$0.00; No. 398, \$0.00; No. 399, \$0.00; No. 400, \$0.00; No. 401, \$0.00; No. 402, \$0.00; No. 403, \$0.00; No. 404, \$0.00; No. 405, \$0.00; No. 406, \$0.00; No. 407, \$0.00; No. 408, \$0.00; No. 409, \$0.00; No. 410, \$0.00; No. 411, \$0.00; No. 412, \$0.00; No. 413, \$0.00; No. 414, \$0.00; No. 415, \$0.00; No. 416, \$0.00; No. 417, \$0.00; No. 418, \$0.00; No. 419, \$0.00; No. 420, \$0.00; No. 421, \$0.00; No. 422, \$0.00; No. 423, \$0.00; No. 424, \$0.00; No. 425, \$0.00; No. 426, \$0.00; No. 427, \$0.00; No. 428, \$0.00; No. 429, \$0.00; No. 430, \$0.00; No. 431, \$0.00; No. 432, \$0.00; No. 433, \$0.00; No. 434, \$0.00; No. 435, \$0.00; No. 436, \$0.00; No. 437, \$0.00; No. 438, \$0.00; No. 439, \$0.00; No. 440, \$0.00; No. 441, \$0.00; No. 442, \$0.00; No. 443, \$0.00; No. 444, \$0.00; No. 445, \$0.00; No. 446, \$0.00; No. 447, \$0.00; No. 448, \$0.00; No. 449, \$0.00; No. 450, \$0.00; No. 451, \$0.00; No. 452, \$0.00; No. 453, \$0.00; No. 454, \$0.00; No. 455, \$0.00; No. 456, \$0.00; No. 457, \$0.00; No. 458, \$0.00; No. 459, \$0.00; No. 460, \$0.00; No. 461, \$0.00; No. 462, \$0.00; No. 463, \$0.00; No. 464, \$0.00; No. 465, \$0.00; No. 466, \$0.00; No. 467, \$0.00; No. 468, \$0.00; No. 469, \$0.00; No. 470, \$0.00; No. 471, \$0.00; No. 472, \$0.00; No. 473, \$0.00; No. 474, \$0.00; No. 475, \$0.00; No. 476, \$0.00; No. 477, \$0.00; No. 478, \$0.00; No. 479, \$0.00; No. 480, \$0.00; No. 481, \$0.00; No. 482, \$0.00; No. 483, \$0.00; No. 484, \$0.00; No. 485, \$0.00; No. 486, \$0.00; No. 487, \$0.00; No. 488, \$0.00; No. 489, \$0.00; No. 490, \$0.00; No. 491, \$0.00; No. 492, \$0.00; No. 493, \$0.00; No. 494, \$0.00; No. 495, \$0.00; No. 496, \$0.00; No. 497, \$0.00; No. 498, \$0.00; No. 499, \$0.00; No. 500, \$0.00; No. 501, \$0.00; No. 502, \$0.00; No. 503, \$0.00; No. 504, \$0.00; No. 505, \$0.00; No. 506, \$0.00; No. 507, \$0.00; No. 508, \$0.00; No. 509, \$0.00; No. 510, \$0.00; No. 511, \$0.00; No. 512, \$0.00; No. 513, \$0.00; No. 514, \$0.00; No. 515, \$0.00; No. 516, \$0.00; No. 517, \$0.00; No. 518, \$0.00; No. 519, \$0.00; No. 520, \$0.00; No. 521, \$0.00; No. 522, \$0.00; No. 523, \$0.00; No. 524, \$0.00; No. 525, \$0.00; No. 526, \$0.00; No. 527, \$0.00; No. 528, \$0.00; No. 529, \$0.00; No. 530, \$0.00; No. 531, \$0.00; No. 532, \$0.00; No. 533, \$0.00; No. 534, \$0.00; No. 535, \$0.00; No. 536, \$0.00; No. 537, \$0.00; No. 538, \$0.00; No. 539, \$0.00; No. 540, \$0.00; No. 541, \$0.00; No. 542, \$0.00; No. 543, \$0.00; No. 544, \$0.00; No. 545, \$0.00; No. 546, \$0.00; No. 547, \$0.00; No. 548, \$0.00; No. 549, \$0.00; No. 550, \$0.00; No. 551, \$0.00; No. 552, \$0.00; No. 553, \$0.00; No. 554, \$0.00; No. 555, \$0.00; No. 556, \$0.00; No. 557, \$0.00; No. 558, \$0.00; No. 559, \$0.00; No. 560, \$0.00; No. 561, \$0.00; No. 562, \$0.00; No. 563, \$0.00; No. 564, \$0.00; No. 565, \$0.00; No. 566, \$0.00; No. 567, \$0.00; No. 568, \$0.00; No. 569, \$0.00; No. 570, \$0.00; No. 571, \$0.00; No. 572, \$0.00; No. 573, \$0.00; No. 574, \$0.00; No. 575, \$0.00; No. 576, \$0.00; No

