

And then this learned gentleman further quoted as saying, "To prevent the belated cost price of a commodity is to curtail the production of that commodity. It is what the wheat farmers are doing today and they know their only way to salvation is to again I doubt whether Dr. Knows what he is talking about a few days ago the biggest crop in Kansas whose crops owns approximately 100,000 bushels of wheat. The farmers and growers told me with favorable their condition. From now on, they will produce 100,000,000 bushels of wheat or better during the year, stating that it might be as high as 125,000,000 bushels. Therefore even though the price may have been reduced, the fact that, with favorable during the next 30 days, Kansas produce a wheat crop fully normal, if not above it. It only goes to show how difficult for the farmer to regulate and that the planting of a certain number of acres by a

President Jardine seems about "benefitting one class at the expense of another." This expression can only have one meaning; that

There will probably be a picnic held in Paola, and all of the organizations will cooperate to make it a success. The date for the picnic will be announced later.

W. Slyter, Pres.  
W. J. Prescott,

There is considerable disease of corn in Kansas this year that are immature, light roughkerneled, and badly wormed or that show signs of worm on the cob or kernels should be used for seed. This disease is responsible for poor germination.

Very truly yours,  
H. H. LEH

fi- Alfred Docking.

Respectfully,  
W. L. M

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More than 2,500,000 bushels of seed has been purchased by farmers this spring. The Crop Improvement association did not match the demand.

If the farmer's ultimate price therefore would be no trouble to give him sufficient income from the sale of his crops. Unfortunately, however, the result of the territorial concentration of population, with its dispersion of production, long hauls and uneconomic distribution, there is a terrific addition to the original cost which

(Continued on page 1)

## The Kansas Union Farmer

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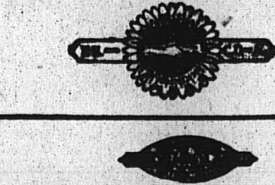
Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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

### ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION



THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1924.

### THE BATTLE NOT LOST.

The wheat growers of Kansas have just finished a hard campaign in the interest of justice, higher prices and better living conditions on the farm. There never was a struggle for independence and better living conditions on the farm. The bitter malice and venom of the organized grain trade, the ignorance and indifference of business men whose profits are derived from agriculture, the timidity and conservatism of many bankers and the apathy of the farmers themselves all united to obstruct the progress of the pooling movement so essential to the safety of Kansas Wheat growers.

The grain speculators used methods that seem wholly out of place in this progress. Untruthful statements concerning operations of cooperative agencies, misrepresentation of the motives of the men back of the movement, promises to deal more fairly with farmers in the future, undue influence on the managers of cooperative elevators and a campaign of wholesale misrepresentation to poison the minds of the country bankers with mortgages on growing crops were only a few of the things which the representatives of the monstrous machine that has exploited farmers for two generations resorted to.

Threats, insults and violence were used to deter and discourage the agents of the Organization Committee. In one village a solicitor was egged off the streets. In another a good man was warned to leave town. One worker, nearly seventy years old, had his automobile put out of business and his life endangered by some miscreant who filled the front wheel bearings with sand. Another equally old man was forced to stand by and see the radiator of his car kicked in by plug uglies who had been inflamed and incited by the baseless charges of agents of the speculators. One of the most effective workers for the pool had his courage and spirit broken by the theft of his car. Discourtesy, threats and black looks met solicitors in numberless places.

Notwithstanding all the forces brought into action against the cooperative movement more than ten thousand farmers who produce annually nearly 25,000,000 bushels of wheat were enlisted in the forces of self help before the end of the campaign. If they have faith in themselves and in the new plan of marketing the men already organized can go right on with every confidence that they will win their fight for independence. A few, always ready to give up and retreat even before the fighting begins, have been persuaded to withdraw from the Association and cancel their contracts. Such farmers are supporting the speculators against their fellow wheat growers.

When John Paul Jones from the deck of his sinking ship replying to the insolent demand for surrender made on him by the British leader declared that he had only begun to fight his words expressed the unconquerable spirit that has made America the greatest republic of all the ages. When Grant, his broken army reeling back from the awful battle of the Wilderness, declared that he would "fight it out on that line if it took all summer" he proved that the invincible spirit of America was still unbroken.

Agriculture is face to face with the most desperate crisis in history. The security of society, the safety of the family and home and the perpetuation of the free institutions for which John Paul Jones, General Grant and the brave and patriotic freemen of five generations have fought and for which countless thousands have died are all jeopardized and endangered by the declining prosperity of the farmers of this day. Government relief at best is only a temporary makeshift, an emergency measure. The real solution of the problem of farm marketing must be worked out by the farmers through self help cooperative agencies.

The grain trade announces that the cooperative movement has been killed in Kansas. If the speculators are right they will have everything their own way for a generation and during the period of their undisputed control of crop prices the bulk of American wheat growers will be reduced to tenantry and dependence. If the spirit, the courage and the ideals of the past

wheat farmers of Kansas preserve and cherish they will declare with John Paul Jones that they have just begun to fight. Quitters had no part in making of Kansas or of the republic. There are very few cowards in Kansas. Instead of defeat, as the enemy reports, the Kansas farmers have won the preliminary battle and are in position from which to go on to success.

### VALUE OF RIVERS AND PONDS.

About the only thing that is the matter with the most of Kansas is that there are some months in each year in which there is not enough water. The annual rainfall in every part of the state is sufficient for profitable agriculture and pleasant living if it could be retained and used as needed.

Each year it becomes more evident that the people in the regions where the rain fall is seasonal must learn how to save and use the flood waters that at present are worse than wasted. Not only is needed moisture allowed to run away to the sea but it carries annually a large amount of soil fertility with it. Also floods unrestrained do an immense amount of damage to property and result in much loss of life.

All over the semi-arid sections of the west there are natural depressions and creek valleys that might be easily and cheaply converted into reservoirs for impounding the surplus rainfall that now runs unchecked to the sea. Much of the conserved water could be used for irrigation. All of it would affect climatic conditions and assist in increasing rainfall. Every such pond or reservoir could be stocked with fish and thus become a source of food and recreation to thousands of people.

It might not be a bad thing for the State of Kansas to abolish forty or fifty of the useless bureaus and boards that render no service of value to the people and use some of the money saved in that way for the support of a commission to study the water problems of the state in relations to crops and rainfall.

Another problem that such a commission might well consider the pollution of running water by sewerage from the cities. It is a reflection on our good sense that most of the waters that should be health and pleasure giving to all the people have been converted into open sewers and filthy cess pools. Man is the only animal in this world that deliberately and without reason or excuse fouls his own sources of water supply.

### GOVERNMENT BY ESPIONAGE.

The recent investigations at Washington show up conditions in public life that are shameful. Some departments of the government appear to have been converted into mere spy systems that function not so much for the public good as for the private spite and malice of special interests. During the last few months it has been proved that every senator who has ventured to denounce wrong doing has been "investigated." These investigations, many of them carried on at the expense of the taxpayers, are not for the purpose of discovering and punishing wrong doing but simply to "get something on" some one who has become too active, talkative or obnoxious.

La Follette has had his offices ransacked by private detectives. Brookhart and other leaders of the progressive movement have not escaped. Even members of the cabinet have been subjected to this unlawful and un-American system of espionage.

Have we a government of law or of private law breakers and spies?

### SOME INACCURATE HISTORY.

In an article in a recent issue of the Dearborn Independent there is a good deal of historical inaccuracy in the following paragraph:

"John Quincy Adams, the only president of the United States who ever held office by the grace of the House of Representatives, is a unique figure in American history, not only because of his election by the House, but because he is the only son of a president who ever succeeded to that high office."

The fact is that John Quincy Adams was the second and last president chosen by the House of Representatives. In the election of 1800 Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr received the same number of electoral votes. After a struggle in the house that took up one continuous session of the House of Representatives that was extended through seven days and nights Jefferson received the votes of a majority of the states and was elected. Under the Constitution as effective at that time Burr automatically became vice president.

While Adams was the only son of a president who ever succeeded to that office he was not the only one who had an ancestor in the White House. Benjamin Harrison was the grandson of William Henry Harrison, who was elected by the Whigs in 1840.

### POSSIBLE PRESIDENTIAL COMPLICATIONS.

The announcement that Senator La Follette will be an independent candidate for the presidency has again started speculations as to how the next president of these United States may secure his title to that office. La Follette says that he will run if each of the two old parties nominates a conservative candidate.

The political unrest in the west and northwest indicates that the Senator from Wisconsin is very likely to carry enough states to throw the election into the House of Representatives unless the democratic party is able to control New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland and Massachusetts, a contingency very remote indeed.

Under the constitution, in the event that no candidate has a majority of the electors, the House of Representatives must choose the president from among the three candidates receiving the largest number of electoral votes and each state has one vote that must be determined by the representatives present at the time the vote

is taken. No party now has a majority of the states in the house. The republicans control twenty-two states, the democrats twenty and the representation from the remaining six states is equally divided between the two leading parties. Unless some representatives from the divided states vote for the candidate of the party to which they do not belong or refrain from voting at all there can be no election.

In the event of the failure of the House of Representatives to elect before the fourth of March the man chosen by the senate for vice president takes the presidential office. Just here there is a little obscurity in the constitution, which does not expressly say that the vice president chosen by the senate shall become president. There are many good authorities on the constitution who maintain that he would be only an acting president who could hold office only until the House of Representatives goes in to office at the same time elects a president.

There is no certainty that the present senate could elect a vice president. The republicans have a small nominal majority but there are at least six of their number who cannot be depended on to stand hitched. Norris of Nebraska and La Follette of Wisconsin have already practically declared that they will not support the republican party ticket in the coming election. It is almost equally certain that Ladd and Frazier of North Dakota will not do so. The position of Brookhart, Capper and Howell is uncertain. Shipstead and Johnson of Minnesota do not even call themselves republicans and surely will not vote for a conservative candidate for the vice presidency.

This situation gives the republican party an opportunity to play some shrewd politics if its leadership is so inclined. Coolidge is certain to be named for president but in the failure of an election by the voters it is fairly sure that he cannot be elected by the House of Representatives. The party leaders, many of whom do not care very much for the president may take this situation into account when it comes time to select a candidate for the vice presidency and name a progressive for that office. If Capper, Borah, or Brookhart should be nominated for vice president he would really have a little better chance than President Coolidge to draw the capital prize out of the forthcoming election lottery.

It is fairly certain that some new precedents are to be established during the next year of political activities in the United States. Things that never occurred before and that are not even provided for in the constitution may happen. For example, if the people fail to elect a president and the House and Senate respectively fail to elect either a president or a vice president who will enter the White House on the Fourth of next March? Some hold that Coolidge will stay there until his successor is elected and qualified but there seems to be no constitutional provision of that kind. The term of the president expires on March the Fourth.

There is a presidential succession law which provides that in the event of the death of both president and vice president the Secretary of State shall assume the duties of the office. In that event Charles Evans Hughes may become either president or acting president. There is another contingency however. President Coolidge cannot hold office after the Fourth of March 1925 unless he is re-elected because his term expires on that date. If the president pro tem of the senate holds over the fourth of March there is some law to support the contention that in these conditions he would become either president or acting president.

### HELPLESS CIVILIZATION.

With all the appliances and inventions of these modern days organized society appears to be pitifully weak in all efforts for self protection and to insure the perpetuation and well being of the race and the protection of property.

Annually an immense volume of property is destroyed by fires in the forests and in the centers of population. Progress so-called has developed many new ways of starting a blaze but the only reliable way to put it out is with water. Every year the fire losses become greater.

Insects are the most deadly enemies of all higher forms of life. Left to multiply unchecked and the bugs would destroy civilization and human life on this planet within a single generation. Mankind makes no headway against this always imminent calamity. Science has developed no effective agencies for controlling the chinch bug, the cotton boll weevil the Hessian fly, and scores of other insects, parasites and germs that destroy animal and vegetable life. Nature provided such control by giving almost all birds a keen appetite for bugs. The safety of humanity depends on the preservation and the multiplication of birds but men lack the sense to take the measures necessary to self preservation through nature's provisions. Every day thousands of insect destroying birds are wickedly and wantonly destroyed by poor fool humans who lack the sense to know that they are warring against their own race with their shot guns, their snares and other devices for the murder of their helpful friends. In the name of sport the safety of mankind is endangered by the bird butchers of the country.

During the past ten years more than fifty millions of human beings have perished in wars or in famines resulting from war. All the principal nations of the world are now civilized, God save the mark, but are unable to work out any system of guarantees to secure peace for even as much as a single year. The United States is even now threatened with a war that must necessarily be far more destructive of life and property than any other armed struggle in which the republic has ever participated. Statesmanship appears to be helpless in this dreadful crisis.

In the light of all these things it is hardly true to call our organized society so wholly helpless to assure its own safety and security, either progressive, civilized or Christian.

## COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

### Taxation Without Pain.

To the taxpayers is one reform that has never yet been accomplished. Wherever there is government there must be taxes. The more the government expands the higher the taxes go. When George Washington was president the annual budget of the federal government was something like three millions of dollars or one dollar per capita. Since that time the area of the United States has been enlarged about 400 per cent, the population has increased nearly five hundred per cent and the cost of maintaining the government is now almost 1000 per cent greater or \$30 per capita.

In Washington's time the army and navy cost but little. There was no pension roll. There were no river and harbor bills. There was no federal appropriation for good roads. There were only four departments of the government. There were only a few hundred federal officials. The salary of the lawmakers of that day was only \$3,500 a year.

But there was plenty of trouble over revenue measures. The Hamilton Tax bill was as unpopular as the Mellon rates of this day. Mellon is a Business Man.

Who has devoted all his great talents through a long and successful life to the accumulation of money. He is one of the three richest men in the world. In this country he stands next to Henry Ford in the value of his accumulations. He really believes that the safety and the prosperity of the whole people rests on the security and profits of big business transactions.

It is not strange that Mellon framed and advocated a tax measure planned to relieve business and great wealth of a considerable part of the burden of supporting the government of the republic. On the other hand it would have been strange if congress had approved the Mellon rates. Senators and representatives hold office at the will of the voters most of whom are small taxpayers.

Mellon may be able to prove to his own satisfaction that his proposals were best for the whole country including the small taxpayers but he could not convince congress it was impossible to get the voters to see it his way.

Capper Voted Against Mellon and the president on the tax measure. Now the conservative republicans of this state are demanding the senator's official head because he votes against Coolidge. They should be more lenient. Capper had to make a hard choice. He was forced to decide whether he would support the president and stay at home for the next six years or vote for lower taxes on small incomes and higher rates on big incomes and continue to be useful to his people in congress for another senatorial period.

The stand patters have always hated Senator Capper. It is entirely natural that they should plot to defeat him but they must get a better issue than a vote to retain high taxes on great fortunes and inheritances and reduce the payments of men of moderate means.

Candidate Ooosing Capper.

For renomination are announcing themselves all over Kansas. Shaf Ingalls known so far only as the son of his father would like the place. He will run on the platform that he is a progressive, has eight children and needs the job.

Tom Smith of Hiawatha also fancies himself as the wearer of a senatorial toga. He has the figure for such a garb all right. He is a candidate because there is an election to be held and he is convinced that it would not be legal without his name on the ballot. He has run for everything from justice of the peace to vice president but his neighbors think so much of him that they always vote to keep him home.

Charlie Scott and Chester I Long have broken the gates of the political sepulcher in which they have reposed for so many years. Each of them is willing to succeed Senator Capper. They are running on the same platform—Whatever is right is right.

CO-OPERATION VS. COMPETITION.

Competition in the industrial world has passed out of existence. No small private business is allowed to exist only by the grace of the larger ones in the same line.

Let a butcher in a country town undertake to do his own slaughtering and the packers will put a competitive shop in and sell the meat at less than cost. Let the farmers organize, or private interests put in a creamery and the big creamery interests will center their fight in it by putting the price above the market or allowing the station buyer to raise the test on cream several points so as to create prejudice among the patrons.

Ever since the Farmers Union entered into an agreement with the Buxton Creamery Co. at Ottumwa there has been quite a little disturbance and if the farmers of this district fall for the game as it is being played it will mean that the Buxton Creamery Co. will be put out of existence, by putting the price of cream up in territory where Buxton is buying and down where he is not a competitor. I know of one particular instance when the same big Company paid 43 cents a lb. at Blakesburg, Iowa, where Buxton was buying and 86 cents a pound at Leon for butter fat and 40 cents a lb. was about the average price at stations in this territory.

The big packers have the same object in view when they establish assembling stations where they can accumulate a supply of hogs and stay out of the open market in that way are able to break the price for the

provided it is republican and at least twenty five years old.

There will be others. With his opposition voting for five or six candidates Senator Capper need not hurry home. His opponents will nominate him.

### Griffith Has Made Enemies.

As attorney general. No man can hold that office and do his duty without stirring up opposition. The farmers of Kansas have a friend in Charley Griffith. In fact he is a farmer himself by birth, preference and for many years by the actual operation of a farm. As a member of the legislature he voted for the cooperative banking bill and for many other measures in the interest of agriculture.

As a member of the state charter board the attorney general has been deciding vote for the incorporation of the Farmers' Union State Bank. There certainly is no reason for any republican farmer voting against Griffith.

### The Grain Dealers Are Rejoicing.

Over the victories that they have won in their recent campaigns to retain complete control of the marketing agencies through which goes to consumers. Up in Washington they seem to have defeated the McNary-Haugen bill and all other measures planned to relieve the necessities of agriculture. Here in Kansas they checked the wheat campaign and kept the sign up down to about 25,000,000 bushels.

No man should be blamed for making a strong fight for his own interests. It is perfectly natural for the grain gamblers to fight governmental relief for the farmers at Washington and at the same time oppose all self help projects started by the farmers themselves. A few days ago the president of the Kansas Grain Dealers Association made a speech opposing the McNary-Haugen bill in which he declared that farmers must help themselves if they want better times. Last week the same organization circulated a list of farmers who have signed the pooling contract advising them to withdraw their signatures.

Why should the grain dealers advise farmers to cancel their pooling contracts unless they believe it is to their advantage?

### Wheat Is Not Doing.

So well at this time. Six weeks ago the Kansas fields promised a harvest of more than 130,000,000 bushels. Since then the condition of wheat has gone back so much that well informed men doubt whether 75,000,000 bushels will be threshed in the state. Similar conditions exist in other states. The crop will fall so far below the yield of last year that this country is very likely to be on a bread importing basis within twelve months.

The people who are worrying over the wheat surplus will soon have a more serious reason for anxiety. There is more reason to dread a shortage than a surplus during the next few years.

### Wheat Robs the Soil.

And wheat farming provides nothing for the maintenance of fertility. The poor wheat, millions of acres in area, that is growing in Kansas this year is poorest on soils that have been on the same job for many seasons. No soil is inexhaustible.

Wheat draws enormously from the soil. The wheat farmer returns no humus to his field. The result is that a wet spring results in hard baked soils that produce little.

### Soils In the Wheat Belt.

Are now deteriorating very rapidly. It is impossible to keep drawing checks indefinitely without making some deposit. The loss of growers of western Kansas have sold their land in excess of the value of their crops. They must restore that fertility if they hope to operate with any profit.

Not an easy job. The most of the great wheat belt is so dry that manure cannot be used with good results. No one out there has tried commercial fertilizers and that was

next days supplies. Any shipping associations that patronize an assembling station are giving up their freedom of doing business. The same condition exists in practically every other line of business.

The Steel trust is protected by the Pittsburgh plus; Cement trust, by the Indiana plus. The chain store system that is being built up in the cities is a chain that being welded around the necks of the consumers, even bread, the staff of life, is going into a system of bakeries under the domination of one man, a system of slavery is being carried out by the capitalist interests over the producer and consumer that puts both classes absolutely under their control.

No system of marketing or credits that those interests are offering to the farmer is ever going to relieve the situation. President Coolidge in his message said that all other inter-layers were organized therefore it was the farmers' only relief by getting organized to protect their interests.

The question therefore resolves itself into what kind of organization will supply the farmers needs and give him protection.

First it must be democratic in the management of its business by giving each member equal rights in the election of its officers.

Second it must be cooperative, that means it will conduct the business of its members at cost except the little reserves set aside to carry over periods of depression and to expand the business.

Third it must be an organization in which the members have absolute con-

wise. Returning chemical plant food to the soil has little effect on fields that have been robbed of organic matter.

It is now plain enough that the wheat farmers must do something about the lost fertility of their fields. Several good things are possible. Wherever alfalfa can be grown that grass should be used as a soil restorer. It is also possible to do a little diversification but the wheat farmer's best bet is rest for his sick soils. It is better to raise a good crop on a few acres than a poor one on many acres. Summer fallowing is the thing.

### Japan Vigorously Protests.

The exclusion feature of the new immigration law. Our governments has just received a long communication from the Japanese Embassy which takes the position that the barring of Japanese immigrants from the United States is clearly a violation of a commercial treaty now effective between the two countries. It is generally assumed that Secretary of State Hughes will not agree that there is any such conflict between existing treaties and the new laws.

Such a controversy between friendly and more or less civilized nations should be settled without a break in peaceful relations but the indications that this cannot be done in this case are very alarming. Each nation is making demands that the other cannot comply with and in each communication there is "a spirit of complete friendliness with a dash of everything possible to promote relations."

That is the way "civilized" nations always talk to each other just before they begin to shoot. The United States might as well be getting up its back for another war.

### Curtis Voted With Capper.

To over ride the presidential veto of the Bonus bill. Why is there no uproar over that fact here in Kansas among the errand boys of the big interests? There are a good many level headed folks in Kansas who have already made up their minds that the Capper votes on the Bonus and Revenue measures are not the reason but the excuse for the reactionary fight on the senator.

### Bill White Speaks Right Up.

In defense of Senator Capper's votes in opposition to the views of the reactionary republicans in congress. In a spirited article in a late issue of the Emporia Gazette he declares that Kansas, not Capper, is on trial at this time and predicts that the voters will stand by the senator who has the courage to vote in their interest.

It is evident that the old time combination of "Henry Arthur and Me" has not been entirely disrupted by the new political alignments of recent years. However, "Henry" has not yet come to the defense of his former partner. He has a newspaper of rather wide circulation. He should let his readers know just how he stands on this matter which after all is a dispute between those who believe that the rich should pay taxes in proportion to their wealth and those who deny that the burdens of government should be shifted from the wealthy to the merely well to do and the poor.

### Labor Retains Power.

In England because the McDonald cabinet has proved its ability and courage in dealing with national and international matters that preceded governments had been afraid to handle. In every test vote in the Commons the Labor government has been sustained.

Recently the conservatives, not caring to try the temper of the people in regard to the proposed reduction of the salary of one of the Labor members of the cabinet to about \$500 a year. To a crude and old fashioned American that looks like peanut politics. The majority of the House of Commons refused to turn McDonald and his associates out on such an issue. The average Englishman may be rather bull headed but he loves fair play.

confidence and will give it their loyal support, even though there may be times when their prices are not in line with what other interests are offering for the farmers' products.

Fourth its membership must be large enough to give it volume of business enough to keep down its overhead expenses to enable it to market the products of its members at a minimum of cost.

The Cooperative movement is not an experiment. It is being carried on in practically every civilized country in the world. Some countries it is in the form of socialism, others communism but most countries it is voluntary depending on the members loyalty for its support.

The National Congress and a good many states have passed laws permitting its citizens to conduct almost any line of business cooperatively even going so far as to allow the enforcement of the proposed agreement for the farmers' products.

The peculiar thing about the producers agreement is that it is meeting with more opposition from persons who should be willing to stick to it and give it their loyal support than from their competitors.

With the present system of marketing it is impossible for the farmer to control the marketing of his products as an individual. By cooperating with his neighbors with a producer agreement it is possible to regulate the supply and demand, something that cannot be done with the present system of competition, that robs one community to kill competition in another.

## Boys' and Girls' Club News

PROPER FEEDING GETS  
PIG CLUB RESULTS

Results obtained by the farm boy engaged in some line of club work are often compared to the results obtained by the boys' father in his regular farm operations. The facts are usually brought out that the boy follows carefully the club rules and instructions of the county agent, while the father, who is usually a pig raiser, goes along using his slipshod methods. The final result is usually in keeping with the effort put forth and character of methods adopted.

The facts given here concerning a pig raised by a club boy and compared to the same farm by another pig on the same farm is by no means intended as a criticism of the boy's father. There is no ground for the criticism because in this instance the father is a most successful farmer. It is true that no special attention has been given to the raising of swine on this farm the past year, but many good farmers over the south have ceased to care for their hogs since prices have been so low.

Lloyd Harrison, a 14-year-old lad of Pine Wood, Tennessee, enrolled in the pig club nearly a year ago by County Agent J. P. Ricketts. As several boys in the county were feeding pork hogs to be exhibited at the county fair in the fall and then to be sold to a butcher, Lloyd entered the same class. Fortunately his father owned a lot of Hampshire pigs that were the right age for pig club work so Lloyd purchased one of them.

This Hampshire barrow pig was 3 months old and weighed 45 pounds when Lloyd began his work. The other pigs in the litter were about equal in size and thriftiness. Lloyd was not only working to produce a pig that would show up well at the fair, but believed it would be possible to earn a profit on his pig even though prices of pork were low.

Comparison in Boy's Favor  
The pig was given a balanced feed of corn, buttermilk, wheat middlings and pasture.  
When these pigs were 8 months old, Lloyd's pig weighed 360 pounds while the other one weighed 60. The club pig had been fed 153 days and had gained an average of 2.06 pounds a day.

A record of the value of feeds was kept so that it could be determined at the close of the contest whether the club work had been profitable or not. It was found that each pound of gain cost four and one-fourth cents. Perhaps the reason this cost was so low is that the club pig was fed a part of the time, and the buttermilk and green feed kept the animal healthy and gaining rapidly. In the regular market this animal would have been classed as a heavy, but was sold to a local butcher who made no mention in price on account of weight. Valued at \$7.50 a hundred pounds, the net profit on the investment for the pig and feeds was \$12.00.

This is only a medium profit to obtain on a 360-pound hog, and especially does it seem small when compared with prices that were paid a few years ago. But fortunately it represents average possibilities with swine in the past 15 months, and demonstrates that it is still possible to make this work profitable. Since the price of pork is low, the problem on the southern farm is to cut down the cost of production and still have a fair profit.

Feeding Methods.  
By having a little faith in what he is attempting to do, and following approved methods of feeding, many a farmer in the south the past year could have fattened 75 hogs and shipped them to market for a profit of \$900 if we put any confidence in what this club boy has done. The suggestions for periods of this kind might be summed up as follows: (1) stay in the swine business on a moderate scale and do not jump in and out trying to follow prices; (2) grow a majority of feeds; (3) feed balanced rations; (4) waste nothing; (5) cut down cost of production as much as possible, but do not expect the hogs to grow and fatten or be profitable unless they are given proper feed and attention.

One reason there are no profits in producing pork when prices are 7 and 8 cents a pound is because too many runts like other pigs in this litter. This pig is a runt because he was not fed. He was not fed because it was thought he would not be profitable but with the same chance he could have earned his \$12 as easily as the club pig did.

May is the month when greatest number of new members begin their work. Some boys will raise market hogs while others raise breeding stock. In either case let us have a greater number of boys to do as well as Lloyd Harrison of Pine Wood, Tennessee, did last year. Lloyd is in the club again this year with several pigs and is going still stronger.

MANY PRIZES FOR GOOD WORK  
WON BY DELAWARE CLUB GIRL

Of the 85 organized clubs for farm boys and girls in Kent County, Del., 23 were girls' clothing clubs. The aim of this work, which is cooperatively directed by the United States Department of Agriculture and the University of Delaware, is to teach the proper selection, construction, and care of garments and millinery. In addition to this, the girls have made such household articles as towels, pillowcases, and scarfs. They have made reed baskets and learned to manipulate beeswax. The first work done by one club was to tie and dye curtains for the schoolroom, and in another club applied curtains were made.

The Oak Grove Club, in Kent County, which has completed the third year of clothing club work, was very much interested in reed basketry, and made a number of very attractive sewing and flower baskets and trays. Two of these girls demonstrated basketry at the State Fair.

Annie Ashton, a third-year member of the club, has a fine record. At the fair in 1921, 1922 and 1923 she won 11 first prizes, 7 second prizes, and 5 third prizes. This means unusually good work, as there are only five or six opportunities for entering club exhibits each year; at the Kent-Sussex Fair, she competed with about 100 girls, while at the State fair she had to do the best work in the State in order to win. In addition to these prizes, Annie has won a silver medal for the best all-around clothing exhibit in the second and third years work. She was awarded a scholarship to the junior short course held at the University of Delaware in 1922, but gave up her chance to attend this year so that another girl might have the opportunity.

INDIAN BOYS AND GIRLS HEAR  
DAIRY TALKS

The members of the Latah County Holstein Club held a meeting January 19th at the Dairy Building in the University farm, Moscow, Idaho. The students brought samples of milk from their homes. There were forty-two cows in all which were tested by them under the directions of H. A. Stone, district club leader. Herd records were kept by the boys and once each month a meeting will be held in the Dairy Building and milk from the home herds will be brought in and tested. The day previous Mr. Stone delivered a talk illustrated with lantern slides to more than 100 boys and girls. Mr. Stone is cooperating with the Indian agency in charges of the Nez Perce agency and his efforts are meeting with much approval. An interpreter conveyed the message to the Indian boys and girls, who gave the closest attention.

## BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS ORGANIZED

County Agent Adams, in company with County Judge Hughes has just completed the preliminary organization of the Gregg county Texas boys and girls agricultural clubs for the new year. It is pointed out by the county agent that this is only a preliminary or beginning of the organization and that the work is to be completed at a second meeting to be held soon.

In this connection we are reminded that this county has grown in boys and girls agricultural club work during the past four years from a membership of nine in 1920 to the present membership of almost all the boys and girls in the common school district that are eligible to membership. The 1923 roll shows a total of 261 members. These children have also made their record among the club members of the state. In 1923 five boys and three girls won scholarships to the state educational encampment at the Dallas fair; one boy won a trip to Chicago, with all expenses paid, to attend the national club congress in December, and the Tryon club has been awarded third place among the clubs of the state two years in succession.

\$49,000,000.  
Including one payment on the 1923 crop, the figures at the head of this column constitute the stupendous total of money paid to the Tri-State Tobacco Growers Association—a sum equal to the biennial budget of the State of Virginia for roads, schools, pensions, general expenses of the government, criminal charges and other items.

When it is considered that less than 100,000 farmers participated in the distribution of this huge sum, and that the time covered by the payments is but two years, it can be seen at a glance the tremendous value of co-operation. That is the direct, actual cash value. The indirect and moral value is incalculable in dollars and cents.

Just how much the non-cooperator has received over and above what he

would have received had there been no Tobacco Growers Association, it is difficult to even guess. The honest interests have cared for him as best they could to keep him out of the Association. And the pity is that many farmers pretend not to see through this.

Co-operative marketing, as now being practiced by the farmers of this country, is the one sane and safe avenue open to the farmer to help himself. Nobody in Washington or Richmond can pass laws that will compel the farmer to co-operate. Yet, it is obviously the only way open to him to name the price of his product. And he cannot name his price unless he controls the surplus of his crops because it is the surplus which makes the price for the entire crop. This fact does not have to be proved yet something must be done to it to get our farmers to see and believe it. If the tobacco grower had been able to control his entire crop, it is quite probable that another figure would have been written in front of the \$49,000,000 recently distributed.—Southern Planter.

FARMERS' ASSOCIATIONS REPORT  
INCREASED BUSINESS

Many thousands of reports have been received from farmers' business organizations by the United States Department of Agriculture during the last twelve years. Eight hundred eighty-nine associations reported for 1912 a total business of \$123,215,073, which was an average of \$138,600 an organization. The average for the following year was \$100,100, and the average for 1922, for which year 4,103 reports were received, was \$215,700. The number of associations reporting for the different years, the amount of business reported, and the average amount of business per association, are given below:

Year	Assoc. Reporting	Amt. of Business	Average Amount
1912	889	\$123,215,073	\$138,600
1913	899	310,313,000	100,100
1914	2,877	274,140,000	95,200
1915	504	52,722,000	104,600
1916	939	114,601,000	122,000
1917	859	192,138,000	223,600
1921	7,374	1,256,214,000	170,800
1922	4,103	885,183,000	215,700

If the 10,160 organizations on the department's list at the close of 1923 transacted on the average as much business per association as did the associations whose reports for 1922 have been tabulated, then the amount of business for 1923 was approximately \$2,200,000,000.

In the case of 924 associations, the department has the reports made in 1913, also those for 1921. These reports show an increase in the volume of business of 89 percent. Five hundred eighty-three associations reporting for both 1913 and 1922 show an increase of 140 per cent in volume of business transacted.

PLANS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL  
INSTITUTE OF CO-OPERATION

At a meeting of the organization committee of the International Institute on Cooperation, held in Washington, D. C., April 14, 1924, it was decided to hold the first general session of the institute in August or September of 1925. A preliminary conference committee is being organized. In August, 1924, has been announced. It is expected that the larger and more important associations in all the principal countries will eventually become sustaining members of the institute. The chairman of the organization committee is Richard Patten, Managing Director, New England Milk Producers' Association, and Charles W. Holman, Secretary, National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, is secretary of the committee.

## EXPECT NO MIRACLES

New Jersey cooperative associations will use trucks to reach new markets for their products. That is a great fruit and truck-growing state because of nearby big cities. Farmers and consumers will be brought closer together, fewer middlemen will be needed. In Denmark the farmer gets an average of 72 per cent of what the consumers pay. All the farmers in Denmark co-operate. The American farmer gets only 37 per cent. He suffers more than the consumer.

And no matter what is done in Congress or anywhere else, there will be no genuine good times in this country until the farmers' dollar will buy more until the price of his products are on a par with other products. Cooperative marketing supported by adequate credit will do much to help, but they can't do it all.—Cappers Weekly.

Immediate And Lasting  
Relief of Agriculture

(Continued from page 1)

Industry in the east has been preserved from destruction. The consumers have been given a better product, too, than they would have had otherwise and for less money. And what cannot be disregarded because of its beneficial psychological effect, there is a growing understanding between the producers and the consumer of dairy products.

I recognize that great as it is, the Dairyman's League is a tiny thing compared to the sort of a cooperative organization which would be required to handle the agricultural products of this great nation. But who can doubt that exactly the same methods which have made for the success of the league, if applied by capable men to the administration of the farm industry in general, would meet with the same success?

This much is certain: the farmer cannot compete in the game of life with labor until he has the aid of the individual farmer makes his fight single-handed and alone. It is only by combination of the energies, capabilities and brains of the agricultural group that the farmer can hope for victory in this contest.

If the situation were not such as to be so critical, if the peril were not so imminent and unusual, I can see how it would be wise to leave it to the farmers themselves to work out localized cooperative movements which ultimately could be associated in one great national organization. Unfortunately, however, the situation is so pressing that it is not wise to wait for the ordinary operations of the economic laws. Society is so interdependent that itself should furnish the initiative and loan the money to give such a cooperative organization immediate existence and the necessary resources to permit it to successfully operate.

Under the general welfare clause of the Constitution, Congress has ample power for such a purpose. When the health and welfare of our citizens, dependent as they are upon the unfailing supply of foodstuffs, are at stake, all the resources of the people must be at the disposal of government. An unusual exercise of the power of taxation is justified, provided the expenditure is intended to meet some public service, or if its object concerns the public welfare. Is the present situation concerned with the common good?

We are dealing with an abnormal situation. In certain industries there were more failures in 1923 than ever before in our modern history. In the agricultural sections of the west and the north, there have been bank failures every day. Hundreds of banks have gone to the wall. In one city eight banks failed on one day. It will be seen that private enterprise in that section certainly is incapable of financing a great farm or rural program. In my opinion, government should rarely use its taxing power for any purpose if private enterprise can with propriety be called upon to furnish the means for forward movement. But here is a condition where the government's financial contributions have been wiped out and in consequence of which it is impossible for the farmer to help himself.

Debt Owed to Agriculture.  
In view of all the circumstances, it is idle to suggest as does the President in his first message to Congress that "simple and direct methods put into operation by the farmers himself are the only real sources for restoration." I utterly disagree with the attitude of the President. He dismisses the farmer's problem by the statement that no scheme of relief "resort to the public treasury will be of any permanent value in establishing agriculture."

Why make such suggestions to a group of persons utterly incapable financially of doing for themselves the things which common sense says must be done? By governmental aid there can be at least a beginning toward better things and without it there is no hope. It must not be forgotten either that society owes a recently incurred debt to agriculture. Had the government left the farmer free to sell his products in conformity to the laws of supply and demand he would have been just as much benefitted as were the profiteers who made millions during the war. His present plight in some ways is due to the interference of government with effective selling operations during the war and since. But it is useless to talk about what might have been. In the face of the present situation the farmer cannot do for himself individually the things which the public welfare demands must be done.

As I see it, grown as we may over the violation of customs and the generally effective economic laws, government must lend its assistance to the financing of some federal agency for farm relief. It must do it to preserve agriculture from destruction and it must do it to protect the consuming public from the present steady progress towards prohibitive food prices, a situation which already shows signs of making for undernourishment of children and physical deterioration of the nation.

Real Farmers Should Be in Charge.  
Measures have been proposed to provide for the appointments of federal boards and commissions. Some of these plans appear to me as violation of the first principle of success. Labor organizations would never thrive if ruled over by bankers. Any combination of capital would be distressed if its employees took charge. Why, then, should farmers be expected to accept politicians or trust to haphazard chance for directors of the industry which is their sole means of livelihood?

It goes without saying that cooperative movement must depend for success on cooperation. Just as the name implies, there must be sympathy and mutual interest between directors and farmers. Otherwise there can be no cooperation. To this end, therefore, there must be found a method of administration which places the oversight and direction of the organization in the hands of real farmers.

It seems to me no one should doubt the wisdom of this suggestion. There are many farm organizations, civic societies, cooperative corporations, and other groups which are capable of being linked up with any governmental agency created for the protection of farmers and consumers. No sense of antagonism at the very outset. The spirit of fraternity is stronger among farmers than almost anywhere else in society.

Practical Solution Imperative Now.  
That the farmers are capable of furnishing the business and administrative personnel for this great undertaking is proven by the management and success of the Dairyman's League, to which I have referred. There are other notable examples of financial and business genius coming from the farm. I am confident there will be no difficulty in finding the managerial talent for this stupendous movement.

Wheat, corn, meat, cotton, wool, sugar beets, dairy products, poultry and eggs, fruit, potatoes and other vegetables are a long list when the farm are considered. It will be seen that in the creation of a board of management there are many interests to consider. Every section of our great country must be kept in mind. We are discussing a serious question, but it must be discussed with but one thought in every mind: The nation must provide a practical solution now.

The financial requirement of any agricultural relief plan is staggering. So is every other national crisis or cataclysm. Earthquakes, tornadoes, fires, epidemics, and especially war make staggering demands upon the purse. But this particular demand is not for money which is to be lost. It is a demand for the use of public funds which will be returned to the public treasury. It is the request for a loan which will be given back in kind, but more than that, it will pay a daily dividend to every citizen in the United States by reducing the cost of his daily bread.

Agriculture on Edge of Precipice.  
Let no one think that cooperation is the sole thing needed to place the farmers on the highroad to unexampled prosperity, or as promising the millennium. It is only a means of assisting him to make some progress toward that desirable end. Organization has done much for labor already, but there is still much within reasonable desires left to be attained. Combination has done much for capital, but it does not mean that the owners of wealth still have unsatisfied desires. Yet, that both capital and labor have benefitted by the practice of cooperation is not questioned. Let us now help the farmer to obtain the benefits of cooperation, and thereby take this one step toward a betterment of his condition. As I stated at the beginning, there are other things that must be done—such as changes in the tariff and the restoration of the markets of the world to international commerce—but these do not enter into this particular discussion.

The purpose of government is to do for the citizen what he cannot do for himself. It must provide for the common welfare. In the statute of humanity, self-preservation is the first law. Agriculture has come to the edge of the precipice. The masses in the cities have arrived at the

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# Department of Practical Co-Operation

## UNION MEETING NOTICES

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

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

A. C. BROWN, Co. Pres.

## UNION LOCAL NO. 278.

Regular meetings on second and fourth Thursday each month.

Charles Crossard, Sec.

## SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051.

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

J. F. Lewis, Sec.

## NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922.

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

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

## UNION LOCAL NO. 2019.

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

Geo. Speed, Pres.

Alice Kendall, Sec.

## CARLETON LOCAL NO. 1911.

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

J. Humbarger, Pres.

R. J. Logan, Sec.

## CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 364.

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

George J. Schoenhofner, Sec.

## PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL.

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

E. J. Kissing, Pres.

W. T. Flinn, Sec.-Treas.

## NEOSHA COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETINGS

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

E. G. Clark, Pres.

J. O. Foust, Sec.

## LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1934.

Livingston Local No. 1934 meets regularly on the first and third Friday nights of each month at Livingston School House. A short program is prepared for each night.

Clyde B. Wells, Sec.

## GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494.

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

W. D. McClaskey, Pres.

Roy W. Holland, Sec.

## BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226.

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

George Baumgartner, Sec.

## PRETTY CREEK LOCAL 1652.

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

H. C. Mathies, Sec.-Treas.

## FONTANA LOCAL 1789.

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

All members should be present.

W. H. Slyter, Pres.

## WABAUNSEE CO. MEETING

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

Our county commissioners will be invited to attend this meeting.

Joe Richmond, Co. Sec.

## OTTAWA COUNTY MEETING

The annual picnic of the Farmers Union of Ottawa County will be held in the Markley Grove at Minneapolis, Kansas on June 11, 1924. The program will start at ten o'clock with boys and girls races, basket dinner, at noon. A program and ball game in the afternoon by the locals of the County, also speaking: everybody invited.

G. R. Crist, Com.

## POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY MEETING

The second quarterly meeting of the Pottawatomie County Farmers Union will be held at Westmoreland, Tuesday, June 10, commencing at 10 a. m.

This is the meeting that was to have been held at St. Mary's but owing to the fact that the St. Mary's folks preferred to have the next meeting this one will be held at Westmoreland.

T. P. Heptig, Co. Sec.

## ELLIS CO. MEETING JUNE 14

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

JOS. P. KUPP, Co. Pres.

## UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679.

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

Owen Hunsperger, Pres.

I. M. Wagner, Sec.

## OSAGE COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING JUNE 12.

The second quarterly meeting of the Osage County Farmers' Union No. 56 will be held at a Vassar on Thursday night, June 12th. All delegates and as many members as possible should be there as Vassar is one of the live Locals of the County. Local Secretaries will please send or bring a report of dues for last year and for 1923 so that I can get the books in order.

ROSCOE E. HEY,

County Secretary.

## HONOR ROLL

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

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

Burns — 943 — Roy Hunter, Sec. 24 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Elsworth — 1171—Ralph Heikes, Wakefield, Sec.—12 members paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Summit—1574—Mrs. Alice Ames, Madison, Sec. — 30 paid for 1924—100 per cent.

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

Fairdale — 927 — Carl W. Mayer, Brewster, Sec., 13 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Rydal — 763 — G. S. Duncan, Belleville, Sec. 22 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

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

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

Hays — 1130 Mrs. Everett Alquist Sec. — 70 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

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

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

Neutral, 803, John Costello, McClure — 11 paid for 1924—100 per cent.

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

Liberty, 825 — Ed. Mog, Sec. — 42 members paid for 1924. 100 per cent.

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

Walnut Grove — 1808—Robert J. Meyer, Girard, Secretary—100%.

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

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

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

Survey—24—Grant Bliss, Woodston, Secretary, 9 members—100%.

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

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

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

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

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

Salt Lake—1717—Marion Johnson, secretary, Lyons, Thirteen members — 100 per cent.

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

1603—Mable Grove—Howard Timmerman, secretary, Hepler, Five members, 100 per cent.

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

1689—Highland—Roy L. Lee, secretary, Paola, 80 male members, 56 female members, 100 per cent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Marine—643 — Albert Sparman, Green, secretary, 100% with 21 members.

## IT'S MORE THAN THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

It's more than the price of a bushel of wheat. The co-operative pooling of the wheat of this country means more than the mere dollars that may be gained.

It's the matter of the country's welfare. It's the matter of the soul of the nation.

Happiness dwells not long where poverty reigns. Peace and contentment are not clothed in rags. Ignorance alone is satisfied with the hovel.

Education, refinement, entertainment, lofty ambitions and high ideals find their natural incentives on the farm. But they can not thrive for long where poverty dwells.

The child, born and reared on the farm, early becomes inspired to do great things. The fresh air, the close contact with Nature, the fields of waving grain—all these stimulate

clear and sound thinking. They create clean thoughts and noble ambitions.

But when finances do not permit him to complete his common school education; when he is compelled to stay at home in the spring in order to plant corn in place of securing his education; when he has to stay home and help plow when he should be studying at school—when these conditions occur, ambitions and ideals secure a terrific jolt.

When the boy and girl can not attend Sunday School because their faded and worn clothes are the objects of ridicule by the children who wear the style's latest creations; when the children can not play on the basketball and football teams because farm work is so tedious they can not devote sufficient time to practice their sports — when these conditions prevail farm life loses much of its attractiveness and more young folks move off to the city.

In the city motion pictures, dances, pool and parties soon replace lofty ideals and commendable ambitions. Son and daughter, securing employment, find themselves only servants and they soon become automatic machines. Individual ambitions are killed; ideals are throttled; religious principles are sacrificed.

Yes, it is more than the price of a bushel of wheat that is in the balance. It is the soul. It is ambition. It is idealism. It is justice. These things are in the balance.

Cooperation, as exemplified in the wheat pooling plan, means much more than a better price for wheat. For when the better price is obtained, a degree of contentment and satisfaction will be realized that is now lacking. Farming will again attract the young folks. Prosperity will reign and with it will come renewed ambitions; enlarged visions; higher aspirations.

Yes, it is more than the price of a bushel of wheat. It is the price of a soul; the cost of a life; the value of ideals—Wheat Growers Journal.

## COST OF OPERATING WHEAT POOLS.

Cost of operating the wheat pools in the several states in 1923 is shown in a statement issued by the president of the American Wheat Growers Association, and published in the Wheat Grower, April 1, 1924. As the costs of operating the North Dakota pool are reported as slightly higher than those of any other of the nine state associations making up the American Wheat Growers Association, figures taken from the books of the North Dakota association were used by President W. J. Brown. They include all charges except freight and are as follows:

## Operating Charges.

Rate Per Bu.

Administration expenses \$ .01

Office upkeep .006

Supervision and statistics .002

"The Producer" .002

Maintaining Minneapolis .001

and Duluth offices .006

Reserve withheld .005 .029

## Direct Charges

Interest paid banks .012

Elevator handling and storage charges .058

Terminal handling and storage charges .017

Farm storage .019

Insurance and taxes .002 .108

Grand Total \$ .137

An explanation of several of the items included in the statement that "farm storage" is not a real charge as it is paid back to growers who stored their wheat until such time as it could be handled to advantage by the association.

Cost of operation of the pool of the Southwestern Wheat Growers' Association, through which the 1922 Texas and Oklahoma wheat was marketed, is given as 14.6c per bushel, made up as follows: Overhead, 2c plus; interior handling and storage, 4.6c; terminal elevator carrying charges, storage, etc., 8c minus. The item of 8c included cleaning, conditioning and mixing at the terminal, and this process resulted in 8c per bushel gain to the association, making the total net charges for the year 11.6c per bushel.

In Nebraska the total charges for handling the pool in 1922 amounted to 17.14c per bushel, against which sum was a counter credit of 5.5c paid to growers for farm storage to growers for farm storage and interest, leaving the net cost of the pool for the 1922 wheat, 11.6c per bushel.

The statement further affirms that the books of the North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association are open for inspection to those having a friendly interest in the growers.

## MILLER BROTHERS TO MARKET

ENID, Okla.,—Miller Brothers of Ponca City, owners of the world-famous 101 Ranch, have joined the Oklahoma Wheat Growers' association and will market several thousand bushels of wheat through that organization this year, officials of the state organization here announced.

The 101 Ranch is one of the largest in the world and contains 110,000 acres of land. A great amount of wheat was raised on the land until the price slumped and the owners turned to other crops. Approximately 2,500 acres of wheat is now growing at the ranch and much of it is being pastured.

The Miller brothers are considered the most successful and most extensive farmers in the southwest. They raise practically all kinds of crops and animals on the ranch. The place each year is visited by people from all over the United States and foreign countries.

## THE MILLER BROTHERS HAVE PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES DOWN TO A SCIENTIFIC BASIS AND NOW BY MARKETING THEIR WHEAT WITH MORE THAN 12,000 OTHER WHEAT PRODUCERS ARE USING SCIENTIFIC METHODS IN MARKETING THEIR WHEAT CROP, IT WAS SAID.

## GOVERNMENT REPORT

It cost the grain dealers of the United States an average of 18.89 cents per bushel, not including freight, to handle the wheat produced by farmers in 1919 and 1920, according to investigation by the Federal Trade Commission, at Washington.

The information was given out in Volume 4 of the commission's investigation and report of the grain trade, which was recently issued. Correct data on the grain trade business is given and the report shows that wheat can be handled in large quantities cooperatively much cheaper than it can in small quantities by independent firms.

The material was compiled by the commission after considerable work and investigation. Many interesting facts and figures regarding the spread in prices between the producer and consumer are given in the report.

## OHIO WOOL POOL SUCCESSFUL

Cooperative pooling and marketing of wool began early in the period of readjustment, not only saved Sullivan county, Indiana, farmers losses that would have put several out of business but today is enabling them to get prices for their wool several cents above offers by local buyers.

In 1920 the bottom dropped out of nearly every market. One day wool was bought at 50 cents and the next day nobody wanted it. Sullivan county farmers owned 12,000 breeding ewes and several thousand feeding lambs. They were offered 10 to 15 cents a pound for wool.

Instead of accepting, which would have entailed heavy losses, these farmers, under the leadership of Addison Drake, formed a wool pool and cooperated with the Ohio Sheep and Wool Growers' Association. Committee was formed to handle every step. Organization was completed during the fall and winter. In June 1921, the clips for 1920 and 1921 were shipped.

A central committee got cars, tags, sacks and scales. June 20 the pool received, weighed and shipped 102,788 pounds of wool, the largest pool in any of the 62 counties in Indiana. Each farmer sacked his wool at home, delivered it, helped weigh it and assisted in putting it in the cars. This reduced the labor cost. The wool sold at 25 cents net to the grower, more than if sales had been made locally.

In 1922 growers pooled 260,000 of wool that sold for 39.6 cents net. Local buyers offered a maximum price of 38 cents. Some farmers who got in a hurry sold for 25 cents a pound. This year nearly every sheep grower in the county joined the pool under contract.

## INDIANA TO HAVE A CANNING CROPS EXCHANGE.

Fifteen local canning-crops associations had been formed in Indiana on March 23, with prospects of others to be formed in the near future. It is proposed to form a local canning-crops association in every community of the state which furnishes produce to canning factories, then to federate the locals into the Indiana Canning Crops Exchange. More than the required minimum volume of business has been secured and the organization work is making rapid progress. A marketing contract providing for sale of products by the producer to the local association, is being used.

## SEASONAL VARIETY POOLS FAVORABLE COOPERATIVES.

Recently collected data relative to the pooling practices of 476 associations handling fruits and vegetables, indicate that seasonal pools by variety are the most popular. Over 46.2 per cent of the associations reporting use this type of pool. The percentage of associations handling some of the more important products through seasonal pools are as follows: Apple associations, 87.1%; cranberry, 80 per cent; sweet potato, 80 per cent; peach, 71.4 per cent; grape, 57.1 per cent; citrus fruit, 30.6 per cent.

In popularity comes the weekly pool, then the monthly pool and the daily pool. The percent of the 476 associations pooling the returns received for products shipped during periods of different lengths, are as follows:

Length of Pool Per Cent

Season . . . . . 46.2

Week . . . . . 16.6

Day . . . . . 10.3

Month . . . . . 10.1

8 to 15 days . . . . . 6.3

2 to 3 days . . . . . 4.8

Other periods . . . . . 10.7

## COUNTY CONSTITUTIONS NOW READY.

The 1924 constitution and by-laws containing all of the amendments adopted at the State Meeting at Emporia in January are now ready for distribution. Send your order to C. E. Brasted, State Secretary, Box 51, Salina, Kansas. The price is five cents each.

## GROWER CALLS CO-OPERATORS TO THE COLORS.

With those from whom the farmer buys well organized, and those to whom the farmer sells even better organized, how can the farmers keep his head above water if he himself does not organize?

With splendid cooperative organizations backed by all thinking people and endorsed by the press of the United States, why will a farmer let the temptation of a fraction of a cent on one year's crop tempt him to stay out of a cooperative association that is his only salvation for permanent fair prices and success?

Gradually the old-fashioned go-it-alone type of farmer is dying off and, thank heaven, the newcomers and the younger generation are strong for cooperation.

Denmark and even so-called uncivilized Russia, has shown us the success of cooperation by farmers, and by far the great majority of those producing in all lines of American agriculture are now building up great organizations with millions invested in machinery, warehouses which enable them to manufacture and store their crops against adverse years.

Europe is probably on the verge of getting started in business harness again and when she does (and it is only a question of time) the co-ops. will be "waiting at the church" ready to meet her.

Our officers and managers are surely greatly to be congratulated that with our principle European customers out of the market, since the great war they have been able to carry on, and if we, the members, stand loyally behind them and are not traitors to our own cause, daylight is close ahead.

With Europe buying and better times in the United States a reward will come to their faithful, cooperative farmer that will bring more reasonable prices to the consumer and better prices to the farmer who surely deserves, as all will admit, a fair return on his investment.

All great advancements come usually not from the majority but from hard working individuals comprising determined minorities and which the minority has a just and righteous cause, gradually they win over the majority, who recognize the merit of the cause and cast their lot by signing up with the cooperative institution, such organizations now comprise the majority of intelligent, earnest, clean thinking farmers. — HENRY C. MELONE.

## SEVEN THOUSAND COOPERATIVES IN NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Over 45 per cent of the