

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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VOLUME XVII.

The Tariff And The Freight Rate

The Fordney Tariff Adds \$500,000,000 to Our Freight Rate.

Everyone regrets that our freight rates are so high. The railroads themselves would like to lower their rates, but not at the expense of a living profit.

Why not make our customs tariff honest? A very careful calculation, based upon the annual cost of operating our steam railways, including their purchase of materials, shows that a half billion dollars of that annual cost is due to the excessive prices they have to pay, due to the Fordney Tariff, over and above the requirements of honest protection.

Steel bars are a criterion for all steel prices. When the Fair Tariff League, a non-partisan organization of business men, farmers, wage earners, stationers, economists and others, investigated this situation last fall, they found that our steel makers were exporting great quantities of steel on the basis of \$1.60 for bars and were charging domestic consumers \$2.40, or 50% more.

They were making domestic users pay on the basis of what it would cost them to buy in Europe. Instead of "Pittsburgh plus" to the European price, \$1.60, they were adding ocean freight, 25c per 100 lbs., plus the tariff which was 50c on the heavy bars, plus 7c for good measure, total \$2.40 per 100 lbs.

Allowing that, because of their close affiliations they can always make us pay on the basis of "Europe plus" or \$1.80 against a \$1.60 export price, they were still overcharging domestic users 60 cents per hundred pounds.

A big producer of structural steel says that industry would flourish on

the free list. For fabricated shapes, however, such as used in railway bridges, big buildings, etc., the tariff is 25% and we may be sure that it is added to prices.

The Fair Tariff League, with the approval of its labor members, estimate the total tariff in the present tariff, above the needs of fair protection, to be from 2 to 3 billion dollars, and if this were eliminated, leaving our industries quite sufficient protected, nominal wages in this country would naturally be reduced 10%, leaving the purchasing power of wages as great as now.

Everything entering into the construction of steel passenger and freight cars is protected about like the steel. Almost every manufacturing interest wrotes its own tariff protection to suit itself.

It is these excessive tariff rates that should be eliminated. That would reduce our freight rates approximately a half billion dollars even on the "Europe Plus" basis, with a large further saving if there were real competition in our domestic steel industry.

Freight charges today are a terrible burden upon agriculture. For 90% of their product our farmers get, not what the farmers get in free-trade England, but that English price, less the cost from Kansas, for instance, of the long haul to the Atlantic seaboard and over 2 thousand miles of board and barge. Let us at least save the railroads this tariff graft of \$500,000,000, to be applied in covering freight rates.

H. E. MILES, Chairman.
FAIR TARIFF LEAGUE.

The World's Ten Greatest Men

To the Editor of the Kansas Union Farmer: I consider the following named men as the ten greatest in the history of the world.

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| First | Sixth |
| Second | Seventh |
| Third | Eighth |
| Fourth | Ninth |
| Fifth | Tenth |

Signed

Post Office

Local

er and feeder man, is buying cattle for Kansas and Nebraska men mostly, and is gaining many friends. Mr. George Drall, our hog salesman, has been in the business for over twenty years and Mr. Cecil Hamlin, who handles our drive-ins gives the service that satisfies. His customers are his friends.

With this line-up we know that our service is capable of giving you the service you are looking for, and when we assure you of our determination to make ours the best service on the Yards, we hope you will give YOUR FIRM a trial. We look to YOU for our business.

Yours very truly,
FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION. — By H. Woodward

COUNCIL PLANS CO-OP SCHOOL FOR DIRECTORS

Cooperative Officials of Southeast to Meet at Columbia Nov. 6-7 for Study

An educational short course for directors of cooperative associations will be held in Columbia, S. C., Thursday and Friday, Nov. 6 and 7 by the National Council of Farmers' Cooperative Marketing Associations, according to an announcement by Walton Petet, secretary. The four sessions of the short course have been divided into lecture and discussion periods and a faculty of five persons has been engaged.

Preparations are made for an attendance of about 100 directors and officers of associations in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and eastern Tennessee. The course has been extended to other parts of the country have asked to be hosts to similar courses. A third is to be held in Indianapolis, while others are to be organized this winter.

The southeastern states meeting is the second directors school to be held by the National Council. The first, at Nashville, Tenn. in April, was a successful that general cooperatives in other parts of the country have asked to be hosts to similar courses. A third is to be held in Indianapolis, while others are to be organized this winter.

"The aim of these schools," says Mr. Petet in a formal call, "is to bring the directors together for serious study of the fundamental principles and of the duties and responsibilities of directors. Upon the wisdom and fidelity of the actions of the directors depends the present and future success of this great movement and all of its possibilities of good for American agriculture.

The movement is so new that its fundamental principles and practices are not taught in schools and colleges and there are no satisfactory textbooks on these subjects.

"Realizing these truths and impressed with the need for a better foundation of understanding for the movement, the National Council is offering a series of Educational Short Courses for cooperative marketing directors, as the first step towards a national system of self-education for American cooperators."

"What would you say if I told you how you could make a few hundred thousand dollars?" asked the oil magnate.

"I'd feel myself in such danger," answered Senator Sorghum, "that I don't believe I'd say a thing but my prayers."

We wish to present our new manager, Mr. Fred Ellis. In securing his services we have with us a man with a world of practical knowledge and actual experience in the cattle game. For the past ten years Mr. Ellis has been on the Kansas City Yards; four years of this time he spent in the cattle yards of a prominent commission firm; one year with Morris & Company in the hog yards; for the past five years in business for himself. Prior to coming to Kansas City, Mr. Ellis spent considerable time on a ranch in the Panhandle of Texas.

Our second announcement is not an introduction. Mr. Arch Connor who is again connected with the Farmers Union, and is acting in the capacity of cattle salesman, is well acquainted with the Wichita shippers, having been here on the Yards selling cattle, for over ten years, and his friends are many.

The rest of our office force you will remember. Mr. J. C. Sims, our stock-

A movement by Farmers Union Bank to Establish a Safe Investment Bureau

COMMERCE TRUST COMPANY
Capital and surplus \$8,000,000.00
Kansas City, Missouri
F. M. Staker,
Manager Publicity Department.
September 20, 1924.

Mr. O. K. Marley, Cashier,
Farmers Union State Bank,
Kansas City, Kans.
Dear Mr. Marley:

From your good old state of Kansas we get the most encouraging reports on general conditions that have come in for three years. And I can tell you—first hand information—that corresponds bank deposits reflect the improvement.

The farmer in nearly every section has "come into his own" and of course that means that banks are reaping the reward also. Now comes a situation that we, as bankers, have to meet. You know, Mr. Marley, whenever the farmer has a little surplus he becomes the target for the high pressure salesman of worthless stocks. Nobody in Kansas City knows better than you do how many neighboring farmers have been "gypped" by that class of vultures.

For years I have been convinced that publicity, issued by the banks, is the only way to right the situation, and keep the farmers' surplus money in productive and profitable channels. As an Advertising Man, I'll say to you that I don't believe it can be done in a few days or by a temporary effort. The goal to be reached is to cultivate the confidence of the farmers in their local bankers so thoroughly that they will not make a single important move without consulting their banker.

I often have puzzled over the best general method of doing it, and while I puzzled, another fellow beat me to it. Have you seen a copy of the "Prairie Farmer," a paper of wide rural circulation in Illinois? They ran an advertising campaign during the past year which is the smartest thing of its kind I have ever seen. Its purpose was to put the farmer in closer touch with the banker, and also to dignify farming as a business. The copy was so well prepared and displayed that I followed it with unusual interest. It was signed "The Bankers of Illinois," and was paid for by the banks—a very small subscription from each one—I think about two dollars a month apiece—at any rate, a mere nothing compared with its value.

Today, I have at least a hundred letters from bankers in Illinois commending the campaign, and expressing their satisfaction with its results.

That campaign, with some refinements, is going to be put on in both Missouri and Kansas. You will soon receive a letter from the agency that is to manage the matter, and I want to ask you to give it your serious thought. I need not assure you of the very vital interest which the Commerce has in the agricultural industry and its success. It's our bread and butter. We believe that anything which tends to tie the farmer closer to his banker is a mutual benefit.

When you have looked over the samples of copy and the proposal that will be sent you, I feel sure that you will want to join in on this constructive piece of work.

I should appreciate having your

opinion, if you will be kind enough to write me.

Cordially yours,
(Signed) F. M. STAKER,
Manager Publicity Department.

Sep. 26th, 1924.
Commerce Trust Company,
Kansas City, Missouri.
Attention Mr. F. M. Staker,
Manager Publicity Dept.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of September 20th and have given it considerable thought before answering. Wish to state that we will be pleased to entertain the proposition as set forth in your letter, and we will carefully consider any proposition made by the agency retained to outline this work.

We feel that the publicity campaign will be very beneficial, but should be carried farther than you propose. It is all right to advise the farmer to keep away from fraudulent investments, but who is to point out to him which are good and which are bad? Our Blue Sky Department has not always been able to do this, although they are very efficient and undoubtedly have saved the farmers millions of dollars. If it were possible to create an agency to thoroughly investigate concerns wishing to sell stock in Kansas, it would then be possible, not only to caution the farmers against fraudulent schemes, but also to advise which are sound and which are questionable.

You state, "The goal to be reached is to cultivate the confidence of the farmers in their local bankers so thoroughly that they will not make a single move without consulting their banker." This is not the final goal, as in many cases the banker himself is behind many of these promotion schemes which later result disastrously for the investor. He may be innocent of any intentional wrong-doing, but the effect is just the same.

In the past five years I have been all over the State in the Farmers Union work, both livestock, grain and educational. I found some of the best stock promotion games in oil, packing house, and milling were fostered off on the farmer, in many sections, with the absolute recommendation of his local banker. These promotion schemes were state-wide in their scope, and took thousands of dollars of money out of the Farmers' pockets.

I believe that the local banker can render much sound advice, but after all, Mr. Staker, shouldn't the farmer be educated and encouraged to do a little more thinking and reasoning for himself, rather than to depend upon the local banker to do it for him? Past experience seems to justify this of a tendency to "Dignify farming as a business."

I am requesting permission to publish your letter, together with my answer, in our Farmers Union paper, that our membership may be advised of the intents of this campaign. Trusting to receive this permission at an early date, I am,

Very truly yours,
(Signed) O. K. MARLEY,
Vice President.

NO CUT IN GRAIN RATES

For three years in the midwestern states, including Iowa, have been trying to get a reduction in the freight rates on grain and hay. Several hearings have been held before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Recently the commission reiterated its refusal to grant any reduction. It was a divided opinion, several of the commission-

Ford Promises Unbiased Investigation

Representatives of Co-operatives Confer at Ford Plant.

Assurance that Henry Ford will make a thorough and unbiased investigation of the Dearborn Independent's attacks upon cooperative marketing, were made to Walton Petet, secretary of the National Council of Farmers' Cooperative Marketing Associations, Sept. 24, during a six-hour conference with Ford representatives at Dearborn, Mich. As an evidence that the investigation would be unbiased and made in good faith, the latter has been taken out of the editorial department and placed in the hands of F. L. Black, treasurer of the Dearborn Publishing company.

"Pending investigation" says Mr. Petet, "I have enough confidence in the integrity of Mr. Ford to believe that the attack has been suspended. I think also that the attack on cooperatives marketing will never be resumed. Of course, it could not be resumed if the investigation is unbiased—such an inquiry will show the false and malicious nature of every article published."

The conference at Dearborn was made possible by an interchange of letters and telegrams in which Petet offered to show Ford, or any honorable man whom he would delegate, the utter falsity of an article which dealt

with Mr. Petet himself. "A man who wrongs another harms himself more than the man he wrongs," Petet wrote Ford.

The result was the appointment of Mr. Black to direct an investigation. Armed with a 22-page brief of the facts, accompanied by actual documentary proof of every statement, Petet was successful in proving his case. Admissions on the part of the investigators, showed that they were convinced. "If there are as many falsities in the rest of the articles as there are in the one about you—", said one of the investigators. But the sentence ended in a blank gaze into distance.

Mr. Petet offered Ford the aid of the cooperatives in tracking down the false assertions in his paper. "If you will undertake such an inquiry, to be conducted by honorable and open-minded men, I will on behalf of the National Council, do everything in my power to facilitate the inquiry and assist you in obtaining the real facts. I will be glad to go with you to each of the regions dealt with in your articles and put you in touch with the responsible leaders of the cooperatives affected and secure for you access to all their books and records."

ers favoring reduction, but a majority of are controlled.

The chief argument made for a reduction was that the depressed prices of grain made necessary a new lower level for freight rates; also that the financial condition of the western railroads had steadily improved and they could afford to make the reduction. Evidently, however, the reduction of the commission was influenced by the recent advance in prices of grains. This advance seemed to persuade the commission that whatever had been the situation, farmers could now afford to pay higher rates.

This failure to secure more reasonable freight rates will be a great disappointment to the farmers of the midwestern country. Apparently, their only hope of relief is through direct action by congress either fixing maximum rates on grains, which of course will be very difficult, or instructing the commission to make substantial reductions.

It may be that in view of the increased prices of grains the farmers of the east will take more interest in this matter than heretofore. The corn crop especially is short from the Iowa low east; and the dairy farmers of the east, who buy large quantities of corn and other grains as well as hay, will be complaining bitterly.

There is another angle to this matter. The high freight rates from the surplus producing regions of the west to the consuming regions of the east are in fact a domestic tariff against western farmers and in favor of the farmers of the Argentine, who, as present conditions exist, ship in great quantities of corn. If the Interstate Commerce Commission is determined to keep on this unfair tariff against our own farmers, then the Tariff Commission should equalize it by adding an equivalent amount to the tariff on foreign grain and other products.

The farmers of the mid-west may as well make up their minds that they have got a long, hard fight ahead to secure a square deal economically; and the quicker they get down to business instead of fooling with a lot of superficial matters, the better it will be. From Wallace's Farmer.

LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1924.

By R. H. Elsworth
Division of Agricultural Cooperation
It is reasonable to assume that the data collected by the United States Department of Agriculture from 1,547 active livestock marketing associations is fairly representative for all such associations in the United States, except that the organizations reporting are, perhaps, a better organized, and larger than the associations whose reports have not been received.

The livestock shipping association is undoubtedly the simplest of the various cooperative enterprises created by the farmer to assist him in his marketing activities. Almost no capital is required to launch such an association; only enough members are needed to insure carlot shipments; a formal organization, while highly desirable, is not essential; and the duties of secretary and manager can in many instances be performed by farmers in addition to their farming operations.

Because the above is the case many informal associations have come into existence, have operated successfully in a small way, and are still active, but are functioning so quietly that they fail to get included in the various lists compiled of farmers' business organizations. The total number of cars of livestock handled by such associations is probably not large, and had their reports been available for this study the effect would have been, very likely, to pull down some of the averages as regards number of members and amount of business per association.

While the data at hand throws little if any light upon the matter, it is the opinion of the writer that the small informal associations are gradually giving way to larger enterprises which may be viewed as stable business institutions. This seems to be particularly true in several states where the plan of county-wide organ-

izations is being encouraged. Summing up the facts at hand it would appear as if the present tendency as regards the marketing of livestock is toward the well-organized association, with a large enough membership and operating over a big enough area to provide a volume of business sufficient to insure the economy which comes with large scale operation. Furthermore, it is believed, although data has not been collected upon the point, that more experienced and better trained managers are being demanded for the associations and that the number of farmer-managers will steadily decrease. This is in line with what seems to be the tendency throughout the entire agricultural cooperative movement; namely, larger units, business-trained managers and striving for such economies as may be obtained from a large volume of business.

Number of Associations.

Ninety-four per cent of the livestock shipping associations reporting are in the twelve Central States. Sixty per cent of all the associations are in the seven West North Central States and thirty-three per cent in the five East North Central States. A large number of reports were received from Iowa than any other state, Minnesota followed low and Illinois followed Minnesota. Over fifty per cent of all the associations were in these three states.

Table 1. Number and per cent of associations by geographic divisions and leading states, June 1924.

Geographic Division	Number	Per Cent	Cumulative
United States	1,547	100.0	100.0
West North			
W. North Central	941	60.8	60.8
E. North Central	524	33.9	94.7
E. South Central	30	2.0	96.7
All others	52	3.3	100.0
Leading States			
Iowa	334	21.6	21.6
Minnesota	302	19.5	41.1
Illinois	145	9.3	50.4
Wisconsin	189	9.0	59.4
Missouri	102	6.6	66.0
Indiana	92	5.9	71.9
South Dakota	88	5.7	77.6
Michigan	82	5.3	82.9
Ohio (1)	66	4.2	87.1
North Dakota	62	4.0	91.1
Nebraska	24	1.5	92.6
Kansas	13	.8	93.4
Montana	13	.8	95.3
All others	69	4.7	100.0

(1) There are about 50 county associations in Ohio.

The 1,547 associations reporting were located in 31 of the forty-eight states.

TREASURY GETS \$5,251,903 FROM 146 NATIONAL FORESTS

Receipts from timber sales, livestock grazing, and other forms of uses of the 146 National Forests totaled \$5,251,903 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924 according to the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. This sum is paid into the United States Treasury.

Timber sales brought in \$3,020,037, and fees for grazing permits brought in \$1,915,561. The third highest amount was paid for the leasing of National Forest land for summer homes and for other purposes, this form of forest use having brought in \$207,637. Leases of water power rights brought in \$32,915. Miscellaneous uses of the National Forests, including trespass damages, accounted for the balance.

The 17 National Forests in California sold the most timber, with the National Forests in Washington and Oregon second. The National Forests in Utah, and southern Idaho grazed the most livestock, with the forests in Arizona and New Mexico second.

Compared with the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, the receipts for this past year were \$35,915 less, the decrease being caused by the smaller number of livestock grazing permits issued for horses, cattle, and sheep. Timber sales this past year exceeded the former year by \$308,799. Summer home leasing and water power leases also increased. Grazing receipts, however, fell off \$426,924.

Sing And Be Happy

How did the Hackney Harmony Hounds and their songs originate. As to personal of this bunch. We are a band of farmers all members of some church choir and after we had helped with an entertainment for a church bazaar, the idea came to us that the same program would be interesting to our Farmers Union Lo-cals.

We went to our own local then invited other locals to change programs with us and in this way soon showed the value of community singing.

Having a surplus of Farmers Union songs in our systems we proceeded to put it in song form. And the song book bearing our name is the result of said thoughts and efforts.

Much credit for the success of this organization is due to the very patient efforts of our pianist, Mrs. Anna Whitson. Although she cannot accompany us on our trips she has always been ready to assist in the rendition of our songs.

These songs have been used at many meetings, large and small, in all parts of the state. We find that songs of this nature help to promote better feeling in all Union meetings. We firmly believe that if every local in the state would use some such line of entertainment, it would promote interest in Union work that we do not have in the old way. As music appeals to human nature young and old in this way we interest the women and children and without them our Farmers Union will fail.

Our advice is to get Farmers Union Song Books in all locals and use them every meeting night. There is a message there that all should hear and heed.

HACKNEY HARMONY HOUNDS.

THE PLACE TO GET FACTS.

No democracy can succeed fully unless its people understand government; no cooperative organization can succeed fully unless its members understand cooperation.

That is the reason your organization publishes this paper. It gives you the facts. You are a member and are entitled to know all that goes on in regard to the Farmers Union organization. The association is yours. You own it. You control it. You elect directors who manage it the way you want it managed. If it is going to succeed permanently you will have to know a great deal about its operations and its problems.

A careful study of the Kansas Union Farmer from issue to issue will tell you all you want to know. If we miss telling you anything, it is because we overlooked it; write us a letter when we seem to miss something and we will be glad to answer quickly and fully.

Of course, if you want to read murder news, or love stories, or fashion styles, don't read the Kansas Union Farmer. But if you want to read facts about the association and about cooperative marketing, then you cannot afford to miss it.

TO OUR MEMBERS.

By State President J. M. Collins of Colorado.

This is the time of year as well as the year that all Farmers' Union members are thinking about the coming political contest, and no doubt there are some discussions of the political question being carried on at some of the local meetings.

According to the constitution of our Farmers' Union there can be no partisan politics discussed in any Farmers' Union meeting at any time, and

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JOHN TROMBLE, Editor and Manager
W. C. LANSDON, Associate Editor

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

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

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION



THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1924.

THE DEADLY RAILWAY CROSSING.

Just how many grade crossings of highways over railway tracks there are in the country probably no one man knows at this time. There are many thousands, however, and unless proper care is exercised by the drivers of both animal drawn and motor driven vehicles all are dangerous. This is proved by the fact that annually almost ten thousand lives are lost at such crossings.

Every accident at a crossing of a railroad and a highway is avoidable. It follows therefore that every life lost in such accidents is needlessly and wickedly thrown away. Many thoughtless people put the blame for such disasters on the railways. That is plainly unfair and unjust. The railways cannot be expected to stop their trains at every crossing. To do so would cost millions of dollars a year and would delay traffic to such a degree that the public would suffer very seriously.

It is possible and entirely practicable for the drivers of vehicles to stop before crossing railway tracks and to do so would at once end all the crossing accidents. A number of states have already recognized this and have enacted laws requiring that every motor driven vehicle using the public highways shall come to a full stop before crossing any railroad track.

Arkansas very recently enacted such a law. That it is effective is proved by the fact that accidents at crossings have been reduced about ninety per cent since it went into effect a few months ago. Although no information in the point is yet available it is probably true that the greater portion of the ten per cent of accidents reported resulted directly from the violation of the law.

With the number of automobiles constantly increasing it is certain that something must be done to prevent accidents at railway crossings. The elevation of all highways above the railway tracks would take many years and cost an immense amount of money which the public would be compelled to pay in additional charges for transportation. Every car can be brought to a full stop before crossing a railway without any expense at all either to the roads or the public except the small loss of time.

The coming legislature of Kansas should consider this crossing accident problem and pass a law with proper penalties for violation requiring every motor driven vehicle using the public highways to come to a full stop before crossing any railroad.

IS CORPORATION FARMING POSSIBLE?

A few weeks ago Henry Ford decided that in his judgment the small farm operated by an individual owner can never be profitable unless outside employment for a good many months in the year is provided for the farmer. That would mean the end of farming as a separate specialized business and the disappearance from our population of the independent home owning small farmer. The country would lose too much by such a change.

Shortly after Mr. Ford's article was published in the Country Gentleman the Kansas Union Farmer suggested the organization and operation of corporations for agricultural production and marketing by the farmers themselves. That article should have stirred up a lot of discussion. So far not a single echo from it has been received. This leads the editor to conclude that the editorial page of the Kansas Union Farmer is not read, that the suggestion was regarded by members as too foolish for discussion, or that such an organization is impossible.

It is a fact that few farmers, perhaps less than ten per cent in all are making any money. It is equally true, as Mr. Ford declares, that the great majority can never hope to make any money under the present system. Economies in operation that are easy and profitable in great factories are impossible on small farms where the annual volume of production is small. Cooperation for marketing and purchasing participated in by a comparatively small number helps those who engage in it but does not and cannot make agriculture

profitable until the whole producing body is organized.

For a good many years there has been concentration of land ownership. Small owners are losing their farms as a result of lack of profits or are voluntarily selling out to larger land holders. A recent bulletin of the State Board of Agriculture of Missouri reports that there are about 30,000 vacant farm houses in that state. This does not mean that and less land is cultivated in Missouri but it does mean that the lands of 80,000 farm owners have been absorbed into larger holdings. If that sort of things continues it is only a question of time until all the farm lands of the country will be operated by large owners who will be able to apply factory methods of operation and make some money out of the business.

If such radical changes in agriculture are inevitable why should the owners of small farms sit down and wait to be put out of business as independent operators? Why not, while they still have something left, recognize the inevitable and by a merger of their holdings organize and conduct their own agricultural corporations on terms that will enable them to control their property and direct their own operations?

THE BILL FOR TAXEATERS.

A reliable authority recently stated that there are 2,700,000 employees in the service of the republic and the various states and municipalities. In addition to this hired help on the pay rolls of the people there are 700,000 pensioners who no longer render any service but are being paid for what they have done or suffered in the past. This means that about one family out of every ten in the United States is supported in whole or in part by the taxpayers.

The number of public servants and pensioners is growing with great rapidity and for several reasons. The increase in population naturally adds to the number of persons in office. The constantly widening conception of the functions of government requires a large annual addition to the already huge army of those who are employed by the public. Age, infirmity, disease and accidents increase the number of pensioners.

For the year 1922 six and one-half per cent of the income of all the people of this country was required for the payment of public salaries. This bill amounted to \$91 for every person in the country above the age of ten who was gainfully employed during that year and was one-half the total amount of wages paid to workmen by all the manufacturing concerns in the country. It required six and one-half weeks of labor by the entire working population of the country to pay the public salary bill in 1922 as against a requirement of only three and one-third weeks in 1913.

This great increase in the number of persons employed by the public and in the salaries paid explains in some measure the corresponding increase in the tax burden that has been so noticeable for a long time and that took a remarkable jump last year. For 1923 the country's tax bill was greater by \$755,000,000 than in 1922, reaching in that year the almost incomprehensible total of \$7,716,000,000, by far the largest sum ever paid for similar purposes by this or any other country in time of peace.

The National Industrial Conference Board, whatever that is, that is authority for these figures concludes its review of this amazing situation with the discouraging prediction that the ratio between taxes and income will be greater this year than last. In these conditions it is not at all strange that the voters have a very kindly feeling for any candidate for public office who pledges himself to economy in public expenditures for the purpose of reducing taxes. It might as well be understood, however, that no public officer, no matter how exalted may be his position, will ever be able to reduce the tax burdens of the people. That is a thing that can be done only by the people themselves and is possible only through voluntary relinquishment by the taxpayers of a great volume of public services that they can do for themselves and that they must do or without if they are ever to pay any less for government.

In plain English, then, tax reduction must begin at home. There must be a rigorous scrutiny of the annual budgets of the school district, the township, the city, the county and the state since about seventy per cent of all the tax burdens are local. If the folks at home really want tax reduction they must begin by curtailing the expenses which they incur for themselves in local matters, are voluntarily selling out to lar

FAILURE OF SCHEDULE K.

It now appears that the farmers are not the only folks in the country who have been disappointed with the results of the existing tariff. The American Woolen Company by far the largest concern of its kind in the United States has just passed its regular 14 per cent quarterly dividend. Wool was dealt with by the tariff makers in what is called Schedule K of the existing tariff law and was given the highest rate of protection, especially on yarns and cloth, that has ever been awarded to a major American industry.

Failure to pay a regular dividend must be regarded as evidence of unsatisfactory if not unprofitable business. The public naturally concludes that the Woolen company has not been making any money and therefore can distribute no dividends to its shareholders. Some of the financial writers of the eastern papers, however, take a slightly different view. They guess that passing the dividend may be a step preliminary to the reduction of the wages of operatives or to a decrease in the number of workmen employed.

In either case it is plain enough that there is something wrong that has upset the calculations of the tariff makers and blasted the hopes of the protected manufacturers. The supporters of the tariff have always argued that protection increases the volume of employment in this country and enables manufacturers to pay wages commensurate with the American scale of living.

The real truth may be that the woolen manufacturers are unable to find a market for their

products. The high prices that have resulted from the protective tariff may have stopped buying. A lot of folks are wearing their old clothes because they cannot afford to buy new. Another not inconsiderable group is angry at what is generally regarded as extortion on the part of the clothiers and have gone on a buyers' strike preferring to be out of style rather than to be victims of prices that look like robbery.

It is undoubtedly true that much of the lessened demand for woolen products is the result of the constantly diminishing purchasing power of the farmers of this country. Increased production costs, outrageously high freight rates and prices made exclusively on the speculative market have so reduced farm incomes that purchasing is restricted to absolute necessities. Any small balances left to farmers after providing for sufficient food, clothing and shelter to enable them to live must be applied to the payment of principal and interest of debts contracted during the past three or four years.

The distress of the woolen manufacturers is probably only a beginning of the shrinkage of business due to the withdrawal of farmers from the markets. Automobile production is beginning to decline. Farm implement manufacturing is suffering from a slump. Business in general is slowing up. The farmers have no income for purchases and cannot very much longer live by encroachments on their capital. If the wise doctors in congress and elsewhere would restore prosperity they must do something to restore the purchasing power of the farmers who in ordinary times make up the greatest single group of consumers in the country.

DENMARK SHOWS THE WAY.

Denmark is the first sovereign nation that has voluntarily agreed to complete disarmament. The action of that country is in strict conformity with the dictates of common sense. It is a nation of limited territory and financial resources. Its population is small compared with that of many of its neighbors. It could defend itself against any of its powerful neighbors for more than a few days. It has therefore decided that it would be impossible for it to win any war it is foolish and unwise to maintain a war establishment.

Within a few months the Danish army, as a military organization, will be disbanded. A small force of constabulary will be maintained for public purposes within domestic boundaries and a few ships will be kept in commission for the purpose of preventing smuggling, piracy and other infractions or evasions of the laws of Denmark. All forces designed for either offensive or defensive warfare with other countries will be abandoned. This action is based on realization of the fact that Denmark could win neither an offensive nor a defensive war either of which would result in unnecessary loss of life and property which would be sacrificed without any result. Even if every man in the kingdom were a soldier justice to the country and her people could be obtained only through negotiation with powers committing offensive or aggressive acts.

The action of Denmark is wholly voluntary. It was taken in advance of the current meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations and is evidence of good, hard sense of the Danes. Incidentally what has been done or will soon be done in Denmark is exactly what was suggested in the plan for a Cooperative Association of Nations that was printed in this paper some months ago.

Greece has also decided to disarm. Her action is not a wise voluntary decision like that of Denmark but is taken under the compulsion of necessity. That country no longer has the financial strength to support even the smallest army or navy designed for warfare against other nations and so is compelled to disband her remaining military forces and dismantle her small navy, retaining only sufficient soldiers and ships for necessary police duty in the interest of the safety and security of her own people.

There are nearly forty other nations that should and doubtless will follow the examples set by Denmark and Greece. None of them could maintain themselves even in defensive warfare against a powerful aggressive enemy. Much is said about the heroism of Belgium at the beginning and during the great world war. It is true that the Belgians fought bravely and that many thousands of them gave up their lives in the vain attempt to check the invasion of the Germans. It was not the armed defense of Belgium that brought aid from other countries. It was the guarantees that England and France had made that put those nations back of the Belgian resistance.

Had there been no forts on the Belgian frontier nor any Belgian armies to oppose the march of the Germans, Belgium would not have been ravished by an enemy but traversed in force by a friend and there would have been no loss of either life or property nor any surrender of Belgian sovereignty.

What will the so-called great powers do if all the small nations voluntarily disarm themselves? No great nation has any use for an army or navy except to protect it against the army and navy of some other country. Disarmament at once puts an end to every excuse and plea for armies and navies. The masses of the people in all countries have decided against militarism, against war, against the doctrine of armed force. The day draws near when the old men in authority will be forced to accept the decisions of the Christian and civilized youth of the world.

SOME QUESTION FOR DEBATE.

Is it progress or reaction to build battleships that cost forty millions of dollars and have an effective life of only ten years? Why not debate the question?

Resolved, that no more armored battleships should be built by the United States.

One meeting might be devoted to a serious consideration of this scientific conundrum: Does the mortar in a wall hold the bricks together or keep them apart?

Battleships Without Protection.

From air planes and torpedoes are about as helpless as a barn owl mixed up with a flock of king birds. They can neither see, run or fight back. A forty thousand dollar air plane can destroy a forty million dollar battleship with its crew of nearly two thousand men in about forty seconds and in so doing risk only two or three men and use less than a thousand dollars worth of explosives.

Why then should any sensible human being ask for more battle ships? One answer is that contractors of various sorts and all with tremendous drag can make no profits out of airship construction. The powder manufacturers are against the airship. The gun makers are opposed to the new air cruisers. But perhaps the most effective objections come from the rear admirals, active and retired, who can see no glory in their calling if country is restricted to young men who require no salutes of eleven or fifteen guns when they appear.

The older men in the army and navy are wholly unable to adjust themselves to new and modern conditions. There should be immediate and considerable additions to the retired list of both services and all retired admirals and generals should restrict their activities to golf.

Butler.

General of Marines.

With a leave of absence for one year to serve as Commissioner of Public Safety or in plain English as chief of police of Philadelphia may be able to return to the colors before the end of his furlough. He has such queer notions about laws that he has become highly obnoxious to the mayor who appointed him and to other politicians of Pennsylvania.

General Butler goes about his business of Directing the Public Safety with the idea firmly fixed in his rather stubborn mind that laws are made to be obeyed by every body. He has used the police force to repress vice, suppress crime, discourage unlawful manufacture, use and possession of liquor and generally to enforce the law. He has been popular and fashionable in the City of Brotherly Love for a good many years.

The trouble with Butler, from the point of view of the politicians, is that he has no discretion. A ward boss of the forces he looks exactly like any other law breaker. Just a few days ago the general and his men, raided three or four political campaign clubs and literally raised hell in Philadelphia. They found and destroyed large supplies of forbidden liquors; they confiscated and burned about seven hundred bushels of poker chips and ten tins of dice and some thousands of packs of cards; they reduced a number of roulette wheels and faro layouts to junk; and worse than all they gave a fine bunch of influential politicians a free ride on the hoodlum wagon.

Now the mayor proposes to fire General Butler. That rough old Devil Dog cannot be made to see that there are some laws that are not enforceable against privileged men.

Hair.

Makes the Women

A lot of trouble and costs them money. Bobbing has not been fashionable for very many years but it has already made most of the barbers of the country independently rich. The price of a bob depends on the sort of a shingle that is wanted as well as the person who wants it but about a dollar apiece is something near the average.

The price of one shingle bob is not so much but hair will grow and about every two weeks the job must be done over again, the neck must be shaved and the shorn locks shampooed. The whole process of keeping in the style as to hair has grown so expensive that many women have found it necessary to sell the heating stove and the old man's winter overcoat in order to meet this new item of overhead expense.

Someone has figured out that "permanent waves" cost the women of the United States more than \$150,000,000 a year. As no permanent wave stays put more than a week it would seem that fashion should look for new hair styles.

Child Labor

Contributes Nothing.

To the wealth or welfare of the well known human race. Every child

TUNE IN FRIDAYS FOR RADIO TALKS ON COOPERATION

Lowden, Sapero, Capper, Petef and Other Leaders on Official Lecture Course

Cooperative marketing will be "on the air" at 8:15 P. M. every Friday night this fall and winter. A course covering every phase of the subject, from the aims and principles to the actual operation of scores of associations, will be broadcast from W L S radio station, Chicago. The series of talks is arranged by the National Council of Farmers Cooperative Marketing Associations, the official spokesman for 31 associations and 612,000 farmers.

A committee of fifty cooperative authorities will comprise the staff of lecturers, including among the headliners: Gov. Frank O. Lowden; Walton Petef; Sen. Arthur Capper; Aaron Sapero; Carl Williams; C. O. Moser, secretary of the American Cotton Growers Exchange; I. O. Rhoades, president of the Indiana Fruit and Apricot Growers Association; W. H. Settle, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation; J. C. Stone, president of the Burley Tobacco Pool; L. N. Duncan, director of Agricultural

Extension in Alabama; R. W. Bingham, publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal; and many others.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

under sixteen who is employed in a factory, a mine or a shop of any sort has displaced some grown up worker who needs the wages for the support of a family. Wages of adults are all ways lower where children work in the industries. The children employed in gainful occupations are out of school. They are retarded in their physical and mental development. The products of child labor go on the market in unfair competition with commodities made by adults.

The opposition to the adoption of the child labor amendment to the federal constitution is the meanest exhibition of selfishness that has ever been given by men who grow rich by injustice to the poor. They urge that such an amendment would be an unwarrantable and dangerous invasion of states rights, that it would interfere with the freedom of contract between workers and their employers, and that it would deprive farmers of the services of their own children during periods of emergency in agricultural production.

Of course this last objection is all rot and has been conjured up solely for the purpose of getting farmer support in the campaign against the ratification of the proposed amendment. The legislation desired deals only with children employed in industry. The most amazing development in this whole business is the resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation which undertakes to lineup that organization with the cotton spinners and coal mine operators in opposition to the child labor amendment.

Senator Curtis

Spent the Summer

In Europe. While there he attended the annual convention of the International Parliamentary Union and gathered a lot of useful information about industrial, financial and political conditions in the various countries that he visited.

When it came time to return to this country the senator found that all accommodations on regular passenger ships were reserved for months to come. He just had to be in Kansas during the political campaign. Any election in this state held without the senator's participation in the speaking and planning campaign would at best be but a dull affair and the results might be of doubtful legality. Therefore Curtis came back on a freighter. He reports that he had comfortable accommodations, plenty to eat, time to write up his observations, and the privilege of going to dinner in his shirt sleeves.

Getting Senator Curtis into a corner with no work to do in the interest of the people of Kansas is one of the things that just cannot happen.

Langley.

A Kentucky Congressman. And presumably therefore a man of parts and standing in his own community was recently convicted of violating the liquor laws and sentenced to serve a term in the penitentiary. That sentence has been stayed by an appeal to the higher courts and the honorable gentleman is free to pursue his political career if his constituents believe that he is still worthy of their confidence.

Just now, after having been renominated in a preliminary election, this convicted criminal is a candidate for reelection to that congress whose enactments he has flouted and violated. There is every reason to believe that he will be reelected and serve another term as a lawmaker before the courts finally determine that he should complete another sort of sentence as a lawbreaker.

Funerals

Have Become So Costly

That the average citizen can no longer afford to die. Expensive as it is to live in these days it costs far more to die and be buried in conformity with the customs and costs that have been established by the modern undertakers who dictate all funeral styles and customs.

Recognizing that there are many residents of Washington who would rather die than go on living in the most expensive city in the world an undertaker doing a thriving business in the capital of our country advertises a bargain day in funerals and proposes to furnish decent burial for the moderate charge of \$125. For the first time in many years it is cheaper to die than to pay rent in Washington and there is a decided boom in the coffin trade.

Extension in Alabama; R. W. Bingham

publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal; and many others.

All the lectures will begin at 8:15 P. M. Central Standard time and will be broadcast only from the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation station W L S, Chicago, on a wave length of 345 meters. Many of the talks will be preceded by late bits of news of cooperation.

The October and November programs will be devoted chiefly to general principles, purposes, and results of the movement as a whole, while beginning in December the program includes interesting tales of the fights and victories of the cotton pools, the Burley tobacco pool, the Dairyman's League, the Sun-Maid raisin growers, the Smuklet fruit cooperative, the Canadian wheat pools, the Florida Citrus Exchange, and other popular examples of cooperative marketing.

The first lectures in the cooperative course are the following:

Oct. 3—"What's All About?"

Oct. 10—"You Can't Have Diversification Without Cooperation"—Walton Petef.

Oct. 17—"How the Law Made Coop-

Women

In Public Life

Are supposed to be free from the foolishness that so many men are afflicted with. That this theory is not always true in fact is illustrated in the proposal recently made in all seriousness by Congresswoman Nowlan of California who suggests that the anniversary of the birth of Walter Johnson of Chanute, Kansas, but now the leading pitcher of the Washington ball team should be made a federal public holiday.

To this time Washington and Lincoln are the only Americans whose birthdays are celebrated by the closing of banks and a general exodus of workers to promising fishing holes. The congresswoman from California believes that the incomparable Johnson should share this honor with the Father of his Country and the Emancipator of the slaves.

Perhaps Washington and Lincoln could have more firmly established themselves in the hearts of their countrymen if they had developed their athletic prowess to the point of establishing world records in throwing and broad jumping. Washington is said to have thrown a silver dollar across the Rappahannock river but of course money went much further than those days than it does now. Still there is some doubt whether that record could be established to the satisfaction of the American Amateur Union.

There were no silver dollars when Washington was a young man and he was the sort of man who never threw away a coin away.

Anyhow, Mrs. Nowlan deserves substantial recognition. She has made the silliest suggestion of a supreme silly season and that it is going some. Probably, however, she will be compelled to be satisfied with a mere re-election to congress.

Bankers Generally Approve

The Dawes plan for settling the finances of Europe. Why not? Germany must borrow some hundreds of millions of gold in England and the United States and the financial gentlemen have decided that they will make the loan but must have eight and one-half per cent interest, which is a very fair return even if they were lending real money of their own.

As a matter of fact the whole transaction will be a series of transactions. The first will be the conversion of debts now due the bankers by Germany and Germans into German national bonds bearing interest at the rate of eight and one-half per cent. The second will be the sale of those bonds to the customers and clients of the lending banks with no protest and no recourse clauses or provisions in the transfer contracts.

As the banks will be enabled to collect their bad German debts from from wholly solvent American customers they would be far less wise than their record indicates if they did not give the whole scheme their unconditional O. K. At the same time it would be well for Kansas farmers to take two or three second thoughts before they buy any of the new German bonds unless they are permitted to pay with the German marks that were sold in such large quantities throughout this state only a few years ago.

Cooperation

Is a Safe and Profitable

System of business when carried on by men of sense. A Farmers Union store in Oklahoma has just closed the third year of its operations with a total turn over of \$218,000. The cost of doing business was only seven per cent of the volume of transactions.

After paying eight per cent on the invested capital and carrying a substantial sum to reserve there was left the amount of \$11,319 to distribute as trade dividends among that bunch of sensible cooperators who were smart enough to establish a business of their own and not foolish enough to let their trade to their own competitors.

It is also safer than other types of commercial and financial organizations. Far more banks than cooperatives have failed in Kansas and Oklahoma during the past three years. Almost a hundred bankers and the penitentiaries are now filled with one of them is forced to associate with a single dishonest cooperative manager.

Efficient Marketing Possible.

Walter F. Lynch, cooperative attorney.

Oct. 24—"Dumping versus Merchandising"—Aaron Sapero, cooperative attorney.

COCKLEBURS FOUND & POULTRY

Cocklebur plants are poisonous to swine, cattle, sheep, and chickens, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. This weed has long been suspected, but many persons thought that deaths reported from this cause were produced by the mechanical action of the burrs rather than by the toxic effect of the plant. While the burrs may produce some mechanical injury, and while the seeds are very poisonous, stock poisoning, the department says, is caused by feeding on the very young plants before the development of true leaves.

To avoid losses from this cause the most important thing is to prevent the animals from eating the weed. If there is a shortage of good forage, they may eat cocklebur seedlings. Feeding milks eaten the weed after they have been treated with a proven herbicide, probably because of the fat content. Good results have been obtained with linseed oil.

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.

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

A. C. Brown, Co. Pres.

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

J. F. Lewis, Sec.

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

R. J. Muckenthaler, Secy-Treas.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019.
Regular meetings on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

Geo. Speed, Pres.

Alice Kendall, Sec.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911.
Regular meetings on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month.

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 NO. 1809.
Pleasant Valley Local No. 1809 meets every first and third Wednesday evening of each month.

E. J. Kinsinger, Pres.

W. T. Flinn, Secy-Treas.

NEOSHO COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETINGS
The regular quarterly meetings of the Neosho County Farmers' Union will be held in the L. 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. Fount, 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. McCluskey, Pres.

Roy W. Holland, Sec.

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

Clyde B. Wells, Sec.

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, Secy-Treas.

FONTANA LOCAL 1789.
Fontana Local No. 1789 will meet the first and third Friday nights regularly.

All members should be present.

W. A. Boze, Secy-Treas.

W. H. Syster, Pres.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679.
We meet every two weeks on Tuesday. All Farmer Unions member welcome.

Owen Hunsperger, Pres.

I. M. Wagner, Sec.

UNION LOCAL NO. 278.
Regular meetings on second and fourth Thursday of each month.

Charles Grossardt, Sec.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL 385.
Regular meetings every 2nd Saturday of each month.

A. J. Pospisil, Pres.

RURAL REST LOCAL 2133.
Rural Rest Local 2133, Salina, Kas. meets the first and third Saturday evenings of each month. At the first meeting of the month the officers are elected. The other meeting is a program meeting.

Any Farmers Union members in Salina over Saturday night will be welcome at these meetings. Call at the State Secretary's office and learn the meeting place.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.
Herynk Local 1427 meets every first and third Tuesday evening of every month.

Come out and boost. Don't stay at home and kick.

Harry Eden, Secy.

MEETING NOTICES.
ELLIS COUNTY.
The Ellis County Union will hold its third quarterly meeting Oct. 11 at 1 p. m. sharp in the court house at Hays, Kansas.

JOS. P. RUPP, Co. Pres.

WABAUNSEE COUNTY.
The next bi-monthly meeting of the Wabaunsee County Farmers' Union will be held at Alma on Sat., Oct. 25th, commencing promptly at 2 o'clock p. m.

m. Local Secretaries see that your local is represented.
Joe Richmond,
Co. Secretary-Treasurer.

OSAGE COUNTY
The third Quarterly meeting of the Osage County Farmers' Union will meet at Michigan Valley, Kansas on Thursday evening October 9, 1924.

Roscoe E. Hey,
County Sec.

HONOR ROLL.

Pleasant Valley 1758 W. T. Uglow Ames, Kansas, Sec. 32 members paid. Odessa, 1571, R. A. Reynolds, Winfield, 63 members paid 1924.

Bellevue, 1425, Harry Heckman Severance, Sec. 37 paid 1924, 100 %. Indianapolis, 1677, Mrs. Harvey Danaster, Osawatomia, Sec. 8 paid 1924, 100 %.

Prairie Grove 899—R. M. Rininger Seneca Secretary—21 members paid for 1924, 100 per cent.

Pleasant Run 2016—Ida M. Bell, Lyndon, Secretary—32 members paid up for 1924, 100 per cent.

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

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

Burmeister—943—Roy Hunter, Ellsworth sec. 24 members paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Achelstone Central—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, Beeleville, Sec. 31 members paid for 1924—100 per cent.

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

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

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

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

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

Neutral, 908, 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, 925—Ed. Mog, Sec. 42 members paid for 1924, 100 per cent.

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

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

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

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

Gem—1689—G. E. Weir, Pittsburg, Secretary, 1 members—100 %.

Survey—94—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 %.

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

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

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

irrigation project at Clarksburg, Calif. with 100,000 acres under cultivation, as a measure both of economy and utility. It is of interest to every other farm district, especially those which have highway problems confronting them.

In the Holland project a terrific tonnage was concentrated into small areas, some of the sugar beet dumps handling as high as 500 tons daily. This worked havoc with the ordinary bridge, for in addition to the tonnage came along at the very peak of the from sugar beets, the bean season beet season, adding an annual tonnage of 5,000 tons to the problem. Piled up on this were several thousand tons of potatoes, onions, barley and alfalfa of approximately 20,000 tons of alfalfa products, and an annual tonnage of 50,000 tons.

The truckmen handling these loads always sought to move them as rapidly as possible, which meant loading of trucks to their utmost capacity, or imposing a load of from six to twelve tons to a truck. They constantly speeded up, and this brought a tremendously heavy load to all bridges.

As a result, there was a constant and damaging wear upon bridges in this locality, and in a recent report, I. H. Smith, engineer of the Holland Land Co., noted that he had found it advisable to replace bridges, as they wear out, with culvert bridges of Arco iron, which have been in use for several years by the project and have proved themselves "truck proof."

The bridge 100 feet long across the company's main canal was recently replaced with two culverts, each 30 inches in diameter and 60 feet long. These are proving their utility and a great economy, out-wearing the ordinary type of bridges and costing less in maintenance. Their first cost is also far less, as they can be built usually from the current appropriation of county bonds, without requiring a bond issue.

The Holland project installation was begun and completed while water stood five feet deep in the canal, completely covering the culverts. The ditching machine being nearby, considerable labor, was saved. Before the culverts were picked up by the ditcher, both ends were covered with canvas, thus making a cylinder capable of floating for some period of time.

The culverts were laid in the water and stakes were driven around them; the canvas ends were then pulled off and the culverts dropped into the exact position desired. This prevented skidding out of position, with the possibility of later being compelled to tow the culverts around on the bottom after they had been sunk. This method of installation embodies the same idea as that used in sinking caissons.

The result is a bridge with all the advantages of a solid road, much wider than the old bridge, with future costly maintenance expense forever eliminated.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPORT TRADE
Early in June, the Costa Rican Congress passed a law whereby the transportation expenses of all purebred animals brought into Costa Rica for breeding purposes should be paid by the government. The buyer pays the price of the animal at the farm and the government defrays the rest of the expenses.

There are many dairymen in Costa Rica who desire to improve their stock and importation to that country from America may be expected.

—Holstein Breeder and Dairyman.

WHY THE ADVERSE?
The value of America's farms and farm property far exceeds the capital invested in manufacturing enterprises. But the value of America's manufactures is three times the value of our farm products.

Our nation's farms are valued at 77,924 millions.

The capital invested in manufactures is 44,579 millions.

But the value of the manufacturer products is 62,418 millions, compared with annual farm products valued at 21,426 millions.

Holstein Breeder and Dairyman.

THE FARMERS NATIONAL BANK
SALINA KANSAS
Solicits Your Business
Oldest Bank in Saline County

POTATOES
P
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Red River Early Ohio
U. S. GRADE No. 1

IN NEW BRANDED EVEN-WEIGHT STOCKS. BEST CROP IN YEARS
Direct Connection With Producer. Write or Wire.
FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSN.
106 New England Bldg. Kansas City, Missouri.

THE FARMERS UNION STATE BANK
Elks' Building
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

On a farm in northern California is posted this sign: "Trespassers will be persecuted to the full extent of 2 mean mongrel dogs which ain't never been overtly scolded with strangers & 1 dubbed barlet shotgun which ain't loaded with no softy pillars. Dam, if I ain't tired of this hel raisin on my property."

Now! New Low Engine Prices
Only \$5.99
amonth for a few months—easy to own the famous standard WITTE Engine. Use Kerosene, Gasoline, Distillate or Gas. Equipped with celebrated Troublesome WICO Magneto. Simplest and cheapest to operate. New device makes starting easy. 100% power. Sizes 2 to 35 H.P. All sizes. Field driven from tractor to you on NINETY DAYS' FREE TRIAL. Write today for my new illustrated engine book—sent absolutely free. No obligation to you. WITTE ENGINE WORKS

SAVING SERMONETTS
NUMBER TEN
Claus Spreckels, the multi-millionaire, once said: "Savings banks are the only things for me. They are easily reached, and in case you must have money, there they are. I like them, too, because they do not cost anything. If you have land you must have an agent or employ part of your own time upon it, and if you invest in anything else the same is true. But in savings banks you have only to put in your money, have it recorded in your little book and there you are."

Every man of independent means will tell you that this is true, and that the first few hundred dollars are harder to accumulate than subsequent thousands. Money makes money.

Make up your mind to save, and then do it.

KANSAS CITY HAY MARKET REPORT
October 3, 1924.
Receipts of hay on this market the past week were: Prairie 311 cars, Alfalfa 246 cars, Timothy 33 cars, Clover Mixed 7 cars, Clover 6 cars and Straw 3 cars, a total of 606 cars, as compared with 432 cars last week and 487 cars a year ago.

The entire market is steady this week. Prairie and Clover are quoted unchanged. Alfalfa is quoted from \$1 to \$1.50 up. Timothy, Clover Mixed and Straw are all fifty cents higher.

Noninal Quotations, Oct. 3, 1924.
Prairie: No. 1—\$11.50-12.00. No. 2—\$10.00-11.00. No. 3—\$7.00-9.50.
Alfalfa: Choice—\$23.50-24.50. No. 1—\$22.00-23.00. Standard—\$20.00-21.50. No. 2—\$17.50-19.50. No. 3—\$13.00-17.00.
Timothy: No. 1—\$16.50-17.00. Standard—\$15.50-16.00. No. 2—\$14.00-15.00. No. 3—\$12.00-13.50.
Clover Mixed: Light—\$16.50-17.00. No. 1—\$15.00-16.00. No. 2—\$13.50-14.50.
Clover: No. 1—\$16.00-17.00. No. 2—\$12.00-13.00. Straw—\$8.50-9.00.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY.
Whereas it has pleased our heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom to remove from us one of our members J. W. Ellis, that the departing life so full of usefulness leaves a vacancy that will be felt by us all;
Therefore Be It Resolved, That the members of the F. E. and C. U. of A. Barney Local 880 extend to the beloved family their great sorrow, be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication and also one to our country paper, and also a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local.
T. H. ROBERTS, Local Sec.

SALINA SANITARIUM
J. M. Gagne, M. D.
Specialist rectal and colon diseases. Also Sulfur Baths for Rheumatism. Files cured without the knife. Little or no detention from business. Phone 2-60, Salina, Kansas. Call or write for further information.

FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER
The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of Cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the management of cancer. Write for it today mentioning unit paper.

SAVING SERMONETTS

NUMBER TEN

Claus Spreckels, the multi-millionaire, once said: "Savings banks are the only things for me. They are easily reached, and in case you must have money, there they are. I like them, too, because they do not cost anything. If you have land you must have an agent or employ part of your own time upon it, and if you invest in anything else the same is true. But in savings banks you have only to put in your money, have it recorded in your little book and there you are."

Every man of independent means will tell you that this is true, and that the first few hundred dollars are harder to accumulate than subsequent thousands. Money makes money.

Make up your mind to save, and then do it.

FARMERS UNION STATE BANK
Elks' Building
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

On a farm in northern California is posted this sign: "Trespassers will be persecuted to the full extent of 2 mean mongrel dogs which ain't never been overtly scolded with strangers & 1 dubbed barlet shotgun which ain't loaded with no softy pillars. Dam, if I ain't tired of this hel raisin on my property."

Now! New Low Engine Prices
Only \$5.99
amonth for a few months—easy to own the famous standard WITTE Engine. Use Kerosene, Gasoline, Distillate or Gas. Equipped with celebrated Troublesome WICO Magneto. Simplest and cheapest to operate. New device makes starting easy. 100% power. Sizes 2 to 35 H.P. All sizes. Field driven from tractor to you on NINETY DAYS' FREE TRIAL. Write today for my new illustrated engine book—sent absolutely free. No obligation to you. WITTE ENGINE WORKS

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KANSAS CITY HAY MARKET REPORT
October 3, 1924.
Receipts of hay on this market the past week were: Prairie 311 cars, Alfalfa 246 cars, Timothy 33 cars, Clover Mixed 7 cars, Clover 6 cars and Straw 3 cars, a total of 606 cars, as compared with 432 cars last week and 487 cars a year ago.

The entire market is steady this week. Prairie and Clover are quoted unchanged. Alfalfa is quoted from \$1 to \$1.50 up. Timothy, Clover Mixed and Straw are all fifty cents higher.

Noninal Quotations, Oct. 3, 1924.
Prairie: No. 1—\$11.50-12.00. No. 2—\$10.00-11.00. No. 3—\$7.00-9.

Your Fire Burden

This is Fire Prevention Week

Every dollar lost through fire adds to your fire burden. You pay your share of it in one way or another.

You pay through higher insurance rates—for rates and losses maintain a fairly constant ratio.

You pay through the loss of material—for wealth that is burned up ceases to work for its owner, for civilization, for you.

You pay through your fellow men's unemployment. You suffer when another continues to be a consumer, but ceases to be a producer.

You pay through business friction. Every unfulfilled contract, every failure to deliver, every obstacle to turning wheels anywhere, checks and slows up and hampers to some degree the wheels that are turning everywhere else.

What are you going to do about it?

Resolve now that no fire shall ever be charged to your carelessness or negligence. Lend your whole-hearted cooperation to the national movement to prevent fire.

Published in the interest of the fire prevention cause by

**The Farmers Union Mutual
Insurance Company**

SALINA

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