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Organization :-: :-: *Education* :-: :-: *Co-operation*

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Giving Farm Children a Fair Start In Centralized, Modern School

Boxhelm, Iowa, Offers Course Complete in All Fundamentals to Three Hundred Children of Grant Township

By Stanley Frost

There is a most amazing condition in the little village of Boxholm, Iowa, and the township of Grant, in which it lies. The farmers there, though hard-headed as most, pay school taxes from three to four times as big as those of their neighbors, and dont kick.

The village is much like thousands of others. There is a dismal main street, with one-story buildings, a scattering of homes of which some are attractive and some are not, a treeless cheerlessness, a floor of gumbo which turns to gray dust or hideous mud on the least excuse, and a steady, insistent, nerve-racking wind.

Yet I know of no town or city where I would rather bring up a family. For Boxholm has one of the best schools of that centralized kind which are springing up so rapidly all over the country.

Today there are few children in the world who have a better chance than these at Boxholm. They have all the essential opportunities of any city child, along with the healthy body—and soul-building soundness of country life. They are alert, interested, completely awake. The great majority of them take it for granted that they will go to college. Best of all, they have got over their desire to get away from their farms.

Ignorance Costs More

In other words, they are getting real education at last. It is no wonder their fathers are willing to pay for it. Any farmer would if he knew he could get it.

"We have found that it is not education but ignorance that is really expensive," declared Mr. Henderson, treasurer of the school board. "It would be comparatively easy to increase the school taxes these days, but I would think it was political suicide to start any movement that would take the least part of their chances away from the children, no matter how great the cash saving might be."

"It is only poor and worthless education that decent farmers object to paying for," said the Rev. Dr. Anderson, pastor of the Lutheran church. "There has been so much of that that farmers have a name for being stingy. Our men will not only pay willingly, they will give more than money. There are a great many times when the farmers and their wives really need their children at home—times when they could give important help. But it has been a long time since I've known of anyone keeping a child away from this school." His accent on the "this" showed where he gave the credit.

There are a few more than three hundred children, out of a population that is just above a thousand, who go whooping into the Boxholm school every morning. The biggest problem that had to be solved, when the ten schools of the township were concentrated in the big red-brick building, was how to get them there. Two hundred had to be hauled in somehow. The theory is that the auto-bus solves this problem, But Grant Township has almost no improved roads, and anyone who knows gumbo in wet weather gives it first place for making a road hopeless. Even the most faithful automobile lies down and dies; the black glue collects in masses which fill the wheels solidly and pack under the mud guards till nothing on earth could turn those wheels. If you take a spade—a stick won't answer—and clean it out, you can make a hundred yards. Then you must do it again. This delays transportation.

So the first thing Boxholm had to do was prove that there could be a centralized school which did not depend on motors. They did prove it, and ruined an alibi for all the world. Cars are often used in fair weather, but most of the time the children come in horse-drawn busses. Canvas tops reduce the weight of these vehicles, and charcoal stoves keep them warm, though it must have taken the natives a long time to get over grinning when they saw one of these busses, with smoke streaming from the tin pipe that sticks through the roof. Certainly the busses get there and back—some of the routes are eight miles long, and only twice in the six years' history of the school has any bus failed to appear.

There are no accidents or other troubles either.

"You can think of a lot of things that might happen," remarked K. R. Palmer, the superintendent. "A bus might get lost in a blizzard and all the children freeze to death. Or it might catch fire. Or the horses run away. Or the children misbehave in a dozen ways. They might—but none of them do. The thing looked like a bugbear, but it is one of the least of our problems now."

The school building is the pride of the locality. Perhaps this pride is something of a reflection on the miserable buildings in other communities, for the house is nothing wonderful. It is a plain red-brick structure, well lighted, with a dozen classrooms, an auditorium too small for some of the crowds that it draws, a big gymnasium, and shower baths. It lacks much in beauty and a good deal in the way of rest rooms, library, and such pleasing embellishments. But it could be a great deal less wonderful than it is and still serve its purpose.

The real proof of the work is the three hundred children. One usually thinks of farmer's children as rather stolid, stupid, sullen creatures when inside the schoolrooms, taking their lickings as a part of their daily misery. Not these; they appear of mornings with a frisky "up and at 'em" air which is a joy to behold. The gym work and athletics—Boxholm is half insane over basketball, and even the primary class has its team—have blotted out the "plowed field" shuffle and the muscle bound stiffness which are so usual in the country. The youngsters are alert, as as full of activity, as unrestrained as any crowd in a city school—and twice as sturdy and rosy-cheeked.

They are interested in their work too—no need of the good old hickory stick. Superintendent Palmer has gone to work on the principle that interest is better than discipline in making children pore over their books. He makes the teachers prove to their pupils that there is value in the things they are learning—prove it in language and ideas that mean something to six or twelve or six teen year-old brains. I have been at schools which have gone farther with the idea, but this experience shows that even a little of it is splendidly effective. He puts special emphasis on the "living subjects" too, on economics and sociology and citizenship, and he has learned—no normal school taught him this—how to make those subjects fit into the youngsters' daily lives and ambitions.

Steam Which Must Escape

Neither are these Boxholm children subdued, in school or out, as are most. They seem to know their own minds and speak them, even to the teachers. The school is run on the theory that healthy kids contain steam which must escape somehow. An effort is made to get rid of most of it in the gymnasium, and the shrieks arising at that point can be heard throughout the building. But even in the classrooms the old-fashioned attempts at rigid and motionless silence has been relaxed.

This school gives the children about everything they can possibly need. Except for a few famous schools, like Angelo Patri's, I know of none where the course is more complete in all fundamentals. There is a first-class grade school; a high school whose credits are good in many of the colleges; a manual-training course of four years which has been so adapted that it turns out jacks-of-all-trades competent to meet any farm problem; a home course which prepares the girls to be good helpmeets to farmers; a reading room which is much used: the gym, and all such. There is agriculture taught by a State expert, and nursing under the county nurse, who also looks after the health of the school. All the special work has been arranged to supplement, but not to duplicate, the things boys and girls learn in any farm home.

Three things about the Boxholm school, more than any classroom records, seem to me to prove its great success.

First, there was a time when not more than half the children of the township could be found in the little scattered, one-room schoolhouses. Nowadays ninety-five out of a hundred are on hand every day—it is remarkable if five fail to come in spite of long rides, bad roads, storms, illness, and all.

Second, these children expect to go to college. In the old days not one out of a hundred went. But of last year's class of twenty-one, fifteen entered college, and the year before sent fourteen out of eighteen. I know of no other public school that does as well.

Finally, the school has lifted the old isolation from farm life. Last year, with a view to seeing if it would be wise to put in some vocational courses, the high school pupils were all asked what they expected to do. The teachers were dumfounded when the returns showed that nine out of ten expected to go to college and then come back to their farms!

Grant township did not achieve all this without some fighting. There was plenty of opposition when the men who have been mentioned, and a few others, proposed the plan eight or nine years ago. The first time the project came to a vote it was crushingly defeated, and there was a heavy vote against it when it finally carried. It is only since the school has been running that the opposition has dwindled down to complete silence.

But Look What We Get

The objections were about the same as those which are preventing the consolidation of schools all over the farm country. There was the argument that it would take too much of the children's time to ride the long miles to a central school. But the busses stop at every door, and it takes no longer to ride five miles than to walk two, as many used to do. Then there was fear of the confinement of those two long daily rides; the youngsters now seem to think it is about the most fun of the day. Also there was the "hardship" of that ride, but it has proved less painful to ride a long way in a heated bus than to struggle a shorter distance through ankle-deep mud or knee-deep snow.

There were kicks on "frills" too. The three R's were good enough for a lot of the old folks, and they thought they would be good enough for their children. Athletics was "foolishness." Agriculture and cooking—"the children learn them at home." History, Latin, algebra—who cared? But now that they have taken the dose for six years, one of the best ways to start an uprising among these Iowa farmers would be to take any of these "frills" away from their children.

The final, the great objection was the cost. It has been heavy. The taxes for consolidated schools are three to four times those for ordinary district schools.

"Anyone who argues that central schools don't cost any more is on the wrong track," one of the school board said. "You bet they cost. But look what we get for it! Darned good investment, we all think now, and you can say for me that this community would get it if it cost five times as much." The general verdict of the community has already been reported—they pay these heavy taxes without a murmur, and make life unhappy for anyone who objects.

Wait Till They Get Going

Boxholm is only one of many such schools. More are coming fast—they will come still faster as soon as people really understand what they can do, for Grant township is not the only place in the United States where men are willing to pay to give their children a fair start. There is really nothing about the town except the school that is remarkable; there is absolutely nothing that any fairly prosperous community could not have.

Shortly after leaving Boxholm I stopped into the office of a man whose work is known to almost everyone in the country; a man who is great and farsighted and inspiringly human. I started to tell him about this school, but he held up his hand.

"I know about it already," he interrupted. "They are saving the country—these central schools. They are the most important thing that is being done in America today. Ten years from now, when those kids get their hooks into the world, you'll see things happen. They're getting started right, and they're the biggest natural resource we've got. Thank God, we're developing it at last! Just wait till they get going!" He broke off to smile in anticipation. "Golly!" he added after a minute.—Collier's.

MUCH ADO BUT NO ACTION

Much commotion will be made in the investigation into the sugar situation with respect to the recent jump in price, but like most of these governmental inquiries it will likely be of little value to ameliorate the present situation or prevent its recurrence.

To blame the price boost on the tariff is shooting wide of the mark, for that raised the price only 16 cents per cwt., while sugar profiteers have boosted the price more than $2, and besides the rise did not come until five months after the tariff was imposed.

This rise, moreover, did not come until all American sugar was eaten and therefore it would benefit only those who have sugar to sell and that means the Cuban farmer and his relatives in American sugar refining companies, which today own nearly five million acres of cane land in Cuba.

Eating less sugar, as in wartime, will be one means to curb these bandits preying on the American public. Besides, this increased price will be incentive to American producers to raise more cane and sugar beets to break the Cuban near-monopoly that now has such a stranglehold on the American consumer.

Ohio, instead of growing only sufficient sugar for a month, could easily produce twice what is consumed within our state's borders. Northwestern Ohio has hundreds of acres that can profitably be used for beet production with greater profit and less soil depletion than is the case with grain farming there today.

Wider American acreage of cane and beets will go far to breaking the backbone of the Cuban monopolistic profiteers.—Exchange.

ANOTHER UNION COMMISSION

A livestock commission has been established in the Union Stock Yards, Spokane, Wash., by the Farmers Union of Washington and Idaho. Farmers Union members, of course, will have the full dividend privileges. Any producer or farmer not a member of the Farmers Union may become a member of the commission by paying the regular fees and dues for Union membership. Any producer or farmer not eligible to membership in the Farmers Union and desiring to avail himself of the privileges and benefits of this department may do so by signing an application to become an associate member and paying the regular fees and dues of the Farmers Union.

Conflicting Co-Operative Enterprises

(By W. C. Lansdon)

The Nebraska Farmers' Union initiated the cooperative livestock marketing movement in the Middlewest at its annual convention in 1917. In April of that year the first farmers house was established at Omaha, and that concern has been operated successfully ever since. A little later an additional house was started at St. Joseph, Mo., which was followed by a third branch at Sioux City, Iowa.

Reports presented to the last annual convention of the Nebraska Farmers Union show that each of these producers' commission houses is successful, that each of them is the biggest house on the market where it operates. During the year 1922 the Omaha house sold 7,634 carloads of livestock for its patrons. This volume of business was handled at an expense of $5.63 a car and resulted in a shippers' dividend of 67.3 per cent, or about $95,000, the largest payment of this kind that has ever been made in this country. During the same period the Sioux City branch sold 3,885 cars of stock and distributed cooperative savings amounting to $29,339, or 44 per cent of the commissions paid. These results were good, but they were exceeded by the Nebraska Farmers' Union in 1922. It appears that the three houses shipped 19,739 carloads of livestock at a saving of more than $210,000 for the shippers.

At Kansas City, Mo., the Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission Company sold more than 4,500 cars of stuff and paid a shippers dividend of 10 per cent on commissions. At East St. Louis the Cooperative Commission Company, operated by the Missouri Farmers' Association, with some support from the Farmers' Union of Illinois and Iowa, recently announced profits of $80,453 for the year 1922. The Farmers' Union cooperative houses at St. Paul, Chicago, and Denver were all operated profitably and to the satisfaction of their members for the same period. All told, the producers' savings for the year total nearly $400,000.

Notwithstanding that the union was first in the field and has worked out a satisfactory and profitable system, the American Farm Bureau Federation, refusing to work with existing cooperatives, has set up competing livestock marketing agencies in St. Paul, Chicago, and East St. Louis, and has completed its arrangements for entering the Kansas City market, and announces that it will soon have houses in other Missouri River markets. This seems to be a wholly useless and very costly duplication of cooperative agencies that are first in the field and that blazed the way to success for such institutions. In St. Louis the Bureau house did a good deal of business last year and earned a good profit of $40,407. Had the cooperatives who shipped to the Bureau house there been satisfied to patronize the Farmers Association agency the savings would have been that $40,407 plus practically every dollar that it cost to operate the Bureau house. The uncalled for and indefensible duplication of cooperative livestock houses on the markets of St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul, undoubtedly cost the farmers not less than $150,000 in the last year.

Now the bureau proposes to set up a dditional houses at Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and Sioux City. The results of such a policy are easily predicted. The expenses of cooperative livestock marketing at those points will be doubled without any material increase in the volume of transactions and the income in sight will all be absorbed in the payment of salaries, rents, and other costs for operative agencies. The livestock producers tributary to the Missouri River markets will lose nearly $250,000 a year as a result of the stupid invasion of that territory by The Farm Bureau Federation with another set of livestock marketing agencies for which there is no demand and which can render no service that is not already being done with efficiency and economy by existing Farmers' Union agencies.

It is true that the Bureau group has made an offer to "take over" the Union houses on condition that the entire control and supervision, the methods of operation and marketing policies are turned over to the National Livestock Producers Association. This is a modest demand. A group without experience, without operating knowledge of cooperative livestock marketing and with no business as yet developed asks that the biggest and strongest cooperative livestock agencies in existence shall be turned over to them. Such a proposition is so absurd that of course it received no consideration other than contemptuous rejection by the men whose courage, knowledge and experience have enabled them to make a success of the greatest cooperative marketing enterprise ever developed in this world—Farmers' National Magazine.

RAISING THE DICKENS IN DICKENSON COUNTY

When C. M. Dueker called the house to order at Woodbine he called to order a crowd of close to three hundred people who had met for an evening of festival and social benefit. Orchestra music furnished the first number on the program followed by a reading by Irene Johnson, solo by Rev. C. W. Chappel, mandolin solo by Wayne P. Randall, reading by Phoebe Westrup and then the Farmers Union was represented by your humble servant. After about an hour's discourse of the Union activities, music and a dandy supper closed the pleasant evening.

Woodbine is still on the map with a successful elevator under the management of an able man who remembers his name although I don't. Loyalty on the part of the members is the key to success.

Herington is doing an increasing business distributing a large quantity of chick feed to several Union concerns in different parts of Kansas and several concerns that are not Union. Will Sanguin is still at the throttle with Casey Jones ever on the job as president of the directors.

Although there was not a large crowd in attendance at the meeting considerable interest was manifest in the pooling of wheat and Dairy products.

On the seventh of April I spent the day in Strong City, was met at the train by Brothers Simmons and McCandless, Simmons wearing glasses and Brother McCandless wearing his pleasing smile that fits in so well with his long, snow white whiskers.

Dinner, well it seemed to me there was no end to the good things that were spread upon that long table where the folks of Chase county met and drowned their sorrows in milk and honey of the farm. Their store is an up to the minute place of business where about any of the wants of the members can be supplied on a moment's notice by one of the live clerks who inhabit the building. The cream department does a large business.

The meeting in the hall was well attended and close attention was given to what was said by Brother Wells, Fisher, McCallen and others including myself. A vote of thanks to the speakers closed the meeting and J. E. Stout the secretary paid the bills.

Brual Smith picked me up after the train had left me at Swayne and took me to his home where I had the privilege of being nicely entertained and fed some of the best cooking in Kansas. About fifty members of the Union and others listened closely to an explanation of the causes of distress among the elevators and stores and the suggested remedy of closer cooperation.

Dillion is thriving but closer cooperation will make it possible to pay the eight per cent interest that the stock calls for.

Carlton was not as well attended as the large membership would justify but Logan, Humberger end some of the other old stand bys were on deck and a nice little meeting was held with probably twenty or more in attendance.

Elmo was the scene of the most interesting meeting in the County; probably more than fifty men gathered to listen to and take part in the discussion of the Wheat and Dairy Pools.

John Bonfield started some discussion when he raised the question of a fixed price by the Government on wheat. "The farmers," said Bonfield, "will never be able to organize strong enough to get a fair price for wheat; besides it will take too long. The Government can fix the price in a little while and the farmer can get some benefit now," was his plea. The question was debated at some length and a straw vote seemed to favor the fixed price although many present never voted. The Elmo elevator speaks well for the cooperative movement under the efficient management of Ryff who makes everything go with rebates as evidence.

John P. Baier and wife were the transportation company that freighted me to Abilene where I caught the train for Solomon where we had a meeting that lasted for more than two hours.

A detailed talk on the Pool plan was the most of the evening's entertainment, and a host of intelligent questions brought out all of the points in the plan of pooling. The idea of bonding the directors for losses caused through the use of poor judgment was brought out but no one seemed to know of a bonding company that would furnish suc ha bond and especially for a bunch of farmers.

After talking to the bunch at Abilene is charge of O. M. Johnson, we landed at the home of Art Moyer where we had a good fill of more home cooking and talked to quite a crowd at the Fairview Schoolhouse where we met the youngest president, Brother Latsky, in the Union in Kansas, and the way he and Secretary Moyer go after the members we will wager that there will be a local of Farmers Union members there when yours truly is sleeping beneath the daisies after "Raising the Dickens in Dickenson."

M. O. Giessner.

When you insure your farm property in the Farmers Union Insurance Company, you are not helping to pay big dividends or princely salaries to insurance magnates.

Producer Co-Operation Brings Ultimate Profit to Consumer

Powerful Marketing Association Aims to Meet Lowest Purchasing Level. No Menace in Concentrated Control

Cooperative marketing associations concentrate control, but do not abuse their power. They know better than to kill the goose that laid the golden egg, and for that reason there is no fear that cooperative marketing associations will raise prices of agricultural commodities out of the reach of consumers. The following story by Asher Hobson, formerly director of farm markets in the state of Washington, describes the development of the marketing policy of one of the leading and most powerful national associations.

The cooperative marketing movement is spreading among farmers. This movement is of interest to consumers. In some respects it is a matter of apprehension. Especially has there been some uneasiness as a result of the recent passage of federal legislation giving farmers' cooperative associations a new nd different status under the anti-trust laws. Furthermore, the rapid growth and the gigantic size attained by some of these associations are matters of concern to the final purchasers of the farmers' products—the housewives.

Within the past few years, and more especially within the last five years, farmers' cooperative organizations have developed to a point where it is not unusual for an association to number its members by the thousands, and to measure its volume of business in millions of dollars.

One company has a membership in excess of 65,000 farmers, each bound to the organization by a contract whereby the member agrees to appoint the association as his exclusive marketing agency for a given product over a term of years. It is the universal use of contracts such as these that has gone far in making cooperation among farmers a business reality.

The admitted purpose of these associations is that of obtaining greater returns to the grower for his products. Is such a purpose in harmony with the interests of the consumer? Will a higher price to the grower mean an increased levy upn the final purchaser? Will the grower through his organization exert a monoply power? These are the questions which form the basis of the consumers' interest in this movement.

Interests Not Antagonistic

It is sometimes held that the interests of growers and the interests of the consumers are akin to the interests of capital as compared to the interests of labor—more points of difference than agreement.

In order to answer the above questions it is proposed to analyze the price policies of a successful farmers' organization of national scope. The American Cranberry exchange has been chosen for this analysis. There are a number of reasons for making this choice. This organization is one of the most successful in the country from the growers standpoint. It has been in operation for 15 years. The exchange markets over two-thirds of the entire cranberry crop. Its members are composed of growers in the three principal cranberry districts—Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin. Few organizations have succeeded in uniting growers in so widely separated sections. In addition to the above accomplishments, these growers sell their product in practically every state in the union, and in Canada as well.

It can readily be seen from the above description that this association is in a strong position in the marketing of its product. Certainly few farmers' organizations can hope to obtain a more favorable position in the control of so large a percentage of the entire production. Hence it would seem as if the cranberry growers through the American Cranberry exchange, were in an excellent position to push their own interests without regard to the interests of those who eat their fruit. What are the facts? How does the cooperative sale of this fruit affect the price to the consumer?

Price Control Impossible

Since the organized growers control the marketing of over two-thirds of the total production, it might be concluded upon first thought that they were in a position to control the price of their fruit. A brief analysis, however, shows the near impossibility of price control of this fruit and of agricultural products in general. In order for a commercial agency to fix arbitrarily the price of a commodity, it is necessary that the agency control the marketing of a large quantity of that which is produced. The cranberry growers are in a position to control within limits the marketing of a large portion of the production, but they are not in a position to say how much or how little is to be produced and offered for sale. It is this factor that makes price fixing of agricultural products through monoply a mere dream.

The amount produced of an agricultural crop during a given year depends primarily upon two factors. (1) The number of acres in bearing, and, (2) the yield per acre.

To my knowledge, no cooperative marketing association has made a serious attempt to reduce the number of acres devoted to the culture of its products. There have been general movements to reduce cotton acreage, and the past year has witnessed propaganda designed to discourage the planting of the usual amount of corn. These movements, however, are not connected with specific marketing associations. It is doubtful, indeed, if an association could influence to any great extent, the acreage devoted to a given product.

Yield Not Regulated

The second factor influencing supply—yield per acre—better illustrates the futility of control by cooperative associations. Weather conditions, disease and insect pests, beyond the control of the grower, may double, cut in half, or practically wipe out altogether the yield of a given district. In short, the possibility of artificially regulating the amount of an agricultural product which shall be grown during a given season, is beyond consideration.

Since the association cannot regulate the amount produced and since it is not in position to set the price, what then, is the reason for its success? The satisfactory results obtained by the organized grower of this product is due largely to the realization on the part of the management that (1) widespread distribution among people of all economic classes is necessary for the consumption of the normal supply, and (2) if this widespread distribution is to be obtained, the good will of the consumer is essential.

With the increase in acreage and its resulting increase in production, the grower has come to realize that the family of the laboring man must be added to the family of the business man and the professional man as cranberry eaters, if all the normal supply is to be consumed at a satisfactory price. One of the most effective ways of placing this fruit on the laborer's table is to sell it at a price he can afford to pay. Hence one of the definite policies of this organization has been that of attempting to secure for its berries a fair price which will "clean up" the supply during the short selling season of approximately four months, but at the same time, taking care that the price does not go so high as to discourage consumption by the two large classes of our population, laborers and farmers.

Reduce Prices

The growers' agency had an unusual experience during the past season in its attempt to keep the price of cranberries within modest limits. Marketing studies have shown the company that an association price of 15 cents per pound to the wholesaler will permit a retail price of 25 cents per pound. It is the belief of the association that a price higher than 25 cents per pound retail is a detriment to the grower, for the reason that it cuts off the sale of berries to a large class of customers so necessary for the dispsal of a normal crop. Hence it is the desire of the association that the bulk of berries go into consumption at a price not to exceed 25 cents per pound.

Last season the crop was about 20 per cent short of normal. The association price started at 10½ cents per pound to wholesalers. It soon advanced to 15 cents. In order to keep it from going above this price the association kept throwing its berries on the market and increasing the supply. As a result, the berries of the association had been entirely sold by January 1.

The average price received by the company was slightly over 13 cents per pound, a price which would admit of a retail price of 25 cents or below. A higher price than this is believed by the organized growers to be a detriment to their industry.

PRODUCTS OF FARM DIRECT TO CONSUMER

Savannah, Ga., —(Special Correspondence.)—Under the leadership of the Farmers' Union farmers in this vicinity are actually demonstrating how the city workers can cut their food bills by cooperation. On Sunday, March 11, a large crowd of farmers and workers gathered at Savannah to join in supporting the two farmer-labor cooperative stores now running in Savannah and Glenville and to promote further efforts in cooperative selling and purchasing of farm products.

As a result of these efforts local prices have already been considerably reduced and similar results are reported by the successul cooperative exchange at Valdosta where railroad men and farmers own and run the largest cooperative store in Georgia. During the recent shopmen's strike the farmers brought in meat, potatoes, vegetables and other farm supplies, which were donated to the strikers.

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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.

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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. Answ will be either published or mailed.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1923

WAGE INCREASES AND FARM PRICES

During the last twelve months several very substantial increases in wages have been conceded by the employers of great groups of working men. Shortly after the railroads refused the demands of the shop men as impossible on account of the condition of business they allowed a considerable addition to the rates of pay of the maintainance of workers. The packers increased the wage scale of many of their workmen less than a year ago. The United States Steel Corporation which employs more than a quarter of a million of men has twice increased the pay of its workers durduring the past six months.

Some of the wage increases were for men who were already earning fair incomes. Others were for workers who had never made enough to enable them to live in any sort of comfort measured by modern American standards. All seem to have been granted entirely without compulsion. The employers, doubtless for satisfactory business reasons, established the new and higher scales apparently of their own choice. During the same period while there have been some slight seasonal variations in the prices of farm products the producers returns have changed very little except in those lines that are now being marketed by growers co-operative agencies. The farmers' just demands for higher prices have been met with the statement no increase in the prices of agricultural commodities is possible until labor costs are reduced. Why are wages increasing while the price of farm products are either stationery or declining?

At least three different explanations for wage increases are offered by men who know little about the matter and are merely guessing at the motivs that are back of the apparent generosity of the employers. The men who have voluntarily increased the pay of their workmen and doubtless know the reasons for their action have offered no explanations except the general statement that it is justified by the condition of business.

The explanation most frequently heard is that the employers are bidding for the good will of labor, that industry fears the power of the laboring men of this country and is trying to make friends with the wage-workers. The trouble with this theory is that most of the increases have been made to non-skilled and unorganized working men whose services may be essential but who have not learned how to work together to secure for whole groups that fair treatment which is so easily denied to individuals.

A second guess is that employers have learned something from Henry Ford. That great Detroit tinner has proved that the best way to decrease labor costs is to increase wages. He believes, and the results of his policy appear to justify that belief, that he gets more for his money when he pays good wages to one man than when he pays the same amount at starvation rates to two or more workmen. He is satisfied that he has materially reduced factory costs by increasing the rates of pay to factory workers. He may have converted the more hard boiled employers like the packers, the railways, and the steel corporations, but it is doubtful. Such men are true Bourbons incapable for the most part of either learning or forgetting.

The third guess is that wages have been advanced, because that is the only way to get men to do the work. Since the existing restrictions on immigration became effective there has been a decrease in the number of laboring men in this country. Government reports show that considerable numbers of immigrants arrive in this country each year, approximately enough to supply the demands for unskilled labor, but nothing much is said of those who for one reason or annually return to Europe and stay there. The net gain in the working population of this country due to immigration has become negligible.

If the third guess is correct, and all the probabilities are with it, a time of acute labor shortage is coming, in fact is almost here. If this is true [illegible] wage increases. The increasing wage scales will not, because they cannot, draw immigrant workers from Europe but they will pull thousands of men awayfrom the bankrupt business of agriculture and result in the abandonment of larger and still larger areas of agricultural lands. It is about time to ask whether the farmer has not been handed a gold brick in exchange for his support of immigration restrictions.

The answer made to this question is that increased wages adding to the purchasing power of industrial workers and decreased production resulting from draining of labor away from the farms must improve the farmers condition by increasing the prices of his products for which of course the demand will be greater. It is certain that no such improvement in farm prices and farm conditions is visible at this time.

Instead of sharing the presperity of industry and trade so much advertised in the papers the condition of agriculture constantly grows more desperate. More than half a million farmers a year are giving up the unequal struggle and asking for wage earners opportunities in the industrial centers. More than two millions of the farm operators who are still struggling on in the hope of better times are hopelessly bankrupt and certain to be sold up by their creditors within the next two years.

Shifting population from the country to the cities does not increase the demand for food. On the other hand it is a fact that the average countryman living in town eats considerably less than on the farm. This, however, is only one small factor in the situation. American agriculture can prosper only when there is a foreign outlet for something like one fourth of the normal farm production of this country. The American farmers. The European countries are unbelievably poor and so must pay lower prices for smaller volumes of imported food. No matter how much the purchasing power of American consumers is increased they are not going to buy any more than they need and so with good times in the cities we find agriculture prostrate because there is no market for the exportable surplus.

In time the constant flow of populations from the farms to the cities may increase demand for farm products and at the same time decrease production until normal price levels are restored. That is an operation, however, that will take quite a while and is almost certain to result in the death of the patient. The situation is so serious for the farmer now, and for all the people and the republic itself in the future, that there is no choice between immediate remedies and irretrivable disaster.

It is perfectly plain that the farmer himself must deal with the situation. Other elements of the population lack the sense and the appreciation of the danger necessary to stimulate them to action. A rapidly approaching national crisis can be averted in only one way, that is by a substantial and immediate increase in the prices paid to farmers for their products. This increase can be secured in only one way. The farmers must quit peddling their stuff in competition with each other and work out cooperative marketing systems for merchandiseing their commodities. Through organization the growers must require consumers to come to them for their supplies.

MORE TEN MINUTE EGGS NEEDED

On all sides men are saying that organized labor maintains high wage schedules because employers are scared half out of their skins in one way or another. The average leader of organized working men is a fairly hard boiled individual. He knows what his people wants and proposes to get it. If just demands and fair words get no results he uses other methods that bring the answer. There may be some basis for the general belief that industry is afraid of labor.

Who is afraid of the farmer? Agriculture is the sole source of food and of the raw materials of clothing. If movements of farm commodities from the areas of production to the centers of consumption were stopped for seven days there would be millions of hungry people right here in the richest country in the world. But the movement does not stop and it not likely to stop because the farmer so far has not felt the necessity for adopting the methods that have been so successfully applied by the more hard boiled labor leaders.

The farmer does not want to starve the world to death. In fact he is breaking himself to prevent the world from starving itself to death. Instead of his sacrifices being appreciated the man who makes the food without which the world cannot live is a good deal of a joke. He will always be a joke until he earns to take care of himself and develops that back bone to do it even if the comfort and safety of other folks is somewhat interfered with.

Farmers must quit the business of peddling the necessities of life through the back doors of consumers. They must establish their own selling agencies, control the movement of their products, know the cost ot their crops, mark their goods in plain figures to include cost and a reasonable profit and do business just like other successful merchants. All this can be done only through organization.

Unless agriculture is to be ruined and civilization destroyed more and more farmers must become ten minute eggs.

The Kansas Farmers Union is doing its appointed work so well that is has a right to demand that its members more generally do their part.

THE GRAIN FUTURES ACT

Give credit when it is due. The supreme court of the United States has decided that the Capper-Tincher law for regulating trading in future[illegible]. The decision recognizes [illegible] of farm products is a process in which the public is interested.

One of the results of this decision will be the admission of cooperative farmers houses to boards of trade and produce exchanges throughout the country. That is they will be admitted if they can get in. Probably some other justification for blackballing applicants will be found.

The Kansas Farmers Union, as usual, is in a position of advantage. Its grain marketing house is already a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade and can enter the other western markets whenever it is desirable to broaden its field of operations. If our Jobbing Association receives the support from its own members to which it is entitled it will this year clean up its obligations, establish a reserve equal to fifty per cent of its paid up capital and have enough left over to pay substantial dividends to its share holders.

Shall the Union support and strengthen its own house or will the members go on greasing the competitors fat sow?

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES ACTIVE

The vigilance committees urged at the state convention in January and many times through these columns are already showing some results. Many locals have doubled their membership during the last three months. All can do so if they will adopt the plans for collecting dues and getting new members that have been so often outlined in these columns.

There are still a good many dormant Locals—organizations apparently so dead that they cannot be revived even by the most effective pulmotor. Their members are sitting around like young birds in a nest waiting for the Union or some other mothering agency to drop something into their open mouths. What they should get is pepper in large doses.

The Farmers Union is a self help organizations. As such and not as a charitable institution it will succeed.

SIGN POOLING CONTRACTS NOW

Down in Kentucky tobacco pooling puts not less than $50,000,000 into the pockets of burley growers in the first two years of operation. Cotton farmers are getting four times as much for their staple since they began to pool their crops. Wheat in the Pacific Northwest is worth about sixteen cents a bushel more as a result of the new sysem of marketing. No one is disputing or doubting these facts. All thoughtful farmers are convinced that the pooling system is sound and that it gets results.

Then why not sign the contracts and get started? The Farmers Union Wheat Marketing Association is getting along towards the 2,000,000 bushel mark and is making a steady growth but there should be more speed. We should have 10,000,000 bushels signed up before threshing begins. Local leaders and Local Unions should take this matter up and push hard for the largest possible sign up before the first of July. Men who are converted to the new plan should get their names on contracts just as soon as possible.

The way to pool is to sign a contract and pool.

BIRDS AND BUGS

During the legislative session last winter a number of so called sportsmen were pestering around Topeka asking for a longer open season for quail and other game birds. There should not be any open season on any bird that elects to live in the state of Kansas or anywhere else in this republic.

The most deadly enemy that threatens the welfare and even the existence of humanity is the bug—not any particular bug but all the bugs of all sorts, big and little, The only thing that checks and controls the increase of bugs is birds. If all the birds in this world were killed the bugs would increase with such awful rapidity that in three years time it would be impossible to raise any crop of any kind. Men, women and children live in comfort and are well fed because the birds are on the job eating bugs.

Every bird in Kansas eats its own weight in bugs many times each year and is worth far more than its weight in gold. The man who kills a bird is an enemy to humanity. The legislatures that provide open seasons for slaughtering bug destroyers is made up of men who should be in the bug house.

WHO OWNS THE COUNTY AGENTS?

The county agent system is immensely helpful in many parts of Kansas and throughout the country. The Union has no desire to interfere with the activities of these useful public servants many of whom were obtained because our organization supported a demand for that type of service.

Although responsible for the county agent system in many states the Union has never claimed credit for the work that the law says must be done by this fine public service. Eliminate the work of the county agents from the claims set up by the American Farm Bureau Federation and the average member must wonder what is done with his dues.

If you have a good neighbor and a good friend who is not a member of the Union ask him to join not for his own benefit but to help the community and he will come in.

The only really big job in organizing and conducting a cooperative marketing association is getting the growers name on the dotted line.

Many farmers who have lost money in cooperative enterprises declare that they do not propose to be stung again. What they mean is that they are now willing to be stung every day and in every way in their business operations without making any further attempts to protect themselves.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

More Credit
For Agricultural Operations.

Is supposed to be provided in the new system of short term rural credit banks organized in connection with the Federal Farm Loan System. It has taken only a short time to provide the machinery for the administration of the new law and on May 1st the proposed banks were ready for business.

The government has set $1,000,000 as the initial capital for each of the regional institutions provided. This looks generous but when it is is recalled that within each of the districts in which a new bank has been set up, especially in the west and south, there are several cooperative marketing associations any one of which will require all the way from twice to ten times the amount of credit available.

The Wichita bank, like each of the others will have its $1,000,000 available from May 1st. The Kansas Wheat Growers Association and the Farmers Union Wheat Marketing Association will each require at least five times the amount of credit available at Wichita through the new agency.

The announcement that the new banks would be able to make loans for farmers at an interest rate not in excess of seven per cent does not sound very good. During the past year the Jobbing Association has been able to finance its own needs and also the operations of the Nebraska and, Colorado Wheat Growers Associations at six per cent. Just what use it can make of the seven per cent facilities of the Federal System is highly problematical to say the least.

Farmers
As Individual Operators.

Are going to need a good deal of credit this summer but in the present condition of agriculture they cannot use seven per cent money except as a last resort for the purposes of preventing actual bankruptcy and for planting and making crops without which business cannot proceed in this country. The traders and the financial interests may be able to make some money out of crops that were produced by the use of seven per cent capital but it is dead certain that there will be no profit for the farmer who is forced to pay such a rate for operating funds.

Also it appears that there is a pretty strong and tough string tied to the little personal credit that a farmer may get through the new system. No matter what sort of security he may have to pledge no borrower, as an individual, can get any accomodation of any sort from the new loan system. He must approach his relief through one or more intermediate agencies, each doing business for a profit that must be organized either by himself or by local banks.

There is no doubt that the new law provides a commendable degree of safety in conformity with sound banking principles for every one except the farmer. Agriculture may as well make up its mind that it has been handed another large, handsome gold brick.

Depew
Was Eighty Nine

Years old last week. He has known every president of the United States from Buchanan to Harding. He has been lieutenant governor of New York, a member of congress, a senator, a railroad president and has held many other positions of distinction and profit. He says that he feels well and that he expects to be active for many years to come and to continue to make at least one speech every day.

Depew insists that he is the youngest man of his years in the whole world and he is right. What is the secret of his youth and his undiminished power? Easy enough to answer that question. He has never retired. He has just kept on working in the full certainty that each day finds his mental powers increasing and his physical strength sufficient for the demands on it. He says that safety, good health and long life depend for one thing on having a hobby to which a man can shift from his regular occupation and have some interesting thing to do with faculties not ordinarily in use while his regular mental and physical resources are resting up and getting into condition for renewed usefulness.

The Kaiser
Is Having Some Troubles

Of his own in his peaceful life in Holland. It is reported and denied that his new wife has left him to return to her own home in Germany. One story is that his mind has entirely broken down and that he has become nothing more than a babbling and senile old man who has no future filled with cheer and comfort and who can find no joy in remembering his mis spent past.

Like nearly all old criminals who have been deprived to their regular occupations Wilhelm, the Damned, has turned for comfort to the consolations of religion. He is busy with the writing of a great book in which he will undertake to clear up every obscure passage and point in the scriptures. The world still regards the Bible as the only unfailing source of faith, hope and peace but is not yet ready to accept the Kaiser as its accredited interpretor.

Wilhelm will die in a few years. His scrofulous mind, fit inhabitant of his diseased and deformed body, will first give way under the weight of his remorse for crimes without parallel in the history of humanity and long before the end he will have tasted a hell ten times more bitter than the fiery pit in which he must spend all eternity.

Harding
Will Make Twelve Speeches

In different parts of the country in support of his proposition for an International Court. He is being supported in this policy by Hughes and Hoover but except for these two who have always favored the League of Nations the president is opposed by almost every other republican leader of any standing in the party.

The country may criticize Mr. Harding for many things but regardless of political affiliations all honest men must and do admire him for his courage. He pledged the people that he would offer a constructive substitute for the League of Nations. The voters accepted that promise and put him in office. Now in the face of the almost unanimous opposition of his party's leaders he is doing his best to keep the faith. He manifested the same obstinate courage in his long campaign to secure ship subsidy.

Real men love a statesman who has courage to stand by his guns even to his own personal undoing. Mr. Harding may lose the support of the republican politicians in his advocacy of a World Court but he will gain the friendship of many millions of Americans who demand that something effective shall be done for the abolition of war.

Dancing
For Endurance Records

Has become one of the most popular and foolish fads. A few weeks ago some young woman, carrying most of her brains in her feet and legs established a record of 57 hours continuous tripping. Now comes the report from Texas, a state that never engages in half measures, that a moron of the name of Newman has succeeded in waltzing continuously for more than a hundred hours.

It is stated that several of these long dancing fools showed decided symptoms of mental break down after finishing their endurance stepping. This report of course is erroneous. The human being that dances continuously for two or three days may break down physically but there can be no mental collapse.

Russia
Will Repudiate Pre-War

Debts is the burden of the horrified reports that come from the land of the Bolsheviks. Of course. What else can Russia do? Can any one offer a reasonable argument in favor of any people spending their time in slavery for two or three generations for the highly Quixotic purpose of earning enough money to pay the obligations incurred by five or six generations of tyrants in reducing them to bondage.

Not Russia only but several other nations face the choice between repudiation and generations of non-productive labor to pay for worthless horses that have been dead for years. France, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Austria and probably two or three other European countries cannot even pay their interest out of their regular revenues. Might as well frankly and openly repudiate as to continue to go through the motion of debt-paying by issuing unlimited amounts of irredeemable paper currency. Within five years almost a dozen nations must choose between repudiation and revolution.

Cotton
Declined in Price

Last week. There was no reason for such a reduction. The mild winter throughout the south has enabled every able bodied boll weevil to win through in condition to begin the prorogation of his kind as soon as the cotton plants are large enough to furnish him his favorite nesting place. There is hardly enough cotton on hands to keep the spindles busy until August when the new crop will start moving. Why the decline?

Well, the speculators, though hard hit by cooperative marketing are still in control of the exchanges and it may be that they have arranged for a little demonstration to show the farmers that they are not yet powerless to control the market. Another thing, any reduction in cotton prices at this time is sure to benefit the traders and the spinners and cannot hurt the unorganized farmers who are the speculators last hope. On the other hand the cooperatives have a lot of cotton in storage and a sharp break in prices is likely to be reflected in the final settlements they must make with their members late this summer.

The situation need not alarm the cooperators. They have already done well with the crop of 1922 although they handled less than one third the tonnage produced. Farmers know this and are now signing contracts by the thousand. Before a bale of the 1923 crop comes from the gin more than half the production of American cotton will be under contracts to the cooperative marketing association.

So far no one has devised any cheap and effective control of the boll weevil but coperation has destroyed the bale weevil and made money in doing so.

Wheat
Prices are Much too Low

In comparison with the what the consumers of this country are paying for flour and bread. Throughout Tennessee flour of none to fine quality is selling at retail for ten dollars a barrel. This is only a slight reduction from the prices that were paid by the same folks when wheat was $3.00 a bushel. Some one is making too much mone yout of wheat.

Four and one half bushels of average wheat will make a barrel of flour. The finished product made from raw materials that netted the farmer about $4.50 are being retailed for a little more than $11 to families for food and feed. Here is a spread between farm and consumption prices that must improverish both the producer and the user. And the farmer gets a larger proportion of the dollar that the consumer pays for bread than of any other that is spent for commodities.

Cooperative marketing of wheat will correct this injustice only in part. The producer must not sell raw materials where it is possible for him to finish his products for the markets. Cooperative mills owned and operated by wheat growers must finally become a real factor in any effective grain marketing system.

Minimum
Wages for Women

Involve a principle vital to the physical and moral welfare of a very large proportion of American wage workers. The Supreme Court has recently held that laws prescribing such wages are in violation of the constitution because they intefere with freedom of contract between individuals. The poor women who must work or starve have no freedom of contract and the decisin of the court means that from now on they have no protection under the law.

Governor Hart of Washington has asked Governor Davis of Kansas and several other state executives to meet and discuss the problem that has been raised by the Supreme Court. The head line writers all over the country have already begun to describe the suggested conference as a gathering of radicals. A conservative is man who is against surtaxes on incomes, excess profits taxes, labor and farm organizations and is in favor of any and all court decisions and legislative enactments necessary to assure the safety of billions of stolen property in the possession of the thieves. A radical is a man who ventures to suggest that after all human rights may be just as sacred and just as well worth defending as property rights.

Florida
Is in the Limelight

In very unattractive colors. That state leases the services of convicts to private citizens and corporations. The convict labor is then used in lumber camps and other industries under the supervision of bosses who use the whip whenever it is necessary to spur the workers on to a little faster clip. A North Dakato boy found himself broke in Florida and tried to get out the state by beating his way on a freight train. He was caught, convicted of vagrancy, sentenced to a term in prison and before his time was up was beaten to death by a whipping boss.

The North Dakota legislature heard of the affair and has forced an investigation which may result in cleaning a condition worse than any that ever existed in Siberia under the domination of the Romanoffs.

PRAISES FINE REPORT FROM LOCAL 2025.

Dear Mrs. McClelland:—

I was very glad to see that fine report from No. 2025. The gain of 40 members, the meeting, and the programs ideas set it aside as a forward movement worth while. I wish that spirit might be infused into the Locals everywhere. Our hope is organization and pressure upon the 'powers that be' of organized people. We might be strong, as it is we are weak.

Coming from one of the counties of my senatorial district as this report did, and from Wabaunsee County, South of the river to which this place once belonged some years ago, I felt peculiarly in touch with the success. Heres' to you all.

I have felt that our programs needed to be varied more, and that we ought to get our young people to a distinctive part especially in the open meetings where we want a program to draw more of them into the Union. There are a lot of very fine debate questions that could be put out, and some of the legislation that was tried this last time will be tried again. Really the time to begin work upon this is now, and not a year from now. Leaving all reference to party aside, we ought to take the questions one at a time and stand for what is right and just. The attempts to get big appropriations for many things that could get along with less will be tried—no doubt of that. Welfare work was tried under a Code Commission, name to have two other big State positions made and county positions too, to do work that we have officers to do now if we insist that it be done, is organizing now again. The taking of State control over local matters where it is not necessary is drifting us in dangerous directions. One Union in this County is debating the question of our Public Utilities and what ought to be done about more self government, on the 27th, I shall watch with great interest for more news items from 2025 F. E. & C. U. Most hearty congratulations upon the report.

Signed: Alfred Docking, Senator 21 District, Manhattan, Kansas.

Day by day in every way the volume of our live Stock Commission houses is growing larger and larger.

Boys' and Girls' Club News

THOUSAND BOYS AND GIRLS WILL ATTEND

One thousand boys and girls are planning to be at the Kansas State Agricultural College for the first annual boys' and girls' round-up that will be held in Manhattan May 7 to 12. More than 1,000 Kansas club members are expected to attend this get together meeting.

The daily programs will be both instructive and entertaining. Class work during the morning will be devoted chiefly to agricultural and home economics subjects. The young folks will be permitted to make their own selection of lectures to be attended. Each afternoon will be occupied with a sight seeing trip to various points of interest. This event will be followed by an hours' play in the gymnasium.

The early part of the evening will be occupied by moving pictures or programs in the auditorium. Banquets and various club stunts are to be provided after the movies. Parents, leaders and teachers are being urged to come with the boys and girls.

A special effort will be made to get at least one member from every club in Kansas. Some organizations in the vicinity of Manhattan have already made arrangements to come in a body for the short course. There are more than 500 clubs in Kansas.

BOYS AN GIRLS TAKE OVER FEATURES OF CLUB BUSINESS

Arkansas farm boys and girls belonging to agricultural extension clubs are learning to manage many of the business and parliamentary features of their clubs without the customary aid of the county extension worker or other adult local leader, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture. Over one-fourth of the clubs in the State conducted their elections in 1922 unaided by the extension agents; over 200 clubs held their business meetings without adult help.

Members of 160 clubs relieved their adult leaders of the matter of seeing that members kept daily records of the farm and home enterprises undertaken; this was looked after by the clubs themselves and the books collected and turned over to the extension agents at the proper time. Thirty clubs were able to hand in daily record books from every member. It is customary in boys and girls' club work for the county extension agent to solicit and enroll members, but over one-third of the Arkansas clubs managed this feature for themseves. In one community in the State every boy and girl eligible for club membership is enrolled.

These young farmers and home makers raised $3,288 toward financing club work last year, the largest amount contributed from any source in the State, the total amount of county budgets being $3,175 and the sums donated by business men totaling about $2,000. Of this money, $1,700 was used in sending selected club members to agricultural short courses and $919 in paying expenses of judging teams.

Through such participation in executive features of club work it is felt that the boys and girls learned fundamental principles of cooperation and citizenship as well as better methods of production, conservation, and farm and home management.

ANNUAL CONTESTS

Nearly 35 boys are enrolled in the Allen County Calf Club which is backed by the First National Bank of Iola, Kansas in cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce and County Agent Milham.

The club will be made up of boys between the ages of 10 and 18 who live on Allen County farms and the only requirement will be that the boy own a purebred dairy calf. At the Allen County Fair this fall there will be a special contest with a number of very attractive prizes in addition to the regular premiums which any of the calves might win in the open classes. A similar contest will be held at the county fair in 1924 and then there will be a contest each year until the calves have grown into cows and have calves themselves. Then there will be a closing contest for the cow and their calves.

The First National Bank will obtain good calves of whatever breed the boy selects at the lowest possible cost and will lend the boys enough money to buy the calves at a nominal rate of interest and for as long a time as the boy cares to carry the note providing he takes good care of the animal.

BANKERS HELP CLUB WORK

The McPherson County Bankers' Association, following the example of other such organizations over the state, has voted to encourage calf and pig club work by financing worthy boys and girls on a 6 per cent basis. Loans made on calves are for a period of one year subject to renewal up to three years.

At the recent meeting a prominent banker remarked, "I know the club work is worthy of all the attention we can give it. The club in one community in Rice county, near me, has developed a community pride, community interest and community cooperation due to the club work started only a few years ago." —Kansas Farmer.

PAYS WAY THROUGH COLLEGE

The first boy in the state to pass the state requirements for seed certification of potatoes is Fred Peaslee, a student of New Hampshire College who is depending upon his success in this enterprise to pay the expenses of his education.

During the four years that Fred was a member of the Boys' and Girls' Club he raised potatoes at the rate of over 300 bushels per acre. Two years ago he grew some of his own selected seed stock alongside of certified seed, believing he could beat the latter. He found, however, that the certified seed yielded him 90 bushels more to the acre. Fully convinced of the value of certified seed and aided by a better knowledge of the mosiac and leaf roll diseases, last year he set out to raise potatoes that would pass inspection of the Experiment Station, being one of five to win certification for his seed. If he earns a collegiate degree, potatoes will have a large part of the credit.

LEARN WHILE YOU WORK

The Fairfield Livestock Club consists of seventeen members, most of which are going to the high school at Fairfield, Nebraska. These boys continued their club work so as to earn school credits in animal husbandry. Another Livestock club organized in Clay County has eight boys of Eldorado and will be called the Blue Valley Livestock Club. Three of these boys will have purebred calves and two will have pigs, while three will feed beeves.

Creamery News

OLE AND BILL

By M. L. Amos, General Mgr. Farmers Union Creamery, Salina, Kansas.

Ole—Hello Bill! What is on your mind now? You look cross this morning, did the cow kick your milk bucket over?

Bill:—Your guess is good but you saw my pants before you made the guess, but say Ole, speaking of the Farmers Union Churning Station at Salina, I was talking with the president, of a business association the other day and he said that the farmers would not sign an agreement to ship or sell their cream to any concern for a term of five years.

Ole:—But they are doing it, Bill.

Bill:—But he says they won't. He says that the concern may go broke and still they would be bound to ship to them and take what they could get.

Ole:—But Bill, those who are working at the job say that they are lining up and that where there is one man who hesitates to join because of the contract there are five who join because of the contract. Look here Bill, if you would join you would expect to sell to your own business woud you not? And if you did the contract would not effect you, would it?

Bill:—No. I see.

Ole:—It is only the man who does not expect to pay his note that refuses to sign one or give security, and it is only the man who wishes to be able to sidestep his duty who will refuse to sign a contract that he will patronize his own business association, especially when by doing so he binds every other man joining with him to do likewise.

Bill:—Well that looks reasonable but this fellow, and he's a leader in the union too, says they won't sign up and he seems to be against the proposition himself.

Ole:—A leader in the Farmers Union and against the members agreeing to patronize their own institutions? Doesn't he know that the farmers of Denmark are considered among the leaders of the cooperative movement of the world and that their success came by their having signed contracts running three to five years binding them to patronize their own associations?

Bill:—He says that that is all bunk.

Ole:—They say that where a man's riches are there is his heart also. Perhaps the man of whom you speak has stock in some old line creamery company chyouyf su concern and feels that it would not be to his interest to see the Farmers Union creamery prosper?

Bill:—I didn't ask him about that. But how are you going to get stations lined up when they are already signed up for a year with old line companies?

Ole:—Where ever possible we wish to have the Farmers Union creameries receive and ship our members cream to Salina for which they shall receive a commission. They can also receive and ship the non-members cream to some other creamery as we can buy only our members cream but we can not lay down and refuse to put in a station where there is sufficient number of members to justify maintaining a station even though the local Farmers Union station is bound up by a contract to sell to some old line creamery for a year. The old line creameries are going to try to head us off by rushing the local Farmers Union Creameries to sign contracts to ship to them for a period of time. It has already come to our notice where a Farmers Union Station was offered two cents commission to contract; that being refused, a few days later an offer of three cents was offered; then a few days later an offer of five cents was offered. But if the farmers are wise they will hold off and not sign a contract at all but will line up with the Farmers Union Creamery at Salina. The Cooperative Creamery at Orleans, Nebraska, last year met competitive prices and then rebated at the end of the year to one station $1,758.12 cash rebate: $6,700.00 in four years, that was St. Francis, Kansas and there is no reason why we should not do as well.

Bill:—That is fine but I must go, I'll see you later.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM CLAY COUNTY

Editor Kansas Union Farmer:

Well, it is about time you were hearing from me, The wheat is looking good, and we are having a lot of rain. I want to mention some of the locals in this county and the joint meetings in the north part of the county.

Ross, Lincoln and Swanson have reported some good meetings and I know they have had one good one for I was there. They are having good crowds and good questions are being talked.

In the south end of the county the Vinzant local and the Athelstane local are having some good debates. On Tuesday night, April 17, both locals met at the Vinzant school house and the question that night was: "Resolved that the automobile is the most serious obstacle in the way of agricultural prosperity." The Vinzant local taking the affirmative side and the Athelstane the negative, with the affirmative winning. Then the eats were redy and Oh Boy! that is where I shine. Tuesday night, April 24, the Vinzant local went down to the Athelstane school house where a another debate was prepared. This debate was "Resolved that a college education is necessary for the coming generation." The Vinzant local taking the negative and Athelstane local, the affirmative, and Athelstane winning. Then some more eats were ready while Jim Livingood read the funny paper.

It was decided to have another debate at the Vinzant school house May 15, on the subject "Resolved that the city boy and girl has a greater change for success than the country boy and girl." Vinzant has the affirmative and Athelstane the negative.

The Massey-Harris Salesman was out and called on the Four Mile local the night of April 19. Thomas Larson brought him out from Clay Center.

Now you will all be glad to hear that Clay Center has a Farmers Union Business Association to be known as the Farmers Union Cream, Egg and Poultry Station that started May 1, 1923, and they are going to handle Farmers Union Wamego flour and maybe some other things in the way of feeds and seeds, and maybe more than that in a year from now. That is the thing we have been working for the last 7 or 8 years. It is only a small business now for a county seat but if everybody does his or her part, it will soon grow to something big.

I believe it the duty of every farmers' Union Man or woman when in Clay Center to drop into our new home and say hello. If you don't have anything to sell or if you do not need to buy anything. Those of you who have agreed to take stock and have not paid, hand it in the first time you are in town and those of you who have not agreed to take stock go in and say I want $10.00 worth of stock. They will know what you mean. Somebody might tell you they do not need any money; that the people they have signed up with will furnish the money, but who is going to furnish the money for the flour, shorts, bran and seeds or any thing you might want that they can get for you?

We have handled since the first of January, 2 carloads of coal, 2 cars of tankage, a little over 3 cars of flour and feed, a car of salt. We expect to order another car of tankage in the next 30 days and we have a car of twine bought and would buy a car of corn if we could get the right price on it. Anybody having corn to sell would write me at Oak Hill, Kansas, I might buy it if the price is right.

I have visited twelve local meetings since the first of January in this county beside my own local and would like to visit them all but as gas is getting so high and auto tires are so high, it is mighty hard on pocket books and my pocket book is getting pretty flat, so will have to quit visiting locals till I get a little more cash in my pocket book, as I have been footing my own bills attending these locals. Where they are close I don't mind going but where they are 15 and 20 miles away, they get expensive.

I feel pretty proud of Clay County as we have about 8 business institutions and 3 men writing Farmers Union Insurance: Jim Livingood, Longford; Thomas Larson, Clay Center; Christ Killun, Green, and about 25 locals in the county. Some are mighty big.

I like to read "Bill and Ole" in the Farmers' Union paper, and would like to see more letters in the paper.

I would like to say a word to the chicken and egg buyers. In buying purebred baby chicks and purebred eggs buy from those that advertise in Farmers Union paper. Let's be loyal. Don't kick on the price of advertising in the Star, Mail and Breeze, for you are to blame. Buy and sell through the Farmers Union paper and bring down the price.

Yours truly,

CHAS. LANGDALE, County Business Agent.

CHEATED ON CREAM BAIT

That there is a lot of humbug in the higher prices sometimes offered by old-line creameries to take patronage from the cooperative creameries is proved by the incident which occured at Nelson, Nebr., reported by Manager Norgaard of the Superior Farmers Union Creamery. Mr. Norgaard writes:

"At our Nelson station, we pay a regular price. At the present time, our competitors aim to pay 2 to 5 cents more than we do, in an effort to get some of the business. We get about 75 per cent of the cream bought at Nelson and there are six other stations dividing the 25 per cent.

"One of our customers brought in a can of cream, and our man weighed it and took a sample, but the farmer heard that he could get 5 cents more for his cream across the street. So he took the can of cream over there. Our man asked him to bring the check over and let him look at it. After receiving 5 cents a pound more for the butterfat, he found that he got 17 cents less than he would have received for the cream at the Farmers Union."

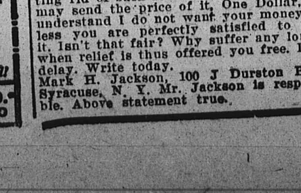
Figures sent by Mr. Norgaard show that at the Farmers Union station the cream weighed 26.5 lbs., and tested 27 per cent, making a total of 7.1 lbs. of butterfat, which at the Farmers Union price of 38 cents would have brought $2.70. At the competitor's station, the cream weighed only 26 lbs., and tested only 23 per cent, making a total of only 5.9 lbs. of butterfat, which at their price of 43 cents amounted to $2.53, or 17 cents less than the farmer would have received at the Farmers Union station.

"So it is no wonder," Mr. Norgaard comments, "that they can pay big prices when they take it off the test." —Nebraska Union Farmer.

MINERALIZED WATER ROUTS CHICKEN LICE

Tablets Dropped into Drinking Founts Banish Vermin, Make Fowls Grow Faster and Increase Egg Yield

Any poultry raiser can easily rid his flock of lice and mites, make chickens grow faster and increase their egg yield by simply adding minerals to the fowl's drinking water. This does away with all other, such as dusting, greasing, dipping and spraying. The necessary minerals can now be obtained in convenient tablets, known as Peratabs. Soon after the fowls drink the mineralized water, all lice and



mites leave them. The tablets also act as a tonic conditioner. The health of the fowls quickly improves, they grow faster and the egg yield frequently is doubled. Little chicks that drink freely of the water never will be bothered by mites or lice.

The method is especially recommended for raisers of purebred stock, as there is no risk of soiling the plumage. The tablets are warranted to impart no flavor or odor to the eggs and meat. This remarkable conditioner, egg tonic and lice remedy costs only a trifle and is sold under an absolute guarantee. The tablets are scientifically prepared, perfectly safe, and dissolve readily in water.

Any reader of this paper may try them without risk. The laboratories producing Paratabs are so confident of good results that to introduce them to every poultry raiser they offer two big $1 packages for only $1. Send no money, just your name and address—a card will do—to the Paratab Laboratories, Dept. 925, 1100 Coca Cola Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and the two $1 packages enough for 100 gallons of water will be mailed. Pay the postman $1 and postage on delivery, and if you are not delighted with results in 10 days—if your chickens are not healthier, laying more eggs and entirely free from lice and mites—your money will be promptly refunded. Don't hesitate to accept this trial offer as you are fully protected by this guarantee.

Rheumatism

A Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It

In the year of 1903 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them seventy to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer, when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, 100 J Durston Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

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

FARM FOR SALE

64-ACRE MISSOURI MONEY-MAKER 200 POULTRY, TEAM, 3 COWS Tools, implements, vehicles; crops 1-3 acre cantaloupes brought $121.50; 37 bu. wheat to acre; on improved road handy depot and college town, dark loam tillage; 40 apples, 40 peaches, plums, cherries, pears; good house, barn, poultry house, etc. To settle affairs at only $6400, part cash. Details this and 40-acre equipped farm, lots of fruit, good location, only $2940, page 36 Big Illus. Catalog Bargains—many states. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 831R New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BARGAINS IN WALLACE COUNTY Section, 200 acres absolutely level; 15 acres sub-irrigated alfalfa land, balance fine buffalo and blue stem grass. Spring and shade in pasture. 4½ miles from Wallace. Will break 200 acres and sell at $17. per acre. Bird Investment Company, Hays Kansas. 34-tf.

STOCK

IF YOU WANT CHOICE HOLSTEIN or Guernsey calves, practically pure bred and from heavy milkers, write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis. 38*

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEYS Immuned, boars and bred sows, years time VALLEY SPRING STOCK FARM Bloomington, Kansas.

FINANCIAL

6 Per Cent—FARM LOANS—6 Per Cent THE M. E. FORD AGENCY Salina, Kansas

KODAK FINISHING

ANY SIZE 6 EXPOSURE FILM DEveloped and 6 prints 40c. Reprints 50c per dozen. Coin or stamps. Mail Order Film Company, Salina, Kansas 52-tf

KODAKERY OPPORTUNITIES

SELL YOUR SNAP SHOTS AT $5.00 each. Kodak prints needed by 25,000 publishers. Make vacations pay. We teach you how and where to sell. Write WALHAMORE INSTITUTE, PHILADELPHIA, PA. 38*

POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND WHITE EGGS, 75c per 15; $4.00 per 100. Mrs. Chas. Enke, Green, Kansas. 41*

EGGS POSTPAID FROM THE FOLLOWING: Andalusians, Barred Rock, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, White Leghorns, Pencil Runner Ducks, $1.00 per 15, $5.00 per 100. Bronze Turkey $5.50 per 11, Geo. Case, Logan, Kansas. 39*

BARRON'S SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs from trapnested birds, $4.00-100 prepaid. Mrs. Will Faulkner, Wakefield, Kansas. 39*

YESTERLAID S. C. WHITE LEGHORN hens, mated to large Barron Cockerels, eggs $5.00 per 100. Mrs. Summer Spiker, Wetmore, Kansas, 39*

PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGton eggs, range flock mated to cockerels direct from Nebraska State show winners of '21, 15, $1.25; 100, $5.00 prepaid. Mrs. Lyman Fox, Logan, Kansas. 39*

SELECT SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn eggs 30c dozen. Shipped $3.00, 100. Mabel Thomas, Zurich, Kansas Rt. 3 38*

BABY CHICKS: LEADING VARIETIES. Standard Bred, vigorous, heavy laying stock. Lowest prices. Best quality. Postage paid. Illustrated, catalogue free. Superior Poultry Co., Windsor, Mo. 41*

CHOICE WHITE ROCKS, SELECTED Eggs 100, $5.00; F. B. Dalrymple, Barnes, Kansas. 39*

PURE PRED MAMMOUTH PEKIN DUCK eggs $1.00 dozen. Postpaid. Mrs F. J. Kingston, Hoisington, Kansas. 38*

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS Tarbox strain 75c-15; $4.00-100, postpaid. Wm. Gingles, Clifton, Kansas 40*

PUREBRED CHIX—ASSORTED 10c. leghorns 11c, Barred Rocks and Reds 12c, postpaid. Delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. Quality Poultry Farm, Windsor, Mo. 38*

PUREBRED TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS thirty cents each. Mrs. Louise Weber, Randolph, Kansas. 40*

FINE DARK R. C. REDS, EGGS in safety carriers (insured) 100, $6.00. Ed Harder, Dunlap, Kansas. 39*

PURE SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN Leghorns. Picked eggs, free range, $4.50 hundred. Prepaid. Herman Kaiser, Phillipsburg, Kansas. 40*

CHOICE SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels. Early hatch, prize winners, $2.50. D. Norton, Herington, Kansas. 22-tf

PLANTS FOR SALE.

TOMATOES, CABBAGE, PEPPER, CELery. Sweet potatoe plants at reduced prices. Duphorne Bros., Harper, Kansas, 35tf.

SALESMEN

SAVE GASOLINE, BY USING Electro Oil; removes carbon, saves oil, fully guaranteed Sample by mail $1, Agents wanted, Electro Oil Company, Hastings, Nebr. 38

AUTOMOBILES

FREE AUTOMOBILE, if Electro Oil harms your motor; Electro removes carbon; saves 30 per cent gasoline; fully guaranteed. Sample by mail $1. Electro Oil Company, Hastings, Nebr. 38

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Farmers' Union Jobbing Association, 206 New England Bldg. W. C., Mo.

Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission 40-6-8-10 Live Stock Exchg. Bldg. K. C. Mo.

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co. Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Auditing Association. B. E. Corporan. Salina.

Farmers Union Wheat Marketing Association. Kansas City, Mo.

Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

BUSINESS CHANCES

BOOKS, MAIL ORDER 500 THINGS TO SELL BY MAIL, REmarkable new publication. Workable plans and methods. Loose-leaf, cloth binder. Prepaid $1.00. Walhamore Company, Lafayette Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. 38*

STORIES AND POEMS WANTED

STORIES, POEMS, ESSAYS, PLAYS wanted. We teach you how to write; where and when to sell. Publication of your work guaranteed by new method. Walhamore Institute, Dept. J. Lafayette Building, Philadelphia, Pa. 38*

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6 DIFFERENT BUSINESS PUBLICAtions covering Accounting, Advertising, Administration, Merchandising, Salesmanship and Taxation all prepaid only 25c. Value $1.50. Instructive, educational, practical. Walhamore Co., Lafayette Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. 38*

TOBACCO FOR SALE

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: CHEWING, 5 lbs. $1.25; 10 lbs. $2.50; 20 lbs. $4.50. Smoking, 5 lbs. $1.25; 10 lbs. $2.00; 20 lbs. $3.50. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky. 39*

LEAF TOBACCO—3 YEARS OLD, EXtra fine quality. None better. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. Chewing 5 lbs. $1.75; 10 lbs. $3.00. Smoking 5 lbs. $1.50; 10 lbs. $250. Farmers Union Hawesville, Ky. 39*

PERSONAL

If you wish a wealthy young wife, write, enclosing envelope. Violet Ray, Dennison, Ohio.

Would you write a wealthy pretty girl? Stamped envelope please. Lois Sproul, Cleveland, Ohio.

WATER AND LIGHT PLANT FOR SALE.

"Automatic Electric Home Water Plant for shallow wells or cisterns—also for deep wells. Catalog 789 free. Fairbanks Morse Company, Kansas City, Missouri

"A Fairbanks Morse Double Duty Home Light Plant user at Bartlett, Kansas, has just written us. 'The Li nt which I bought of you last fall is working nicely and am well pleased with it. For me it is the only plant. I also owned one when I was on the farm, so this is my second Fairbanks-Morse Plant.' With the Fairbanks-Morse Light Plant, you have safe and sanitary electric lighting, and current for irons, vacuum cleaners, small motors radio set. Catalog 456 free. Fairbanks-Morse & Company, Kansas City, Missouri.

Alfalfa $7.00 bushel

Sudan $6.00; Sweet Clover $7.00; Red Clover $12.00; Timothy $4.00; Timothy & Clover mixed $4.50; Red Top $2.00; Orchard Grass $2.00; Blue Grass $4.00; Grimm Alfalfa $20.00; Alsike $10.50; sacks free: all orders shipped from Eastern Kansas or Kansas City; satisfaction or money back. Order now as seeds are advancing steadily.

M. C. Meier, Salina, Kans

WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO STUDY We Teach You and Give You a YEAR TO PAY. Expert Instructors, Lowest Tuition Rates, New Methods, Texts and first lessons of any course on approval. You pay postman only ONE DOLLAR and postage. balance as you wish. Courses in Advertising, Journalism, Photographic Journalism, Federal Tax Accounting, Salesmanship, Office Management, Business Administration. Postal will bring either course—your first C. O. D. payment $1.00 and postage, returnable is not satisfied. WALHAMORE INSTITUTE Dept E, Lafayette Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

KANSAS CITY HAY MARKET

The Alfalfa market this week has been active with prices unchanged to $2 higher. Prairie has been weak and is $1 to $3 lower than last week. Timothy is unchanged to 50 cents higher. Clover Mixed and Clover are unchanged, while Straw is 50 cents higher.

Receipts of hay this week were Prairie, 227 cars; Alfalfa, 113; Timothy, 37; Clover Mixed, 3; No Clover, Straw, 5; cars; making a total of 390 cars this week as compared with 498 a week ago and 442 a year ago.

Nominal Quotations

PRAIRIE—	
No. 1	$17.50-18.50
No. 2	16.00-17.00
No. 3	12.00-16.00
Packing	8.00-11.50
ALFALFA—	
S. Dairy	$29.00-31.00
Choice	28.00-28.50
No. 1	26.50-27.50
Standard	24.50-26.00
No. 2	19.50-24.00
No. 3	16.50-19.00
TIMOTHY—	
No. 1	$20.00-20.50
Standard	19.00-19.50
No. 2	18.00-18.50
No. 3	16.00-17.00
CLOVER MIXED—	
Light	$20.00
No. 1	19.00-19.50
No. 2	16.00-18.50
CLOVER—	
No. 1	$17.50-20.00
No. 2	14.00-17.00
STRAW	$ 8.00- 8.50

IOWA IS GROWING

Iowa is fast becoming the foremost cooperative state in the middle west and Iowa farmers are daily proving the financial value and the efficiency of cooperative business, to the amount of nearly $50,000,000.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, our Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove from our midst Rose Ehrsam, wife of Edward Ehrsam, Jr.

Be it resolved that we, the members of Ehrsam Local No. 915 extend our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of trouble and sorrow.

Committee:
Mrs. Frank Nies,
Miss Emma Lohman,
Mrs. Seth Duryea.

Whereas our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst, Viola, the beloved daughter of Sister Cora Brogan.

Therefore be it resolved that we, the members of Brogan Local No. 226 of the F. E. & C. U. of A. extend to the bereaved family our most sincere feeling of sympathy in this their hour of deep sorrow.

Committee:
J. R. Crager,
Geo. Baumgartner.
C. Duling.

Whereas our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst Brother Wm. Fager, Sr.

And whereas there is a vacant seat in our Local, Home and community.

And whereas Brother Fager answered the Final Roll Call on our regular meeting night at the very hour of our local roll call,

And whereas we are moved with a feeling of deep sorrow over the loss of our most faithful brother, Husband and Father.

Therefore be it resolved that the members of Brogan Local No. 226 of the F. E. & C. U. of A. extend to the bereaved family our most sincere sympathy in this their hour of deep sorrow

Committee:
J. R. Crager,
C. Duling.
Geo. Baumgartner.

Whereas our dear Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has called home from us our brother E. A. Jaderquist. Be it resolved that Bellview Local No 2136 extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, one to the bereaved family, and one to be recorded on the minutes of our local.

Victor Anderson,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Whereas our Heavenly Father has seen fit to take from us our brother William Thornburg, be it resolved that Walnut Grove Local No. 978 extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, one to the bereaved family and one to be recorded on the minutes of our local.

Committee:
Gus. Schneider,
Joseph F. Prochaska,
W. G. Wagner.

Whereas our Heavenly Father has seen fit to take from us our brother S A. Heinzy,

Therefore, be it resolved that Sharpe Local No. 1895 extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow. Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, one to the bereaved family and one to be recorded on the minutes of our local.

Committee:
John Anderson,
Sol. H. Rhoads,
W. E. Laughery.

YOUR OWN FIRM
Will Give You
BETTER PRICES
BETTER FILLS
BETTER SERVICE
Try Them
Farmers' Union Live Stock Co.
402-6-10 Livestock Exchange
Kansas City, Mo.

FARMERS CLASSIFIED AD Use This Form — It Saves Delay

Mail This to
THE KANSAS UNION FARMER
Salina, Kansas

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

Fill This Please!

Your Count of ad.....Words
No. times to run.....
Amount enclosed $.....
Place under
heading of .....

(Your Name) (Route)

(Town) (State)

NOTE: Count your name and address as part of advertisement

Department of Practical Co-Operation

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

UNION MEETING NOTICES

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

To Local Secretaries And The Membership In General

We have the State Constitutions for 1922, "containing the Amendments as adopted," ready for distribution at 5c per copy.

C. E. Brasted, Secretary.

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.

CRAWFORD COUNTY MEETINGS AT GIRARD KANSAS

Girard Local No. 494 of the Farmers Union meets in Union Hall the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 7:30 p. m.

L. E. Roof, Pres.
Roy W. Holland, Sec.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019

Blaine O'Connor, Sec.

Regular meetings on the first and third Thursdays of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

ORDER PRESIDENT BARRETT'S BOOK

We now have a supply of the books "Uncle Reuben's Activities in Washington," on hand and can fill orders direct from this office.

Make remittance of $2.00 to C. E. Brasted, Salina.

C. E. Brasted, Secretary.

NOTICE GEARY COUNTY UNION NO. 51

Geary county union No. 51 meeting will be held at Moses' Hall Friday, May 4th in Junction City.

Our Congressman, James G. Strong will be with us and tell of Farm Legislation at Washington. Every Farmers' Union member is expected to be present.

Alfred P. Hotten, Pres.
Mrs. E. N. Hall, Sec.

SUGGESTS AN EGG MARKETING ASSOCIATION

Dear Mr. Brasted:

I believe an egg marketing association, based on a one hundred per cent pooling contract would be just grand. Count on me. There are lots of eggs marketed here (Sheridan County). While we are not physically able to milk cows, as a business, yet we will take some stock in the creamery if that will help. We do not have more than two or three gallon of cream at a time to dispose of, and it would not pay to ship that amount. We are past the age to do much milking. Just enough for our own use, and it is only a part of the year we have a surplus.

Fraternally yours,
Mina Fuller.

Editor Kansas Union Farmer:

I am very much in favor of an egg marketing association, based on a one hundred per cent pooling contract. Hope the State Union will be able to put it into effect.

Lindley L. Long,
Parsons, Kansas.

NEWS FROM PHILLIPS COUNTY.

We had a good county meeting at Woodruff. Mr. Huff spoke, and we had a good stockholders meeting at Phillipsburg last Wednesday April 18th. We had an inch of rain last night, and today it is starting to rain again. My wheat looks good. After it rained, I think it will come out all right. The oats is looking fine.

Henry Griffiths.

CRAWFORD COUNTY LOCALS HELP BROTHER

Brother Michie Coosemans has been ill and unable to do his work for some time. Therefore, brothers of Owsley Local 2004, and the adjoining local, Stillwell 2060, took it upon themselves to thresh his kaffir. The members who helped personally were as follows: J. Coosemans, V. Spangler, L. Roberts, Al Haines, H. Teeters, H. H. Ashmore, J. Hobson and G. Urbach.

OTTAWA COUNTY LOCAL NO. 79 OPPOSES COUNTY AGENT

We, your committee, beg leave to report:

Whereas the question of securing a county farm agent for this county has been agitated;

And, whereas, we believe that this plan has proven unsuccessful;

And whereas we cannot approve of an organization that calls itself a farm organization that does not restrict its membership to farmers only;

Therefore be it resolved by Local No. 79 of the F. E. & C. U. of A. in meeting assembled, that we oppose the county agent plan.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the records of the Local and that copies be sent by our secretary to our official paper and that our delegate to the county meeting be instructed to present these resolutions at the county meeting.

We move the entire adoption of this report.

Committee:

J. O. Hemphill,
W. H. Bright,
Paul E. Wilkins.

QUARTERLY MEETING AT WOODRUFF, KANS.

One of the best F. U. meetings of which Phillips County can boast was held last Saturday, April 14. After a short business session in which all important committees were appointed, the Woodruff ladies served a mose excellent dinner to which all did ample justice.

When the dishes were cleared away the local committee opened the meeting with the following program:

Song, choir; Prayer, C. E. Huff, Oronoque; Song, "Farmers Pull for the Shore," choir; Reading, "The Cliques," Miss Bertha Stroh; Song, Rev. and Mrs. Flynn; Reading, "Simon Grubbs Dream," Miss Bonnie Hopkins; Song, "Send the Union News," choir.

This was followed by a report of the State meeting by our County delegate, M. Scott. Next was a report of our County Business Organization by Manager R. F. Anderson in which he expressed a good deal of optimism and encouragement and predicts great things for the Farmers' Union in the future. Last on the regular program and best of all was a very interesting and instructive lecture by our State Director, C. E. Huff, of Oronoque, on the Subject "Mind Your Own Business." Brother Huff proved very satisfactorily that we ought to attend to our business because 1st, We have a business that demands attention; 2nd. It pays to attend to our business; 3rd. We are capable of attending to our business, ourselves.

To cap the climax, at the close of the lecture the ladies served ice cream which was furnished gratis by the Orleans Creamery Company of Orleans, Nebr.

J. P. Johnson, County Sec.-Treas.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE PHILLIPS COUNTY FARMERS UNION

I. Resolved, that we hereby express our thanks for, and hearty appreciation of the bountiful dinner served by the ladies of Woodruff and vicinity, also for the excellent musical and literary program rendered.

II. Resolved, that insofar as it is possible we employ F. U. members only as managers and helpers in our business.

III. Resolved, that we require our business managers to attend F. U. meetings whenever possible and give report of local business.

IV. Resolved, that we endorse the Kansas State Tax Payers' Organization.

V. Resolved, that as Farmers Union members, realizing that Governor Davis is Governor of Kansas, we endorse his attempts at reducing taxes.

VI. Resolved, that delegates to the State meeting be required to give reports at said meeting of the local County Union or Business Association which they represent.

Signed:

E. E. Diedrick,
M. Scott,
H. Griffiths,
J. P. Johnson,
Committee.

ITEMS OF INTEREST BY CHARLES SIMPSON, FIELD MAN F. U. M. I. C.

On the 19th the Field man and Mrs. Simpson left Salina at 2 o'clock p. m. for Norton, we had a fine ride notwithstanding that we had a high wind to face from Downs to Norton. We arrived at Norton at 10 o'clock, making the 206 miles in 8 hours and made three stops. We found the Norton folks all glad to see us.

We awakened Friday morning finding a nice rain that they had been waiting for a long time. The rain gave the Field Man a chance to visit old friends around town. In the evening we drove to neighbor Clark's for supper and spent a very enjoyable evening with them.

On Saturday morning the Field Man took the train and went to Colby where I met President Tromble, and Mr. Marley from Kansas City. They talked to the Union members on the proposition of pooling their wheat. They made it very plain and everybody seemed satisfied that it was the right thing to do, but nobody signed up. Sign up men, Tromble, DeVoss, Marley, Brasted and others, have made a study of this proposition, and it is a sure winner if you take hold of it.

On Sunday morning while it was still raining we called on neighbor Minshall. They met us at the car and told us not to get out, that we would go over to Mr. and Mrs. Al McMillan to their Silver Wedding, a surprise on the family, and I think they were surprised when they saw the Field Man and his wife. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Foley, Mr. and Mrs. A. C Foley, Mr and Mrs. Lon Howe, Mr and Mrs Chas. Minshall, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Wick McNeeley, with a host of young folks. After eating as good a dinner as the Field Man ever had in Norton County, notwithstanding the fact that I have eaten many in that county as we lived there a long time and after all expressed their appreciation of the pleasant evening spent with the McMillan family, we bid them Good-bye, promising them that we would be present at their Golden Wedding.

We drove over to Oronoque to call on the Huffs and the Winns, finding them all well and happy, and we then returned to Norton.

On Monday morning it was still raining and muddy, but we did a little insurance business and started back to Salina, going South from Norton we found the roads good. We called n ur friends Mr. and Mrs. Bliss and family, spending a very pleasant evening with them. Tuesday morning we drove back to Salina making a few business calls along the way, arrived home at 2 o'clock. Found everybody well and business coming in in good shape.

Charles Simpson, Field Representative.

A WAY TO OWN PRESIDENT BARRETT'S BOOK

As I was reading the Kansas Union Farmer this morning, a thought came to me as to how we could all have the book written by President Barrett, "Uncle Reuben in Washington."

One way is to take one cent from each dozen eggs you sell, or each pound of cream or bitter. Another is to drop into a pitcher the amount of money spent for tobacco and gum and see how soon you would have the amount. We have one book written by President Barrett that is very good.

Why is it that when a farmer has ten dollars invested in a store or elevator, and it goes broke, he is ready to quit. We cannot expect sunshine in everything we go at. Now, the farmers took advantage of the warm weather and planted a lot of potatoes, but Jack Frost came one night and froze them all. One man said he lost four hundred dollars. Now, why don't they quit and say it is a humbug? No, they go to town as fast as they can and get more seed. And the produce man raises the price of seed just because he knows the farmers will buy them. And this fall, when the potatoes are dug, they will bring them to town and take what they can get for them.

You have to talk a lot to the most of the Farm Bureau people, but when you get one turned, he makes a faithful Farmers Union man. Talk about the producer not wanting to send his stock to the Farmers Union Commission Company. It is not him, but the Farm Bureau men, as no loyal Union man would think of doing otherwise than patronize his own institutions.

We take the Farmers Union National Magazine and find it is a splendid paper. Everybody subscribe to it. It is worth the money.

Mrs. G. W. Hardtarfer.

EUREKA LOCAL 911 PUSHING FOR A FRONT SEAT

Stop; Look, and read this. Eureka Local is pushing for a front seat. But what is it you say? No crowding! Well, build a bigger front seat, because we must all get there to do what we set out to do, and we're coming. As the Frenchman says, "Meeting by meeting we are getting better and better in every way." We have our regular meetings first and third Wednesdays of each month. With some specials mixed in, meetings are always well attended.

Since May, 1922, we held 28 meetings and 1239 attended these meetings. Fair, I would say. We always do quite a little business. But as the old saying goes. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Why not apply this to our locals? We do. We have some good enterainments or refreshment at every meeting.

Held a meeting last night, the old school house was full with lots of folks standing. We took up our regular routine of business which included the initiating of nine new members, after which we were treated to a delicious ice cream supper served by the losing side of a recent contest; also with a good program by the children of said side.

Now brother member, are you one of the members who are not attending? Do you see what you are missing? Come to the meetings. Let's make them really good. Let's have a 100 per cent turn out once in a while. There always is a friend of yours there for a visit so let's go to the meetings.

Harvey Strham.

EXCELLENT MEETING NO. 62 AT STRONG CITY

The regular meeting of Chase County Farmers Union No. 62, was held on the 7th day of April, 1923, at Strong City, Kansas.

The minutes of the previus meeting were read and approved.

A motion was made by W. C. Childs that the secretary be instructed to notify the secretary of each local at least three weeks before each quarterly meeting of the date and place of meeting. The motion carried.

The motion made by Mr. Fisher that the secretary be instructed to send notices to the Kansas Union Farmer of all County Union quarterly meetings: prevailed.

The motion was made by Mr. Triemer that we hold our meetings from now on, on Saturdays was amended by Mr. Shumaker that we meet on the second Saturday of each quarter was further amended by Mr. Childs that we hold our meetings on the first Saturdays of each quarter: The motion as amended was carried and our regular meetings from now on will be held on the first Saturday of each quarter.

A motion was made by Mr. Wells that we held our next meeting at Elmdale, Kansas, on the 4th of July, regardless of the day it comes on; the motion carried.

Moved and seconded that the secretary be instructed to put it in the County papers in big head lines that the Farmers Union will hold a picnic on the 4th of July at Elmdale, Kansas. The motion carried. Adjourned for dinner.

Moved by T. R. Wells that the chair opposite an active committee of three to look after the 4th of July celebration. The motion carried and the chair appointed T. R. Wells, W N. Oles and Fritz Pracht also th secretary.

Moved by Wells that the Secretary be instructed to pay the delegates expenses to the annual meeting at Topeka. Also the expense of the delegate to the Mohler meeting. The motion carried.

The following resolutions were offered by John Fisher:

Whereas the Old Line Insurance Companies are extracting an enormous toll from the people and whereas the Farmers Union Insurance Company insures at cost: Therefore

Be it resolved that we recommend to the locals in the County to go after the directors of the country schools to make them insure the little school-houses with our company to save the taxpayers money.

The motion carried and the secretary was instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to each of the local secretaries.

After listening to a splendid talk by the state lecturer, on the subject of pooling wheat the meeting adjourned.

No doubt many of the boys of this vicinity dreamed of pies the size of wagon wheels and chicken legs, the size of beef quarters and cakes of similar dimensions and when fully awake, longed for the next farmers Union dinner at Strong City.

J. E. Stout, Sec.

FOUR HUNDRED MINNESOTA CREAMERIES JOIN FORCES

Net receipts of $105,040.28, for the year 1922, are shown by the financial statement of the Minnesota Co-operative Creameries Association, St. Paul, Minn. Expenses for the year year amounted to $92,369.13, made up of the following items: general office expense, $26,999.53; association field expense, $21,771.74; district field expense, $34,107.58; New York office, $9,490.28. General office expense includes an item of $1,890.88 for advertising, and one of $1,431.97 for dairy show expense. Capital stock outstanding amounts to $20,337.

During 1922 the association shipped 1,826 carloads of butter, and the net saving through shipping in carload lots is given as $118 per car or a total of $215,468. Four hundred and three creameries are now included in the membership. The average cost of joining the association is given as $59.35 per creamery; the average dues per month for butter shipped, $18.70 and on butter fat $32.84, or a total of $51.54 per month per creamery. This amounted to the average price of one pound of butter fat per month per patron.

USE UNION WANT ADS

Somebody has said that the most undesirable citizen is the man who won't join his neighbors for the benefit of the community.

Union Pacific to Talk to Patrons Through Newspaper Advertisements

The Union Pacific realizes that the good-will of its patrons is its greatest asset. It also believes that a successful railway is the greatest asset of any region or community which it serves.

The Union Pacific wants its patrons to feel that the railway is intimately interested in their welfare, and that the road is built, equipped and operated especially to serve their transportation needs.

The railway, like any other business, has its problems, some of which are not always thoroughly understood by the public. For that reason, the Union Pacific will present certain of these problems from time to time, and endeavor to explain them, using only such statistics as are readily understood.

Some of the topics suggested are:

The Misunderstood Railroad Earning Guaranty.
New Equipment and Capital Improvements for the Union Pacific.
What the Union Pacific Pays in Taxes.
The Railroad and the Farm.
Preventing Accidents at Grade Crossings.
Who Owns the Union Pacific?
Expediting the Movement of Freight Cars.
The Facts About Freight Rates.
Where the Union Pacific Dollar Goes.
Railroads—Safe to Ride On, Unsafe to Walk On.

It is planned to publish one of these short talks in the form of an advertisement about the first of each month in newspapers along the Union Pacific Lines. It is hoped that this method will tend to clarify some of the misconceptions about railway operation, and that it will serve to inform the public of the constructive things the Union Pacific is doing.

Constructive suggestions will be welcomed.

C. R. GRAY,
President.

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Dimit blanks.....15 for 10c
Ode cards.....12 for 20c
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County Secy's Receipt Books 25c
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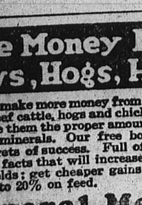

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Slenderize your figure with this WONDERFUL dress. It brings you slimness and grace and true Fall style at a bargain price that will astonish you! Features the smart stole-shade tuxedo collar and side-panels. Made of fine, warp Gabardine SERGE in rich shade of navy blue.

Suit Effect

Large women have never before been fitted so well. Wool-embroidery in gorgeous design on Panels and "stole." Collar and panels piped with SILK braid. Pretty SILK braid trimming on Vestee. Long, loose bell sleeves. Skirt gathered at waist, falls in graceful folds. Self material belt emphasizes suit-effect lines.

Send No Money!

Average figures from size 38 up will find this style delightful. Sent on approval for try-on. Pay bargain price and few pennies postage on arrival of dress. If not beautiful and becoming — if not an astonishing bargain — just send it back and we'll return ALL your money instantly. Write today — state your size.

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