



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER



Organization

Education

Co-operation

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Address of President Chas. S. Barrett At Nat'l. Convention of Farmers Union

The National Convention of the Farmers Union at Oklahoma City, Okla., on November 18th heard Chas. S. Barrett, the National President on the Growth of the Union, Activities in Washington, Plans for the Future and Many Other Phases of the Work as Only Mr. Barrett with His Experience and Wide Knowledge of the Work Can Explain Them

Since we last met in convention, another splendid year of achievement has rolled around for the National Farmers' Union. I am proud of our organization every year. This year I am prouder of all. In everything essential to lasting success as the leader of organized agriculture and as a constructive builder of a more satisfactory rural civilization, the National Farmers' Union has met the test.

This does not mean that I am yet satisfied. There is no limit to the hopes I entertain for the ultimate well-being of the farmer and the part which our organization is to take in securing it.

The man who belongs to no real farm organization, who has selfishly refused to join with his neighbors in self-help through mutual help, cannot and is not expected to understand this feeling. He goes to the private livestock buyer with his cattle or hogs or to the dealer with his grain and pockets the price paid, without stopping to think the amount would be much smaller than it is were it not for the presence in his community of the Farmers' Cooperative Association. He forgets that the price he pays for his seeds and feeds and binder twine and a dozen or more other articles would be much higher had not community cooperation forced prices down to more reasonable levels.

Be that as it may, the members of the Farmers' Union appreciate the feeling that one must have who has grown up and has had an active part in the remarkable cooperative development of this generation. You share with me, I feel sure, the belief that great as has been the success of the past, that of the future will be far greater.

Farmers' Union Forges Ahead.

In the meantime let us see what our status is at present. Our great cooperative enterprises located in States are in a most flourishing condition. Practically all of our members are as familiar as I with the nature and volume of huge business turnover in grain elevators, warehouses, wholesale organizations, insurance and livestock associations. I see, present, the familiar faces of officers and managers of these enterprises—men who are accustomed to handle hundreds of thousands and millions of dollars annually of Farmers' Union money.

Consider the showing we have made in the handling of cooperative livestock on the terminal markets. We have long since reached the top of the heap. The Farmers' Union has more livestock through its own cooperative agencies than any other concern in the world. It is amazing the way this business has increased. We are ahead of all other firms at Omaha, Sioux City, St. Joe and Kansas City. Why at some of these points we lead our nearest competitors by hundreds of carloads of livestock. At South St. Paul, Denver and Chicago this business is enormous.

Activities in Washington.

Our business groups within the Union are moving in an excellent way. The work of the parent organization is more and more dovetailing with the needs of these business groups. More frequently do we find it necessary to take a hand with the authorities at Washington in the securing of rulings or regulations which will help clear the track for the business groups. The work of the Union at Washington divides into three types:

1. Efforts of a legislative character.
2. Personal service of the State organizations and the business groups in connection with Boards and Commissions.
3. Efforts to see that the proper kind of men become appointees to such offices that deal directly with agricultural matters.

Sometimes this Washington work is done directly by the Farmers' Union and sometimes by the National Board of Farm Organizations. It all depends upon the nature of the problem as to which organization becomes active. Sometimes both organizations are brought into play to assist our membership.

We are coming out of a terrible price depression. It has a time when men's souls were really tried. For four years our people have suffered cruelly. During that time your organizations at Washington have not been idle. They have been on the job to get you out of the depression and to better way to illustrate this than by recalling to your mind just exactly what we went through.

On June 15th of 1920, the purchasing power of the farm dollar was 97 as compared with 101 in 1913. By the end of the year the purchasing power had fallen to 64. By the end of 1921, after fluctuations, it had fallen to 62. Since then there has been a slight recovery. These figures were

compiled by the Department of Agriculture. That means a sheer loss for the past four years which can only be absorbed in the capital account, and that constitutes our problem. Therein is found the real reason why we have such an exodus from the farms to the cities. Some parts of the farming population simply could not stand the strain. That also explains why many state and county officials during the past four years and why the county papers of some Western states have been filled with foreclosure notices.

What brought about this situation? It is clear that in some measure our own Federal Government has been to blame. It dismantled its war production machinery without making provision for readjustment; but it encouraged farmers to continue their maximum efforts of production even into the crop of 1920. The picture of a hungry, anxious Europe was painted in bold strokes as a bait to further production effort. No careful check-up of international tendencies was made public in a vigorous way. Public officials seemed to be overly timid and afraid to assume the responsibility of advising farmers to plant less. The results were what might be expected—continued large plantings of crops which were needed during the War but not for reconstruction. Plans, combined with unusually favorable weather conditions resulted in unusually large production. Then came the fear at Washington of inflation tendencies. A policy inaugurated by the Federal Reserve Board. Then the crash came. On top of this came the raising freight rates for which the Federal Government was responsible and which put farmers of the Middle West at a great disadvantage by transporting products whose value had shrunk alarmingly.

Coincident with this came the realization that while Europe might need our food, Europe was not prepared to buy it for long periods ahead. A change in policy came about based upon the idea that American producers and sellers should carry our products and ship them only as Europe needed them. This in itself was a tremendous revolution in trade practices, which required an extraordinary readjustment program over the years and which we have met today with very little success. Our storage facilities were neither adequate for this holding process nor had they been made suitable to the requirements of growers who might need to utilize them in order to secure credit advances necessary to gradual marketing.

Shortly before this crash came the Government had an agency prepared to meet just such a crisis. It was the War Finance Corporation. But due to the attitude of Secretary Houston, who had then become Secretary of the Treasury, this agency was abolished. The Farmers' Union through the National Board of Farm Organizations took the initiative in bringing about a revival of the War Finance Corporation. We went to the White House and demanded it. We went up on the hill and got it. This corporation has been greatly criticized, but none who understand the direct nature of its work could do other than recognize that it has done a lot toward helping the country reestablish itself and particularly has been active in assisting our cooperative organizations to finance themselves at times when private finances were difficult to obtain.

The severe price depression of 1920 made many of us suspicious. We demanded a Congressional investigation and we got it. Congress appointed a joint commission of agricultural inquiries which took many months to delve into the causes of the depression. The Commission learned a lot of things which it published and a great many things which I suspect were suppressed.

From that date on, however, we have watched carefully every move in Congress and in the Executive Departments to see to it that the road was made clear for the farmers to work their way back to prosperity. I do not like to dwell upon history although the activities of the Farmers' Union are intimately connected with the agricultural history of the United States. I can not, however, leave this subject without reminding you of the constant presence in Washington of agents who represent interests that are not entirely friendly to us. Recently a well known writer calculated, there were about 366 lobbies in Washington. He listed most of them. I know of some that he didn't list and they are the most effective lobbies in Washington. They are the gentlemen who do not advertise their comings and goings. They are bright-eyed, keen-eared, and soft-

spoken. They are energetic, persistent, and patient and they are working most of the time. Some of these men draw fabulous sums for "assisting" the Government. In speaking of them I do not criticize the idea of their being here, I simply draw your attention to the need of continuous and well supported representation on our own part to take care of our own affairs.

There are always people who are willing to do that job for us but we have passed out of the period when we can afford to allow agricultural policies and programs to be made by any other group than the farmers themselves. The one who attends to his own knittin generally has the sock to wear.

Sometimes the forces adverse to agriculture are without the Government; sometimes they are within. Perhaps I can best illustrate this part of the Harding Administration. Secretary Fall and Secretary Hoover got the "dividing up" fever. They wanted to "divide up" the Department of Agriculture for the benefit of the respective departments. Secretary Fall wanted the Forest Service and the Bureau of Public Roads Secretary Hoover wanted all that was worth while of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. About that time the President had created a special committee to make recommendations in the matter of the reorganization of government departments. Secretaries Fall and Hoover had considerable weight with this committee headed by Walter Brown of Ohio, and for a time it looked as though they would have their way.

Meantime a change of heart was very apparent among the high officials of the Dept. of Agriculture. Now these are just a few of the things that we have done. There are a lot more ahead of us, and we shall be on the ground and ready to serve when the time comes.

Plans for the Future.

We have plenty of work ahead of us in the coming Congress. The following is a list of some of the matters we shall undertake:

1. Passage of the Truth-in-Fabric Bill.
2. Legislation to protect farmers' interests by providing for truthful and adequate branding, labeling and advertising of seeds, feeds and fertilizers when shipped in interstate commerce.
3. Legislation to provide for more adequate marketing facilities for the Department of Agriculture, both at home and abroad, and to give certain foreign representatives of the Department of Agriculture the rank of Agricultural Attache.
4. The prevention through legislation, if possible, of discrimination by the Department of Finance and commercial interests against farmers who wish to buy collectively in wholesale quantities.
5. Revision of the Esch-Cummins Act in order to secure lower freight rates on agricultural products and the bulky requirements of the farmer.
6. Making certain that hereafter there shall be no recurrence of the rank discrimination against the farmer, which have obtained under the Federal Reserve System and its interlocking private financial connections; and under the Federal Farm Loan Board which improperly and unfairly have wrested control of the Federal Land Banks from the farmers.

Cooperation Through N. B. F. O.

There is one thing of which I am very proud: it is, the cooperative spirit and attitude of our great organization. Most folks don't cooperate with the other fellow until they need the other fellow's cooperation. Our folks in the fullness of our strength have been always ready to work with the other fellow whenever and wherever he was in the right. They have demonstrated this by their willingness to work with other organizations within the National Board of Farm Organizations. In that Board we meet with several other strong, self-help groups. We lay our plans on the table. We get our heads together and then we get our hearts together. When we have agreed upon certain things that can be done together, we go ahead and do them together.

For seven years these groups have worked in harmony at Washington. In all of that time they have never fought each other in programs of work. We believe that we have in this National Board of Farm Organizations the ultimate answer to future farm representation at Washington. When a farm organization becomes a member of the National Board of Farm Organizations it does not lose either its individuality or its independence. If anything, it gains independence which is spread abroad that the member organizations can count upon each other for mutual help. In the National Board we go on the basis of unanimous consent, and we have found that there are a lot of questions on which farmers can unite.

Our National Board has proven the interdependence of the old line farm organizations and the commodity groups. It has especially proven the dependence upon the old line farm organizations of the commodity groups. The cooperative dairy farmers of the country were the first commodity group to recognize this mutual interdependence and to congratulate themselves on their good judgment; but there is a reason. They are the oldest

1. Blocking the efforts of the Secretary of the Interior to take over the Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture, and likewise the efforts of the Department of Commerce to take over the Bureau of Markets and the foreign markets service of the Department of Agriculture.

2. Efforts to secure proper phrasing of income tax legislation to conform to the intent of Congress to relieve cooperatives from income tax payments.

3. Efforts to have the Mistletoe

Stockyards at Kansas City, placed under federal supervision.

4. Effort to straighten out the Arkansas Federal Aid Highway tangle.

5. Efforts to secure general tax relief in the Revenue Bill.

6. Assistance in securing the passage by the House of Representatives of the Haugen Bill to create a Dairy Bureau in the Department of Agriculture.

7. Causing several investigations to be made, by the Federal Trade Commission, into unfair trade practices.

8. Killing a bill harmful to cooperation, introduced by Representative Williams of Illinois.

9. Aggressive fights before the United States Tariff Commission to prevent a lowering of the present import duties on fish, animal and vegetable oils and fats, and on casein, poultry, eggs and butter.

10. Protection of the appropriation for the eradication of the foot and mouth disease, which was in danger of being entirely done away with by Congress.

11. Increasing the appropriation for the support of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

12. The Farmers' Union has given unstintingly of time and effort in personal service to cooperative commodity associations, many of them not affiliated with our organization. It seems to be quite widely known that when a real job is to be done for farmers the Farmers' Union should be called upon for help. The calls have been made and the help has been given.

13. The National Farmers' Union has succeeded in getting a great many loans for cooperatives from the War Finance Corporation. We have helped banks in stricken rural districts get loans to tide them over.

14. We have taken the legal steps necessary to protect the emblem of the National Farmers' Union against outsiders.

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the strongest and the most experienced group of cooperatives handling a single commodity in a national way. Yet they have found it to their interest to become members of the National Board of Farm Organizations, and by that means to secure help of the National Farmers' Union.

The multitude of requests for special aid which come to us at Washington from our own commodity organizations prove beyond any question the need that these organizations have for the Union's assistance.

You all know that our National Board has a home. It is a splendid four story building which was once the home of John Wannerker. We bought this building five years ago. In that time it has been the scene of many an important farmers' convocation; there some of the great questions affecting agriculture have been decided. In that building we entertained the delegates from the nations of the world who came to the Conference on Limitations of Armaments. It is today a popular place visited frequently by your elected representatives who come to find out what the real farmers of America want done.

Since we bought this building it has increased about twenty-five thousand dollars in value. We are gradually getting it paid for, and we are making substantial improvements.

Now I don't want you to think that your representatives have lived in luxury in Washington. We had to make sacrifices in connection with that building. When we bought it, the Executive Committee went down into their pockets and advanced \$2,000 to the owner who agreed to take a note for the balance. Then we went over the country and raised money from among your organizations. But at the time we bought the property the heating apparatus was defective and we have shivered through five winters. I am happy to say that this winter your Uncle Rouben at Washington can be warm. We have just about completed the installation of an up-to-date heating plant which will save the cost of fuel about half and give us comfortable quarters for the first time since we made the purchase.

Clean Government.

It should be needless to say to our Farmer Union Convention that our organization has always stood and will continue to stand for clean and honest government. In taking this position our attitude is wholly non-partisan. We have denounced many of the very objectionable activities of recent years, just as we have done under the administration of another party. It is imperative that in the future there be no recurrence of past evils.

Of the injury to agriculture brought about by the criminal deflation for which prominent officials of the Federal Reserve Board carrying on under both old parties must share responsibility, let me say that the whole nation is now aware of the truth of the charges which the National Farmers' Union solemnly preferred against the wrong-doers. The public cannot ignore it. A forty billion dollar loss which agriculture has suffered since 1920-1921, nor the fact that in a single year 1,200,000 farming people were driven from their homes and forced to take refuge in the city.

My mind has dwelt so long upon this most distressing spectacle of what has happened to the farmers that I am glad to turn to what is wholly a pleasing subject, viz., the part the officials of the National Farmers' Union contributed to the success of our organization.

Never have we had closer cooperation in our official duties, or more intimate and friendly personal relations than during the past year. Never was there a finer, more upstanding body of men working as leaders in our organization.

I rank each and every one of you for the splendid part you have taken in the work and wish you every success and happiness for the future. What I hope for you I hope likewise for the delegates and the membership at large.

DEBT PAYMENTS.

Much agricultural distress is being caused by the necessity of meeting obligations incurred when materially higher price levels for farm products existed than exist at present. Some of this distress may be alleviated by refunding these debts in long-term paper with easier terms of payment and possibly lower interest rates. An easier tendency is evident in the money market although it is not yet evident how much this will be reflected in the rates on farm loans. Distributing the payments over a longer period reduces the size of each payment and postpones payment of at least a part of the principal until the time when repayment may be easier because of a better balance between farm prices and the prices of things farmers must buy.

"BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM"

If you are a Union man, for heaven's sake be a Union man. If you are a Union man, talk and boast like a Union man. If you are a Union man, support Union men, support Union enterprises and Union candidates.

If you are a Union man, instead of knocking some irregularity, help correct it. If you are a Union man, assist the officers in as hard a task as man ever tackled.—South Dakota Union Farmer.

Address of Louis J. Tabor the Worth Master of the National Grange

Extracts of the Address of the National Master of the National Grange at Their Annual Session at Atlantic City, New Jersey, Recently. Their Line-up of Co-operative Marketing and Co-operative Production Work Hand in Hand with the Farmers Union. In Fact They Have Established A Precedent That the Union Might Do Well to Adopt.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING.

Cooperative marketing is not a magic wand that can perform miracles. Neither is it a skeleton key to unlock hidden profits, but cooperative marketing or some system of marketing that gives to the producers of the nation's food supply, a larger voice in determining the conditions under which it reaches the consumer, is essential. Cooperative marketing can only be justified when it makes for efficiency and eliminates waste. The tremendous waste of America's marketing methods is laying a heavy tribute on both producer and consumer. Cooperative marketing or any marketing method must of necessity come through slow growth, the result of training, experience, and should spring directly from the grass roots of agriculture.

Those who contend that the farmers cannot cooperate successfully have overlooked the fact that during 1923 the food producers of America cooperatively marketed products totaling the stupendous sum of \$200,000,000 dollars. Organization, standardization, merchandising and advertising will have a larger place in the marketing problems ahead. Legislation will probably be essential in charting the pathway. The National Grange at its last session appointed a special marketing committee to study the situation. A careful analysis revealed a great mass of beneficial legislation now on the statute books, which needed only amendment and correlation to make it effective. It also revealed the fact that it would be useless to recommend any legislation of a definite character in the closing days of the last session of Congress. The committee in its wisdom referred the whole matter to this session.

It is useless to criticize any of the agencies that we have now developed or the machinery used in food transportation and distribution, until the farmer through his cooperative machinery, or by other methods, has developed more economical and more efficient agencies. The waste and lost motion in the unnecessary number of purchases, in the transportation of inferior products, in the frequent re-shipments, in over-ordering, etc., can more largely be eliminated by sound cooperative machinery than through competitive and speculative agencies. Economies and savings, elimination of loss and waste and better marketing methods will only be possible when our co-operative organizations realize that they must have managerial ability and administrative honesty equal or superior to competing agencies.

Wild promotion schemes in the name of cooperative marketing and the ability of some individuals to cap-

FARM OWNERS ENCOUNTER MORE DIFFICULTIES THAN GENERATION AGO

Factors Prerequisite to Successful Farm Ownership Discussed by Dr. Frank App.

It is not easy for a young man to acquire a farm in the United States today and it will be increasingly more difficult for him to do so as time goes on. The opinion of Dr. Frank App, Farm Economist of National reputation and prominent authority on agricultural conditions throughout the country. This does not imply that opportunity is limited for a young man born with capital or inheritance to secure land and become a farm owner, he points out, but the acquiring of farm land presents difficulties not encountered a generation ago.

"A young man who starts out in life needs four essentials in order to become a farm owner and leader in his community," says Dr. App in his new book "Farm Economics", published by J. B. Lippincott Company. "The first prerequisite is the capacity of the young man himself for labor—not the ordinary unskilled labor, but the highest type of farm requirements. He must know the art of accomplishing things easily, quickly and in the approved manner. He must feel a satisfaction in doing things a little better than the average and in doing them more quickly. If he is to get the most out of his skillful labor."

"Continuing his analysis of the essential factors for a young man who desires to acquire a farm Dr. App states that 'character and integrity which is desirable regardless of the profession which the young man will choose is vitally essential in farm operation. He will need to live in the community for a few years, make himself known to good local farmers, learn their farming customs and habits, and become an integral part of the community."

"Character and integrity lead up to the third essential, that of capital

italize interest in the cooperative movement, has led to a desire for broader governmental machinery for handling cooperative marketing. A number of bills are pending in Congress but it is doubtful that any of them should be adopted in their present form. Cooperative organizations built from the ground up, with the best management obtainable, with sufficient finances to carry forward their work, with as little governmental regulation as is possible, would seem to be the ideal toward which we should strive.

Co-operative Production.

More important than co-operative marketing is what might be termed cooperative production, or production guided by intelligence and information. The nation must clearly understand that it profits no one and injures agriculture to produce that which the market cannot absorb and does not desire. The American farmer is the greatest food producer in the world. His efficiency is demonstrated by the fact that he is producing today twelve times as much food per man as was produced in 1824. This marvelous increase demonstrates that greater production is not our first problem. Give the American farmer an equivalent wage per hour to that paid in industry, and the production of our farms would reach unheard-of totals. Wider agricultural diversification is essential; however, diversification alone will not be sufficient. Agriculture must develop the machinery by utilizing government agencies and the development of his own organization to a point where world information concerning production, marketing conditions and probable consumption demands can be collected, tabulated and interpreted, so that the tiller of the soil will have some intelligent and workable information directing his production program. This is not an idle dream but an attainable goal when we have developed agencies equivalent to those employed in industry.

This will not require new or expensive machinery. Our National Department of Agriculture with its representatives at home and abroad, with its far-reaching extension service, agricultural colleges and experiment stations, need only correlation and some direction, to be invaluable agencies in this work. Then the commodity and farm organizations can provide the agency to bring this first hand information to the tiller of the soil. Farm hearts hesitate, but we must have faith that science and education, plus organization can in the next generation make orderly production a reality.

since it is upon these two links through which capital and credit may be secured. Part of the capital required for farm operation may be earned as a farm laborer. Capital also may be acquired by operating a farm for a retired farmer of the community, who wishes to procure a young man as tenant or partner. Business men in other professions are willing to furnish capital and as shown that he possesses superior personal qualities. "The fourth essential factor for success in becoming a farm owner," Dr. App continues, "is managerial ability. This is an essential measure and one which may be extremely difficult for the individual to acquire if his natural make-up is not such as to make him an executive. Therefore, every one considering the ownership of a farm should examine himself to ascertain whether or not he is fitted for the farm business before he launches out to operate on his own responsibility."

Sunlight is the best disinfectant and is a great destroyer of germs. Farm buildings should be well supplied with windows so as to make use of this free disinfectant. Horses and cattle should have three square feet of glass per animal, and hogs not less than one square foot. The windows should be so placed that the sunlight can shine into every part of the disease germs are found in the litter on the floor.

Alfalfa hay and corn silage together supply ideal roughage for the dairy cow. A cow ordinarily eats 80 to 40 pounds of silage per day and from 10 to 20 pounds of hay. Feed all the roughage the cow will eat.

In many South Dakota towns, fresh eggs are as much as 400 to 500 per cent higher in price in November and December than they are in April and May. This is due to the fact that everybody's hens take a vacation at everybody's expense. Grow a new crop of fowls. Pull out your hens that molt early and hatch early pullets. This will enable you to gather some eggs during the high prices.

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

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

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION



THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1924

COOPERATIVE LIVE STOCK MARKETING

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the
Department of Agriculture reports that there are
now twenty-six central cooperative live stock com-
mission companies in this country, located in twen-
ty different cities. Last year these farmer oper-
ated commission houses handled 150,000 cars of
live stock or a total of more than 10,000,000 ani-
mals, the total sales amounting to \$192,564,431.
The savings returned to patrons in the form of co-
operative dividends footed up to \$882,236 which is
crowding the million mark.

Of course the cash disbursements in patronage
dividends, while important and doubtless very
gratifying to the recipients, was not the most use-
ful results of cooperative marketing. The 10,000-
000 animals sold by the cooperatives were handled
by men who were on the markets for the sole pur-
pose of getting the largest possible returns for the
shippers. All the remainder of the live stock
shipments was sold by commission merchants
whose only purpose was to make as much money
as possible for themselves.

Cooperative live stock marketing has stabilized
prices, forced all commission merchants to deal
honestly with their customers, and resulted in
money gains both from better prices and cooperative
dividends. Although the Department of Agricul-
ture forgets to mention it most farmers in this
part of the world know that cooperative live stock
marketing is the child of the Farmers Union which
has established and now operates its own houses
at Omaha, St. Joseph, Sioux City, Kansas City, St.
Paul, Chicago, Denver, Wichita and Lexington
and is partners in one of the biggest of them all
at East St. Louis. This movement in savings and
in better prices is worth \$5,000,000 a year to live
stock producers. It is essentially a Farmers Union
enterprise since all the other companies have
adopted the Union plan almost without change.

The next time any farmer asks what the Union
has ever done flash the results of the cooperative
marketing of live stock on him.

LIBRARIES FOR LOCALS.

The more property a Farmers Union Local ac-
cumulates the more likely it is to live and be use-
ful to its community, its membership and the or-
ganization. If every Local in Kansas had a hall of
its own arranged for a convenient meeting place,
for social and community affairs and for prepar-
ing and serving meals at its gatherings our mem-
bership troubles would be over. All in the enjoy-
ment of the substantial benefits of such facilities
would stay in the Union and cheerfully pay their
dues and the outsiders would come in of their own
accord.

In existing conditions it is impossible for every
Local to have its own building but it is possible
for every one that has as many as a dozen live
members to begin the assembling and the use of a
library. Books cost little. They are immensely
useful as educational agencies. The same book can
be read many times during the year by circulation
among the members. In many cases two or three
meetings may be profitably spent in discussing
some particularly valuable work on cooperation.

The necessary money may be raised in any one
of a dozen ways that are known and practiced al-
ready in every rural community in Kansas. The
pie social is a good old stand-by. A literary pro-
gram accompanied by a simple supper is usually
well patronized. It is not really necessary to in-
struct the average community in methods of rais-
ing money.

What books shall be obtained as a starter and
how much will they cost are the two questions in
which most Locals will be interested. A great
volume of valuable literature can be secured with-
out any cost at all except a two cent stamp and
the trouble of writing a letter. The United States
Department of Agriculture maintains a Bureau of
Agricultural Cooperation through which it pub-
lishes a large number of immensely valuable pam-
phlets. Just now a booklet on Agricultural Co-
operation in Denmark has been issued. That pam-
phlet contains just the things that every American
Cooperator should know. It can be secured with-
out cost by every Local secretary who will write
for it to the Bureau of Agricultural Cooperation.

Department of Agriculture, Washington. At the
same time ask for a list of all the publications of
the Department that deal with matters likely to
be of interest to a local community organization.
The Kansas State Board of Agriculture annual-
ly issues a considerable number of publications
that would be much more valuable if they were
more widely read. These state bulletins and books
are distributed without cost and may be secured
by writing to Secretary J. C. Mohler, Topeka,
Kansas. The Kansas State Agricultural College
at Manhattan and the University of Kansas at
Lawrence also publish many books and pamphlets
that should be read and studied by the farmers
who pay for them and should use them as much
as possible.

In addition to our own state and federal publica-
tions every other one of the forty-eight states is-
sues a considerable mass of valuable matter that
can be obtained for the most part without any
cost. The same thing is true of the agricultural
colleges of all the states. Canada and the several
provinces of the Dominion also annually add to the
great volume of agricultural and cooperative in-
formation that can be secured without cost.

After a little money has been raised it would
be well to write to the Magazine, Cooperation,
published at 167 West Twelfth Street, New York
for a list of valuable books on cooperation. Among
the books now listed by Cooperation are:
"Cooperative Banking," A credit Union Book \$3.00
"Cooperation, the Hope of the Consumer" 60
"Rochdale Pioneers" \$1.00
"Our Story" 25
"Cooperative Marketing" by Herman Steen 2.00
"Cooperative Democracy" by Dr. James P. War-
burton 3.00

In addition to the above named standard works
and many others equally as good the Coopera-
tive League has prepared a larger number of leaf-
lets and pamphlets which it sells at cost to all who
are interested in the movement. It would also be
an easy matter to get copies of the several Farm-
ers Union papers, about fourteen in all that are
published in the United States.

These are just a few suggestions that may aid
individuals or Locals that want to know more
about the movement which it is not too much to
say is the best hope of both consumers and pro-
ducers in this country. Our movement should
utilize the power that can come through knowledge
and from no other source.

TAXES AND PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

The two soundest arguments against public own-
ership and operation of railroads are that the pub-
lic would lose the benefit of the taxes now paid in
every school district, county, city and state by the
railroads and that the federal government income
would also be greatly reduced and that the direc-
tion and supervision of the enormous personnel
necessary to the operation of our transportation
system would result in the creation of a political
machine with greater power than was ever dream-
ed of by any party boss.

There are at least two conclusive answers to
the tax reduction objection. In the first place
there is no reason why taxes, especially to the
states and the minor municipalities should not be
assessed and collected from a government owned
system of railroads. There is nothing in the con-
stitution or the laws of congress that prevents the
United States from paying taxes on property that
it owns in the several states.

The second answer is that the advocates of gov-
ernment ownership must show that the financial
advantages of the proposed system would be
greater than the disadvantages resulting from
taking the railroads off the tax rolls. In a recent
issue of the Country Gentleman this phase of the
problem was discussed and the sad case of Far-
mer Z. C. Millikin of Salina, Kansas was cited as
an illustration of the disastrous results sure to
follow government ownership. It appears that in
existing conditions Brother Millikin, horny handed
dirt farmer that he is, paid last year on his 262
acre farm a tax bill of \$255.68. The expert in ar-
guments against government ownership figures
that Farmer Millikin's tax bill would be \$316.12 if
the railroads were off the tax rolls. That should
settle the matter. If the government ownership
of railroads is going to cost Millikin \$60.44 a year
the whole proposition is revolutionary, confiscatory,
unconstitutional and un-American.

But perhaps there is some way to compensate
Millikin, to repay him that additional tax of \$60.44
which all must admit would either reduce his in-
come or require him to work a little harder unless
the proposed change enables him to get it back
in some form. Suppose Millikin has 200 acres
in wheat. In normal years on a farm so happily
located in the heart of the garden spot of the world
he should have at least 4,000 bushels of wheat to
ship to the markets. It is not assuming too
much to say that with no taxes to pay, with in-
terest and dividend charges reduced, and with
more economical operation of railroads under gov-
ernment ownership it will be possible to reduce the
freight on Millikin's wheat at least 4 cents a bu-
shel. That is \$160 on a 4,000 bushel crop which
would pay the extra tax and leave a net profit of
\$100. Millikin would also in all probability be
able to ride on the cars for 2 cents a mile in-
stead of the present rate of 3.5. Looks like that
honest and horny handed farmer might be able to
survive even if the railroads paid no taxes.

As for a railroad political machine, perhaps
there is undue alarm. In the first place the roads
and their men are already in politics up to their
eyes. They would have to show some speed to
get in any deeper. In the second place the per-
sonnel of the existing government services have less
to say about politics than any other groups in the
country. The soldiers in the army and the sailors
in the navy are practically disfranchised. The civil
servants of the republic do very little voting. The
employees of the mail service from high salaried
postmasters down to janitors are told that they
must stay out of politics or get out of office. The
most of them engage in political activities in such
a quiet and mouse like fashion that so far they
have accomplished nothing that seems to threaten
the existence of the republic or the liberties of the
people.

TENANCY AND COOPERATION.

The problem of farm tenancy becomes more
acute every year in the United States. When
Washington was president every farmer owned
the land that he tilled. In 1880 25.6 per cent of
all American farms were operated by renters in
1890, 28.4 per cent; in 1900, 35.3 per cent; in 1910,
37 per cent; and in 1920 more than 40 per cent.
This change from ownership to tenancy threatens
the very existence of the most valuable type of
American citizenship, the home owning farmers.
Unless checked and reversed an American peasantry,
holding lands at the will of owners must soon
replace all the owners of farms in this country.

Relief from tenancy conditions, like every other
remedial change for American agriculture must be
initiated and worked out through self help organiza-
tions of farmers. The friends of the farmer in
high places in government and business have only
a profit taking interest in our industry and are just
as well satisfied to absorb the earnings of tenants
as of owners of lands. Agriculture must develop its
own formulas, agencies and methods of salva-
tion if it is to maintain itself on an equality with
finance, transportation, labor and industry.

Earnest and sincere advocates of cooperation be-
lieve and teach that farmers can re-establish the
prosperity of agriculture if they will organize to
do those things for themselves that are now done
by others at a cost that threatens the ultimate
and total ruin of their business. The experience
of the farmers of Denmark is proof of what may
be done through cooperation wisely organized and
consistently and loyally supported. In his Bulletin
on "Agricultural Cooperation in Denmark" recent-
ly published by the Federal Department of Agricul-
ture makes this very interesting statement:

"Danish agriculture shows a unique
progress towards farm ownership. An
official investigation made by the Danish
Statistical Department on the trend of
farm ownership versus tenancy for the
period from 1850 to 1905, shows that
farm tenancy in Denmark decreased from
42.5 per cent in 1850 to 10.1 per cent in
1905. No official survey has been made
since 1905, but according to the best unof-
ficial investigation at least 92 per cent of
the farmers of Denmark now own the land
that they cultivate. Furthermore where
farm tenancy is practiced, it is conducted
on the basis of long term arrangements.
That the farmer owns the land he culti-
vates or even leases his farm for a long
period of years, assures a degree of perma-
nency which gives solidarity to coopera-
tive associations."

This report indicates that cooperative buying,
selling and manufacturing associations amply fi-
nanced through banks and other financial agencies
owned and managed by the farmers themselves
have developed an agricultural prosperity that has
practically eliminated farm renting in Denmark.
The same way out is open to the farmers of the
United States but requires intelligent and long
continued practice in the organization and manage-
ment of self-help agencies. Our existing coopera-
tive institutions are but a beginning. Their highest
usefulness will come only when the American farm-
ers fully realize their possibilities of usefulness
and acquire the habit of working together.

OUR BILLION DOLLAR WHEAT CROP.

Our distinguished Secretary of Commerce, Hon.
Herbert Hoover, has been congratulating American
farmers on their wheat crop of this year from
which he says they will realize a BILLION DOL-
LARS. Now that is a big lot of money to be paid
to one group of agricultural producers and if they
get it there should be a decided improvement in
their financial situation.

Like a good many other such stories the tale of
the billion dollar wheat crop is important if true.
The trouble is that it is not true and is therefore
quite unimportant except as an illustration of the
sort of stuff that is being fed out to the newspa-
pers for the purpose of convincing the public gen-
erally that in spite of so much calamity howling
there is nothing seriously wrong with the farming
business. Hoover is such a smart and able man
that many people wonder how he gets the way he
is.

The facts seem to be quite different. The best
figures that we can get indicate that this year's
wheat crop was something near 700,000,000 bu-
shels. The growers themselves use around 100,000-
000 bushels for seed, feed and bread. That leaves
less than 600,000,000 bushels for sale. Just now
the price is a little above a dollar a bushel at the
shipping stations but it is doubtful if producers
as a whole will realize more than an average of a
dollar a bushel for their crops. So that instead of
receiving a billion dollars for their wheat the farm-
ers will be lucky if they get much more than
half that amount in real money. Even a half a
billion dollars is real and useful money if it had
any permanent home in the pockets or bank ac-
counts of the farmers or could be used in the pur-
chase of new commodities for use on the farms.

The cold hard fact, however, is that more than
half the crop was mortgaged to the banks before
it was harvested. To pay those debts used up
about \$50,000,000. It took a big share of the bal-
ance to pay for harvesting, threshing and hauling
to the markets. It is doubtful if the wheat grow-
ers, after marketing this crop, will have much
more than \$100,000,000 available for new purchas-
es and for savings. All the remainder will be ab-
sorbed in payments of the interest and instal-
ments of the principal of debts that have been in-
creasing in volume for the past four years.

Farmers are well enough pleased with the yield
of wheat and of course are gratified that the price
is better than it has been for some time. But ev-
ery intelligent wheat grower knows that even the
advanced price now being received for wheat does
not cover the cost of production. The country,
the grain traders and the consumers must recon-
cile themselves to still higher wheat prices, price
around \$2 a bushel, if they want farmers to keep
on making wheat in these well known United
States.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Child Labor In Factories and Mines

Disgraces our civilization. That race
that can be kept alive only by the
toil of children under eighteen years
of age in callings that are equally la-
borious and unhygienic hardly deserves
continued existence. If this country is
to realize the hopes of its patriot
founders and defenders it must pro-
vide for the education and the happi-
ness of the children who from gen-
eration to generation are to control its
destinies.

Congress has twice passed laws
prohibiting the employment of chil-
dren of tender years in the produc-
tion of commodities to be traded in
interstate commerce. The Supreme
Court has vetoed both enactments.
Congress is now asking for the ratifi-
cation of a constitutional amend-
ment that will permit it to legislate
in the interest of the children employ-
ed for industrial work.

Already Massachusetts and North
Carolina have joined in refusing to
ratify this amendment. Undoubtedly
the mill operators of each of these
states were responsible for negative
action. In the near future we may
expect to hear that Pennsylvania and
West Virginia, each largely domi-
nated by coal mine operators, have also
refused to ratify the amendment that
would authorize Congress to deal just-
ly with the children of those states.
So far Arkansas is the only state that
has ratified the amendment.

Farmers Are Being Asked

To oppose the Child Labor Amend-
ment to the federal constitution on
the theory that if adopted congress
will prescribe rules for the employ-
ment of children in the work of the
farms. No such contingency is in-
volved and no such result is at all
doubtful he is the right man for the
minority leadership. If selected he
will find the majority supporting
him on most occasions because he
will never advocate any proposal or
any measure that is not right.

The old bogey of state rights has
been resurrected and is being used to
secure votes against the amendment
in many southern states. This is the
rankest sort of propaganda, and
should make no votes for the capital-
ists who have been coming the blood
and health of little children into prof-
its.

Butler Succeeds Lodge

As senator from Massachusetts. In
this there is more than the mere
change of a state's representation in
the upper house of congress. Henry
Cabot Lodge was almost the sole sur-
vivor of what may be called the era
and tradition of statesmanship as a
vocation in this country. He was the
lineal successor of such men as
Daniel Webster, Edward Everett,
George F. Hoar, John Adams and
John Quincy Adams who were trained
in politics and engaged at their
lives in the business of government.

Butler is a lawyer but his life work
has been in the business world where
he is a successful factory operator.
Since President Coolidge entered the
White House the new senator has been
his confidential adviser and political
friend. He was chairman of the Na-
tional Republican Committee during
the campaign that closed in the tri-
umph of his party and candidate.
From a partisan point of view he was
entitled to the senatorship. There is
nothing in his career or his charac-
ter to indicate that he will not make
a good senator.

From this time forward it seems
that the old time profession of states-
manship is likely to have few recruits.
For the most part the public men of
today and tomorrow will be citizens
of a high type who have succeeded in
business or in the practice of some
profession, have amassed a fortune
and in middle life or mature years
turn to politics and assume the re-
sponsibility of government. Will
such men be able to introduce business
methods into government and if they
do will the country have better ad-
ministration?

L. P. King Of Cowley County

Will return to the Kansas State
senate next January after an ab-
sence from that body since the ses-
sion of 1914. If he completes his
term he will have served his people
in that capacity for twenty years.
He was first elected as a republican
in pre-populist days. In the nineties
he joined the populist party and was
elected to the senate although he
changed parties between elections. After
the Populist movement spent its
force Senator King aligned himself
with the democrats and continued to
be elected by the voters of Cowley
county no matter what he called him-
self.

DAWES PLAN.

A most important event in the
field of world finance was the forma-
tion of the plan of the first com-
mittee experts, commonly called
the Dawes plan, which was finally
ratified by the London conference on
August 17, 1924. The plan provides
that German financial and currency
stabilization is to be brought about
by an internationally controlled gold-
reserve bank of issue. During the per-
iod necessary for economic rehabili-
tation, an international loan of about
800,000,000 gold marks is to be float-
ed, proceeds of which are to be placed
in this bank and to be used for reha-
bilitation purposes for the continuance
of essential deliveries in kind, and
certain reparations costs. Repara-
tions are to be paid during the in-
terim period on an increasing scale,
reaching a total annual figure of two
and a half billions of gold marks in
the fifth year, and may be increased
thereafter by a prosperity index out-
lined by the committee.

These sums are to be raised from a
Budget surplus, from interest on rail-
road bonds (the German Government
railroads being turned over to a pri-
vate company under international con-
trol), from the railroad transporta-
tion tax now in effect, and from in-
terest and sinking-fund payments on
industrial debentures. The latter are to
be placed on German industry in or-
der to equalize approximately the in-
debtedness on these industries be-
fore the war, which is assum-
ing to have been wiped out by funds
thus obtained on reparation account
are to be deposited in the new bank
of issue, and the responsibility for
transferring these sums into foreign
currencies rests with an international
transfer committee, the chairman of which,
called the agent for reparation pay-
ments, must effect these transfers
without undermining German financial
stability. Controls are established to
insure the payment of the sums ap-
portioned within itself machinery
for correction or alteration of details
as difficulties arise in its execution.

European stabilization, which this
plan may be expected to achieve, will
bring about a revival in world trade
and increased consumption of com-
modities, in which the United States
revival and increased consumption

The folks down in Cowley county
know L. P. King. They respect, hon-
or and love the man who has always
had the courage to stand by his con-
victions and contend for what he be-
lieves is right. For more than fifty
years Senator King has been a mem-
ber of the Grange. For a good many
years he has been a member of the
Farmers Union. He is an ardent sup-
porter of proper farm organizations
either for education or marketing. In
him the farmers of Cowley county
and of Kansas have a senator who
will always steer his course by the
beacon lights of justice and of reason.
May God give him strength to make
full use of what may be his last op-
portunity to serve agriculture and the
state.

The Speakership Of the House of Representatives

Is already being contended for by a
nearly a dozen candidates. It is an
important place, second only to the
governorship. It requires all the abili-
ties of a strong, graceful and able
man. The House could not do better
than reelect Charley Mann who filled
the place so ably and acceptably dur-
ing the last session of the legislature.
If that is not possible all good citi-
zens unite in fervent wish that some
man who can harmonize discord may
be selected.

The democratic member of the new
House of Representatives are nearly
all new men. They will be in a mi-
nority but they should be well or-
ganized under competent, honest and
unselfish leadership. D. L. Barrett
of Miami county has proved his worth,
courage and ability during the last
two sessions. The democrats can do
no better than make him their caucus
nominee for speaker and their
leader during the session. No other
man in the house enjoys the confi-
dence of his fellow members and of
the people to a greater degree. Un-
doubtedly he is the right man for the
minority leadership. If selected he
will find the majority supporting
him on most occasions because he
will never advocate any proposal or
any measure that is not right.

Death And Father Time

Are working together to form new
alignments in politics and party con-
trol in this country. Since congress
adjourned last June three United
States senators: Lodge of Massachu-
setts, Brandegee of Connecticut and
Cott of Rhode Island have died. There
are several other members of that
body who are past seventy years of
age and must relinquish their seats
during the coming administration.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, the oldest
member of the United States Su-
preme Court is now past eighty-four.
He will retire from service at an ear-
ly date and the president will select
his successor. Holmes is the son of
the poet of the same name who once
wrote an article for the Atlantic
Monthly as far back as 1863 in
which he described "My Hunt for the
Captain." That captain, wounded in
battle, has now come in the fullness
of years and honors to the time for
retirement from the highest court of
the republic.

The man who has long been the
oldest member of the House of Rep-
resentatives, General Sherwood of
Ohio was unfortunately defeated for
re-election. For a good many years
he has been the only survivor of the
Civil War still serving in congress
and he is one of the very few, per-
haps the only general officer of that
conflict now living.

So the patriarchs depart one by one
and the men of a newer time take
their places and assume their respon-
sibilities. The republic may be differ-
ently served by the new generation
but not more unselfishly and patrioti-
cally.

Agriculture Will Receive Attention

During the short session of con-
gress. The president and all the
men in authority are sincerely anx-
ious to see farming re-established on
a sound financial basis. No subsidies
ed if they were solicited. More and
more the farmers of the United States
are realizing that the self-help pro-
gram of organizations like the Na-
tional Farmers Union offers the best
hope for prosperity and security.
It is practically certain that the Mc-
Nary-Haugen and the Norris-Sinclair
propositions are dead beyond recall.
To get through congress farm relief
legislation must be constructive and
must contain no threat to other in-
terests. There should be a sharp re-
duction in freight rates on farm
commodities. There should be further
permissive legislation to encourage

cooperative marketing. There should
be substantial amendments to the
Federal Farm Loan Act, the Inter-
mediate Credit Banking Law and the
Federal Reserve Act to secure better
accommodations for agriculture. Per-
haps most important and at the same
time least likely of all there should
be changes in the tariff necessary to
reduce the cost of commodities con-
sumed on the farms.

Among other propositions to en-
courage cooperative marketing the
Curtis Aswell Bill should receive con-
sideration and if possible should be
passed.

The President Has Just Warned Farmers

That they have a big and most im-
portant job on their hands. He is
convinced that we are approaching a
period in which there will be no ex-
portable surplus of agricultural pro-
ducts. In fact he is sure that with-
in a few years we shall be importing
food from other countries unless the
whole system of farming in the Uni-
ted States is reorganized and ad-
justed to meet the new conditions
which confront us.

He is right. Within ten years the
farmers of this country will be unable
to feed our increasing population un-
less new methods of operation and
marketing are developed. This will
mean higher and probably profitable
prices for farm products. It will al-
so mean that the best ability and the
highest patriotism of the country
must be employed in the solution of
new and complicated problems of our
major industry.

If Henry Ford is right agriculture
as the occupation of independent
home owning farms can never be re-
stored because the conditions under
which it must be practiced make profits
impossible and no considerable
portion of the American people will
ever stay with a losing business.
Profits are the first requisite for a
restored and respectable agriculture.
All of which means that in the future
the farmers of this country must use
their brains as well as their mus-
cles.

Aviation Is No Longer An

Experimental stage. The circum-
navigation of the globe by army
planes, the successful voyage across
the Atlantic by the Zeppelin which is
our only share of German reparations,
and the coast to coast and return
trip of the Shenandoah have demon-
strated beyond doubt that modern
science has conquered the dangers
and difficulties of air travel. Grown
men now living will use air ships and
planes with as much indifference as
we now use automobiles and rail-
ways.

One of the results of the conquest
of the air will be the disappearance
of the great water borne fighting na-
vies of the world. The commonsense
of a practical generation will not tol-
erate an expense of \$50,000,000 for
the construction of a battleship that
can be destroyed in a minute by a two
men flying machine and that carries
hundreds of pounds of high explosives.

Just now it is announced that na-
tional authorities will ask for a squad-
ron of air cruisers. This does not
mean that the admirals have yet con-
fessed that the steel fortresses of
the sea are no longer really defensive
armament but it does mean that ev-
ery one else knows that this is true.
The race for military supremacy in
the future, unless common sense
abolishes militarism, will be in the
construction of flying ships.

Farming Will Get Another

Once over from the Agricultural
Commission just announced by the
president. Mr. Collidge did not fol-
low the advice of this paper in mak-
ing up the new body that is to study
agriculture but he took part of it and
included the heads of the three great
farmer organizations in the mem-
bership. This is right. Barrett, Brad-
fute and Lowell have been elected by the
Union, the Grange and the Federa-
tion and speak with authority for
organized agriculture.

The other six members of the new
commission are good men. Kansas
knows and trusts Jardine. Merritt
is a California cooperator in part-
nership with Herbert Hoover as a farm
operator. Carey was governor of
Wyoming and is an expert in all mat-
ters connected with dry and irrigation
farming. Coffey of Minnesota and
Thatcher of New York are reputed to
be first class agricultural econo-
mists. This commission can do a
lot of good unless it underakes to
do too much.

is bound to have its share. This trade
power should outweigh any increased
competitive power which might be ex-
pected from the execution of the plan.
It is not too much to say that this
settlement of the vexed reparation
problem, coming at the time it did,
prevented another European collapse,
with its inevitable repercussion on
world trade and on reparations ques-
tion purely on a commercial and eco-
nomic basis. The American members
on the committee were assisted by a
competent staff of technical experts,
among them some of the officials of
the Department of Commerce.

Let George make it. George is
any farm boy of high school age. He
has already built 200,000 of the quar-
ter of a million radio sets now in
use in farm homes in 48 states. Home
made sets costing less than \$8 are
very satisfactory. Send a 10 cent coin
to Superintendent of Documents, Gov-
ernment Printing Office, Washington,
D. C., and request Standards Circular
Nos. 120 and 121 which will give
full directions. Request also a copy
of Price List 64 and look for other
documents under Radio-Telegraph.

The Countrywoman

SUGGESTIONS FROM

By Mrs. Fred Kingham

I took your letter to the Union and read it. The ladies thought it would be nice to have two columns in the Union Paper. Even the men folks joined with us and thought that was the thing to do.

You ask for suggestions so we would suggest that each local appoint a committee to gather up and send in some items of interest or recipes or something of that kind at least once a month. That would give you a chance to get something every week for your paper. Our local will send something every month.

Now I am going to send you a cake recipe that we never tire of, we call it the—

Kansas Red Cross Cake.

Boil together 4 minutes: 1 cup each of water, dark brown sugar and raisins, 1/2 cup shortening, one teaspoon each of cloves, allspice, cinnamon and cream of tartar, 1/2 teaspoon of salt. Set aside until cool but not cold; into this fold two cups of flour and one teaspoonful of soda sifted together; bake in a long shallow pan.

Puddings.
A pudding has been described as a compound formed of fragments of a material which had a previous independent existence, bound together by a soft mortar or cement which was able to penetrate and fill the pores and intervals between the lumps, and the whole set by heat.

The materials which had previous existence must be left-overs and eggs which bind must be the mortar or cement. Puddings are most commonly served hot.

Caramel Pudding.
1 cup brown sugar
1/2 cup butter or substitute
1 cup sweet milk
1 cup bread crumbs
1/2 cup nuts chopped fine
1 cup flour
1 teaspoon of baking powder
Cream sugar and fat, add sweet milk, bread crumbs, nuts, flour and baking powder (the dry ingredients sifted together). Bake in a moderate oven about 350 degrees F. for 30 to 45 minutes.

Serve with hot sauce of:
2 cups milk
1/2 cup brown sugar
1 teaspoon butter
2 tablespoons (level) cornstarch
Mix cornstarch with 1/2 cup of the cold milk. Scald milk in double boiler, add butter and sugar. When sugar is dissolved, add the moistened corn starch and cook, stirring constantly 12 to 15 minutes or until the mixture thickens slightly.

Chocolate Steamed Pudding.
1/2 cup sugar
1/2 cup milk
1 cup flour
1 teaspoon cream of tartar
1/2 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon melted butter
2 squares melted chocolate
Mix dry ingredients, add the milk and beat. Add melted butter and the melted chocolate. Beat the mixture. The pudding may be placed in a

greased coffee can closely covered. This may be set in a wire stand in a larger covered lard pail or vessel. The covers must fit tightly. The water should be boiling when the pudding is placed in the vessel. Steam one hour.

For a sauce use:
1 cup brown sugar
1 cup boiling water
2 egg yolks
1 teaspoon vanilla
Cook sugar and water very slowly for twenty minutes. Beat the egg yolks well, add the syrup gradually beating all the time. Flavor with the vanilla and serve while hot.

THE SIXTEEN RULES OF HEALTH.

1. Ventilate every room you occupy.
2. Wear light, loose and porous clothes.
3. Seek out-of-door occupations and recreations.
4. Sleep out, if you can.
5. Breathe deeply.
6. Avoid overeating and overweight.
7. Avoid excess of eggs, meat, flesh food, salt and highly seasoned food.
8. Eat some hard, some bulky, some raw foods.
9. Eat slowly.
10. Use sufficient water internally and externally.
11. Evacuate thoroughly, regularly, and frequently.
12. Stand, sit and walk erect.
13. Do not allow poisons and infections to enter the body.
14. Keep the teeth, gums and tongue clean.
15. Work, play, rest and sleep in moderation.
16. Keep serene.

Oranges For Babies.
An orange will do a lot to keep the doctor away, especially from the baby, say food experts at John Hopkins Hospital.

Research into food values resulted in the number of oranges used in the institution being increased from 3500 to 6000 a week. No other fruit proves at once so good and so good for the patients, whether they be three months old or eighty-nine years. No other food or fruit offers the necessary vitamins in so pleasing a form.

The newest benefit derived from the use of strained orange juice for young babies is advanced by Dr. John Howland, professor of pediatrics at Johns Hopkins. He is prescribing orange juice for infants suffering from scurvy and rickets.

"Mothers coming into the free clinics frequently ask how soon babies can take cod liver oil to make bone material and increased strength," says Dr. Howland. "I tell them to give strained orange juice instead."

All doctors agree on orange juice as the ideal fruit juice for infants and children. In a questionnaire sent to 118 child diet specialists by the California Fruit Growers Exchange, asking what fruits they recommended for children under three years of age, ninety-three out of the 107 doctors who replied simply wrote "oranges."

Some of the reasons they gave for this choice were:

Orange juice is easily digested by even the weakest stomach. Its salt

FARMERS LISTEN

In last week's issue of the Kansas Union Farmer we printed the Call of the "Census of Agriculture." You may have read this and forgotten it, or you may have missed it. In either case find the paper and read it again. Then think it over, then act upon it according to your good judgment.

Mr. H. W. Avery, Supervisor of the Second Kansas District, who lives at Clay Center, is a Farmers Union Member, and if you do not understand any part of this "Call" write him and he will gladly explain it to you.

Also, if you would like to help, send in your name, say you desire to be an enumerator, and you will receive a neat little sum of Christmas Money for a few hours of pleasant work among your neighbors.

Another thing, after this work is started and the Enumerator comes to you and asks you to fill out the "Farm Schedule" don't take the attitude that it is none of his business, of course it isn't, and he will not make it so. But it is the business of some others to know these things so that they may compile records and make calculations that we as individuals have neither time or statistics to make.

Mr. Avery is sending us for our next issue a complete record of how the work is coming on. Watch the next Kansas Union Farmer for a complete story of the Census of Agriculture.

and mild acids are the best natural, mild laxative that physicians know. The acid of orange juice is alkaline in its effect on the system, furnishes the vitamins so necessary to strong bone and muscle structure, and best of all, babies and children invariably love the taste of it.

HONOR ROLL

Lyndon, Secretary—32 members paid up for 1924, 100 per cent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hydal — 703 — G. S. Dunham, Beleville, Sec. 31 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

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

SAVING SERMONETTS

NUMBER EIGHTEEN

TO YOUNG MEN

Success is more a matter of thrift and economy than most people imagine. A young man should acquire the habit of saving money. A savings account will counteract wastefulness, insure against poverty, and provide for sickness or declining years.

Every young man of the right sort expects some day to marry, to own a home and to start in business. The first thing such a man should do is, to open a savings account. There is much in making the start. Ask your rich neighbor the secret of his success. He will doubtless tell you, that it had its beginning in the habit of saving. The history of the lives of all great builders of fortunes proves the power of accumulated savings.

The young man who is not saving in youth, is inviting a cheerless dependent old age. Get started. It is the beginning of the campaign that is important. Start a savings account at once, and encourage it with constant deposits and you will soon have an earning asset ready for use in case of emergency or business opportunity.

FARMERS UNION STATE BANK

Elks' Building
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

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

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

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

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

Neutral, 303, John Costello, McClure — 11 paid for 1924—100 per cent.

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

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

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

Victor—1516 — W. G. Harris, Burton, Secretary, 5 members—100%.

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

Gem—1692—G. E. Weir, Pittsburg, Secretary, 10 members—100%.

Survey — 34 — Grant Bliss, Woodston, Secretary, 9 members—100%.

Star—831—Willis J. Billings, Linn, Secretary, 6 members, 100%.

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

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

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

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

Santa Fe—1717—Marion Johnson, Secretary, Lyons. Thirteen members —100 per cent.

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

1803—Maple Grove—Howard Timberman, secretary, Hepler, Five members, 100 per cent.

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

1899—Highland—Roy L. Lee, secretary, Paola, 50 male members, 56 female members, 100 per cent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tri-Unit No. 32, Local No. 1135, Will H. Rundle, Clay Center, Sec. 100%.

6 members paid 1924.

Fairview—1070—W. S. Hohl, Ellsworth, Secretary. 10 members paid 1924—100%.

Paradise—993—Ed. Querry, Ellsworth, Sec. 10 members, 100%.

Spring Creek 1174, Sec. R. G. McConnell, Baldwin 27 paid.

Pavilion 1612 Sec. J. H. Willig, Wamego, 18 paid.

Odin—233, Rud O. Weiser, Claflin, 44 members paid.

Cottonwood, 1985 — Mamie Johnson, Canton, 15 members paid.

Mt. Lebanon—526—H. L. Hulse, 7 members paid for 1924.

JOINS CO-OP COUNCIL
The Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers, a marketing association with 2700 members in Oregon, Washington, California, and Alaska, is the newest member of the National Council of Farmers' Cooperative Marketing Associations. The Council represents more than 600,000 farmers from Maine to California and from Florida to Washington.

Farmers are putting on their thinking caps and removing their hand-caps. — Ark. Rice News.

FREE! New Ford Front Spring
That's our offer to introduce the new Wedford Spring Savr Front spring replaced Free, if it breaks under ordinary use with Wedford Spring Savr installed. This extra special offer to individual Ford owners who purchase direct from us. Positively prevents breakage. Replaces strain at weakest point. Equalizes load strain. Breaks front cross member. Stops body sway. Saves cost of frequent, expensive replacements. Order TODAY. Only 75c.

THE WEDFORD-SHUFORD CO.,
2423 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

ould advertise it in this Department. Rate: 3 cents a word per line. 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 LAND

GROW COTTON AND ALFALFA in the heart of the Pecos Valley. Make \$75 to \$100 per acre. Long, white and other staple cotton and four to five crops of alfalfa. No Boll Weevil. Irrigation by artesian wells or individually owned canals. Assurance of good crops. Responsible organization supervises and values. Special terms to home builders. Ideal farming climate. Altitude 3200 feet; longest growing season in State. Fruits, vegetables, wide diversification of crops. Ideal for poultry and dairying. Government records show consistent high production. All lands under plow immediately productive. Accredited schools, congenial people, good roads, no lost time from weather; fishing, hunting, superb mountain scenery. Artesia's new oil field, refinery and natural gas insure cheap fuel. Pecos Valley Association, P. O. Box 5, Artesia, New Mexico.

LAND FOR SALE—440 acres smooth land best of soil; price \$20 an acre, located but three miles of Galatia. Has enormous branch of \$8,000. Will take a good cash offer and machinery for the security of \$400,000. Or will sell with small down payment and balance crop payment to the information writs. A. N. Mitchell, Galatia, Colo.

PET STOCK

THE WORLD'S LARGEST DOG KENNELS offer for sale Orang Alredale watch dogs, automobile dogs, children's companions, farm dogs, stock drivers, hunters and retrievers. Also Big game Hound and Coonhounds, Foxhounds, Rabbit Hounds and thoroughbred Hound and Alredale Poodles. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed to any point in the United States. Large illustrated descriptive catalog mailed free.

ORANG KENNELS
Box 106, LaRue, Ohio

FEMALE HELP WANTED

AMBITIOUS GIRLS—WOMEN. Learn Gown Making, Work, Sewing, Sample lessons free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. T. 559, Rochester, N. Y.

POULTRY

CHOICE SINGLE COMB LEGBORNS cockerels \$1.00 each. Mrs. Vergie Butts, Norton, Kansas.

VEIL MATERNITY HOSPITAL, for confinement. Ethical, private, homelike, reasonable. Babies for adoption. 1111 Euclid Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

SALINA SANITARIUM

J. M. Gaume, M. D.
Specialist rectal and colon diseases. Also Sulphur Baths for Rheumatism. Files cured without the knife. Little or no detention from business. Phone 2000, Salina, Kansas. Call or write for further information.

PLANTERS STATE BANK

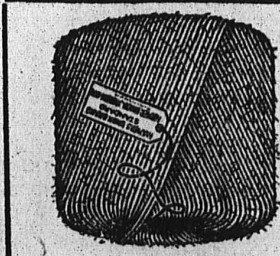
Salina, Kansas

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

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

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

HAY WANTED



FARMERS UNION BINDER TWINE

IS A KANSAS PRODUCT.
... SELLS FOR LESS,
... AND STANDS THE TEST OF COMPARISON

EVER TRY IT?

F	"SUCCESS"	C	M	FLOUR	M
I	MEAT SCRAPS	O	X	USE "KFU"	X
N	"SUCCESS"	A	D	ITS NOTHING NEW	X
B		R	C	A Fancy Patent Hard Wheat Product	D
	50% Protein	S	A	From KANSAS WHEAT	C
	MAKES HEALTHY CHICKENS		R	By A Kansas Mill	A
			S	Request Delivered Prices	S

BUY RED FEATHER FEEDS
MANUFACTURED IN HEART OF CORN BELT
WHERE MOLASSES AND SUGAR FACTORIES ABOUND
"Red Feather" Poultry Feed
"Arab" Horse Feed — Molasses Feed
Dairy Feeds
BACKED BY 21 YEARS' MILLING EXPERIENCE

GRAIN GRAIN
GRAIN CONSIGNMENTS OUR SPECIALTY
ARE WE GETTING YOURS?
GRAIN GRAIN



COTTONSEED PRODUCTS
FINE GROUND MEAL
NUT SIZE CAKE
COLD PRESSED CAKE
PEA SIZE CAKE
Prime 43 per cent Protein.
43 per cent Protein
PURCHASE NOW
FOR DECEMBER — JANUARY — FEBRUARY DELIVERY
SHIPPED DIRECT FROM OKLAHOMA AND TEXAS MILLS
GET OUR PRICES

FLOUR	M	"SUCCESS"	M
USE "WAMEGO F. U."	X	TANKAGE	
Its Never Taboo	E	"SUCCESS"	A
A High Grade Hard Wheat Product	D	60% Protein	D
From KANSAS WHEAT	C	MAKES HEALTHY HOGS	E
By A Kansas Mill	A		
Request Delivered Prices	R		

WE ARE SALT CELLARS
WE ARE
Can Furnish Any Brand

OYSTER SHELLS
BECAUSE THEY'RE "REEI"
THEY'RE GENUINE
COARSE
MEDIUM
FINE
Essential to Producers of Poultry

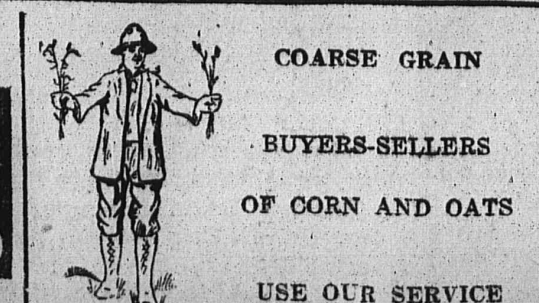
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BUYERS-SELLERS
OF CORN AND OATS
USE OUR SERVICE

MACHINERY
The best wheat growers in Kansas are rapidly turning their attention to the harvesting of wheat by means of COMBINE HARVESTERS. WHY? These Harvesters mean ECONOMY in harvesting. HOW? Thru devices of time and labor saving; grain is placed on the market in better condition and a larger volume can be handled at less expense. OTHER SPECIALTIES: BINDERS, MOWERS.
(Take advantage of our contract with the MASSEY-HARRIS HARVESTER COMPANY.)

POTATOES
S GENUINE
E RED RIVER
D EARLY OHIOS
EVEN WEIGHT
S TWO-BUSHEL
T SACKS
O DIRECT FROM GROWER
K WRITE FOR PRICES.

WINTER IS COMING
BUY COAL FROM—
COLORADO
ILLINOIS
SOUTHERN KANSAS
At Reasonable Prices
WE SELL IT.

HAY WANTED



Farmers Union Jobbing Association
106 NEW ENGLAND BUILDING
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

LINSEED OIL MEAL
THE "TIGER" BRAND
A GOOD BUILDER
OLD PROCESS — 34% PROTEIN

HAY WANTED

Department of Practical Co-Operation

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.

CRAWFORD COUNTY
The regular meeting of the Crawford County Farmers' Union will be held on the last Tuesday of each month throughout the year except when this date falls on a Legal Holiday.
A. C. BROWN, Co. Pres.

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

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

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019.
Regular meetings on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 7:30 p. m.
Geo. Speed, Pres.
Alice Kendall, Sec.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911
Regular meetings on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month.
J. Humbarger, Pres.
R. J. Logan, Sec.

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

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL
Pleasant Valley Local Union No. 1909 meets every first and third Wednesday evening of each month.
E. J. Kissinger, Pres.
W. T. Fahn, Sec.-Treas.

NEOSHO COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETINGS
The regular quarterly meetings of the Neosho County Farmers Union will be held in the I. O. O. F. hall in Erie, Kansas on the second Saturday of the following months: March, June, September and December.
E. G. Clark, Pres.
J. O. Foust, Sec.

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494.
Girard Local No. 494 meets in Union Hall over the Crawford County State Bank in Girard, Kansas on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p. m.
McCluskey, Pres.
Roy W. Holland, Sec.

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

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226.
Brogan Local No. 226 meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Visitors are always welcome.
George Baumgartner, Sec.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL 1652.
Pretty Creek Local No. 1652 meets every first and third Wednesday of each month at the Hinerville School house. Come out. Don't stay home and kick.
H. C. Mathies, Sec.-Treas.

FONTANA LOCAL 1789.
Fontana Local No. 1789 will meet the first and third Friday nights regularly.
All members should be present.
W. A. Boode, Sec.-Treas.
W. H. Syster, Pres.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679.
We meet every two weeks on Tuesday. All Farmer Unions member welcome.
Owen Hunsperger, Pres.
J. M. Wagner, Sec.

UNION LOCAL NO. 278.
Regular meetings on second and fourth Thursday each month.
Charles Grossardt, Sec.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL 385.
Regular meetings every 2nd Saturday of each month.
A. J. Pospial, Pres.

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

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.
Herynk Local 1427 meets every first and third Tuesday evening of every month.
Come out and boost. Don't stay at home and kick.
Harry Eden, Secy.

CRAWFORD COUNTY
Special notice to the various Locals of the F. E. & C. of A. of Crawford County. Our next county meeting will be held Tuesday, November 25th in I. O. O. F. Hall, Girard, Kas. Ladies bring your pies, sandwiches and pickles. All members welcome. This will be our annual election of officers and delegates to State meeting.
A. C. Brown, Pres.
G. W. Thompson, Sec'y.

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

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779
Regular Union meetings held the first and third Tuesday in every month. All members are urged to attend and help make it a success.
Herman A. Wigger, Sec'y-Treas.

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Washington County Farmers Union meets at the Majestic Theatre, Washington, Kan., Dec. 6 at 10 o'clock a. m. This is the annual meeting and the officers for the coming year will be elected. Please send your delegates to this meeting.
J. T. Poland, Co. Sec. & Treas.

PIE SUPPER.
The Woodbine Farmers Union will give a program at the Bank hall, Woodbine, Tuesday evening, November 25th at 8 o'clock. Following the program a box and pie supper will be given. Everybody is invited to come both for the program and for the box and pie supper. Ladies bring boxes and pies and the men be prepared to buy those.
B. H. Oesterreich, Pres.

The Woodbine Farmers Union will meet in the office of the Woodbine elevator Tuesday evening, December 2nd at 8 o'clock for the annual election of officers and the election of the delegate to the annual state convention to be held in January, and to take up any business that may come up. All members should be present.
Bernhardt H. Oesterreich, Pres.

OSBORNE COUNTY.
The regular monthly meeting of the Osborne County Union No. 16 will be held on Wednesday, Dec. 3rd, at 2 P. M. at the Farmers' Union Elevator in Osborne.
Each Local is requested to send delegates as officers are to be elected for the ensuing year.
M. D. La Rosh, President.
J. H. Pickett, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
The annual meeting of Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 will be held at Ogden, Kan., Saturday Dec. 6th 1924, beginning at 10 o'clock. Election of officers for 1924 and other business that may come before the meeting. All Union members are invited to attend.
Gust Larson, Secy.

REPUBLIC COUNTY FARMERS UNION.
Will hold its 4th quarterly meeting at Belleville Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 10 o'clock sharp. Dinner will be served to members at noon. Besides the regular business, there will be election of the 1925 officers. Locals should have a full delegation. All members welcome.
Charles Handzick, Co. Sec.-Treas.
G. R. Bundy, County President.

NOTICE MEMBERS OF NEW BASIL LOCAL 1787
Local meeting second Monday of every month. Come out let us see if you are alive. Visitors welcome.
J. P. Enior, Pres.
Henry Hoffman, Sec.
Elmo, Kans.

NOTICE OF COUNTY MEETING OF MIAMI COUNTY

The Farmers Union County meeting will be held in Paola at the City Hall on December 13, 1924 at 10 a. m. Each Local Secretary will receive notice of this meeting in time to appoint delegates for this meeting as several business propositions will be brought up at this time and it being the election of officers for the ensuing year a full list of delegates will be expected as it is the duty of every local to send its quota of delegates and participate in the election of officers for the next year.

Now lets get down and get under and show those "Doubting Thomases" that there is a real live bunch of Cooperators left in Miami County. We would like to see every member of any local in Miami County present at our next county meeting. Bet-ter come or you may miss something.
W. Syster, Pres.
W. J. Prescott, Secy-Tres.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY
Whereas: Death has summoned from our midst the wife of our Bro. member and manager of Elmo Farmers Union elevator, Theo. Ryff; Be it Resolved: That the members of the Elmo Farmers Union here with tender our sincere sympathy to the husband in his deep affliction. Be it further Resolved: That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the husband, a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of the Elmo Union.
C. A. Pray.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY
Whereas God in His wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our Brother J. C. Ingram; Therefore be it Resolved: That we members of Blue Valley Local No. 1644 extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family. Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication and a copy spread on the minutes of this Local.
W. W. Hayward, G. I. Alton, Committee.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY
Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove by death the mother of our brothers Herbert and Horace Smith; Be it Resolved: That we the members of Cottonwood Local No. 1604 extend our sincere sympathy to the Smith family in this hour of sorrow. Be it further Resolved: That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Smith family; a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer and to the Wamego Reporter for publication and a copy spread on the minutes of our Local.
Mrs. R. C. Moseley, Mrs. C. O. Stewart, Mrs. M. Morton.

A PROCLAMATION.
By the President of the United States of America.
Education for the children of all the people extending from the cradle to the grave through the university, constitutes America's noblest contribution to civilization. No child or youth in the United States need be deprived of the benefits of education suited to his age and degree of advancement. Nevertheless, either through negligence or because of unfortunate circumstances which might be controlled with sufficient effort, large numbers of children do not receive the full preparation for their life's work to which they are justly entitled. Many have reached maturity without even the rudiments of education. This condition demands the solicitude of all patriotic citizens. It involves not only the persons immediately concerned and the communities in which they live, but the Nation itself, for the welfare of the country depends upon the character and the intelligence of those who cast the ballots.

Education has come to be nearer to the heart of the American people than any other single public interest. The plan of maintaining educational institutions from public funds did not originally prevail in most of the States and even where it was in use it was but feebly developed in the early days of the Republic. That plan did not arise spontaneously in the minds of all citizens. It was only when the suggestion came forcefully, convincingly and repeatedly from a few pioneers that popular interest was fully aroused. Vigorous campaigns were required not only to establish the idea of public education, but also for its maintenance, and for its important extensions.

Campaigns of national scope in behalf of education have been conducted annually since 1890 and they have been increasingly effective with each succeeding year. They have concentrated attention upon the needs of education, and the cumulative impetus of mass action has been peculiarly beneficial. It is clearly in the interest of popular education, and consequently of the country, that these campaigns be continued with vigor. In the last few years we have placed much emphasis on vocational training. It may be necessary for men to know the practical side of life and be able to earn a living. We want to have masters of our material resources. But it is also necessary to have a broad and liberal culture that will enable men to think and know how to live after they have earned a living. An educated fool is a sorry spectacle, but he is not nearly so dangerous to society as a rich fool. We want the educated to know how to work and the rich to know how to think.

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Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, do designate November 17th to 23rd, inclusive, as American Education Week. I urge that the citizens do all they can to advance the interests of education. It is especially the duty of the Governors of the States to issue proclamations emphasizing the importance of education, and calling upon their people to observe the occasion by appropriate action. Further, I urge that all civil officers whose duties relate to education, and all persons connected with the profession of teaching, exert themselves to the utmost to promote the diffusion of information concerning the condition and needs of the schools and to enhance appreciation of the value of education. Patriotic, civic, religious, social, and other organizations could contribute by conducting meetings and demonstrations to promote the desire for knowledge. Ministers of religion and members of the press are urged to exercise the means within their power to increase enthusiasm for educational advancement and to stimulate zeal for enlightened citizenship.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the City of Washington on this fourteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-four and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Forty-ninth.
(Signed) CALVIN COOLIDGE.
By the President:
Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State.

CAPITAL INVESTED PER FARM
JUMPS 400% IN 20 YEARS, RECORDS SHOW
Money Inflation Large Factor
Modern Farm Methods Require Heavier Investment for Profitable Operation.

The amount of capital invested per farm in the United States increased nearly 400% in 20 years, according to Dr. Frank App, former Executive Committee member of the American Farm Bureau Federation and nationally known as an authority on farm economics, farm management and allied subjects. It is difficult to estimate how much of this increase can be attributed to a greater amount of land, buildings, machinery and live stock, or to what extent it may be attributed to money values, but at the same time, as Dr. App points out in his new book, "Farm Economics," (J. B. Lippincott Company) there has been a gradual increase in farm values.

"The steady growth in the amount of capital necessary in farming is due to a number of causes, some of which are indirectly influenced by others," states Dr. App. "Modern methods in farming have caused an increase in the use of machinery, requiring a larger investment in the equipment itself and in supplementary equipment to replace men and horse labor. A generation ago when many of the crops were raised largely by hand labor with the use of small implements and machines, the investment

in equipment on the farm was small. As the cost of labor increased, and machines were invented to replace farm labor, the investment became larger. The addition of the tractor and truck for motor power in recent years is increasing this tendency toward a large investment. As more labor-saving machinery is added to the farm equipment, the need for larger areas and larger units becomes apparent. This requires more capital for the most efficient operations in farming. Furthermore, the inflation of land values as a result of the World War has had the effect of requiring a greater amount of capital in the farm business than ever before.

"Needs for capital vary greatly according to the section of the country, the type of farming and related factors. A farmer should estimate very closely the amount of capital which he can afford to invest in his farm, basing his decision upon the experience of other farmers following like methods in production and management. A certain definite proportion of the capital may be set aside for land, buildings and equipment. The profitable operation of the average farm are discussed by Dr. App in his new book; also methods by which the average farmer may obtain capital.

A POUND OF PORK EVERY SEVEN MINUTES.

A pound of pork every seven minutes is the record of a quarter section of corn belt hog farm on which actual figures were kept for a year by the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the University of Illinois. The operations on this farm and the plans of cropping and feeding have been used as the basis for an exhibit which will be shown at the International Live Stock Exposition, to be held in Chicago November 29 to December 7.

The principal crops grown on the farm were corn, oats, and soybeans, farm wear corn, oats, and soybeans, very little feed being purchased and much of the cost being marketed as grain. During the year 78,700 pounds of hogs were marketed, which was a little more than a pound every seven minutes during the entire year. The outstanding reasons for the success of this farmer, who did most of the work himself, are given as follows: Convenient arrangements for abating the owner to care for the pigs with little labor; well balanced rations, producing gains without waste; and continuous use of fresh pasture, providing cheap feed and keeping the hogs in excellent condition.

Visitors to the International will find the exhibit arranged so that they may study the management of this practical farm with the minimum expenditure of time. This section may be found in the government exhibit by looking for the big clock with a hand that covers seven minutes every move.

Cooperation put the unity in community.—N. Car. Cotton Grower.
Avoid crowding poultry. It will tend to produce colds.

PROFITABLE FARMING KEEPS BOYS ON FARM, SAYS PROMINENT AUTHORITY
Records of Thousands of Farmers Analyzed by Dr. Frank App in New Book
The much discussed question of why boys and girls leave the farm, leads one to the conclusion that, in general, farming in many cases is not profitable. Without a profitable farm business, the farmer does not have the chance to offer his family the same cheerful home in which to live or the latest social advantages found in the large cities. Correction of this situation appears to be the making of the individual farm more profitable. Dr. Frank App, former Executive Committee member of the American Farm Bureau Federation and until recently Professor of agricultural economics at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture discusses this vital problem in his new book, "Farm Economics," recently published by J. B. Lippincott Company.

KANSAS CITY HAY MARKET REPORT.
November 21, 1924.
There were 90 cars of Prairie, 218 cars of Alfalfa, 23 cars of Timothy, 1 car of Clover Mixed, 1 car of Clover and 1 car of Straw on the Kansas City market this week, a total of 334 cars as compared with 384 cars last week and 515 cars last year.
We had a rather erratic market this week. The upper grades of Prairie are quoted about 50 cents down from last week's prices, while the lower grades are about 50 cents higher. The reverse was true of Alfalfa. The market shows an advance of about 50 cents on upper grades, while the lower grades suffered a loss of about 50 cents. Dairy alfalfa is in good demand at this time.
Nominal Quotations, November 21, '24
Prairie:
No. 1—\$12.50-13.00.
No. 2—\$10.50-12.00.
No. 3—\$7.00-10.00.
Alfalfa:
Sel. Dairy—\$25.00-26.00.
Choice—\$23.00-24.50.
No. 1—\$20.50-22.50.
Standard—\$17.50-20.00.
No. 2—\$14.50-17.00.
No. 3—\$12.00-14.00.
Timothy:
No. 1—\$16.00-17.00.
Standard—\$15.00-15.50.
No. 2—\$13.50-14.50.
No. 3—\$12.00-13.00.
Clover Mixed:
Light—\$16.00-16.50.
No. 1—\$14.50-15.50.
No. 2—\$11.50-14.00.
Clover:
No. 1—\$15.00-16.00.
No. 2—\$11.00-14.50.
Straw—\$6.50-7.00.

PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES
Application cards 20 for 5c
Credential blanks 10 for 5c
Dimit blanks 15 for 10c
Ode cards 12 for 20c
Constitutions 5c
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Secretary's Minute Books 50c
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CHAS. SIMPSON, Field Rep.

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The World's Ten Greatest Men

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

First	Sixth
Second	Seventh
Third	Eighth
Fourth	Ninth
Fifth	Tenth

Signed

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