

## Organize For Protection Education, Business and Politics

President Barrett Explains That the Key to the Solution of Every Farm Problem Is Self-Help. And This Is Further Assisted by Co-operation Both in Business and Politics

To Members of the National Farmers Union and other Farmers: I know the solution of your agricultural problems. You know the solution, but you are not doing it. You are not doing it, knowing the solution, you will not always practice it. If one doctor gave you a prescription and another gave you a different one, the chances are that some of you would take both prescriptions in the hope of getting cured twice as fast. Many farmers are not content to hitch their wagon to one star; they want to harness the whole milky way and drive up to Heaven with a heavy load. Notwithstanding my profound belief that you can't teach anybody anything, I am going to give you my solution for your agricultural problems. But since these truths are bearded with age, a few will recognize their value. The key to the solution of nearly every farm problem lies in self-help. What does that mean? It means, first cooperative organization for business and educational purposes; second, cooperative organization for business purposes; and third, cooperative organization for political purposes. We must begin with cooperative organization for our own protection. That kind of organization must have its roots in the local community. The communities through their local units must have a strong state-wide union; the state unions must have a strong, effective national union. You have much an organization in the National Farmers Union. Our organization has weathered twenty-two years of storms. It has been in the midst of the fight when the fight was hardest. It has done more for the farmers of America than all of the other farm organizations put together. It has a higher standing at Washington than any other farm organization. It has more influence at Washington than all the other farm organizations combined. It has done more at Washington than all of them. The experience of our organization has demonstrated positively that you must have something else besides good farming methods and cooperative business methods to succeed. Successful farmers have said that you cannot legislate money out of the pockets of people, and that you cannot legislate money into the pockets of people. They are in error. You can certainly legislate money out of the pockets of farmers, even though it may be difficult to legislate money into their pockets. Let us take an example: When the war was on we had a Food Administration. At the request of the Food Administrator we had a price fixing commission for wheat. I was a member of that commission. I was a consumer represented in that commission. At the time the commission was to determine a price for wheat, the markets of this country were clamoring for wheat at around \$3.50 a bushel. The Food Administrator himself expressed his surprise at the high price of wheat. Now, what did that commission do? Over my protest and over the protest of two other members of the commission, it fixed the price of wheat at \$2.20 a bushel. O. B. Chicago. That action took more than a dollar a bushel away from the farmers on their crop of wheat. In the light of such experience, who can say that the government cannot take money out of your pockets? Let us take another example. In the first stages of the war we had a draft. The army was not experienced in handling draft problems. At the same time that it was taking on the lottery system it was also running recruiting parties into the country districts. It was getting more recruits from the farms than from the cities. In addition, city industry was bidding up farm wages, and hundreds of thousands of young men were being drawn into the industrial establishments. If such a condition had been allowed to go on, the farmers of this country would have been paralyzed in another three months. By that indirect means the government was taking money out of your pockets, and men out of your families. We put a stop to the practice. The National Farmers Union took the lead in forming the National Board of Farm Organizations, and we went to the White House and asked the President for a rational method of putting men into the army. It is a matter of history that our action resulted in the immediate issuing of changed regulations providing for selective service instead of the lottery method. Legislating money out of your pockets. There are a host of men who live in Washington for the purpose of assisting the government to do that very job. These men make a living by "slipping" bills through the Congress. Some of these bills are most innocent looking measures. Some of them have a way of getting almost through before the farmers know what it's all about. Some of those bills if passed would certainly legislate money out of your pockets. Let us take a more modern illustration. About the time that the gov-

## LOYAL FARMERS UNION MEMBERS VOTED

Do one more good deed this year. Get one member for the Farmers Union. Stop and think what this would mean. It would mean putting over the greatest membership campaign that the Union had ever known.

and night for several months cleaning up the mess. A special session of the Arkansas state legislature was one of the results. The White House worked over time, and the Secretary of Agriculture sent special investigators down.

When it was all over some of the citizens in Arkansas held a meeting and invited me to be present. They were very effusive in their complimentary remarks about what I had done. There was one man who said that "Brother Barrett had actually saved his farm!" Then they asked me to talk. I told them that what I had done was only because I was the representative of the greatest farm organization in this land, and that organization strengthened accounts at Washington. Then I said to them—"you men have admitted that all this was done. Some of you have said that it saved you money one man has just said that it saved his farm. Now I am going to ask you to join the farmers' Union." Then I started with this old fellow and asked him if he would not be the first to join. He got up and stammered around and finally said he had once belonged to the Farmers' Union, but he hadn't been able to see that it had done him any good. Yet he had just admitted that the Farmers' Union had saved him his farm.

Now let me ask you what would have happened if all of the other members of the Farmers' Union had taken the short sighted view of this old Arkansas farmer? Why there wouldn't have been any organization. The gentlemen who work in the dark at Washington would have been thicker than they are now; and the voice of the farmer would have been so weak that nobody would have heard him at all.

Organization is a simple matter. The cost of running a strong national organization is not, and should never be, high, and it is a pretty good rule to beware of organizations that ask for exceptional annual dues. But the key to organization strength lies right in your community. You should take a lot of time to get the right man to be an officer, and those men who have the common good. Remember that the self-sacrificing type that will serve the common good. Recently I advised a state union to put in most of its time at its annual meeting in electing its officers. Those fellows didn't understand what I was talking about, but I think you can understand. The right kind of leader is the kind of man who can reach the common heart and dig out of it what the folks really want.

Our organization has demonstrated that an organized minority can frequently whip an organized majority. The principal thing is to know how to do it. We do know how, and we are going to list some of the bills that we have been influential in putting through the Congress.

We got the necessary votes to pass the repeal of the federal daylight saving act over the President's veto. We found the way to put over the famous Capper-Vostead act. We helped the dairymen with whom we live in the same building at Washington, outlaw Filled Milk. We wrote the original resolution that caused the Congress to investigate the price depression of 1920. We fought for the control of the packers and succeeded in getting some kind of control. In a former session of Congress we prevented the Department of Interior and the Department of Commerce from dividing up the last session of Congress we succeeded in stopping a shrewd move on the part of the Department of Commerce from grabbing control of very important foreign work of the other Departments. We did it with our little hatchet!

Now these are just a few of the things that we have done. There are a lot more on the ground and ready to serve when the time comes.

There's one thing which I am very proud of: it is the cooperative spirit and attitude of our great organization. Most folks won't understand 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 is in the right.

We have an organization at Washington of which I am also very proud. It is 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 hands together and then we get our hearts together. When we have agreed upon certain things that can be done 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 individual strength through the knowledge 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 organizations. Our National Board has 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. I congratulate them upon their good judgment; but there was a reason. They are the oldest, the strongest and the most experienced group of cooperatives 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 came to us at Washington from our own commodity organization 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 Wannamaker. 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 entered the Congress of the United Nations. 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 at 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 our 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 Reuben at Washington can be warm. We have just completed the installation of an up-to-date heating plant which will cut the cost of fuel about half and give us comfortable quarters for the first time since we made the purchase.

With a first class home to house your activities, with men on the job watching your interests day and night, there are just two things left for you to do. The first is to increase the membership of the Union and support it, and the second is to know what you want and it will be done.

## CO-OPERATION.

You have a dollar, I have a dollar. We swap. Now you have my dollar, And I have your dollar. We are no better off. You have an idea, I have an idea. We swap. Now you have two ideas, And I have two ideas. Both are richer. What you gave you have. What you got I did not lose. This is co-operation.

## SIMS AND GLESSNER ROUNDUP

Roads were fine this week and we did a lot of driving and spread the news that the Farmers Union of Kansas was in a better shape to carry out the cooperative principles than ever before.

The Stock Yards and the Farmers Union Commission Company in particular were full of cattle Monday and the services of Sims were indispensable and therefore we failed to get to three of the places that we had on the schedule.

Things were very quiet at Corbin, Sumner County. Argonia at one time on the Union Boom lies dormant and out of the elevator business. Wellington under the management of Mr. Hale is still on the map but not as a Farmers Union business but as a farmers concern.

Caldwell, a cooperative concern, is handling quite a great deal of wheat but no livestock. The manager was attending a lawsuit in Hutchinson. Anthony in Harper County has a fine business under the management of Mr. J. D. Grove. About all of the stockholders patronize the elevator and the dividends are forthcoming. The Union is ahead around Anthony. The directors and members refuse to abide by the part of their by-laws which require that all members must be in good standing in order to draw dividends. The elevator is sailing under a Union Banner but is contributing no support to the Union.

Corwin has a nice business but the manager is not very sympathetic toward the Union. Does a little business with the Jobbing Association but found a knot in a string of twine that he got from the Jobbing Association so decided to patronize the Twine Trust that is such a friend to the farmer.

A car of cattle was unloaded at Corwin the day we landed, which had been bought from a speculator in the Wichita Yards. The deal cost the farmer at least \$125.00 more than it would have cost had he dealt with the Farmers Union Commission Company and had the protection of expert judgment such as is found among the salesmen in the Farmers Union Commission office.

Crystal Springs, is no longer a town of that name but is now known as Ula. The Union has been laid to rest there and the rats are playing in the office of the elevator.

Duquoin, is a cooperative elevator in name only. The stockholders are interested in making a profit off their neighbors and the manager is lined up with the cotton who are the Smiley's class. The Farmers Union principles would be crucified if allowed to land in Duquoin. Harper, has a good business and quite a number of the stockholders are sticking with the elevator despite the fact that a load of \$25,000. is being carried by the elevator. The manager is doing all that is possible for a manager to do for the local elevator but does not allow his loyalty to get out of the elevator.

Shook, is a thriving little business that handles one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of grain annually. Mr. Cate the manager is one of the old time Union Members that believe that the stockholders should be loyal to the elevator but that the Manager should ship the grain and livestock to any firm that he chooses. The livestock that handled by the elevator is not handled by the Farmers Union Commission but the old line companies are allowed to keep the rebates in commissions that should come back to the Farmers Union Stockholders of the elevator.

The Commission Company can expect to get some business in the future. Waldron, a little town that has the appearance of "Custers Last Charge" has crept hung on the elevator. Attica, is fortunate in having a manager that is heart and soul with the Farmers Union. The elevator is being successfully under the management of F. J. Biberstein. Loyal members keep the business up and service is always waiting.

Next week we go to the extreme South West of Kansas where the women carry coyotes instead of pools and the men "bulldoze" the wild steers in their dreams.

We have learned to bellow out our short orders so that a mistake will not be made, for there is a difference between "Two Oyster Stews" and "Two Stewed Oysters" when it comes to making a meal.

## Why Do We Farm? Not For Wealth, Prestige or Power

Chas. B. Wing, Farmer, Flower Grower and Seedman of Mechanicsburg, Ohio in Writing to the Farm and Fireside, Contrasts the Peaceful Life of the Farmer to the Turmoil of the City

This question really did puzzle me for a long time. I watch men who are of only mediocre ability go to the city shops and factories and make more money, with no investment whatever, than most of us do with fair-sized and reasonably fertile farms.

So it isn't the money in farming that helps us. I watch other men, schoolmates, and apparently with no more brains than many of us, who go to the cities for various forms of brain work, succeeding admirably, where we seem to do far less here in the country; and this also troubled me for a while. Some of these men achieve fame, some wealth, prestige, and power, while we who farm know that none of these things are for us.

Why, then, do we farm? I think that I know the reason, a post comfortable one, and I only wonder if I can show you, in words. When we plow, to most of us farmers the furrow that we turn is a living, breathing, sentient thing, filled with the grass roots, humus, air cells, and beneficent bacteria, all of which we know will now work for us, and all of which we consider as friends. We know as we turn the furrow that we are changing life itself, and that, shortly, we will be creating, or at least perpetuating, life, and so we look upon our work with some curiosity, and more than a little wonder, for all life is somewhat of a miracle, one at which we never will cease to wonder.

The horses that draw the plow are not like machines. They also are living beings, and we know that they will be sure, but with more good qualities, and think of them as really a part of the family; and to an extent so it is with the rest of the domestic animals with which we surround ourselves.

We unconsciously do many of the things we do because they have become part of ourselves. In summer we rise early partly because there is work to do, but also, in part, because we would not miss the sunrise, the fresh crispness of the dawn, the songs of the birds, the thousand different things that go with the beginning of a new day. Would we give this up for the cramped spaces, the shut-in, breathless confines of the city where no one ever dreams of seeing the sun rise or of hearing the birds?

We plant the crops, care for them, and exult to see them grow for them, and acre and mile after mile, as far as we can see. We do not think of corn or wheat or meadow as a machine that strives, while we guide it to manufacture money for us, but it becomes a friend—in reality it is a part of the family. The money that it makes we have in advance will be meager or nothing at all; but the crop did its best, and we love it in the making, even if its life is spent for us to little financial avail.

Rain for the city man means the

annoyance of umbrellas and overshoes. For us it means the very life of a million thirsty plants, and it is, therefore, a friend.

The wonders of changing seasons: spring with the soft gray-green fawn and dull red of countless freshly opened forest leaves; summer, when the whole earth is alive, trembling and throbbing with life, even to the soil underfoot; autumn with its fruits and grains to be garnered, and its very fairland of riotous color in autumn leaves; finally winter with its challenge to our manhood, its swirling leaves and peaceful snow—all these to the city man mean mostly a question of what clothes to wear today, and the beauty and wonderment of it all must needs be lost to him, for he cannot see or feel it.

Night with us means the calm and peace of resting nerves and muscles, when beast and bird, and even the humble insect, for the most part, lie down to pleasant dreams. But in the great city there is no night, and its inmates restlessly rove the brilliantly lighted streets, searching for pleasure or amusement.

Wide spaces, with us become part of our very being; hill and vale, the restful-looking belts of timber, miles of growing crops, of wild flowers in the fence rows, or even in the grain, the call of the quail, and the cheery whistle of the meadow lark—all these, without our realizing it, become inseparable from our life.

I suppose that half the men who live in American cities do not care to own their own homes. Really, I don't blame them. The lawn is only ten feet square, the house so similar to a million others that it is no hardship to change from one to another. But we farmers nearly all own, or earnestly try to own, our homes.

We wouldn't trade our Baldwin Greening, and Spy trees for Jim Smith's orchard of other varieties. I should say not. Our barn may not be like a palace, but it shelters both feet and animals, and beats John Brown's all hollow, while as to garden there is no comparison between ours and the neighbors'; and there's that rosebush that Grandmother used to grow, and the lilac, the vine that climb over the porch, the things that wouldn't want to move for anything. You see, this is our house.

Furrow and team, no matter how humble, the ever-present, ever-changing forms of life about us, bird note and cheerful cricket, shadow and sun, the life-giving rain, wild flowers, the der foot and beside the fields, the peaceful panorama of cultivated fields, pasture, and wood lot, and a bit of smoke curling out from our own chimney—these things do more than weave meshes around us, they become interwoven with the fiber of our very souls, and inseparable from us.

That, my friends is why we farm. same ratio as other citizens, (although he pays more than his fair share for the reason that he cannot conceal his taxable property) the loss to the farmer by the tax evasion of the holders of tax exempt securities is about two hundred and fifty million dollars. Against this only offset is the thirty million dollars saved in Land Bank interest.

Farmers, as a class, are not holders of tax-free securities, therefore the principal effect of exemption, insofar as the farmers are concerned, is that they must make up a large share of the evaded taxes. As near as can be figured out there are out two hundred million dollars a year through tax exemption.

Take the figures for California and the showing is no better. The value of tax-exempt securities owned in this state is estimated at a BILLION DOLLARS. California farmers have borrowed forty million dollars from Federal Land Banks and are saving \$900,000 a year in interest for which they are paying about \$17,000,000 in taxes shifted to their shoulders because of the tax evasion by holders of exempt securities.

Bad as the situation is in California, the farmers are asked to make it worse. They are asked to vote for the Water and Power Act, a constitutional amendment that would authorize a proposed Water Power Board to pour out tax free bonds until the total, for this purpose only, would reach FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS of dollars.

Surely, the farmer will not be misled by the politicians behind this wretched measure. Surely, he will think of his tax bill and realize that it will be the rich, tax-exempt Water and Power Bond holder who will profit and that the farmer, will, as usual, "foot" more than his fair share of the bill—Petroleum Argus.

Some farmers brought home blue ribbons and prize money from the fairs and others brought home experience.

Idle thoughts of a grain weevil: "I think I'll move over to Mr. Careless Farmer's bins. He doesn't use gas in 'em."

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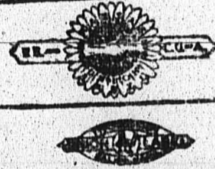
Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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

### ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION



THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1924.

### HENRY C. WALLACE.

Agriculture lost a good friend when Henry C. Wallace died in Washington on Saturday, October 25 from an infection resulting from an operation for appendicitis and gall stones. Secretary Wallace had not been well for a while. He had suffered from sciatica and in an effort to remove the cause of that disease he went to a hospital and on the advice of physicians submitted to an operation from the effects of which he died.

During his three and one half years as Secretary of Agriculture Mr. Wallace was active in all movements for the improvement of agricultural conditions as he had been for many years before as a member of the faculty of the Iowa State College of Agriculture, editor of Wallace's Farmer and member of many agricultural organizations and societies. The last outstanding work that Mr. Wallace did was his advocacy of the McNary-Haugen bill. He was convinced that special governmental assistance was necessary in order to obtain for agriculture anything like equality with the other major business interests of the country.

Secretary Wallace believed that cooperative marketing offers farmers an opportunity to help themselves that they should accept. As a member of the cabinet he was farmer minded and always anxious to do his part. While he had not been actively and personally engaged in farming for a good many years he owned farms in Iowa and was a fine representative of agriculture in the administration both of Presidents Harding and Coolidge.

If Secretary Wallace made mistakes at times in the direction of policies and in support of agricultural organizations his errors must be charged to his zeal in the interest of the farmers. In his personal, business and family life he was a man of stainless character, unimpeachable integrity and high courage. His passing leaves a vacancy in the leadership of American agriculture that will be long unfilled. The farmers of the United States had few more unselfish advocates than Henry C. Wallace.

It is still possible to make this the biggest year in the history of the Kansas Farmers Union. All that is necessary is for each member to get a member before December 31. The best time to do this is this week.

### TYPES OF COOPERATION.

Some of our Union brethren who have been reading the little book on Danish Cooperation have discovered to their own satisfaction that the pooling system now so generally employed in marketing crops in this country and sometimes erroneously referred to as the Sapiro plan is quite different from the methods that have brought prosperity to Danish agricultural co-operators.

The principal point of difference discussed by one of the keenest and best informed cooperative writers in this country is that there are no long term pools in Denmark. Perhaps not but there are plenty of long term contracts or agreements that require members of cooperative associations to sell all their products through their own agencies.

In Denmark and the United States alike the pooling period is determined altogether by the nature of the commodity to be marketed. Denmark sells bacon, eggs, poultry, butter and cheese cooperatively. None of these is a yearly turn over product and the pool is naturally and logically made for a period fixed by turn over period.

In the United States we began this system with fruits and perishables of various sorts. In Georgia the regulation watermelon pooling period runs from forty-eight hours to seven days. Other associations selling perishable commodities fix their pool periods to conform to the necessities of their business.

When the pooling plan was extended to take in tobacco, cotton, wheat, peanuts, broom corn and other staple commodities of such a nature that a whole crop, if necessary, may be pooled and stored to wait for the better prices that result from orderly marketing the pooling period naturally and necessarily was made longer. Wheat and cotton marketing extend over an entire year. Tobacco takes more time and in the ordinary course of busi-

ness cannot be delivered to the manufacturers until a year and sometimes two or three years have passed after harvest.

The conditions that govern the marketing of the great staples make it impossible to arrange for a complete settlement at the end of any time measured in days, weeks, months or years. The tobacco farmer does not pool his crop for a year and expect full payment at the end of that time. Tobacco cannot be handled that way unless the growers are willing to sacrifice most of the benefits of orderly marketing carried on during the unsold stock in part of the year by dumping the unsold stock in their warehouses during the last month or two of the period. The same thing is true of wheat but in a smaller proportion. The actual consumption of a new wheat crop begins before harvest is finished and by the first of the following July it has been marketed usually up to above ninety per cent of its volume. So with peanuts, broom corn, cotton, and sirup.

It is therefore evident that the growers of staple crops must form their pools not for a specified number of months but by complete marketing seasons. The only serious attempt that has been made to form short term wheat pools produced results far from satisfactory. All wheat growers who believe in and practice the pooling system of marketing now concede that they must consider the whole marketing season for a single crop as the natural and normal term of the wheat pool.

Aaron Sapiro has rendered substantial, perhaps absolutely essential services to the co-operative marketing movement. No matter where he obtained the germ of his plans they have been modified for application to American conditions governing the marketing of many products, staple and perishable, until a system of our own is in a fair way of being developed. We must give the Danes their share of the credit for developing cooperative marketing agencies. They began their work on the problem before Sapiro was born. We must give great credit to the California farmers who adapted the Danish system to their own needs and were busy on the job for years before any one ever heard the name of Sapiro. We must not overlook the highly valuable services of the men who developed the cooperative grain elevator movement in the middle west. They derived their principles from Rochdale and owe little or nothing to Denmark, California, or Sapiro.

What difference does it make whether our cooperative system was born full-fledged from the minds of the middle western co-operators, was borrowed from Rochdale, adapted from Denmark or invented by Sapiro? The only worth while question is what plan will produce the best results. The Local Cooperative Elevator System secured justice for wheat farmers at the shipping points. Our cooperative houses on the terminal markets get farmers a square deal in places where they were once badly treated. Our cooperative live stock commission houses are saving a million dollars a year in commissions for shippers and are enforcing a square deal on the markets.

None of our cooperative plans is perfect. We must learn by experience. We know this much however: the farmers will never get fair prices based in the cost of production plus a reasonable profit until they are able to move their crops and flocks to market in an orderly way through channels and agencies under their own complete control.

### SOME DEBATING QUESTIONS.

Now that the elections are over and we all know the worst or the best that has happened to the country in the election of legislators and administrative officers farmers can begin to study public and other questions without troubling themselves about possible political meanings. Within two weeks at least fifteen hundred Locals of the Kansas Farmers Union should be busy with matters directly connected with community welfare and with the great big problems of county and state affairs. Here are a few more suggestions for debates:

A week ago it would have been highly political to argue this question but it can be done now with entire safety and without stirring up partisan feeling:

"Resolved, that congress should have the power to over-ride the decisions of the Supreme Court on constitutional questions by a two-thirds majority."

The admission or exclusion of aliens is a matter that congress must consider for many years to come. There may be some question about the benefits to agriculture of a rigorous limitation of immigration. Suppose you try out these two in your Local debating club:

Resolved, that congress should continue to enforce the Japanese Exclusion Act.

Resolved, that congress should extend the provisions of the Japanese Exclusion Act to immigrants asking for admission to this country from southern Europe.

When the Versailles Treaty was signed one of the conditions was that the great Zeppelin plant at Friedrichshafen should be dismantled after completing certain big airships for delivery to several of the allied nations. That plant has developed all of the allied nations. That plant has developed personal and all the facilities for the conquest of the air. With all the world at peace it may be a serious mistake to destroy a factory that is well equipped to do so much good. Try this a debating question:

Resolved, that the destruction of the Zeppelin plant for the manufacture of dirigible balloons in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles would be a crime against progress.

### PEDAGOGUES AND PEDANTICS.

A pedantic is a person who is fond of developing and using strange words to describe the activities, processes and purposes of his own profession. He is found of talking shop not only when he foregathers with his fellows but on all occasions that provide him with listeners. The school teachers of Kansas have just held four great conventions. In their meetings they made a lot of speeches, and talked a lot of shop as was entirely proper. They

also listened to invited great men and women from other states. Necessarily there was a lot of pedantry. No profession that lacks faith in itself can accomplish very much.

"Motivation," "guidance-minded," "sentence sense," "extra-curricular activities," "freshman mortality," "vocational misfits," and "beautified sin" are just a few of strange new terms and combinations of words that were used by native and visiting professors in addresses at Topeka. Unless pedagogy looks out it will soon displace political economy as the science that treats of matters that every one knows all about in language that no one understands.

School teachers are mighty fine folks. They have about the biggest job in this country. To be highly useful they should speak the English language.

### RAILROADS AND TAXES.

The railroads have done well in Kansas during the past twelve months. Probably they have earned more money since the first of last January than in any other equal period in an agricultural state. They admit that they have been making large profits. Why not? They have almost finished the job of hauling a hundred and fifty millions of bushels of wheat to market. They are busy with the transportation of a corn crop of the same volume or with carrying the animals to market that have been matured on Kansas corn. They have done and are doing various other chores for Kansas for which they receive cash in advance.

Although they have earned their biggest profits in the history of this state the railroads are not willing to pay taxes based on their valuation and earning power. For about the first time in their history in this state they have been assessed for something like their real taxable value and goodness, gracious how they hate it. They have appealed to the courts to assist them in withholding their proper proportion of the funds that are necessary for the proper support of the various public activities of this state. They will not pay until the courts say that they must if they hope to continue in business in Kansas.

Just why the railways should kick up such a dust over an increase in their valuation for taxation purposes which is still far below what their property is worth for rate making purposes is one of the things that few people can understand. No matter how big the railroad tax bill is it costs the roads nothing. They add it to their charges and pass it on to the producers and consumers of the commodities that they haul. That was what Loomis of the Union Pacific admitted in his speech at Salina a little more than a year ago. If it was true then it is still true.

The position of the railroads on freight rates and taxation is perfectly plain and simple. They want to base rates on a high valuation fixed by themselves and they want to pay taxes on a low valuation also fixed by themselves. They may get away with it but if they do the people of this state should order themselves a complete new outfit of judges.

### ADAPTING ACREAGE TO MARKETS.

No final reports on the wheat seeding in Kansas for this year have been compiled but it is certain that the entire western half of the state will show increased acreage. If the farmers in the other wheat growing states also enlarge their wheat areas the result will be so disastrous that all the advantages from this year's good crop and fair prices will be lost in the marketing of next year's harvest.

Nothing is more certain than that prosperity of wheat farmers is dependent in a very large measure on some effective plan for regulating acreage. The farmers in this business do not base their wheat areas on probable profitable demand but on the prices current at the time a crop is seeded. A good market in August and September results in additional acreage entirely regardless of probable demand.

Farming is the only productive industry that makes no attempt to conform supply with probable demand. All suggestions indicating the wisdom of such a policy are opposed by the interests that always make money out of wheat no matter how much the growers lose. The farmer is told it would be very wicked for him to reduce the volume of his production because such a policy might result in a shortage of food.

There is no danger of a food deficiency in the United States. If a year should come in which not a single bushel of wheat was made for the market there would still be an abundant supply of wholesome food in this country. America produces so many good things that sustain life that a general shortage is impossible.

Having shown too much wheat the farmers of the west must protect themselves from the results of a supply in excess of demand. This can be done in several ways all of which can be made profitable. There are many sections where growing alfalfa and other crops for feed would be profitable. If it goes to the market it will fix the price for all grades and result in greatly reduced income. Finally the wheat that is sold should not be dumped but merchandised in such an orderly fashion that profitable prices can be demanded and obtained. This is possible only through effectively managed cooperative selling agencies.

Acreage regulation is just as sound as a business policy for farmers as regulation of output is for manufacturers. The farmer must realize that he is a business man not a philanthropist charged with the responsibility of keeping other groups from starving to death. Every other industry protects itself by regulating production. The farmers must apply the same commonsense methods to their own affairs if they hope to prosper.

At the risk of being tiresome this paper again declares that the only successful way to cooperate is to cooperate.

### Germany

#### Follows the Prevailing

Fashions in government since becoming a democracy. Failing to secure the support of a majority of the Reichstag on the Dawes plan, the Prime Minister has dissolved the Parliamentary body, preliminary to an appeal to the voters for support. The nationalist and conservative parties appear to agree in their opposition to communism, socialism and internationalism as issues. It is believed that the election will increase the power of the middle classes in the administration.

Germany has no illiteracy, no alien vote, and not antagonistic racial elements and is therefore well qualified for real self-government. There are, however, some very well-defined class and religious lines which make disagreements that may prevent real national unity for many years.

### Football

#### Now Replaces Base Ball

In the interest of the American people. On Saturday, October 18th, just at the beginning of the football season, more than 300,000 people attended the ten most important games in the East. Illinois defeated Michigan before a crowd of 70,000. Nebraska defeated the University of the West over Colgate to the great joy of 30,000 cheering residents of the cornhusker state. At Manhattan the Aggies defeated K. U. for the second time in the history of the game and thereby pleased 14,000 customers.

End runs, place kicks, line plunges, forward passes, and other gridiron performances are now much more interesting and important than "smoke balls," curves, strikes, balls, put-outs, base hits, errors, and home runs. The great Mr. Johnson is pushed out of the front page by the marvelous Mr. Grange whose red head is the original flame that leads Illinois University to victory.

### Grange

#### Is a Triple Threat

Football Cyclone. He can carry the ball, kick accurately for goal, and either pass or receive the pigskin in what the sport writers call the aerial game. On the 18th of October he made three touch-downs by running unheard of distances through broken fields of Michigan players who have been trained for their jobs by "Hurry Up Yost" once acclaimed as the greatest football coach of all times.

Interest in football will grow until the last game is played in November. Already every seat for the Yale-Navy, the Yale-Princeton, the Yale-Harvard and other big games has been sold at prices that make the admission charges to World Series baseball matches look like an appeal for the support of masses with all but empty pockets.

Such crowds are expected in Baltimore. The Army-Navy game that the leading hotels have announced a rate of \$20 a day for a single room with bath and all the Greeks in the restaurant business are getting out new price cards that will enable them to pay the national debt of their fanatical and have enough money left over to establish 10,000 more shoe-shining parlors in the country of their adoption.

### Athletics

#### Attract More Attention

Than politics even though the players in the vote-getting game insist that the constitution and liberties of the people are at stake. More voters resort to the golf courses and the tennis courts, each day than attend political meetings in a week. On election day a million citizens will be so busy on the links and courts of the country that they will have no time to fool away saving the Republic and our free institutions.

Jefferson loved a good horse. Washington was a fine horse jumper and a keen fox hunter. Both men put a lot of time in the open and participated in sports for exercise and diversion but neither ever allowed amusement, recreation or business to interfere with his duties and obligations as a citizen.

If the shades of the founders of the republic could be interviewed after a world-series baseball game, a great football match, or a modern race meeting, we might hear something worth while.

### SPEAKER SAYS FARMER

#### NECESSARY FOR DEMOCRACY

That the farmer plays a vital part in a democracy and should be given every farmer this opportunity for self-expression by providing the land-grant colleges or agricultural education. These colleges are not to train boys and girls in agriculture, engineering and home making alone, but to train them for citizenship so that they can take their place in guiding the affairs of the world.

"The individual is vitally important in the organization of a democracy," he declared. There should be no subjugation of one person by another person. The old idea was that the farmer was to be kept in his place. It was his business to raise all the food for the rest of the people, whether they be lawyers, statesmen or artists. It was thought at one time that the farmer must have a low standard of living, earning just enough for sustenance, with few educational opportunities. This idea has changed and the farmer is now recognized as one of the most important factors in the social structure.

He pointed out the importance of maintaining soil fertility by saying that a good farmer is one who is able to make a good living on a piece of land, who can make a good living on the same piece of land all his life, often making a profit from pasturing his who can rear a good family, and who can contribute something to the neighborhood in which he lives. Soci-

## COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

### England

#### Is Financially Embarrassed

To such an extent that business is almost at a standstill. The trade situation is very serious. An Englishman speaking to the Institute of American Meat Packers in Chicago a few days ago stated that there are 1,200,000 British workmen without employment, and that the number of jobless men is steadily increasing. English taxes are about the highest in the world. The public debt of that country with a population of about 40,000,000 is very nearly \$40,000,000,000 or a billion dollars for each million people. Our own public debt is regarded as very heavy, but the Federal Government owes only a billion dollars for each 5,000,000 persons in this country.

Population is not a certain index of ability to pay debts. A few rich men could crush many times the same number of poor folks. England has a population not the relative wealth of the United States. Measured by ability to pay, her debts are ten times heavier than our own.

English taxes for all purposes now take more than half of all incomes up to \$10,000 a year with a sharply graduated increase for those who are richer.

### British Industry During the War

Was all devoted to the production of military necessities. Manufacturing for export was practically stopped with the result that world markets that had absorbed British goods were forced to get supplies from other countries.

America, Japan and some of the South American countries profited most largely from England's withdrawal from world trade. Now England can not get back into world trade because the accepted obligations growing out of the war have prevented the revival of business in that country.

English statesmen and business men believe that their country will come back. It is certain that the British have courage, industry and integrity. Great Britain is the only nation in this country for any considerable amount that has made the slightest attempt to pay. The commitments of England to the United States call for the payment of about \$12,000,000,000 during the next fifty years. Our country is therefore greatly interested in the state of British trade and finance.

### Cancellation of European Debts

Without compensating consideration of some sort will never be tolerated by our people. Complete disarmament and the use of the money now wasted on military establishments would enable every country in the world to pay its debts in a single generation.

If our country could save the money now used to support the Army and Navy ten years of such economy would equal the debts due us from European nations. America could well afford to forgive every dollar due from other countries on condition that all other international debts should be cancelled together with an equal amount or all the German reparations and that there should be complete disarmament of all the countries of the world.

War, militarism and the spirit back of such things are absorbing more than one-half the annual increase in world wealth. There never can be peace, prosperity and good will among men until they are outlawed.

### Americans Were Killed

In automobile accidents last year. California leads all other states with a death rate of 33.6 per 100,000. Kansas drivers are comparatively sane, since the mortality in this state was only 12.1 per 100,000.

Every life lost in an automobile accident is thrown away. Every such disaster is avoidable. This is a record of criminal stupidity that disgraces the people of the United States. If consolidated into one procession the funeral of the automobile victims in our country in a single year would reach from New York to San Francisco.

In the last three years more Americans were killed in automobile accidents than died in battle during the Great War. Have we the sense and the self-restraint to stop this whole-

### FALL PASTURING OF WHEAT

"Fall pasturing seldom benefits wheat; it usually causes a reduction in yield, but there are times when the benefits will more than offset the damages," says H. M. Bainer, director of The Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association. "Under ordinary conditions," he says, "the decrease in yield as a result of pasturing will often amount to as much as four bushels per acre. For the farmer who has plenty of feed there is little to induce him to pasture his wheat, and he would be ahead by not doing so, unless it shows excessive growth. On the other hand, the farmer who has a good growth of wheat and is short of feed, especially if he has dairy cows, can make a profit from pasturing his wheat, providing he does it judiciously. At present there are thousands of fields of wheat that are showing an-

sale sacrifice of human life to the new god or demon of speed?

### France

#### With Population

Wealth and resources probably now greater than those of England has not yet made the slightest gesture indicating intention to pay nearly \$4,000,000,000 overdue to the United States. Italy, our next heaviest debtor, owes us around \$2,000,000,000 which she is either unwilling or unable to pay.

Other smaller nations are in debt to us. The total sums now due, including the British debt now funded, make up a sum of nearly \$12,000,000,000. Such obligations, unpaid, threaten the friendly relations between the United States and the debtor nations and are a menace to the peace of the world.

### The Santa Fe Is Very Much Put Out

With the tax officials of the state of Kansas. So is the Union Pacific, the Burlington, the Rock Island and every other railroad in Kansas. From their point of view the railway managers are justified in their exasperation. The state insists on fixing the taxable value of railroad property in Kansas and of course that is a thing that no well regulated railway can tolerate.

The state taxing authorities are so reckless and radical that they are trying to make the railroads pay taxes on a valuation twice as big as the other roads this year's tax bills for Kansas roads as now made up and of record in the books of the various county clerks double what the railroads think they should pay. So they are asking the courts to restrain the county officers from collecting any more than they think they owe.

The contention and the position of the railroads are quite easily understood. They are in fact exceedingly simple. The railroads contend that they should be allowed to fix their own valuations for taxation purposes and their position now is that they will not pay the taxes based on the valuations determined by the state until the courts say they must.

### Valuations of Railway Property

Are of several sorts. There is the value based on the cost of the roads to date; the value based on cost of reproduction at given date; the value determined by the market prices of the outstanding stocks; the value indicated in the balance sheets prepared by expert book keepers in railway service; and the value for taxation purposes.

The simple and easily understood position of the roads is that the lowest value should be used as the basis of taxation and the highest as the rate making base. Kansas tax officers know this but they are so unreasonable that they insist that the roads shall pay taxes on the same values that are used in the determination of non confiscatory rates for hauling freight and passengers.

From the railroad point of view the assessment of their property in Kansas is an act of radical wrong-headedness; the very nature of which threatens the foundations of the republic and invites Bolshevism to do its worst.

The courts may find for the railroads to pay and then sue for any taxes improperly assessed.

### Taxpayers of the Plain or Garden

Of the variety such as farmers, merchants, manufacturers and other business men always pay on the valuation and assessment of their property as determined by the taxing officials. The ordinary citizens on foot cannot see why the rules that are applied to him should not be good enough for the railroads.

Several eastern roads are spending the money of their shareholders in printing and distributing warnings against the radical proposals made by La Follette and others who have an idea that railways, like other folks, should pay taxes on the actual earning value of their property.

One road has printed anti-radical appeals on the menu cards of its dining cars. That looks like poor judgment. Just after a traveller has paid his check for what the railroad calls a meal he is likely to be in such a state of mind that even the La Follette platform is mild compared with what he would like to see happen.

Conditions remain favorable so long as this wheat is likely to be damaged by jointing this fall. Under these conditions, pasturing would consume the extra growth and retard jointing, which would be of great benefit to the crop.

"Many cattlemen and wheat growers in the drier sections of the Southwest consider wheat pasturage secured in the fall as just that much clear gain. This, of course, is not true unless the wheat should happen to be killed by the following summer. A reasonable amount of pasturing may not do much harm, but the danger lies in over-doing it—turning stock onto it before the plants get a sufficient start or grazing too closely, thereby leaving the crop without winter protection and the ground in a condition that it is likely to blow. Grazing when the ground is wet will cause more injury than the value of the pasturage. Too much pasturing is sure to give the crop a setback, causing winter-killing, late maturity, more damage from hot and dry weather, and lower yields."

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" certainly holds true in respect to hog cholera. This disease destroys more hogs in the United States each year than all other diseases combined. Intactable was



# Department of Practical Co-Operation

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

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

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

**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 it is. You help make it a success in every way by doing more than your part and attending these meetings.

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

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

**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.

**PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL.**  
Pleasant Valley Local No. 1300 meets every first and third Wednesday evening of each month.

**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.

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

**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.

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

**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.

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

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

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

**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 cats are served.

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

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

**COMMISSION FIRMS PROTEST FARMERS STUDYING CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING**

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Opposition to Clarence Roberts book on agriculture, "The Business of Farming," which was adopted for a five year period developed Friday, when representatives of the live stock commission firms in Oklahoma City asked for a hearing on that part of the book which has to do with co-operative marketing. Clarence Roberts is Associate Editor of the Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman and an authority on agriculture. The hearing was granted, date set, author and publisher notified. The author in turn notified all the agricultural co-operative institutions.

Monday morning the author, publisher and representatives from the Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman, the Farmers Union, the Producers Live Stock Commission Association, the Cotton Growers Association and numerous other farm organizations gathered before the Text Book Commission to defend co-operative marketing. The opposition withdrew from the hearing and the matter was dropped.

It is alleged that the "Old Line" live stock commission firms were opposed, because they thought co-operative marketing had not been proven a success and should not be taught in schools. The co-operatives, themselves, are wondering if the co-operatives are not successful and useful in returning protection and full value to the farmer, why the commission men are so deeply concerned.

**SLAUGHTER OF BEEF ON THE FARM.**  
In spite of the great concentration of the slaughtering and packing of meat animals by commercial concerns, there is still considerable slaughter on the farms. Because of the demand for information regarding the best methods of killing beaves and handling the meat, the United States Department of Agriculture has prepared Farmers' Bulletin 1415, Beef on the Farm—Slaughtering, Cutting, Curing.

This bulletin, prepared by W. H. Black and E. W. McComas of the Bureau of Animal Industry, is illustrated with 60 photographs, the authors believing that many of the stages in handling carcasses can be shown best by pictures.

In addition to the photographs, there is considerable text material describing the various stages from the selection of cattle for slaughter up to the shipping of farm meat to interstate commerce. There is detailed information on cutting up the carcasses, curing beef, preparing beef products, handling the hide, and a special section on slaughtering calves.

Copies of the bulletin may be had free, as long as the supply lasts, by addressing the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**DAIRYING IN KANSAS.**  
In its campaign for a better balanced agriculture to take full advantage of the state's splendid endowment in soil and climate, the Kansas State Board of Agriculture has just issued "Dairying in Kansas" as an addition to its series of special reports published for the benefits of the farmers of the state.

This series now includes "Alfalfa in Kansas," "Hogs in Kansas," "Wheat in Kansas," and "Dairying in Kansas," with "Poultry in Kansas" in course of preparation, and constitutes a library of research such as is not to be found elsewhere.

"Dairying in Kansas" contains 460 pages of detailed information which not only reflects the industry as it exists in the state but is intended to be of assistance to those now engaged in the business; help those who may embark in it; arouse a higher appreciation of the advantages of dairy methods and reveal something of the possibilities for the future growth and development of this important industry under capable management.

Every phase of the dairy industry is presented, not only for the benefit of the dairy specialist, but also for the who sees advantages in dairy methods as a side-line; as a means of restoring and conserving a soil depleted by continuous cropping; as a means for the full employment and economical distribution of labor on the farm and as a means of regular income which is less susceptible to weather and market conditions than are some of the major crops of the state.

Kansas is undoubtedly destined for a larger place in the dairy industry and through it to increasing prosperity and better rural conditions. Dairying in Kansas" will be mailed free to all Kansans who apply for it, to J. C. Mohler, Secretary, Topeka, Kansas.

**GASOLINE TAXES AND MOTOR FEES AVERAGE SMALL AMOUNT**  
The average license fee per mile of motorist in this country is one-fifth of a cent, and the gasoline taxes paid amounts to one twenty-fifth of a cent, or an average for both of one-quarter of a cent per mile, according to the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. That is what the fees paid in a year amount to when divided by 6,000, which is believed to be the average motorist's annual mileage.

The motorist or truck operator is assured of a good return from the taxes he pays, since the receipts are very largely devoted to road construction and maintenance. In 1923, 81 per cent of the motor-vehicle license revenues and 58 per cent of the gasoline taxes were turned over to the State highway department, for expenditure under their supervision, and a considerable portion of the remainder was expended by the counties for road purposes.

Consideration of the gasoline tax is of special interest to the motor-vehicle operator. Thirty-five States now have this form of tax, the rates ranging from 1 to 3 cents, with the exception of one State which has a 4-cent tax. A 1-cent gasoline tax increases the cost of operating the average vehicle less than one-tenth of a cent per mile. On a trip from Washington to Philadelphia the tax would amount to 10 cents. The trip over the Lincoln Highway from New York to San Francisco would be taxed \$2.50. It is interesting to compare these rates with the toll charges which motor-vehicles formerly had to pay on toll roads. On six different turnpikes in Virginia and Maryland tolls amounting to \$5.05 were charged for a total of 137 miles, which is equivalent to 2.7 cents a mile. If a State attempted to charge this same rate for the use of the public highways by automobiles, it would have to establish a gasoline tax of 38 cents per gallon.

**SUN-MAID CO-OP AVERTS CRISIS IN "RAISIN VALLEY"**  
Distributes \$13,000,000 — Increases Consumption to Care for Over-Production

Payment of approximately \$13,000,000 to members of the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers of California was authorized at a recent meeting of the board of directors. Advances of more than \$10,000,000 on the 1924 crop and final payments of more than \$2,500,000 on the 1923 crop are now being made. Original advances of \$10,000,000 have already been made on the old crop.

An over-production disaster, which seemed impending in the Fresno territory, has been averted, according to the editorial comments of California newspapers.

"The raisin industry has passed its crisis with success," said Ralph P. Merritt, president of the cooperative. "The Sun-Maid has worked out the great problem of meeting over-production by increasing the consumption of raisins from 140,000 tons to 200,000 tons and by putting the surplus 100,000 tons into converted products. In this service the Sun-Maid has saved the raisin growers and the state from the apparently unavoidable crisis that hung over the San Joaquin Valley a year ago."

**NEW SUN-MAID PAYMENT PLAN**  
Recognizing the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers' Association devised a plan whereby the liabilities of the old corporation will be paid in full, without any possibility of members of the new organization being forced to meet this indebtedness, which amounts to \$4,250,000, being the over advance on the 1923 raisin crop.

"It would be unthinkable," asserts Ralph P. Merritt, "to attempt to collect so large a sum from our members."

Nevertheless, such bill-backs as are held against those who are not members of the new organization will have to be collected, because there is no way for the Association to absorb this indebtedness.

**SUES DEALER WHO BUYS PRUNES OF CO-OP MEMBERS**  
The California Prune and Apricot Growers Association has switched its line of attack away from the back-sliding member and is directing its fire against dealers who buy from members. The cooperative opened a new phase of its fight to enforce delivery of all fruit covered by contracts with grower-members when it filed suit against the O. A. Harlan Packing company, asking a permanent injunction to prevent independent packers from buying fruit from members of the association.

A temporary injunction was issued by the court.  
Should the association be successful in establishing its case, a new weapon will be put into the hand of California cooperatives for their protection. Heretofore, the only recourse of the association has been suits against individual members for contract violation.

**KANSAS CITY MARKET REPORT**  
October 31, 1924.  
Receipts of hay on the Kansas City market this week: Prairie 204 cars, Alfalfa 592 cars, Timothy 53 cars, Clover Mixed 9 cars, Clover 7 cars and Straw 22 cars, a total of 887 cars, as compared with 738 cars last week and 601 cars a year ago.

Upper grades of hay were in good demand, while low grades and out of condition hay were slow and dull. The market on Prairie was quoted unchanged this week. Alfalfa was unchanged to one dollar lower, and Straw was one dollar down.  
Nominal Quotations, Oct. 31, 1924:  
Prairie: No. 1—\$12.50-13.50. No. 2—\$9.50-12.00. No. 3—\$6.50-9.00.  
Alfalfa: Sel. Dairy—\$22.00-25.00. Choice—\$21.00-21.50. No. 1—\$19.50-20.50. Standard—\$18.50-19.00. No. 2—\$15.50-16.00. No. 3—\$11.50-13.00.  
Timothy: No. 1—\$16.00-17.00. Standard—\$15.00-17.00. 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—\$16.00-17.00. No. 2—\$11.50-14.00. Straw—\$7.50-8.00.

**GOOD POULTRY HOUSES.**  
Housing is of vast importance where winter egg production is the object in so far as it affects the comfort and health of the fowls. By this is meant protection from storms, extreme cold and dampness, and provide for plenty of fresh air and sunshine, and a sufficient amount of floor space. Do not crowd the pullets; if impossible to build larger and better poultry houses, it is better to cull the flock, selecting only those which were early hatch and which are fully matured and ready to lay, disposing of any late-hatch chicks, all old hens 2 1/2 years old which are not laying, thus giving more floor space to the best producers. A good house, 16 feet wide, 32 feet long, 7 feet in front, 5 1/2 feet in rear, with plenty of windows for sunlight and ventilation, will accommodate 150 to 175 fowls. By disposing of the culls and old hens, one may build a good poultry house, which will be paid for in a very short time.

According to the best figures at hand, a tool in the shed is worth two under a tree.

**Don't Wear a Truss**  
RE COMFORTABLE — Wear the Brooks Appliance. This modern scientific invention gives ruptured sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Mr. C. E. Brooks' Automatic Appliance binds and draws together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable. Cheap. Sensitive to prove its worth. Beware of imitations. Look for trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. Some other genuine full information and booklet sent free in plain sealed envelope. BROOKS' APPLIANCE CO., 234, State St., Marshall, Mich.

**PILES Don't Be Cut**  
Until You Try This Wonderful Treatment. My internal method of treatment is the correct one, and is sanctioned by the best informed physicians and surgeons. Ointments, salves and other local applications, give only temporary relief.

If you have piles in any form write for a FREE sample of Page's Pile Tablets and you will bless the day that you read this. Write today.

E. R. Page, 413C, Page Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

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106 New England Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

**PRairie DOGS STORY.**  
The Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture states that prairie dogs infest one hundred million acres of land in the United States. Prairie dogs feed upon beans, potatoes, wheat, range grasses and other valuable crops, causing a total damage estimated to reach three hundred million dollars each year. This loss is distributed among the farmers of Montana, North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

It is interesting to note in this connection the reports of Professor Otis Wade, formerly stationed at the Kansas State Agricultural College, and now member of the University of Missouri Extension Staff. Professor Wade has found that Calcium Cyanide, a recently developed chemical, may be used with great success in the control of the prairie dog. His experiments show that measures can now be adopted by the individual farmer to prevent great losses. In many counties steps have been taken to eradicate this pest. Indications are that within the next few years it may become possible to eliminate the prairie dog as a serious economic problem.

In his report of experiments with Calcium Cyanide for the control of the black tailed prairie dog, Professor Wade states, "Except in three tests, all entrances to the burrows were left open after the Calcium Cyanide had been administered."

Using this open hole method, Professor Wade obtained from 98 per cent to 100 per cent kill using 1/4 to 1 1/2 ounces of Calcium Cyanide per burrow. This is significant since the open hole method of treatment saves considerable labor and time, though it is true that many farmers would prefer to close the hole and make assurance double certain in order to rid their acreage of the pest.

This modern and humane method of controlling prairie dogs is simple and economical. On the basis of the Biological Survey observations, the annual average loss per single burrow to the farmer runs at the rate of thirty cents per year. The treatment of a burrow resulting in the destruction of the prairie dogs which live in it, would necessitate the use of about one ounce of Calcium Cyanide, costing a little over one cent. The profit in this transaction is very simple to calculate and after an acreage is once cleaned of the pest, it is very easy to keep the acreage clean.

Fall and Winter are good seasons for the farmer to rid his fields of prairie dogs, when he has more opportunity and time than at any other season of the year. Professor Wade points out that "temperature apparently is not a limiting factor in the use of Calcium Cyanide providing the inmates of the burrow are active." For Kansas, south, the prairie dog does not hibernate; hence Calcium Cyanide may be used during the Fall and Winter.

**Gas 'Em**  
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Prairie Dogs

They are charging you rent in crops they destroy. An ounce of Calcium Cyanide / Flakes dropped into the burrow will kill the prairie dogs in that burrow—all at a cost of about 1 cent per burrow. Simple, effective, economical, convenient.

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**Calcium Cyanide Flakes**

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C. W. Campbell  
If you feed calves for the baby beef market next spring remember that it takes a long period in full feed to make them fat enough to sell at a price that will make the most money. It will usually require a minimum of from 180 to 200 days during which time a calf will eat approximately 40 bushels of corn. Most disappointments in feeding baby beef result from not feeding enough grain long enough.

**POULTRY.**  
L. F. Payne.  
Cracked and dirty eggs are worth just a little more than half as much as clean fresh eggs with sound shells. Cracked eggs can be avoided by keeping the nests filled with litter or straw, sawdust or clean hay. The numbers of dirty eggs can be reduced by keeping the hens confined in the house during muddy weather and by having the floor covered with six or eight inches of clean straw.

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