

E KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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Agriculture, Industry and General Business Shown to be Dependent

Comparison of Farmer's Purchasing Power With Business Failures Shows Intimate Relation

respondence)-The urgent need for a better understanding between the important groups of citizens engaged in agriculture, in industry, and in general business is forcefully pointed out by Henry C. Wallace, secretary of agriculture in a statement discussing their relationship.

"As our civilization becomes more complex," he declares, "the relation-ship between agriculture, industry general business becomes more and more intimate. What hurts the one will certainly hurt the others. In general, what helps one will help the others. They must work together for

the common good. "There has always been a tacit recognition of our national dependence upon agriculture. We have given an intellectual assent to such statements as "The farmer is the backbone of the nation,' 'A prosperous nation depends upon a prosperous agriculture,' 'Agriculture is the basis of national life, and so on. The truth of such statements has never been driven home to us so effectively as

during the last two years. The drop in prices which began early in 1920 is familiar history Farmers were the first to suffer and suffered most. Taking prices of 1913 as representing 100, the prices of farm products in May, 1920, stood at 238. During that month they began to fall and before the decline could be arrested they had dropped below the 1913 level, standing at 94 in December 1921. Then we had a terribly vivid illustration of our dependence upon agriculture and the intimate relationship between agricultural prosperity and business prosperity. Many farmers could not pay current expenses. The ratio between prices of things of the seine of the season, he caught the farmers produced and sold and prices of the things they bought was practice the most rigid economy and gotten his seine unrolled when this reduce their buying to absolute nec-

Price Drop Disastrous "Great industries which depend directly upon farm buying were plunged almost immediately into profound depression. Thousands of manufacturing plants had a similar experience. The railroads suffered through reduction price of what they have to sell, and in freight on things farmers buy. Business of every sort shared the disaster. Hundreds of banks failed. Thousands of banks tottered along the edge of bankruptcy. Perhaps three million men were thrown out of work. The financial depression was wide-

"The turn was reached in the winter of 1921-1922, since which time there has been a gradual increase in the prices of farm products. Gradually farmers have been able to pay some of their debts and resume their buying. As a result there has been a steady improvement in business, until from which we were speaking, handed now there is general optimism. The ratio between prices of farm pro- good in Oklahoma. We looked at him ducts and prices of other commodities is still abnormal. Until this ratio becomes more nearly normal the full measure of prosperity will not be re-Farm Production Increased

"While the experience of the last three years has brought sharply to our attention the intimate relationship between business and agriculture the existence of such intimate relationship is no new thing. A comparison of the farmer's purchasing power with business failures during the last third of a century tells the story in a graphic way. During the 10 years, 1890 to 1900, the purchasing power of the farmer was below the 30-year average, the percentage of business failures was considerably above. From 1900 to 1920 there was a gradual increase in the farmer's purchasing power. From 1901 to 1908 this purchasing power was almost the average of the 30-year period, while from 1908 to 1920 it was considerably above. The percentage of business failures dropped below the 30-year average from 1899 to 1920 with the exception of two short periods, one in 1908 and the other in 1914 and

1915. "We have about 6,500,000 farms. More than one-fourth of all our people who are engaged in gainful occupations work on the farms. The capital invested in farming is about 70 billion dollars. The money invested in farm buildings, machinery and livestock, not including the value of the farm land, would buy all of the railroads in the United States and in addition a considerable number of the

"The number of people engaged in farming is 80 per cent greater now than in 1870, but the volume of crop production in 1920 was 256 per cent

greater than in 1870. "Business and agriculture are dependent upon one another. A prosperous agriculture means a prosperous nation. It is to the advantage of the business man that the farmer be fairly prosperous. Conversely it is to the advantage of the farmer that business be fairly prosperous. It is not to the advantage of either that either

Washington, D. C., -(Special Cor- the one or the other should be so prosperous that intemperate speculation and waste is stimulated, because adversity always follows such a per-

> SKINNED UNTIL THEY LIKE TO BE SKINNED

Farmers have been skinned much and so often that it looks as if they had reached the place, where they really enjoy being skinned. The story of the old negro fisherman illustrates this:

An old darky fisherman, the first day of spring, would go down to the river and start the season's fishing business. One fine spring morning he gathered all his fishing tackle, and that afternoon went down to begin operation. Reaching the bank and unbinding his equipment, he put out his bank hooks, his trot lines, and some nets, after which with the assistance of a neighbor, he made a drag with the seine.. The results were a fine haul of fish and also an eel, the alreest eel he had ever seel. Eels were of value to him largely for their skins, and the old darkey having skinned this very large eel, and its flesh not being worth much, decided to try an experiment. He cut off the end of its tail, in order that he might know this eel if he ever saw it again, and then threw it back in the water The next year on his first trip to the river and the first drag of the seine among the fish was a fine, big eel. He picked it up and discovered it had a it was the same eel, that he had skin- tion for profit means. Thousands of ned the year before. It had a nice, new skin, which he carefully removed owned and managed prove their point, and returned the eel to the water Heres still another that has just come again. The third year, the first drag from Denmark, the most famous cothis eel, skinned it again and threw it back in the water. The fourth year, so distorted that they were forced to his first trip to the river, he had just same eel came crawling out on the bank to be skinned. He had been skinned so often that he got to where

he liked to be skinned. Farmers around a trading point, that do not have their own cooperative institution, are like the eel-they have been skinned so often on the what they must buy, that they get to where it does not disturb them. The farmers, both in and out of the union, who are paying three dollars for insurance, where one is enough, have been used to it so long that they

really enjoy the skinning. We had a splendid illustration of this at a meeting we were holding in Buffalo, Harper County, one Saturday afternoon last October. We had just reached the place in our talk, where we were telling about our insurance company, when an old man came rushing up on the band-stand us a card and asked us if that was and saw that he was a paid-up mem- | tion.

Mrs. John R. Angle ...

John T. Anderson

Josie Beltram

Walter Burdette

R. F. Chapman

Mrs. Wm. Ewing ...

Mrs. Chas. Guthrie

Stella B. Johnson

Miss Ethel Lafferty ...

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Chas. A. Whedon

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Miss Elma Edna Seiler ...

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Carl S. Kramer

Carl W. Krouse

Mrs. A. H. Calfee

Mrs. W. V. Dickerson

Mrs. G. W. Hardtarfer

Miss Melverna Harper

Miss Pauline McGinn

Joe Berry

S. C. Cowles .

A. P. Hotten .

John Ausherman, Jr.,

Mrs. Bert Buell

ber in the Farmers' Union of Colorado and we told him that that entitled Report of Commithim to all the privileges of a memimprovements, and I have been going without insurance for the last three years just because I could not stand the high rates of the old line companies. You know, I am a member of the Colorado Farmers' Union, and out there for eight years have carried all my fire, lightning and tornado insurance in the Farmers' Union company, and it is so much cheaper, that I just cannot stand these old line rates."

Now, this brother of the Union from Colorado was not used to the skinning in insurance, that most farmers in Oklahoma are taking and he could not stand it-neither could you, if you once missed the periodical skinning they give you.—Oklahoma Union Farmer.

COOPERATION DOUBLES OUTPUT IN DENMARK

"You'll never get a man to work and invent and improve industry unless you give him a chance to pocket all the profits he can get out of his work. . Look at Henry Ford, Andrew Carnegie, Charles Schwab and all those buddies. They'd never have kept at the game, constantly improving their methods and technique, unless they were pretty sure the gain would come back to them in dollars

and cents." Did you eyer hear that line before It's the favorite defense of the old time captains of industry against the charges of profiteering and inefficiency that present-day cooperators are making against private industry. Cooperators maintain, and they are ready to back it up with actual facts, that production for service means stump tail, which proved to him that even greater efficiency than producindustries and shops cooperatively operative commonwealth in the world. For 40 years most of the dairying in

Denmark has been carried on cooperatively. One of the most important branches of dairying is cooperative breeding and cow-testing. These cooperative societies which, in the space of 40 years, have enabled Denmark to double her milk production per cow through the improvement of the breed of dairy cows on the average Danish farm. The organized educational movement for farm efficience and better quality of dairy husbandry, which reaches practically every farmer in Denmark through the network of agricultural cooperatives, is. entirely responsible for this great improvement. Twenty three per cent of the total number of milk cows in the country were registered in 1922 with the handicap of individual unin the cooperative cow testing societies. In addition to the \$21 cow testing cooperatives, 1,274 cooperative breeding societies are constantly at work improving and bettering quality of the dairy stock.

This is just one answer cooperators make to private profits feeble challenge of "efficiency" against coopera-

Courtland, Kansas

Kincaid, Kansas

. Delia, Kansas

Turon, Kansas

Arcadia, Kansas

Solomon, Kansas

Norton, Kansas

.Hackney, Kansas

Gridley, Kansas

Osborne, Kansas

Richland, Kansas

Lawrence, Kansas

Randolph, Kansas

Robinson, Kansas

Galesburg, Kansas

Monument, Kansas

Burlington, Kansas

Winfield,

Logan, Kansas

Colony, Kansas

Olsburg, Kansas

Alta Vista, Kansas

Columbus, Kansas

Wamego, Kansas

Walnut, Kansas

Dillion, Kansas

Olpe, Kansas

Sterling, Kansas

Selden, Kansas

Meriden, Kansas

Lawrence, Kansas

De Soto, Kansas

Osborne, Kansas

Bison, Kansas

McPherson, Kansas

Halstead, Kansas

... Barneston, Nebr.

Kansas

Junction City, Kansas

Dunlap, Kansas

Herington, Kansas

Song Contest Announcement

Winner: Mrs. Alice Gray Williams,

R. F. D. No. 1, Oneida, Kansas

Splendid songs were received from these people, practically all of which will be printed in the new Farmers Union Song Book.

Farmers Union Song Department,

105 New England Bldg.,

Kansas City, Missouri.

Songs were submitted by the following people:

Co-operation By W. C. Lansdon, National Organizer Part Two

Types of Co-operative Marketing

Organizations Two distinct types of co-operative market associations have been developed and with more or less efficiency and success are operating in our country at this time. Designated by their respective places of origin they may be called the Rochdale and the Danish systems. Rochdale organizations usually buy farm products from their members and frequently from other producers for resale at advanced prices. The profits from such transactions are distributed among

the members, who furnish the capi-

tal and the business. Enterprises conducted in conformity with the Danish plan almost invariably act only as agents for their producing members. The first plan is conditioned on the use of capital for the most part supplied through stock purchased by the members. Concerns so conducted must necessarily, as business organizations, operate on a profit-making basis. The Danish system requires no capital inrestment except to provide handling facilities and associations so organized are carried on without profits all proceeds of sales, less only operating expenses, being returned to

Rochdale Agricultural Co-operative

Associations As all our early day niformation on co-operation was obtained from English sources, it was only natural that the first efforts to establish producers' marketing associations in this require the accumulation of reserves country took the form of Rochdale societies operating as share capital es and supply additional capital for corporations. Beginning about the growing business. In too many places year 1890 such a movement has resulted in the organization of a very judgment of members or directors large number of such co-operative enterprises, of which the great majority are country elevators for hand- enough there are few co-operators ing the various kinds of grain produced for market or used for feed in Rochdale precedents and aims to es-

in the corn and wheat sections. The first co-operative associations were organized in conformity with laws then effective. As all legisla- year. tion for the supervision and regulation of business, until a few years ago, had been enacted in the interest of capital and of the profit system, the development of co-operative enterprises was seriously retardstrictions. Proposed co-operative concerns were organized and conducted as joint stock or common law corporations or as mere partnerships limited financial liability for each member. All these forms of business organizations are wholly incompatible with cooperative ideals and

purposes. For a long time it was impossible to form a closed cooperative association or to restrict share owning and voting priviliges. In these conditions it was usually only a short time until the big stockholders absorbed the holdings of the poorer members and voting their shares re-organized the co-operative as a profit making concern operated solely for private profit. The great increase in the number

of Rochdale societies for marketing crops and purchasing supplies for the use of farmers was due almost entirely to the educational activities of the Grange, the various branches of the Society of Equity, and the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America.

As these societies grew in membership and influence, and by study became familiar with English co-operative practices, there developed among their members a strong demand for legislation recognizing the aims and principles of co-operation. About 1910 the new system began to receive recognition from the law makers. Since that time more than four-fifths of the states have enacted statutes defining co-operative business and authorizing the formation of societies or associations to function in conformity with

Rochdale principles. Probably three-fourths of all the state laws recognizing and legalizing the English co-operative principles and methods were presented to legislatures and favorable action secured hy representatives of the Farmers Union, but always with the active asal societies. Even in states in which related to their activities or their ers last year. This year he expected the Union had no membership, the needs. For the past five years the 54 to 55 per cent of the wheat to be laws that it had proposed elsewhere combined yearly turn over such enwere generally accepted and passed without material changes. Wherever constitutional provisions permitted the following body of principles were embodied in the co-operative laws:

First, The society must be formed and chartered by a large number of persons, usually twenty or more; Second, The capital investment of ing degrees of success. Some of these each member must be limited. This institutions are federations of local restriction varies but in most cases cannot exceed five per cent of the authorized capitalization. In actual practice the capital interest of the two methods. For the most part, business in farm machinery, agricularly and make them enforceable at law, average co-operator is much below these so-called wholesale societies tural supplies and merchandise, both With legislation of this nature farm-

Fourth, Capital is restricted to a

Fifth, All surplus earnings must be distributed among member-shareholders, each receiving a dividend in proportion to the volume of his own transactions or as nearly as possible the savings, or profits on his own

business with the association. In other matters of organizations, meetings, elections, directors, -re ports and minor details, the co-operative laws follow the joint stock corporation statutes and practices, either by express terms of the special legislative acts, or by reason of the rulings of the law officers and charter boards of the various states. All properly drawn co-operative laws emphasize the fact that the enterprises they authorize are organizations of men rather than of capital and that their purpose is not to earn large dividends on investments, but to save money for their members of eliminating the profits ordinarily taken by capital.

For about fourteen years practically all farmers' co-operative societies operating with share capital have been incorporated under laws substantially as just outlined. Unfortunately the haste with which such laws were drawn and enacted resulted in many serious ommissions that have interfered with the progress and success of the movement.

A co-operative statute should expressly limit payments to capital to not more than six per cent, but the majority of the states permits the members to determine this matter for themselves when the by-laws of an association are made. In order to hurry along the organization of a needed co-operative and make quick as much as 12 per cent have often been authorized. All such laws should to take up depreciation, absorb lossthis vital matter has been left to the which too frequently means that no such provisions are made. Strangely who maintain that it is a violation of tablish reserves for any purpose and that all saving should be returned to the members at least once in each

Inasmuch as co-operatives are organized to advance the general welfare, everything possible should be done to protect both the public and the members who invest their money and give their business support. So ed by constitutional and statutory re- far as it is consistent with the democratic control of such societies, there should be rigorous statutory requirements as to audits and reports both to the members and to the state. Anything like bureaucratic control or even supervision, however, must be avoided, and it must be kept in mind that for the most part all the provisions of co-operative laws should be permissive: that is, they should be enabling acts for the purpose of en-

couraging voluntary organization. From its very nature, as it is organized by limited groups for special purposes, a co-operative society must be a closed corporation with author ity to fix qualifications for membership. Therefore there must be enforceable provisions for restricting the transfer of shares of stock and of membership privileges to eligible persons with common interests and similar purposes. To prevent hardship or retiring members, or for those who are forced to remove from the natural trade territory of the society, the laws should permit co-operatives to buy in their own shares but should restrict such authority with regulations to

prevent its abuse. No one knows just how many agricultural co-operative associations have been organized since the status of such enterprises was defined by law. Few states require such concerns to make annual reports different in any way from the statements filed by ordinary corporations. The number, however, is very large, much larger than is geneally known. Kansas alone has at least eight hundred such societies. Nebraska has nearly laws and their aggregate must exceed five thousand. Through these organizations, financed with their own bushel." money and supported and managed by themselves, the farmers of the United States are conducting almost every sort of business that is any way per cent of the crop, for 12,256 farmterprises has averaged around two billions of dollars.

In Colorado, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Arkansas and Oklahoma farmers' cooperating fields have been establish say how satisfactory the pool has operative exchanges with statewide ed and are being operated with varyco-operatives, others are financed by individual share subscriptions, and still others by a combination of the houses, and conduct a general jobbing us to vitalize our co-operative plans the statutory limit; are mere brokerage offices, but sevhe statutory limit; by mail order methods and through ers can go ahead and work out their
traveling representatives. ciety held for the purposes of electing tain extensive and well stocked ware-

directors or determining policies each member has one vote and no more; Wheat Pool In Australia Aided By ber of this state. Then he excitedly said, "I own three farms southeast of here on which there are pretty good has been around eight per cent; has been around eight per cent;

Government Guarantees First Advance of 75 Cents. Most of Wheat Delivered to Markets in Sacks.

A voluntary wheat pool in which bushels of which 32 million is used the government guarantees the first in home consumption, leaving 100 miladvance of 75 cents a bushel and the Grading is based on wheat known as handling of the pooled wheat itself is dar average quality," or f. a. q." Wheat from the various states is tinct from the pool are a few features taken, based on per cent of production of Australian cooperation of interest "f. a. q." The wheat pool then blends to American farmers. "The wheat to make it "f. a. q." Austrato American farmers.

Thomas B. Donnelly of Sydney, manager of Farmers' & Graziers' Cooperative Grain Insurance & Agency Co, Ltd., is now in the United States studying warehousing conditions. Mr. Donnelly is manager of the con-

cern which handles the wheat of the New South Wales Voluntary Wheat Pool, His organization is a cooperative marketing association which last year had a 50 million dollar turnover. It contains more than ten thousand share holders and has a capitalibation of 1-2 million pounds, nearly 2 1-2 million dollars, with 300,000 pounds subscribed. It handles wool, wheat, livestock, farm produce, station produce, jute and insurance. Deliver Wheat In Sacks

New South Wales is one of the four wheat states in the common. wealth of Australia, Mr. Donnelly explained. Wheat produced there comes largely from combined harvesterthreshers and is sold sacked. Elevators are few. He said New South Wales had only fifty-four, country and terminal, and those government sales of stock dividends, payments of owned. Wheat when brought to the railroad either is shipped directly, stored in sheds or frequently piled in sacks on the ground with sheet iron

"A grower can sell his wheat through the pool or to a private buyer, as he chooses," Mr. Donnelly said. 'The pool is in charge of three farmers elected by the farmers. This committee directs sale of the pooled grain our organization handls it for them on a fixed charge, plus freight, etc. "The advance of 3 shillings, practi-

cally 75 cents, is made through a bank with government money. Before the season opens the government is read. advised how large the crop probably (will be. It then deposits funds in the government bank sufficient to make the advance.

How Grower Obtains Advance "When the grower delivers his \$409 worth of lumber beca is this certificate the grower takes lumber. to the bank to obtain his advance payment, on which interest at 6 per cent is charged and deducted from later occured to him to do a little practical payments.

"Further payments are taken care of by additional receipts given the grower. One is entitled 'Certificate for Surplus, which recites that the grower has delivered so many bushels to us, received a certain advance payment and 'is entitled to such further dividends as the committee may declare less rail freight, handling charges, interest and all other charges.'

"Three additional payments after the initial advance usually are provided for, called 'further dividends.' Freight and other charges are taken out of the second payment. The fourth payment is the final one. The grower, however, can take his 'certificate of surplus' to the bank and borrow on it as a warehouse receipt. ture a sufficient increase in the mid-

Pool Cost, 18 Cents a Bushel . "Our handling charge is slightly less than 6 cents a bushel, Freight averages about 11 cents, bringing the overage total cost of delivering wheat at the seaboard roughly to 18 cents a bushel. Local handling for the pool is done on commission, we paying our local men the same commission as the private trade.

"Last year members of the pool such societies. Nebraska has nearly obtained 4 shillings, 8 pence, net, or as many. They are now operating in \$1.15 a bushel, for their wheat at every state that has enacted enabling country stations. Bulk of the wheat purchased by private buyers was obtained at country staions for \$1 a

Short Crop Reduces Pool Mr. Donnelly said that New South Wales pooled 23 million bushels, or 70 pooled. A short crop, resulting in sitrfer competition from private buyers, always cuts the size of the pool, he admitted. "All four of the wheat states pool,"

Mr. Donnelly said, "some of them using the compulsory feature. I cannot been elsewhere in the commonwealth but we are very well pleased with our business."

Australia, he continued, has an annual

lian wheat, then, when offered in Liverpool, is on the basis of "f. a. q." Also Handle Mortgaged Wheat The troublesome lien, which is bothering some cooperative commodity organizations in this country, is given prior favor in the Australian method. Should there be a lien against the wheat the grower signs as acknowledgement in favor of it and the pool committee holds his certificate and applies the advance on the lien.

As the pool is conducted in New South Wales the overhead expense of the pool itself is very small, all the work, except actual selling, being done by a separate company, "The Farmers and Grazers."

lion bushels, or 75 per cent, or export.

This company is extremely interesting in itself. It is a cooperative marketing society, owned by producers and engaging in many fields. Like other cooperatives, its earnings are prorated back to members after interest and expenses have been paid. These prorated earnings are applied by the company on stock issued a member until he has one thousand. shares. No member can have more than four votes in the operation of the concern.

COST \$816 TO SHIP \$800

Up in the northwest where the railroad rates seem to bear hardest-because on farm products the receiver so seldom pays the freight as he does on almost everything else-it is a familiar story that a farmer may often find after shipping and selling his stuff that he is still out of pocket for the freight. Most of those stories, however, are merely something we

There came into the office last week a lumberman from Oregon who showed by his papers that it cost him \$400 to ship \$425 worth of lumber from Oregon to Utah. That is to say wheat to the pool, which is represent- \$834 after traveling about 1,000 miles ed by my handling company, he is and when sold would have to pay, of given a certificate of advance, entit- course, a profit on the whole \$834. ling him to the 3 shilling advance. On Other papers showed that an \$800 car this certificate dockage is deducted of lumber shipped to Philadelphia and there is another deduction if the ate up \$816 in freight, compelling the bags in which the bags in which Philadelphia home builder to pay prothe wheat is delivered are inferior. It fit on at feast \$1,616 for \$800 worth of

> A Stanton, Michigan, farmer sold his potatoes for 25 cents a bushel. It work in political economy, so he wrote a little note and deftly inserted it with a plug into a potato. The note read: "I get 25 cents a bushel for these potatoes. How much did you give?" A woman in Pennsylvania found the note while peeling potatoes for dinner. She had paid 30 cents a peck. That is, 25 cents worth of potatoes became worth \$1.20 while going a day's journey by railroad.

These are facts which may take on many different colors under the treat. ment of the experts. But no amount of expertness can expunge the facts of the farmer underpaid and the workingman's family overcharged. When it is worth 95 cents to convey 25 cents worth of potatoes from a farmer to a workingman, you have only to picdleman to see what it will all come to. Extend farming and industry universally and you have wealth. Extend this kind of middleman universally and you have nothing.-From the Dearborn Independent.

THE KIND OF LAWS WE NEED Farmers do not need half the leg islation for which they clamour. A great deal of it, if enacted into law, could be used against them by those who would administer it. The laws

ask more.-Iowa Union Farmer.

we really need are a few that would be fundamental. Nationally, we should have such laws as will absolutely guarantee freedom of speech. We should have amendments to the Constitution of the United States making more democratic that document by providing for the abolishment of the electoral college and the election of the president by a direct vote, also providing for the election of all federal judges and for a reasonable term of years, instead of being appointed or life.

Other laws are needed, both state and national, are such as will give us the same opportunities that other businesses have to carry on their business. The obstacles in the way of farmers cooperating to help themaverage production around 130 million selves should be removed by law and sufficient legislation should be given

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All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in five days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Monday on the week of Change of Address—When change of address is ed, give old as well as new address, and

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

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION



THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1923



EAT MORE WHEAT

The movement to induce the people of the United States to use more wheat that has been insugurated by wheat growers and wheat merchants should be encouraged. The wheat situation is serious. Prices are below the cost of production and will remain there unless something is done about it by the people who are interested.

European conditions are such that there will be no immediate export demand for wheat at profit making prices. True it is that America sold great quantities of wheat abroad last year but every bushel that was exported represented a loss to American producers. Powerful interests in this country acted with European buyers in keeping the price too low. The people of Europe must be fed but if the cost of their bread can be kept down they will be better able to pay interest on the money that our bankers have loan-

If prices are to be increased there must either be a reduction of production or an increase in demand. It is impossible to increase foreign markets therefore, if possible, the domestic use of wheat must be encouraged. It has been estimated that an increased consumption of one slice o bread daily for each person in this country would absorb practically the whole exportable surplus of wheat. There is no more wholesome or necessary food. Wheat is the cheapest thing on the table. At five dollars a bushel it would be cheaper measured by food values, than any other com-

modity that is eaten in America. Increasing the demand for wheat is a much better policy than reducing the production, Either would increase prices but reduced acreage would not help the farmers income. High prices for wheat are worth nothing to farmers who have none to sell. Why not join in this movement? It is in the interest of health, profit for the farmor and safety for the country.

RAILROAD VALUATIONS

The government and the railways have spent about \$75,000,000 in the valuation of the railway property of this country. The roads contributed about three fourths of the cost of this work. It is not at all strange therefore that the results are favorable to them.

Preliminary reports indicate that the commission has discovered that the actual value of the railways is a good deal more than the face values of the outstanding securities. If these estimates are accepted by congress and the country there can be no reduction in rates for service which must be adjusted to earn an income on at least \$10,000,000,000 in excess of the actual value of

The people must realize the gravity of this situation and use all their influence with their congressmen and senators to prevent the consumation of the worst piece of robbery that has ever been planned by the interests that have already stolen tens of billions of dollars from the producers of this country.

FIGHTING MUTUAL INSURANCE

The big capitalized insurance companies have at last come out into the open in their fight against the invasion of their field and the destruction of their business and profit by cooperative organizations. All over the country they are distributing propaganda designed to scare farmers away from the support of their own insurance companies.

The favorite argument of the big insurance thieves is that every policy holder in a mutual is individually responsible for the total liabilities of the association. Of course this is a lie but a little thing like a big lie never bothers the hired tools of the predatory interests of this

That the old insurance companies have much at stake is proved by the rates that they charge in counties, and states where they have no cooperative competition. A few weeks ago this writer saw the check for \$29.00 that Henry C. Pace, secretary of the Tennessee Farmers Union paid for a \$2,000 policy on his house for one year. If he lived in Kansas he could maintain that policy on his property for five years for less

than \$40.00.

Farmers have already done much to stop such thievery in Kansas and other western states but there are still great numbers of farm houses and barns that are insured in companies that are using every means known to crooked business to destroy cooperative insurance. Are you greasing your enemies fat sow by supporting old line insurance?

OUR LIVE STOCK SALES

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at Kansas City is the only house on that market that is growing in volume of business. On April 30 it lacked just four car loads of leading all its competitors and was second in general business by a big margin. Manager Woodman and his office and yard force are out to take the lead at the close of business this month.

Every month this year has shown a great increase over the corresponding mouth for last year culminating with the April business which was 116 per cent greater than for April 1922. If the present increase continues throughout the year the Union Commission Company will swing into 1924 with double the patronage of any other house on the Kansas City market.

Continued growth of this great and helpful enterprise depends on the loyalty and good sense of the live stock producers in the territory tributary to the Kansas City Market. Union men should see to it all over the west that their stock is consigned to their own house. We have the hest service and we get the top of the market oftener than any other concern operating in the Kansas City Yards.

THE PRODUCERS COMMISSION HOUSE,

The Producers Live Stock Commission Company of Kansas City fostered by the Farm Bureau Federation has now been in business a little more than two months and is handling a right respectable volume of sales. It received about 109 car loads of stuff in April as against about 600 car loads consigned to the Union House. Its commissions were sufficient to pay almost one half its operating expenses. The patronage of this house is growing. It is being supported by farmers who have never patronized the Union house and therefore is not hurting our company in any way. So far as our management can learn the Producers received only two car loads of stuff in April that would have gone to the Union house in the old conditions while our company increased its business more than one hundred per cent.

The only persons who will be injured in any way by the Producers Live Stock Commission Company in Kansas City are the farmers who support it with their shipments. The income for the first year and perhaps for several years will be far below the cost of operation. Not only will it be impossible to pay any shippers dividends but large deficits must be absorbed either by the impairment of capital or by deductions from the proceeds of sales for patrons.

Practically every dollar of the expense of sintaining the Producers' house in Kansas City could have been saved for the farmers and added to their shippers dividends if the Farm Bureau Federation had seen fit to accept the generous cooperative offer made by President Tromble of the Farmers Union house.

SLOGANS FOR UNION LOCALS.

Elbow Local No. 1786 has a membership of live, wide awake and up to date men and women. Something happens whenever it meets. Something is done or said that proves that the organization is real community society with definite and clearly outlined programs for advancing the common good.

This local has just had some letter heads printed. The fine clean sheet carries the name and number of the organization and names the officers and the executive committee. Just over the date line is printed the slogan that has been adopted by the society-"Standardize production; pool our sales; and mobilize our purchasing pow-

There may be mottoes more appropriate and more charged with appeal to the intelligence and aspirations of the membership. If there are other Locals should adopt and use them. It might not be a bad thing if each Union Local in Kansas would devote one entire meeting or even more to a discussion of the reasons and purposes of its existence and then crystalize the result into a single incisive sentence for use as a slogan.

BETTER DIRT ROADS

A short time ago a Kansas farmer who had been driving in Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin wrote a letter to the Kansas City Star asking why Kansas Cannot have dirt roads equal to those of the northern states. The Star responded editorially in a somewhat sarcastic style by saying at some length that the states mentioned have good dirt roads because they build them. The impression was conveyed that Kansas refuses to build such highways.

It is a fact that the dirt roads of Kansas are far inferior to those of many other states and especially of the northern group referred to. There are severalreasons for this. The campaign for hard surfaced roads was waged with so much vigor and persistence in Kansas by the Star and other forces that the average man overlooked the fact that it is possible to build good dirt highways and for several years that particular kind of construction was almost wholly neglected. The hard roads advocates went so far that it was given out that the government makes no provision for federal aid for dirt roads. This of course, is a lie.

There are at least three good reasons why there are such fine dirt highways in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska. The people and the legislatures of those states recognized years ago that it would be impossible to build hard surfaced roads in all sections without practical confiscation of the property of the taxpayers. Therefore they resolved to build the best type

of roads that the people could afford to use and maintain. In each of these states there are literally thousands of miles of first class dirt highways that have been built under governmental supervision and for which half the cost has been provided from the federal aid road fund. These standard dirt roads comply with government requirements in width, drainage, culverts and grades. For more than seven eights of the open season, that is the season that is free from snow, these roads are far better than any hard surfaced highways that were ever built.

Building a road is only the first step to having a good highway. Once built it must be maintained. Each of the states mentioned provides for systematic maintainance of dirt highways. Each road is divided into sections or districts and at least one man is kept on each section all the time. This man is known as the road patrol. It is his duty to fill up all holes, stop erosina of the read bed and sides, open up clogged drainage and drag the driving surface as often as necessary. He is also an officer of the law with authority to make arrests for violation of the traffic regulations. This kind of upkeep by patrol costs about \$250 a mile a year which is only about one tenth of the interest on the money necessary

to build a mile of concrete highway. The third reason for better dirt mads in the states under discussion is that they have and use road maintainance machinery far superior to that found in most Kansas counties. The sensible dirt road program has stimulated the invention and manufacture of machinery that enables one man to do three or four times as much as can be accomplished with same power and la-

bor expense in Kansas. Kansas is behind her sister states in road building because the folks have been told that nothing but hard surfaced construction is worth while. Standard dirt roads are usable in this state for more than 325 days out of each year. They are the best roads for hauling and for automobile driving that have yet been devised. They can be built at a cost within the paying ability of the taxpayers. They can be maintained for one tenth the interest, mile for mile, that must be paid annually on bonds issued for hard surfaced highways. The government pays half the cost of construction. It is high time that this state should get in line with other western commonwealths and inaugurate and maintain a road construction program that will lift the traffic of Kansas out of the ruts and the mud.

A UNION TANNERY

The Pope County, Arkansas, Farmers Union is made up of fine, earnest progressive membership. Some two years ago it was decided that a cooperative tannery would be a good thing in that locality and the Union Farmers proceeded to organize such an institution on the Rochdale plan.

The enterprise has been successful from the first. It receives the loyal support of its members and other farmers in that locality. What it needs right now is some more capital and a good deal more business. If there are Union Farmers in Kansas who are interested they should write to the Pope County Cooperative Manufacturing Association, Moreland, Arkansas for further information.

This Farmers Union Tannery should not be forced to rely on local support entirely for its usefulness and success. It is conducting a business that can be serviceable to farmers in many states. Any member of the Union in any state is eligible for membership in this association. All shareholders not only secure the services of the enterprise but participate in the profits.

The sugar boycott is all right but does not go far enough. A thief is not sufficiently punish, ed when he is deprived of a market for his stolen senate. merchandise.

THE UNION ASKS NO FAVORS

The Hoxie Sentinel is still trying to make it appear that the Farmers Union asked a special favor from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue when a ruling on the taxability of cooperative dividends was sought. This of course is not true. All that was asked was an interpretation of the law to be observed by all collectors. The commissioner ruled that savings subject to distribution as cooperative or patronage dividends are not taxable as corporation income but must be listed on the income tax statements of the men who receive them.

The income of the government may apparently be slightly reduced by this ruling but it is the general opinion that Uncle Sam wants only what is coming to him and therefore it is fair to assume that he loses nothing to which he is equitably entitled when one of his servants makes a ruling that prevents others of his hired men from collecting money to which he has no legal title. No one really loses anything by being estopped from taking money that does not belong to

Mr. Baer appears to be anxious that his folks shall believe that President Tromble is personally concerned in this matter. This is not true. Mr. Tromble acted, as was his duty, as president of the Kansas Farmers Union and secured results immensely important to the organization. No illegal taxes will be collected from cooperatives in the future and those that were paid in the past wil be refunded. Not a line of the matter that has appeared in these columns in connection with the attempt of the Hoxie Sentinel to show that the Union is trying to obtain special favors from the government was written by President Tromble. This fact has been known

to Mr. Baer from the first. If the Hoxie Sentinel wants to do a real service to the country it would better engage in some sort of a crusade to force the great tax evading corporations of the country to pay the government what they owe.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Bonar Law Resigned the Premiership.

Of Great Britain last week. He had been in office only about seven months but they were quiet and peaceful times as compared with the this appointment Governor Davis has cient capital by 73, over-extension of period while Lloyd George was in control. Law grew in the confidence the board which was stricken out by 29, and concentrated control of the and esteem of the people of his country and of the world while he was in office. His retirement was forced by ill health.

In selecting a successor for Law King George was restricted in his sertion that Lambertson went on the choice to two members of the cabi- board to effect radical salary reducnet-Lord Curzon and Stanley Bald- tions and that it is now the purpose win. He appears to have decided of the administration to save money wisely in his preference. Baldwin is even at the sacrifice of service. The quite well known in this country as new board, and this applies to both chairman of the British Commission republican and democratic members, for Funding the debts due the United are not wreckers, they are builders. States. Curzon is a doubtful quantity. He has been responsible for Havest more misunderstanding and mischief Will Begin in Kansas than any other British secretary of foreign affairs in several generations. fields in the southern part of the

It is not likely that Baldwin's premiership will extend through many about half the usual number of harmonths. The Labor Party is so vest hands from outside will be needstrong in the House of Commons that ed. The acreage that was abandoned it is almost certain that a new election is in that section where labor is tion will be forced before fall.

Is Perfectly Helpless In the protection of the lives and property of the foreign residents and thing like thirty thousand laborers captives held for ransom by bandits shortage of common laborers throughwill be killed by the outlaws. This out the whole country this may be a tions for the regulation of China.

It is plain that foreign countries threshing times. must either withdraw from China or that they must support their interests there by great military and naval forces. It is reported that the United States is about to transfer a large part of the Philippine garrison of in the far east.

The New Senator

He has been interested to some ex- and rafts. tent in the program of organized labor and had the endorsement of the and six year old children saw dust Clowning Trade Unions.

The best thing known about the new senator is that he was appointed part of the state that is not abundantby Governor Sweet after long consideration. Sweet is a real progressive. cilities and materials for making mud Adams has a great opportunity for pies. service and will doubtless justify the confidence that his friends express as to his ability and integrity. Still it is a pity that Governor Sweet could not see his way clear to appoint J. M.

Collins or some other progressive so well known that he would not require

Likes this paper. In a recent letter to the president of the Kansas year for the next three years.

The people of the United spend almost as much money

Minnesota

Is Again in Politics Up to the eyes of all the many thousand varieties of politicians, agitators, and office seekers in that state. Shortly after the death of Senthat the present lieutenant governor would appoint him to the senatorial vacancy. That program did not meet with much favor from any faction. The voters had just elected Preus governor but on the same day they elected Shipstead to the United States senate. Even the organiza-

governor appointing himself to the so there will be a primary and an election. Preus may enter the primary campaign for the republican nomination. If he is hominated and elected he will have a chance for a long term at the regular election which would not have been possible had he sent himself to Washington. If the liberal, progressive and radical elements of Minnesota are able to unite on a candidate acceptable to all of them Shipstead will have a celleague of his own way of thinking

tion republicans were opposed to the

Governor Davis Earned the Gratitude Of the farmers of Kansas when he

when congress assembles next winter.

selected Hon. W. P. Lambertson for place on the State Board of Administration. Lambertson is splendidly qualified for the place. He is a man of liberal education, a graduate of in both houses of the legislature and tions which have ceased to function | Bryan, FOURTEEN COOPERATIVE BANKS York bank and has made application

FOR NEW YORK

Two years ago the big bankers o

Wall Street ridiculed the idea of labor

cooperative banks. Six months ago

they began to grow anxious as the

spread across the continent. Today

they are confronted with plans just

announced by four powerful groups

domain of Wall street with four-

will be large central banks with ten

city of no cooperative banks, New

York has become overnight the pros-

pective home of more cooperative in-

stitutions than in all the other cities

of the country put together. All these

banks will be operated on the same

cooperative principles by which the

Bank in Cleveland has built up its re-

large interest in an existing New

state institutions during the gubernatorial term of Senator Capper.

Lambertson is a republican. By

restored the bi-partisan feature of when the law was amended and the scope of the board enlarged at the legislative session in 1916.

Friends of the state schools need not be alarmed over the foolish as-

In about two weeks. Many wheat state are already headed out. Only scarce. In the eastern half of the state most farmers are able to get through harvest by swapping work or

employing neighbors. It is estimated, however, that sometravelers. Before this is printed it must be brought in from other states s almost certain that several of the during harvest. In the face of the Continues Very Prosperous means more confusion and the formu- bigger problem than it was several lation of more policies by other na- years ago when it required a hundred its United States sister. Business is thousand outsiders during harvest and

> Rains Flooded Most of Kansas

Last week. There is more moisture in the soil and more water in is the basis for our neighbors' good about 10,000 soldiers and scouts to the streams than for several years. times. China. Thus vanish our hopes of peace This is a hopeful situation that has Just a few days ago the newspapers caused no loss to any Kansas produ- of the United States reported that cers except the dry land bull frog the prohibition enforcement officers farmers of the northwestern part of say that there are 100,000 gallons of the state. Many thousands, pehaps whiskey smuggled into this country From Colorado is a young lawyer millions of promising two and three whose father, formerly governor of year old frogs that had never learned If that booze brings ten dollars a galthe state, left him a great fortune of to swim were caught unawares and several millions of dollars. He is re- perished from drowning before they mate, it is plain enough that Canada ported to hold mildly liberal views. could be provided with life preservers

In several counties quite a few five converted into mud for the first time in their lives. Just now there is no ly provided with all the necessary fa- Lloyd, Charley Chaplin, and Larry a

Brother Cowles

Of Grindley, Kansas, Likes this paper. In a recent let-

of your answer to Brother Brown county. I believe that he will stunts as they do for all the colleges read it in the spirit in which it was in the country. Some wise old boy written and that he and all others once said that he could make up his who read it will get ready to co-operate with thinking farmers everywhere for the purpose of purifying people who laugh over the comic supthe courts and customs of the country Governor Preus would resign and and help make the government better and better and the country greater mon and Lloyd will be a great puzzle and greater as the years roll by."

"Now is any member is not satisfied after reading your editorial of habits and customs of the present May 17th he should turn to the first day. page of the same paper and take time to study the statement of President Charles S. Barrett of the National Farmers' Union. Members who read those two articles are sure to understand that we are co-operating in a way that will help all of us. I shall ask the members of Burt Local No. 2089 and also our County Union to read and study these two articles written by our state and national presidents. I believe it would be a good thing to memorize both of them.'

In Co-operative Business

Failures Are traceable to many causes. The most deadly disease, however, that afflicts any co-operative business institution is the apathy, neglect and disloyalty of its own members. The by the federal Department of Agriculture contains information that

should help: "Insufficient business was given as farmers' buying and selling associa- that a savage race can through evolufarmers buying and sering realization and education finally produce a tions out of a total of 243 organization.

was chairman of the Efficiency Com-mission that investigated all the United States Department of Agricul-United States Department of Agriculture shows. Some of the other reasons given were, inefficient management by 148 organizations, insufficredit by 35, dishonest management organization in the hands of a few members by 12."

> "The organizations included creameries and cheese factories, co-operative stores, fruit and vegetable associations, grain elevators, cotton organizations, tobacco organizations, and miscellaneous co-operative associations. Of 219 organizations, 70 were creameries and cheese factories having an average life of 7.69 years: 20 were cotton associations with an average life of 5.23 years; 37 were co-operative stores with an average life of 4.78 years: 38 were grain elevators with an average life of 4.39 years; 4 were tobacco associations with an average life of 4.25 years: 46 were fruit and vegetable associations with an average life of 3.07 years. and 4 were miscellaneous co-operative associations with an average life of 1.54 years. Of the organizations which failed, 170 were incorporated and 54 were not incorporated. Of stock and 58 organizations had no stock, and 58 organizations had no capital stock."

Canada

Is the cheering news that comes from our northern neighbor. The Canadian dollar is back at par with good, money is plentiful, labor is profitably employed and even the farmers of the Dominion are in a more hopeful state of mind. All of which sounds good and may be true but it seems that the United States is furnishing most of the money that

from Canada every twenty-four hours. lon net, a very conservative estiwill be able to pay her national debt in a very few years.

Is the Best Profession Practiced in America if money returns only are considered. Harold Semon to say nothing of scores of others get salaries that make a railway president's pay look like pin money for a peanut peddlers wife. Last week it was reported that Larry Semon will draw a million dollars a

The people of the United States "I wish to express my appreciation spend almost as much money for the orivilege of seeing fools doing silly mind about any man if he could find out what made that man laugh. The plements of our newspapers and the custard pie comedy of Chaplin, Seto the historians of the thirtieth century when they come to write of the

Bryan

Lost Another Fight Last week when he sought to have the National Presbyterian Assembly adopt a resolution barring the teaching of evolution from schools receiving church funds and support. The Commoner is one of the very few educated men of the present day who is unable to reconcile the developments of science with the doctrines of revealed religion.

There are some very widely different forms of human beings now on this earth of ours. If they are all descendened from a common ancestry, as is very probable, it is necessary to assume one of two things. Either there has been a very decided degeneration resulting in the head hunters, the pigmies of Africa and following statement recently issued other low types or there has been a tion of Bryan and his fellow intellectuals. It is just as hard for many people to believe that Bryan's posone of the reasons for failure by 200 terity can produce a savage as it is

for a charter to be granted to the Locomotive Engineers Cooperative which will have three or four branches to take care of the outlying sec-

chain of successful cooperative banks tions of the city. Both the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, including among their members of organized workers to invade the in New York over 200,000 workers announce definite plans to launch teen cooperative banks, four of which two more cooperative banks in New York. The bank of the Ladies' Garbranches throughout the city. From ment workers will be organized with a capital stock of \$500,000 and a substantial surplus. While most of the funds will be contributed directly by the International and its 17 New York City locals, all progressive labor organizations and individuals will be able to take out stock. Cooperative National branch bank is also being talked for the purpose of providing a safe, sources from \$650,000 to almost \$20,honest, and economic service for the 000,000 in slightly more, than two transmission of funds by workers to The Brotherhood of Locomotive their needy friends and relatives in

Engineers has already purchased a various European countries. The Amalgamated Clothing Work-

ers of America, one of the stronges labor unions outside of the A. F. of L., which owns the successful Amalgamated Trust and Savings Company Trust Company of New York City of Chicago, makes public its plans for another Amalgamated Bank in New York City, to be established inside of two months. One of the chief activities of this bank will also be the transmission of money to relatives of New York clothing workers who are living in Europe at honest rates of exchange.

The Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City is pushing work on the organization of its cooperative bank the Federation Trust Company which will open for bustness by the end of March. Approximately \$600,000 has already subscribed by trade unions and their members for shares, and it is definitely stated that six branches, in addition to the main office, will be in operation within 18 onths.

Dairy farmers are always sure of a milk check every week. The man that has a few cows to care for will not have to worry about the grocery BOYS AND GIRLS FROM 30 COUN- bers to better work. Officers elected were Franklin Homan, Harvey counround-up of the Kansas State Agri- Pherson county, first vice-president; cultural college, May 7 to 12, brought Esther Omo, Pratt county, second to Manhattan 210 young club workers and 50 leaders from all parts of the state. Thirty counties registered. Brown county, treasurer. Reno, with 30 representatives, headed A majoity of the members. the list. McPherson was second with 26, Brown with 25 was third, and

The round up opened with a general meeting in the Recreation center Monday evening. After this meeting who were interested in the testing the regular course of study was begun. The round-up was in the nature of a short course. The mornings were spent in attending lectures which dealt with agricultural and home economics problems that confront the club members. The boys were offered courses in gardening, corn and sorghum crops, poultry, hogs and beef and dairy calves. The girls were given instruction in cooking, canning, interior decoration and cloth-

Girl Writes Best Story

While several judging contests were neid, only shall place workers, according to reports to the awarded because these contests were United States Department of Agriwere held, only small prizes were solely for demonstration work. The solely for demonstration work, the culture, and they baked duing the story writing contest was won by year over 415,000 loaves of bread. In Gladys Rockwell of Brown County other words, 36,000 girls learned by Gladys Rockwell of Brown County other words, 36,000 girls learned by The second prize was given to Alice practice, last year, what it takes to The second prize was given to rizes practice, last year, what it takes to Perkins, of Meade County. Two prizes make a good loaf of bread and how Perkins, of Meade County. Thad, Thad, to make a good of \$5.00 each were offered by Thad, to make it. C. Carver of Pratt for the two best stories. Mr. Carver is president of the State Bankes Association, which was influential in sending a number of the delegates to the round-up. The papers were judged by Miss Anna R. Coyle, associate editor of the Farmer's Wife. The winners were chosen from a field of 100 young reporters ranging from 12 to 18 years of age. A general assembly was held daily. The assembly speakers were President W. M. Jardine, Dean F. D. Farrell, Thad C. Carver of Pratt, president of the State Bankers' Association; Dean H. H. Umberger, Dean Helen B. Thompson, I. W. Hill, sectional leader of Boys' and Girls' club work in U. S. department of agricul- defeated. This didn't discourage me ture; Miss Nina B. Crigler, home demonstration agent leader.

Form Who's Who Club During the week a Who's Who 4-H Club was formed. This is an honorary organization of boys and girls who have done the best club work in the state. Members are accepted only from the upper 10 per cent of those special recognition to state as individuals or ty champions, either as individuals or Freeman, Assistant State Club Leader as teams, and to stimulate the mem. Ft. Collins, Colo.

The annual boy's and girls' club ty, president: Dan F. Reusser, Mcvice-president; Jennie Smith, Rice county, secretary; Marjorie Streeter,

A majoity of the members present paid their own way. Some were sent by the state backers' association and Montgomery took fourth place with others by the different clubs which tives. Some of the girls in meal preparation work were sent by millers

> While here the boys bunked on cots in the gymnasium and the girls slept in the second story of the cafeteria. Meals were obtained at the

cafeteria or at the barracks. R. W. Morrish, state club leader was in charge of the work of the week.

CLUB GIRLS BAKE BREAD Very nearly 36,000 farm girls were enrolled in 1922 in the bread clubs conducted by cooperative extension workers, according to reports to the

BOY POTATO CHAMPION How Fred Diller of Monte Vista, be came the potato champion of Colo-

rado is told by him as follows: "The first thing I did was to plow the ground and work it down for planting. After planting I cultivated and harrowed the potatoes down; then I cultivated them two more times. The water was running all the while until time to turn it off for them

to ripen. "After cultivating I pulled out the weeds and diseased plants.

"It was then time to start digging and picking potatoes for the fair. I took my sample to the fair, but was

"Then I set about digging proper While the potatoes were on ground, I picked a sample for the potato show at Center on which I took two firsts.

"From the show I sent a sample to the Colorado Springs Pure Seed Show. This samplie took first in the from the upper 10 per cent of gives Boys' Club, first in the open classes in any club demonstration. It gives and count and then in any club demonstration and coun-special recognition to state and coun-and then sweepstakes."—W. R.

Creamery News

OLE AND BILL

By M. L. Amos, General Manager, Farmers Union Creamery, Salina. Bill-Say Ole, you were talking about that Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery at Salina, now as I understand, they intend to establish stations or arrange for receiving stations over the state as well as receive cream from direct shippers. Now that means that they will receive all kinds and grades of cream, good, bad and indifferent, how are they going to make any money out of that kind of a mess? The creameries in Minne sota where you speak of such splendid success are local creameries and all the cream coming in there is good fresh cream, they can no doubt make good butter therefore get good prices and make a profit but did you ever know of any northern creamery that made good running on a centralized

Ole-Certainly Bill, look at the plan? Equity Union Creamery at Aberdeen South Dakota. They started to organizing in 1914 and started operations in 1915 as a centralized creamery, cooperative understand, a farmers organization. In 1916 they made a net profit sufficient to enable them to give a cash rebate to their members of \$6,884.99; in 1917 they made another cash rebate to their members of \$11.758.93; in 1918 they made another cash rebate of \$28,975.94: in 1919 another cash rebate of \$37,228.57 and so on up till the present time and not only have they made those profits and cash rebates every year but they have added to their building from time to time operating only a year and a half until they nearly doubled the size of their creamery Again two years later, becoming cramped for space they had to have

a new and much larger building. Bill-Well do you suppose the farmers who sold cream to that creamery were satisfied with the

prices paid? Ole-Would you be satisfied if you your own creamery as the other \$24,771.74; district field expense, \$34,creameries paid?

Bill:-Well I suppose I ought to be. if after receiving as much as the one of \$1431.97 for dairy show exother creameries paid you received a pense. Capital stock outstanding rebate at the end of the first year amounts to \$20,337. amounting to 1 1-4 cents for every pound of butter fat sold that year, 2 cents a pound for the butter fat sold saving through shipping in car lots the second year; 3 7-10 cents cash re- is given at \$118 per car or a total of bate for the butter fat sold the third \$215,468. Four hundred and three year; 4 1-2 cents cash rebate at the end of the fourth year and so on as the creamery grew and prospered. Bill-Did the Aberdeen Creamery

Ole:-That is exactly as they did. Those are the exact rebates for the years of 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919 and their manager says they have con-tinued to do equally well during the subsequent years. Bill:-That was certainly fine but

what will the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery at Salina pay for butter Ole: -ALL THERE IS IN IT. Did

I not tell you that before? Bill:-Yes, but now how am I to know what I am going to get out of my cream from such a statement as that?

Ole: - Can you tell me what you are going to get for your cream next week where you sell your cream to an old line creamery? Bill:-Of course not, none of us

know. Ole:-Then why are you so insistent upon knowing just what yau will get from your own cooperative creamery? Do you suppose the Farmers Union Creamery will be able to establish such price as they wish regardless of the demand or supply of butter? Or do you think they should have a monopoly on the world's market the first morning after opening for business?

Bill:-No I would hardly expect that but I would kinda like to know what I was going to get before I agree to sell to them.

Ole:-Then you will never agree to sell to them for you will never know a year, month nor week ahead as to wheat they will pay no more than you know now about the prices of the old line companies. All they can tell you is that you will get all there is in it and that is more than the farmers are getting now for we must admit that the creamery companies are getting something. Besides it takes considerable money to keep so many local receiving stations going which if all the farmers would sell to their own creamery one in a town is all that would be necessary to keep

Bill:-Well I guess you are right but I must go. Good bye Ole.

CREAMERY AGENCY SHOWS ITS · VALUE

Net receipts of \$105,040.28 for the year 1922 are shown by the financial statement of the Minnesota Cooperative Creameries association, St. Paul, Minn. Expenses for the year amounted to \$92,369.13, made up of the following items: general office expense, received as much for your cream from \$26,999.53; association field expense. 107.58; New York office, \$9,490.28. General office expense includes ar Ole:—Then you should be satisfied item of \$1890.88 for advertising, and

> During 1922 the association shipped 1826 carloads of butter, and the net creameries are now included in the membership. The average cost of joining the association is given as \$59.35 per creamery: the average dues per month for butter shipped, \$18.70 and on butter fat \$32,84, or a total of \$51.54 per month per creamery.-Pro-

"Grow soys for soil's sake" is the cry of farmers in eastern Kansas where the soybean flourishes.

Wheat Pool News

since the rains in the dry parts of the state. Several fields that were apparently not suffering for moisture have a decidedly thin stand of wheat. The usual amount of stooling is lacking, and only the straight stalks are shooting up in a good many places, but even at that, we are to have about 115,000,000 bushels in the State which will make about 13 bushels per acre or the amount our Pool is based

O. V. Davidson reports a good signup in the Western part of the state in the neighborhood of Shields where the farmers are not afraid to venture out on the cooperative limb.

O. M. Lippert is struggling with the wheat boys in Rush county and having quite a wrestle with some of of the fellows to get their name on the dotted line. That means that maybe now some of the folks don't future let us hope that the coming generation will be glad to clasp his hand and say "I certainly appreciate than any say "I certainly appreciate till some one comes to see you.

Was neid out so tantalizingly.

Pool while its cool. Let's do that now. Marley will send you a contract sif you want to sign up and can't wait Joseph Baxter and son. Clay Center. Kan-Joseph Baxter and son. what you have done for me for if it till some one comes to see you. hadn't been for you Dad would have let the gamblers have our wheat and der for editing the Pool Column this let the gamblers have our wheat and der for editing the Fool Column this deprived mother and we kids of the necessities of life."

M. O. Glessner.

PAIR FULL GROWN ALMOST WHITI fox terriers, male and female, \$7.50 for those that will.

PAIR FULL GROWN ALMOST WHITI fox terriers, male and female, \$7.50 for those that will.

Senator Green has been helping to boost the Pool in Ottawa and Geary Counties and has made quite a showing for a Senator.

Working in conjunction with A. P. Hotten at Junction City, Hotten and Green have landed several contracts 250 egg hen should be here in great and have several very likely prospects. They expect to get 20,000 bushels signed up before they make a cross contract with the Local Elevator. H. E. Witham is now engaged in

making cross contracts with the elevators with vators for the handling of pooled wheat. He will be in Rush county about the first of the month. W. C. Lansdon, we understand, is trying his hand in getting a few con-

tracts signed up in Labette County,

Boston-Southampton

\$110

ONE WAY \$65

Connecting for

A round trip, with all expenses

on shipboard included, at no

more expense than a vacation

right here at home! To meet

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I am interested in securing

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(Mark with cross) One Round

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GREAT NORTHERN

STEAMSHIP COMPANY

(Incorporated) Boston, Mass.

Announces that Arrangements are Now

Being Made for Monthly

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London Liperpool, LeHavre fors, Danzig, Riga, Copenhagen THE ABOVE PRICES INCLUDE RAILROAD FARES TO POINTS

AS FAR NORTH AS STOCKHOLM

The Company plans to carry approximately two thousand passengers

monthly. Make your plans now for a trip during the coming season.

Lives of passengers will be protected by

EVER-WARM SAFETY-SUITS

which prevent drowning and protect from exposure

WE WILL ALSO SHOW YOU HOW YOU MAY

BECOME A PART OWNER IN THE MOST TALKED

OF ENTERPRISE IN YEARS

(Cut out and mail us with your name and address)

Kansas.

Cris Killian is still alive in Clay County and drags in a scalp now and then.

We need some more men in the field for the harvest will soon be here and if the pool is the proper thing for some of us, it would be more proper for all of us. We have at least come

at last come to the parting of the ways and will be forced to look upon our neighbor as a friend indeed or as one who is "Aiding or abetting the enemy in time of war" for it is war between the men who Earn their bread by the sweat of their face" and those who filch the farmer and his family out of that which is right. Fully their by manipulating a market that is a piece of machinery of their own manufacture and never fools the maker.

Better join the ranks of the farmer for he is your friend. The gambler is telling you the same kind of a story that was told to Eve in that wonderful Garden but after she had bitten, the garden was no longer a Paradise for her but She was turned out with her partner who had also bitten on the bait of the Serpent that was held out so tantalizingly.

With apologies to brother Alexan-

Kansas should be one of the great est poultry states in the Union. With her long season of mild weather the umbers.

A mint is the only place where they make money without advertising. Try the Kansas Union Farmer with small ad and you will be surprised at the results obtained.

he old fashioned farmer who didn't lock his barn until the horse was stolen now has a son who will not spray until his fruit is ruined.

Boston-Gothenburg

\$138

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Connecting for

Christiania, Stockholm, Helsing-

wish to visit the battlefields of

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try, Scandinavia, the Land of

the Midnight Sun, etc. A chance

of a lifetime! So it would

seem; but it is more than that.

The company is building for a permanent business, setting a

new standard of high-class

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sis. That this can be done at

a fair margin of profit has al-

ready been proved and is fur-ther outlined in our prospectus.

You'll find it extremely inter-

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

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

FARM FOR SALE

SPLENDID SPOTTED Poland boars ready for service \$20.00, bred gilts \$25.00 up, weanling boars \$12.00, Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kansas.

PET STOCK

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

FINANCIAL

Per Cent—FARM LOANS—6 Per Cent THE M. E. FORD AGENOY Salina, Kansas KODAK FINISHING

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

POULTRY

S. C. DARK BROWN LEGHORN EGGS
Everlay Strain, \$3.50 per 100, prepaid.
Lew Seyler, Alma, Nebraska.

43* GOLDBANK MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-key eggs 50 cents each. Mrs. Middleton. Chetopa Kansas.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS FERRIS 300 egg strain direct. Eggs \$4.00, baby chicks \$12.00 per hundred. Carl Elliott, Harper, Kansas, 42°

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

SEEDS

SWEET POTATO SLIPS \$2.20 THOUS-and now. Nancy Hall. Southern Queen. Tomato plants \$1.50 thousand. Postage 15c thousand plants; J. M. Hall & Son. Billings, Missouri.

BLACK AMBER NEW CROP CANE Seed very little cracked, \$3.60 hundred, Chas. Spaeny, Greenwich, Kausas, 42* GUARANTEED SUDAN SEED, Frank Jones, Cordell, Kansas. 43*

SUDAN SEED THIRTEEN PER POUND, Sumac cane seed \$1.65 per bushel, Farm-ers Elevator Company, Wilson, Kansas 42

PERSONAL

Handsome lady of means; would marry if suited. (Stamp) Violet-Box 787, Dennison, Ohio.

WEALTHY: PRETTY, AFFECTIONATE girl, would marry. Write enclosing envelop. Doris Dawn, South Euclid, Ohio.

MACHINERY

FOR SALE 20-60 STEAM CASE Engine with water tank attached. A good one. 36-60 advance separator, extension feeder; all belts good. 12 barrel steel wagon tank. Priced to sell. F. J. Turner, Osborne, Kansas. 42*

DAISY FLY KILLER PLACED ANYWHERE ATTRACTS AND KILLS ALL FLIES. Neatclean, ornamental convenient, cheap. Lasta all season. Made of metal, can't spill of trip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Soid by dealers of by EXPRESS, prepaid, \$1.25.

1ROLD SOMERS, 150 De Kalb Ave.. Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUR OWN FIRM WIII Give You
BETTER PRICES
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SALINA SANITARIUM

J. M. GAUME, M. D. Specialist rectal and colon diseases Also Sulphur Baths for Rheumatism Piles cured with ut the knife Little or no detention from business Phono 2000, Salina, Kansas
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FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

120-ACRE MISSOURI FARM WITH
365 FRUIT TREES. 5 CATTLE
Team, 100 poultry, tools, crops, near town; 85 acres tillable, valuable woodland; comfortable house on healthful elevation, barn, poultry house, etc. To settle affairs \$3,000 takes all, part cash. Details page 39 Ilius Catalog Bargains—many states. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY. S3IR New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

HELP WANTED

WANTED: Experienced grain man to run cooperative elevator. S. L. Mun, Secty Galva, Kansas.

WANTED: Experienced grain man to run Cooperative elevator. S. L. Mun, Secty Galva, Kansas.

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Seven passenger Willys-Six in good condition with four brand new Kelly-Springfield Cord Tires. An ideal family car. For full particulars and price address W. C. Lansdon, Salina, Kansas, Box 48.

\$5.00 A THOUSAND LETTER HEADS OR ENVELOPES Printed and Mailed You the Same Day as Order is Re-

CENTRAL KANSAS PUB LISHING CO., Salina, Kan.

Rheumatism

Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It

In the year of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them sevenity to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own cose.

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

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

Alfalfa \$7.00 bushel

Sudan \$6.00; Sweet Clover \$7.00; Red Clover \$12.00; Timothy \$4.00; Timothy & Clover mixed \$4.50; Red Top \$2.00; Orchard Grass \$2.00; Blue Grass \$4.00; Grimm Alfalfa \$22.00; Alsike \$10.50; sacks Grimm alfalfa \$20.00; Alsike \$10.50; alax Grim

KANSAS CITY HAY MARKET Hay quotations have been unchanged this week with the exception of an increase of fifty cents on No. 1

Prairie. Receipts for the week are as follows: Prairie 91 cars; Alfalfa 64 cars; Timothy 32 cars: Clover Mixed 9 cars;

and Straw 8 cars. Total receipts were 204 cars, as compared with 313 cars last week and 258 cars a year ago.

Nominal Quotations PRAIRIE: No. 1.\$19.00 to 20.00 16.00 to 18.50 No. 3. 11.00 to 16.00

Packing 6.00 to 10.50 ALFALFA: S. Dairy 28.00 to 30.00 Choice 26.50 to 27.50 24.50 to 26.00 Standard 22.00 to 24.00 No. 2. 17.00 to 21.50 No. 3. 15.00 to 16.50 TIMOTHY: No. 1. 19.50 to 20.00 Standard 18.50 to 19.00 No. 2. 17.50 to 18.00 Light 19.50 No. 2. 15.50 18.00 CLOVER: No. 1. 17.50 to 20.00 No. 2. 14.00 to 17.00 STRAW:

Straw 7.00 to 7.50 FROM THE BEGINNING When the hens 'way back in Eden Took a notion not to lay, I'm very sure that Adam Had somewhat like this to say: 'Don't you see, dear Mrs. Eva.

That YOUR chicks do not pay?" Later, when those self-same Biddies Took a notion to begin Adam strutted in the kitchen, With a most complacent grin, As he said: "Say now, old weman Don't OUR chickens lay like sin!"

> RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas: The Silent Messenger has entered the home of friend and brother Ernest R Hurley and borne away his precious body.

Therefore: Be it resolved that Crescent Grove Local No. 1917 extend to his wife and relatives their sincers and heartfelt sympathy.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of the meeting.

J. R. Turkle

W H. Sayles

John McGarity Com.

Whereas our Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove from our midst, brother Fred Mellies.

Be it further resolved that we, the members of Morganville Local No. 1778 of the F. E. & C. U. of A. in regulders session assembled do hereby extend to the Bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their sore affliction.

Elsie Seitz, Sec.

Dan Roemigk, Pres. Whereas: The Angel of Death has seen fit to enter the home of our brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Claycamp and remove therefrom their only son Harold Claycamp.

remove therefrom their only considered that we, the Claycamp.

Therefore be it resolved that we, the members of Rose Valley Local No. 257 extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family— in this their hour of bereavement.

Be, it further resolved, that a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the bereaved family. a copy soft to the Kansas Union Farmer and a copy be spread on the minutes of our last meeting.

F. J. Fetlow,

Ben Kuiken,

John Poppen. Com.

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to take from our midst sister Flora Kendall, therefore be it.

Besolved, that we the members of Union Local No. 2019 extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow and be it further.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, stopy sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication and one be spread upon the minutes of the local.

Pearl O'Connor Emma Batchman

Etta Speed.

FARM LOANS

Loans Closed Without Delay KANSAS CITY JOINT STOCK LAND BANK Branch Office 123 South Santa Fe. Salina, Kan.

Write for Circular.

WANTED ELEVATOR MANAGER Employment Department Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n. 106 New England Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

Use This Form — It Saves Delay FARMERS CLASSIFIED AD

Mail This to

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER Salina, Kansas

5 cents a word on single insertion; 4 cents a word each week if ordered 4 or more consecutive weeks Minimumu charge is 50c

Count Initials o rabbreviations as words

Fill This Please! Your Count of ad..... Amount enclosed Place under

(Your Name) (Town) NOTE: Count your name and address as part of advection

Name Street or R.f.d.. City of Town ...

A. Wikstrom Information Dep't. Edmunds Bldg., Suite 54 Boston, Mass.

I am interested in becoming part-owner in the Great Northern Steamship Company.

and full particulars.

Please send me prospectus

Department of Practical Co-Operation

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

ready made.
UNION MEETING NOTICES Notices of Farmers' Union meetwithout charge. Secretaries should send in their copy at least two weeks before the date of the meeting.

To Local Secretaries And The Membership in General

We have the State Constitutions
for 1922, "containing the Amend
ments as adopted," ready for distri-5c per copy. C. E. Brasted, Secretary.

The regular meeting of the Craw-ord County Farmers' Union will be eld on the last Tuesday of each month throughout the year except when this date falls on a Legal Holi-

A. C. BROWN, Co. Pres.

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

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

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019 Blaine O'Connor, Sec. Regular meetings on the first and third Thursdays of each month, at 7:80 p. m.

ORDER PRESIDENT BARRETT'S We now have a supply of the books

"Uncle Reuben's Activities in Wash-

ington," on hand and can fill orders direct from this office. Make remittance of \$2.00 to C. E Brasted, Salina.

C. E. Brasted, Secretary.

CLAY COUNTY PICNIC JUNE 6 The Farmers Union of Clay County are going to have a big picnic at the Clay Center fair grounds June 6, 1923. Everybody invited. All come with well filled baskets and enjoy dinner

picnic style. State Lecturer M. O. Gessner will speak to us.

Juke Shingsby, Pres Thos. E. Larson, Sec.

ELLIS COUNTY MEETING NOTICE have its second quarterly meeting ducers of Eastern Kansas. June 9th., 1923. at the courthouse in Hays, Kansas. Meeting will be called to order at 1 o'clock p. m. sharp. All officers and committee members will meet at 11 o'clock a. m. to outline program and committee reports. All delegates are requested to be present in full quota, and as many

Union members as possible, as this will be an important meeting. Brother Charles Simpson, Farmers Union Insurance man has promised to be with us. Also a representative the Farmers Union Cooperativ Creamery Association of Salina, Kan

If you have nothing to say, come and listen awhile and then say some-

Jos. P. Rupp, Pres.

REPUBLIC COUNTY UNION QUAR

TERLY MEETING The second quarterly meeting of the Republic County Farmers Union will be held in the I. O. O. F. Hall at Scandia, Kansas Wednesday June 6 Meeting will be called at 1:30 o'clock sharp. Besides the regular business there will be a number of short talks and arrangements for the annual County picnic will be made. All locals present. Lets Go!

Charles Hanzlick, Co. Sec. A. R. Bundy, Co. Pres.

ANNUAL PICNIC HELD BY KEL

LOG LOCAL Kelog Local No. 1809 held is an nual picnic May 23, 1923 Although the weather was threatening, about 150

were present. The morning was spent with games and races, and then an excellent dinner was served cafeteria style. After dinner, a quartette from Hackney Local sang two numbers,

and president John Tromble gave a very interesting talk on what the Union was doing, and what it would do if all members would do their

Then the Kellog Local gave their program consisting of music and When the program was over, the

ball game started which resulted in favor of Kellog by two scores. C. O. Ehmke, Sec.

MARSHALL COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING The second quarterly meeting of

the Marshall County Farmers Union will be held at Marysville, Friday, June 1, at 10 o'clock a. m. All locals are urged to send a full delegation, and every union member in the county should plan to attend, as we will have our national lecturer, W. C. Lansdon, with us. Bring your dinners and stay all day.

Richard H. Marckey, Sec'y.-Treas.

FIRST Summer County Farmers Union No. 52, will hold quarterly meeting, Friday June 1st. at Wellington in K. C. Hall. Meeting called at 11 a. m. A good attendance desired, please send

Joe Erwin, President.

ports from your local. One page is benefit that I may derive from the devoted to local reports in each is- organization but because I believe the the hair side up.

A BROTHERLY DEED

Mr. Henry D. Kettler, president of Highland Local Farmers Union, No. 1669, called on some of the members of the local to finish planting A. E. Nichol's corn. Tuesday, May 22nd Mr. Nichols had 30 acres planted, but his eyes have been giving him severe trouble and pain, and he has been unable to be about. Therefore, he had in the neighborhood of 40 to 45 acres left to plant.

As it is time that all corn should be planted, seventeen of the Highland loca brothers went to Mr. Nichol's farm 14 miles southeast of Paola and finished his planting. It is a picture to see seventeen men and forty-five horses at work on one farm, and when you do, you may know they mean bustness. The following brothers did the work: Henry D. Kettler, Robert Overbeck, Henry Schmitt, George Frank, Henry Gillogly, Ernest Alpert, Allen Courter, Richard Peine, Henry Miller, Herman Kettler, Fred Kettler, Clarence Kettler, Joe Elliott and Roy L.

Roy L. Lee.

RESOLUTIONS OF ANDERSON COUNTY FARMERS' UNION The following resolutions were

adopted May 5th, by a resolutions committee composed of one member from each local present:

Be it resolved: 1st., That we desire to register our protest against the proposed railway merger for the reason that it eliminates competition and is detrimental to farm interests and therefor to the business interests of the country.

Second, That we are opposed to continuing the employing of a county farm agent in this county under the present plan.

Third, We condemn the excessive price of sugar and demand that our executives and all our law making bodies take steps to prevent the reoccurence of this outrage. We recomment that consumers curtail the use of sugar.

Fourth. We hereby recommen that at all stockholders meetings of the Farmers Union Commission com. pany no one be permitted to vote proxies unless he lives in the county where the proxy originates.

Fifth. We request the state officials of the Farmers Union to take steps to establish a churning and cold storage plant to be located at some The Edlis County Union No. 36 will point where it will serve the pro-

> ELMO LOCAL FAVORS GOVERN MENT CONTROL

At the fifth annual meeting of the Elmo Farmers Union Cooperative Business Association, the following resolutions were presented by John Bonfield, of Elmo, Kansas, a member of the Farmers Union, and were adopted at the meeting and made a part of the minutes and wer made a part of the minutes.

Whereas, the price of farm prolucts has no sign of improvement; and whereas, Governor Davis said if the interest rate were cut in two. and the taxes shaved half off, still the famer would not receive the needed relief; and

Whereas, wheat is a world crop and can not be locally controlled; and whereas the Government is the only agency under the sun big enough to

handle the wheat problem; Therefore, Be it resolved by the locals of the Farmers Union of New Bazel, Dayton and Elmo, in mass meeting assembled, that a government price is the only solution of the wheat problem: and

Be it further resolved that a price to cover the price of production is shoud try to have their full delegation the only way to keep the farmer growing food for the city folks. Be it further resolved that we urge

the whole fraternity of the Union to demand of Congress a stabilized price on wheat, and government control of the area sown. Be it further resolved that these

resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy sent to our state paper at Salina Dated this 8th day of May, 1923. C. A. Pray. Sec.

WHY I AM A FARMERS UNION MEMBER THE BRIDGE BUILDER

An old man going a lone highway, Came at the evening, cold and gray, To a chasm vast and deep and wide. The old man crossed in the twilight dim. The sullen stream had no fear for

But he turned when safe on the him; other side

And built a bridge to span the tide. 'Ofd man,' 'said a fellow pilgrim near You are wasting your strength with

building here; Your journey will end with the ending day,

You never again will pass this way; You've crossed the chasm deep and

Why build this bridge at eventide?" The builder lifted his old gray head-"Good friend, in the path I have

come," he said, "There followeth after me today A youth whose feet must pass this

way; SUMNER COUNTY MEETING JUNE This chasm that has been as naught to me, To this fair headed youth may a pit-

fall be; He, too, must cross in the twilight

Good friend, I am building this bridge for him!' -Healthy Home, March 26, 21. and that is the reason that I am a Send the Kansas Union Farmer re- Farmers' Union member. Not for the

i F. E. & C. U. of A. is the only farm

organization in existence today that will bridge the chasm for future you to come out tonight and hear an prosperity and give agriculture the place in the sun to which it is rightfully entitled, and to which it has so long been denied.

Again, I am a member because the as well as a progressive organization. Aggressive from the fact that it is tional President Charles S. Barrett, demanding its rights and building to acquire and maintain them. And in doing this very thing the F. E. & C. U. is working out the destiny of this nation, and just to the extent that we are able to place agriculture upon a basis with other industries of the Nation, thus making a lucrative

the Nation prosper. History repeats itself and the primary cause of the disintegration of tion. every nation in every age has been the failure of that nation to recognize until too late, the importance of agriculture.

Another reason that I am a member of the Farmers' Union is, there President, Honorable John Tromble wishes to help shape legislation, he can use as a sort of persuasive argument, the number of organized farmers backing him. Or when our National president finds it necessary to bespeak the President of the United States, if you please, I am glad to know that I am one link in the chain that connects him with the grass roots, thus forming a point of contact that the highest officers of the land must acknowledge the vibration.

Another reason I am a Farmers Union member is because it is the only organization that I know anything about that admits in practice as well as theory, only farmers to and U. R. Right touched the spot. its membership and proudly says to the world and proves to the world that the farmer has brains enough to transact his own business. And some hundreds of years hence, the word the F. E. & C. U., may be with those star from afar and had the vision to follow it

Kipling uses triumph and disaster as synonymous terms, and it is plain for those who run to read that if the F. E. & F. U. of America fails to stem the tide of triumphant matlege to none. O Lord! Why don't you of the things that ails farming.

do it? Get that other member. We should be instruments in the hands of providence for carrying out the teachings of the F. E. & C. U. until future generations will teach their children to pray. "God bless in the should be instruments in the farmer in these surveys, for in the farmer in these surveys, for in the farmer in these surveys, for in order to give him something for his stores to distribute the food products work his interest is figured at about half what he has to pay. A survey of their children to pray. "God bless in the same of the farmers in the farmer in these surveys, for in the farmer in these surveys, for in order to give him something for his stores to distribute the food products work his interest is figured at about half what he has to pay. A survey of their children to pray. "God bless in the farmer in these surveys, for in order to give him something for his stores to distribute the food products work his interest is figured at about half what he has to pay. A survey of their children to pray. "God bless in the farmer in these surveys, for in order to give him something for his stores to distribute the food products work his interest is figured at about half what he has to pay. A survey of their children to pray the farmer in these surveys, for in order to give him something for his stores to distribute the food products work his interest is figured at about half what he has to pay. A survey of the farmer in these surveys, for in order to give him something for his stores to distribute the food products work his interest is figured at about half what he has to pay. A survey of the farmer in these surveys, for in order to give him something for his stores to distribute the food products work his interest is figured at about half what he has to pay. A survey of the farmer in these surveys, for in the farmer in these surveys, for in the farmer in these surveys, for in the farmer in the to pray, "God bless Papa, God bless Mamma, and especially God, bless the Farmers' Union. Mrs. M. T. Campbell, Kincaid, Kan. sas, Mt. Zion Local No. 2072. Anderson County.

IN THE VALLEY OF LOST HOPE Lost Hope was a prosperous farming community before the War, and before the Federal Reserve Board, through its process of deflation, robbed the farmers of the right to "Life Liberty and the persuit of happiness" in refusing them loans to finance the marketing of their wheat crop.

Will Stick was about the only one n that neighborhood who did not blame the Farmers Union for the losstheir wheat for the \$3.00 price that was set on wheat in Hutchinson in 1920 by the representatives of different farm organizations and individual

farmers. "If McAuliffe hadn't kept hollering ion paper. I'd have sold mine for \$2.50 a bu." said grouchy Bill Wise. as

time was a member. Wise had never paid a cent of dues since 1918, but that his paper had not been stopped, and Bill had tried sev-

I. M. Selfish had a pretty fair place. Made most of his money in buying them home. Selfish thought the Union have, so they could stick together and keep the other fellow from robbing them but he wouldn't join now, wanted to join he might come in later

if they made a go of it. Who is furnishing the gas for this trip? I asked Willingness, as we sped up the road to see Alkali Ike a farmer from Arkansas.

"Well the same fellow that has furnished the gas in two dozen other trips like this in trying to get the farmers to join the Union" and the eyes of the speaker told of the pain that lurked in that soul in his effort to keep up courage in the valley of Lost Hope.

Alkali Ike was a typical farmer of the coon skin variety, long hair, whiskers, a clay pipe, two teeth out in front and a hump in his back that would have put a camel to shame. "Come right in stranger and make yourself to hum" and Ike shoved out

a chair that had the bottom partly

patched with a piece of cow hide with "Now," said Ike, "what might

your trouble be, air ye dry?"

Mr. Ike, we are making a canvass of the neighborhood of Lost Hope, trying to get the farmers interested the year comes.

in reorganizing a local union here at the Red Schoolhouse, and we want explanation of the organization, aims purposes, principles and accomplish-"I dunno whether it will do me

any good to jine er not, we got about F. E. & C. U. of A. is an aggressive all we need in this world, mor'n we had in Arkansas. Got eleven children 'thought countin' the twins thet come not humbly asking for rights but in last night barrel of salt pork and a the language of our estimable Na. hull crib of corn. If I jine em I'll have to worry 'bout payin' dues and I don't want anything to worry me if it ain't necessary." and we left him cutting off a fresh chew from his twist of home spun. Several farmers were present when

ments.

Can opened the meeting. "We have met here for the purpose of rebuilding the Farmers Union in occupation, just to that extent will this community and we are fortunate enough to have with us the State Lecturer who will explain the proposi-

After talking of the accomplishments of the Union in Live Stock marketing, Insurance, Jobbing Assoc iation results Local Elevator savings and an explanation of the Pool Plan of selling wheat and dairy products is safety in numbers. When our state and the benefits in general to be derived from organization, I asked the showing of hands of those that were willing to start a Local.

Three men voted, four yawned after they had been awakened by their friends too late to vote, eleven sat ing and Adam Goose wasn't eligible on account of his being such a quack. "Brother Speaker, You have struck ers Union. In order for a local to be yourselves and a hope of accomplishing something through cooperation, but nothing can be accomplished here for this is the valley of LOST HOPE,' Lost Hope, the thing that causes

the suicide to take his life. Lost Hope, the thing that can crush the stoutest heart, or wreck an empire Lost Hope, the past haunts us the Rube, through the instrumentality of wind sighs through the trees and the moaning sound, 'till in a shudder of the immortal wise men who saw a the black cloud is dispersed and a ray of life peeps in the window as the morning sun bids us wake from our dreams.

M. O. Glessner.

FARMERS GROSSLY UNDERPAID According to the statistics compilerialisism that disaster is going to ed by the Bureau of Internal Revenbe the inevitable result. If every ue, the agricultural income for the Farmers' Union member would get United States in 1920 was \$71,480,276, another member, the problem would while the manufacturing income was be solved and Uncle Reuben would \$4,110,424,329. There is probably not be in Washington indeed, not as a more than one-tenth the capital enterm of ridicule or reproach, but sit- gaged in manufacturing, yet they reting in the President's chair, dealing ceive over 50 times as much as the

the business of 14 good farmers 1 the best agricultural state in the union gives some startling figures. The Farm Bureau and the county agent of Ringold county, Iowa, made a careof the 1921 business of

results. To show that these men were far aquipment, the average value of land, equipment, the average value o land, live stock, and equipment for these 14 farms was \$38,000 above mortgage indebtedness. The farms averaged 256 acres, and 60 per cent of all sales was derived from live stock. Yet these division of dairy and poultry products. 14 Iowa farmers lost nearly \$1,500 each on their 1921 business. How es that they had sustained in holding | could any moderate-sized | business stand such a loss?

Farm Returns Pitably Small The method of figuring these losses was simple. Of course, the inventory at the beginning and at the end of get no more for a good quality, the year, and the receipts and exto hold your wheat for \$3 thru the un- penditures, showed the main results. Three and one half per cent was charged on the equity in real estate, he turned down an invitation to join and 5 per cent on working capital, the Local Union of which he at one which included all investments not a part of the real estate. Then the Honest John, told me privately that farmer was allowed \$40 a month for the facts of the case were that Bill his work and \$100 for the work of

members of the family. On these particular farms under consideration, it seems the low rate is fed through the carburetor into the eral times to sell his wheat at the of interest on the large investment local elevator for \$2.40 but there were just about balanced the loss. In other no cars and he could not sell at any words, if no interest had been allowed in the calculations, these farmers would have broken about even, and would have had about \$580 of wages his neighbors cattle and hogs. Always for themselves and families to live bought them by weight and weighed on. However, if this \$38,000 of farm them on his own scales, after driving capital had been required to earn 6 per cent as railroad investments, 125 gallons of gasoline. The Electro was just what the farmers ought to bonds and mortgages do, then these Oil Co., of Hastings, Nebr. Guaran-Iowa farmers would have lost about tees this oil to be harmless, and to

\$3,000 each. So the farmers got nothing on their he said, but if the rest of the fellows investments, and got a wage of not over one-third of what most laborers receive. If their interest had been figured at what they had to pay, they would have lost over \$3,000. Then they are allowed the princely sum of \$40 per month-who work 14 to 16 hours per day-while a young girl with no experience, working six hours a day and five days a week can command from \$80 to \$125 per month teaching school.

Chores Not Counted The farmer's time is figured from the time he goes to the field in the morning until he "unhooks" at night. He is not allowed anything for the two or three hours work he does before going to the field and the hours he spends after the field work in the evening doing his chores and taking care of the stock. But when he cares for by overtime, and from

which practically all his profit during

I know of a man who took a rail striker's place at McCook last summer, who received an average of \$13 per day. While he received the same pay per hour the union man received, he didn't work the union hours, but put in the same hours he was used to on the farm. He worked every day in the week and received \$91-as much as a farmer would make in two and one-half months. Yet the man ducts, especially butter, have always ple copy and instructions.

who held the job before him refused placed a higher value on the product. The Prudential Publishing Com-

to work for such low wages. It seems as though everyone clamoring for more credit. But I don't believe there is a farmer in this state but who has been hurt by too much credit at the present rate of interest. What the farmer does need is a living wage, or a profit on his operations.

The government has figured that a wife on the farm is worth \$1,000 a year (if she were paid for her work at the rate others receive). But does she get it? No. she and her bushand working 16 hours a day lose \$3,000 in-

stead. B. F. Reed, Sr. In the Nebraska Union Farmer.

AMERICAN FARMERS COOPERA-TIVES DO ENORMOUS BUSINESS A business increase of 64.2 per cent in nine years is the way 501 farmers' buying and selling coopera tives in the North Central States have thrived in cooperation. Allowing for the change in the price level. crops and live stock, which was 8 per cent higher in 1921 than in 1913, still, five had left during the speak- the gain in increased volume of business was 56 per cent, reports the All American cooperative commission. The business these 501 cooperatives the wrong place to organize a Farm- did in 1913, amounting to \$47,798,000, had grown to \$78,498,000 nine years a success you must have faith in later. Cooperatives in states east of the Mississippi River made the largest gain, 80 per cent, while those west of the river had an increase of 57 per cent. Thirty organizations in Kansas boosted their trade 184 per cent.

One-third of the business done by the 3498 cooperatives of these 12 states amounting to over \$400,000,000 in 1921 was in grain. Cooperatives for the distribution of dairy products came next in the amount of business done, followed by live stock and fruit and vegetable marketing cooperatives. Almost twice as many cooperatives were found west of the Mississippi, with an average business larger than that of the Eastern cooperatives. In some cases these cooperative associations turned over , more than \$2,000,000 worth of trade 1921, though over half of them had

a business of less than \$100,000. The possibilities of service for the people and democracy in industry in such vast cooperative undertakings is enormous. They are laying solid foundations for social control of the most basic necessities of life. The next out justice to all and special privi- agricultural enterprises. This is one great step forward must be taken by the city workers who can easily re-The government is not fair with duce their living costs if they but

> FARMERS ADVISED TO GRADE CREAM

Grading of cream, as the first step in the standardization of the dairy industry, is being urged by the these farmers, and made public these United States Department of Agriculture. Numerous farmers and dairymen are already developing grading methods the department reports.

"There is great need for improvement in the quality of cream to consumer demands for a high grade product are to be met," says Roy C. Potts, in charge of the department's "Argument should not be required to convince the farmer that his cream should be marketed on a graded basis. It is wrong to pay the same price for low quality cream as for high qualcream. It is unjust, to producer of No. cream to and the production of the better

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quality is discouraged. The practice of paying a flat price for all qualities offers no inducement for improvement, and places a premium on poor

quality or penalizes good quality. "In every field of marketing, pro

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come from improvement in the quality of cream. The entire dairy industry is urged to get back of the move-

IN PRINT AT LAST gress is being made through the practice of standardization. Those who and only one of its kind—full of "pep" are taking the lead in the move to from cover to cover-richly illustratstandardize dairy products are to be ed. A golden opportunity for agents. commended for their good work. The lf you are a live wire and want to markets for manufactued dairy pro- act as our agent Send \$1.00 for samof high quality. Similar rewards will pany, Knoxville, Tenn.

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