



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER



Organization

Education

Co-operation

VOLUME XVIII

SALINA, KANSAS, APRIL 22, 1926

NUMBER 37

Federal Farm Board Bill

The Bill Before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry Supported by the Combined Farm Organizations and the Committee of 22 of the North Central States Agricultural Conference

NOTE—Reference is to the FEDERAL FARM BOARD BILL, before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, supported by the combined farm organizations and the Executive Committee of 22 of the North Central States Agricultural Conference.

Members of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, United States Senate.

This bill has been prepared by the Executive Committee of the American Cotton Growers Exchange after conference with leaders of numerous farm organizations representing cotton, wheat, corn, hogs and cattle, who furnished the information and approved the plans covering these commodities. It uses the Dickinson bill as a framework and weaves into it the practical experience gained during the last five years by the cotton cooperative associations of the twelve principal cotton growing states handling over a million bales of cotton annually, and maintaining sales offices in all the principal domestic and foreign markets.

Assuming that party platforms and pledges are to be redeemed by a sincere attempt to help solve the difficult farm problem through the medium of cooperative marketing associations and by enacting their organization and fostering their growth this bill offers practical means for attaining that end. It provides for the immediate use of the marketing machinery of cooperatives having a going business organization, and allows time for building up of others in so organized localities and products not at present so organized.

It provides for aid from the federal treasury during this formative period through a revolving fund, but under its provisions each product will carry the cost of its own stabilization and disposition after a short period during which the farm population adjust itself to the idea and practical working of the law.

The following extracts from party platforms have been kept in mind in the drafting of this bill. The Democratic platform, adopted at the New York Convention on June 29, 1924, pledged the party support "to stimulate by every proper governmental activity the progress of the cooperative marketing movement and the establishment of an export corporation or commission in order that the exportable surplus may not establish the price of the whole crop."

The Republican platform, adopted at the Cleveland Convention on June 12, 1924, said:

"We favor, without putting the Government into business, the establishment of a Federal system of organization for cooperative marketing of farm products."

"The Republican Party pledges itself to the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interests of America on a basis of economic equality with other industries and insure its prosperity and success."

Principles and Purposes
This measure creates a Board, so chosen as to make it always representative of agriculture. It provides for equalization funds for principal American cash crops to be raised ultimately by an equalization fee collected from each commodity group. These funds are to be used to promote price stabilization, and to make the tariff otherwise provided for effective upon the domestic price of such commodities as are dutiable.

The object of the proposed legislation is to secure a greater degree of stability in the price levels of the principal crops. It is proposed to do this by placing at the disposal of the producers a mechanism with the assistance of which they can control the handling and marketing of crop surpluses, thereby preventing violent price fluctuations, and securing in domestic markets the price benefits of the import duties.

Special advantages to be derived from the operation of the plan embodied in this bill are:

It will secure a protected price to the producer of crops like wheat, of which a relatively small surplus enters world trade.

It will afford all the advantages of orderly marketing through control of surplus to the producer of a crop like cotton, of which the American supply is the dominant factor in the world price.

It will enable producers of meat animals to maintain a stable level of hog and cattle population, by steadying prices and by promoting carry-over of corn from years of high production to years when the yield is low.

It will promote cooperative associations by making it possible for them to control the movement to market of temporarily unneeded quantities of a commodity, without imposing on their members alone the entire burden of withholding or removing and disposing of them.

Variation of yield due to weather and other natural factors makes it impossible for farmers to control volume of production by regulating acreage. The task of managing supply not immediately required must be borne by each agricultural commodity group as a whole if violent and destructive price fluctuations are to be avoided. If for each commodity group a fund is provided to be used for withholding or removing surplus above current needs and distributing them to the best advantage

greater degree of stability in agriculture can be secured, which will be helpful to the farmer, the processor of his crop and to the consumer.

That the American farmer should be enabled to do this is the central principle of this bill. For a start five crops are selected—cotton, wheat, corn, hogs and cattle. (Sec. 8). The bill refers to these five as "basic agricultural commodities." The word "basic" is used purely as a definition for the purposes of the bill, and its use does not imply that other commodities are less important to agriculture. An equalization charge calculated by and collected under the direction of the Federal Farm Board is to provide an equalization or stabilization fund for each of the commodities named. Such funds will be available, under the Board's direction, to finance dealing with the surplus.

This equalization charge upon the product, it is provided will be collected at the most practicable point between the producer and the consumer, as may be determined by the Board. (Sec. 10). The problem of an increasing production might be met by an increase in the size of the equalization fee in much the same way as inflation is checked by the Federal Reserve Board through contraction of the re-discount rate.

Action by the Board with any one of these basic commodities can be taken only when the Board finds that there is or may be a surplus above requirements for orderly marketing, and that a substantial number of associations of producers of such commodity, are in favor of operation in respect to it. (Sec. 8).

Cotton, Wheat, Corn, Hogs and Cattle
The crops chosen for initial action are the principal cash crops of American agriculture. Each finds its way to market through points at which the equalization charge can be conveniently collected.

In addition the Board is directed to study the surplus problem of other commodities. When it is of the opinion that it is desirable and practicable to include another commodity in the same class for treatment as the five above mentioned, it is required to report its findings to Congress for amendment to this Act. (Sec. 8).

It is obvious that the Board can operate to advantage immediately on only a few principal commodities. Congress meets annually. It can add to or amend this or any other law, but far-reaching federal act has been subjected to amendment and change. The Federal Reserve Act may be cited as illustrative. It was approved in December, 1913. Since that date Congress has enacted 16 amendments to it, changing the original measure and making changes in 39 sections. The space taken up by additions caused by amendments to the Federal Reserve Act is only slightly less than the space occupied by the entire original Act itself.

Form of Board—Manner of Choosing
The Board itself is a part of the Department of Agriculture. It is composed of one member from each of the 12 Federal Land Bank districts, and the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of a board which directs and properly represents the farmers, the following method of selection is provided. A federal farm advisory council composed of five men from each of the 12 Federal Land Bank Districts is created. (Sec. 2).

One man from each district is appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Four members of the council are chosen at conventions of cooperative associations and farm organizations within each district. Arrangements for such conventions, including designating organizations eligible to participate, basis of representation, date, etc., are to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture with the advice and assistance of representatives of farm organizations and cooperative marketing associations.

These council members serve without salary. The council meets at least twice a year. In addition to advising and working with the Board, its chief function (Sec. 3) is to nominate to the President 36 individuals, (three chosen from each district by the Council members for that district from whom he shall appoint one from each district as a member of the Board (Sec. 5).

Powers and Duties of the Board
The Board is required to meet weekly, or at the call of the chairman, whom the members select. It is given broad general and special powers. It is authorized (Sec. 7) to advise farm organizations on crop adjustments necessary to secure maximum benefits under this measure, and to work with all agencies for the development of additional markets for American farm products.

Its primary function is to assist in the control and disposition of crop surpluses. (Sec. 8). To accomplish this the Board shall assist in withholding or removing such quantities as are temporarily not required, under agreements with cooperative associations or with processors.

The measure provides (Sec. 11) that for a period of three years after its passage, the Board may not collect equalization fees on cotton and corn, but that operations shall be financed during that time out of the revolving fund. This provision defers the start of the equalization fee with cotton and corn, but leaves the way clear for immediate operation. The problem of corn is one best met by

carry-over, and increased livestock population. With cotton it is one of financing the current stock in trade and the carry-over so that unrequired quantities need not be forced on the market until the market is ready for them. Neither carry-over transaction—with cotton or corn—presents a certainty of loss to the revolving fund, although there is that possibility. Over a period of years it may be assumed that the gains on the carry-over one year would offset the losses on the carry-over another year.

With wheat, hogs and cattle, where the problem is one of exporting a surplus rather than storing it, the collection of the equalization fee is not deferred. The first and most important step toward corn price stabilization is to encourage a normal livestock population and then to maintain it through the operations with live stock.

Postponement of the start of the equalization fee on cotton and corn, the carry-over crops, would afford time for the Board, the producers and the cooperatives to do essential organization and educational work.

Methods of Operation
The measure provides for a revolving fund of \$250,000,000 which will be (Continued on Page Three)

DO THE FARMERS KNOW

Do the farmers of Kansas know that their Governor, Ben S. Paulen, attended a meeting at Des Moines, Iowa, called by Governor Hamill with delegates from 11 different states to take up farm relief legislation. He gave his presence and support to the legislation for relief of agriculture.

At that convention they endorsed the legislation proposed by the Corn Belt Committee selected by the different farm organizations and they selected a committee of two from each state of the 11 states to go to Washington and try to secure the legislation drafted by the Corn Belt Committee.

Governor Paulen, appointed Mr. Hartshorn of Hutchinson and W. P. Lamberson of Fairview and selected Ralph Snyder, President of the Kansas Farm Bureau as his spokesman in Washington. The President, Mr. Coolidge and the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Jardine.

Has anybody heard our Governor say anything about it or his helping further to secure such legislation. I wonder why he does not tell the people.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Salina, Kansas, April 12, 1926.

The Board of Directors met in regular quarterly session in the office of President Tromble at 1:30 P. M.

Members present, C. E. Huff, C. E. Clark and John Vesecky. H. B. Whitaker arriving later.

President Tromble presided and the minutes of the last Board meeting were read and approved.

The Auditors report was read and adopted as read. Board recessed to meet at 1:30 P. M.

The Board convened and proceeded to canvass the Referendum Ballots and found the vote to be as follows:

Amendment No. 1—For 3661; against, 245. Majority for 3416.
Amendment No. 2—For 2996; against, 710. Majority for 2286.
Amendment No. 3—For 3277; against, 623. Majority for 2654.
Amendment No. 4—For 4794; against, 980. Majority for 3814.
Amendment No. 5—For 1605; against, 2165. Majority against 560.
Amendment No. 6—For 1419; against, 2082. Majority against 663.

Secretary Brasted presented the following petition to the Board for their consideration:

To the Honorable Board of Directors of the Kansas Farmers Union, Gentlemen:

In view of the fact that the Articles of Agreement entered into by and between the several state wide farm organizations that have joined in the operation of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company of South St. Joe, Missouri and the Department of Agriculture provide that the said Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company pay refunds only to bona fide members of one of the state wide farm organizations, and that we have in Kansas several shipping Associations, who ship live stock for non-members, I would respectfully ask that you take such action as would be necessary to permit me to turn over to the managers of such Live Stock Shipping Associations any monies that might be paid to the Kansas Farmers Union by the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company of South St. Joe, Missouri that represents earnings on non-members business sent through said Farmers Union Live Stock Shipping Associations.

Respectfully submitted,

C. E. BRASTED.

Moved by John Vesecky that Secretary Brasted be and is hereby instructed to pay to the various local Farmers Union Live Stock Shipping organizations the funds which have been or may be received as refunds from the St. Joseph Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company on non-members business, originating in the territory of the several local organizations, to be used by them for organization and promotion work in their own territories, as provided by law. But, this action shall apply only to the present fund, and shall not be held to establish a precedent for future years. Provided the above action does not conflict with the provisions of the Packers Stockyards Act. Seconded by C. E. Clark. Motion carried.

Moved by C. E. Huff, that it is the sense of this Board that we should take part in connection with the various farm organizations, in such general activities as promise to promote the program of the Farmers Union organization, and that the necessary expense of such participation shall be met from the regular funds of the organization, but such expenditures shall be detailed in our expense accounts. Seconded by C. E. Clark. Motion carried.

Moved by C. E. Clark that the Board approve the contracts submitted pertaining to the State Union, Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Farmers Union Creamery, and instruct President Tromble and Secretary Brasted to sign same for the Kansas Farmers Union. Seconded by C. E. Huff. Motion carried.

Board adjourned to meet at 8:00 A. M. April 13th.

April 13, 1926, 8:00 A. M.
Board met as per adjournment. President Tromble in the chair. Members present were Directors Huff, Clark, Whitaker and Vesecky.

President Tromble read a communication from Milo Reno, State President of the Iowa Farmers Union, setting forth the fact that O. F. Dornblazer, commonly known as "Uncle Dorn", was, with his good wife, in very poor health. Not able to work and in needy circumstances and, in view of the fact that Uncle Dorn had practically given his efforts to the Farmers Union, he asked that each state make a small monthly allowance for their relief. After some discussion by the members of the Board, Director Vesecky offered the following motion: Mr. President, I move you that the Kansas Farmers Union contribute \$10.00 per month for the relief of Uncle Dorn. Motion seconded by Director Huff. Motion carried.

The Board then received a committee from the Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association headed by President C. E. Cox. The remainder of the day was taken up discussing matters pertaining to the organization until 5:00 P. M. when adjournment was taken.

C. E. BRASTED, Secretary.

ple that he is trying to do something to help secure legislation for the benefit of agriculture. He seems to have lost his power of speech in so far as the farmers is concerned, right now.

I would ask the Governor to either tell the people he was joking or come and answer them. He said he would stand by at Des Moines, Iowa. JOHN TROMBLE, President, Kansas Farmers Union.

WHICH BILL WILL YOU SUPPORT?

It seems that Congressman Tinch of the 7th District has made up his mind that he is more competent as an Attorney at law to draft a farm relief bill than the committee of all of the corn belt states which was composed of representatives from all the farm organizations, business men, bankers and all classes of citizens.

Now, I wish you farmers would take notice and if you think the corn belt committee composed practically of the first day of July of each year, draft a bill favorable to agriculture, than some of the attorneys and educators, then it is the duty of agriculture to stand by the Corn Belt Committee. If you do not think so, why, of course, you will stand by the Attorneys and Educators.

It is up to the farmers to protect themselves and choose which he wants to stand for.

A BILL

To Amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, be, and the same is hereby amended.

By enacting the following new sections to be known as sections 305-A and 305-B.

"Section 305-A. The Secretary of Agriculture shall annually and upon the first day of July of each year designate as terminal markets all stockyards posted by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of this Act where livestock is sold in Interstate Commerce in sufficient volume and under such conditions as to fairly reflect and establish a general market value of livestock of similar character in the territory adjacent or tributary to such stockyards and to affect the prices paid for livestock of similar character and grade upon other stockyard markets in such territory or elsewhere. No stockyard shall be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as a terminal market upon which livestock is handled or sold in Interstate Commerce during a preceding year less than 3,000,000 head of livestock.

"Section 305-B. After ninety (90) days after the designation by the Secretary of Agriculture of certain designated stockyards as terminal markets, no packer operating one or more packing plants or slaughter houses at, adjacent to or in connection with such terminal market, or located at

the same terminal market point or city, shall own, operate or control, directly or indirectly, any place, establishment or facility operated in connection with such packing plant or plants or slaughter house or houses, furnishing stockyard service or services as defined in the stock or service or services in connection with the receiving, buying, selling, marketing, feeding, watering, holding, delivery, shipment, weighing or handling in commerce of livestock, and which is not operated as a stockyard as defined in this Act, other than receiving pens for feeding, watering, holding or handling livestock previously purchased by said packer, located at or adjacent to the packing plant, or plants or slaughter house or slaughter houses operated by such packer."

LEGISLATION
Farm Relief Bill

The National Farmers Union called a meeting of the different farm organizations last May in Des Moines to take up and work out plans whereby to protect themselves against the increasing freight rates.

We got together and assessed each organization so much to hire an attorney to get in the fight and to protect agriculture against the increase in freight rates because we believed the railroads were getting all, if not more, than was necessary at this time. Another reason is the farmer is not in a position, which has been well proven thousands of times, that he is not able to stand any more expense. We went into the fight. What we have done, we do not know yet, at this time. We are in hopes that we have saved the farmers some money.

That Committee met back in Des Moines and worked out the plan to put on this fight which was put on. At that meeting we selected a Legislative Committee out of the different farm organizations of the corn belt states to look after legislation for Agriculture.

Again on the 27th day of January 1926 we met and we took up the different legislative matters that were before Congress and we finally decided that the Dickinson Bill had merit in it for agriculture than the other measures and we amended the Dickinson Bill to suit Agriculture. Our principals were unanimously agreed to by all the Corn Belt Committees.

The next day Governor Hamill of Iowa called his convention and there were 11 states represented. Their representatives there were governors and men selected by the Governors to go there and take up the committee of agriculture and some plan to relieve it.

They passed resolutions to adopt the principles adopted by the Corn Belt Committee and to select a committee of 22 to go with the Corn Belt Committee down to Washington and when the proposition before Congress.

We took our principles down there and laid them before the Agricultural Committee of the House and we asked to sit in with them to draft legislation that would be beneficial to agriculture. The Agricultural Committee told us to draft a Bill and present or Bill, which we did. I presume you have all read the Bill. I will not go into those details at this time. This Corn Belt Committee and the business men of the 11 states, through their committee, got together and we all agreed to the Bill unanimously.

Now, I am asking the farmers that selected this committee which went to Washington to get relief for agriculture to stand by the Bills that are introduced by the Corn Belt Committee. I am going to ask you to notify your Congressman and Senators if you are familiar with the Bill, whether you want them to vote for it or whether you do not. Do not pay any attention to the propaganda that is put out by a lot of people of the United States against that legislation and trying to pick flaws with it.

That Committee got together and drafted this Bill. We took up all of the angles that could be taken up and discussed them and we drafted a Bill for agriculture as best we knew how and we believe that committee has as much intelligence as any other class of people and are just as competent to draft a Bill for agriculture as any other class of people whether they be farmers, Congressmen, Senators, college professors or what.

At any rate, if the farmers are ever going to get legislation they have to have a committee to draft legislation for them and then they must get any relief. If the farmers do not want that committee to work for them or are not satisfied with the Bills they have drafted and presented to Congress we just as well dissolve the committee and go on as we have been. If the farmers want legislation it is absolutely necessary that they stand by the committee who go there and try to do something for them, regardless of the propaganda put out by the opponents of the Bill.

There is no set of men in this world. I do not mean the people of all the ill of agriculture. We have to draft a measure, put it into force and then meet the conditions as they arise, the same as the Reserve Bank Act which has been amended 16 times since its enactment to meet the conditions. The Interstate Commerce Commission, the Income Tax Law, the Adamson Law and others have been amended numerous times. With all of the wisdom of our financiers or lawyers, all of the conditions. They are to be put into operation and then when the conditions arise, they have to be amended to meet the conditions. The same is true with the Farm Relief Measure.

It is up to the farmers whether they are relieved or not. If you are in favor of this, do not fail to write your Congressman or Senator.

John Tromble, President, Kansas Farmers Union.

MANY THANKS

I want to take this opportunity to thank the Farmers Union members who sent in their checks to help the boys at Lyndon in their fight for the bank.

This is a big problem for agriculture. I contend that agriculture must control their own finances before they can fall heir to what rightfully belongs to them. As long as you have to take your dollar and place it in the other man's bank, just that long the other man has control of your money.

Now, we farmers have made up our minds that we have a right to establish banks and to handle our own finances. We certainly have if anybody else wants to establish their own banks. All we ask is the same rights as American citizens as any other class. We claim under this banking law that we are not classed as American citizens with the rights to do business as any other citizens. We surely resent that idea.

We went before the Legislature four or five different sessions. In fact, I introduced the first Co-operative Banking Law in 1913 and there has been one introduced in each Legislature ever since except the last session. We have been turned down by the Bank Committee of the Senate each time. Now, we are going to ask in the next Legislature for a co-operative bank law and we are going to expect to get it because we have the right to it.

Now, the bankers tell us that we are not competent to run a bank. That may be true but I presume if we did not we might have as many men in four sessions in four years as there are now and who have been running banks. Never the less, that is our own business. If we want to run a bank and we loose out, that is our own fault.

The legislature of Kansas has seemed to have been very solicitous of taking care of the Bankers of this state when they passed a law creating a Board that could reject the issuing of a charter at their own free will. Why not pass a law to prohibit a man putting in a grocery store or a lumber yard or a dry goods store, or, in fact, go into business in this state.

When we realize that there is one business institution in the United States to every 175 acres of land, we pretty near realize that we have plenty of business institutions to do business, the same as we have enough banks. We do not pass any laws to protect other people from going into business. I want to ask the people why the bankers should be protected when they should be able to take care of themselves.

We are going to ask for more charters for the farmers to start banks and we are going to expect to get them. By their refusing to grant us charters they are creating a lot of trouble and they may retard our work for a while. We have to have banks and we are not going to stop fighting until we get them.

I want to ask the Authorities of this state who came here first, the banker or the industry or the farmer. I want to ask the people of this state who made your banks. Who built your cities. Who maintains them at this time. Then the man who has done all of this is refused a charter to run a bank or the industry or the farmer. I want to ask the people of this state who made your banks. Who built your cities. Who maintains them at this time. Then the man who has done all of this is refused a charter to run a bank or the industry or the farmer.

Let me hear from you.
John Tromble, President, Kansas Farmers Union.

STABILIZING THE PRICE LEVEL
THRU THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

Representative Strong, of Kansas, has introduced a bill in Congress which provides that the Federal Reserve System when setting the re-discount rate shall have in mind the promotion of a stable price level. The Federal Reserve System can affect the price level not only thru the control of re-discount rates, but also thru its investment policy, and Representative Strong covers this point with the sentence: "All the powers of the Federal Reserve System shall be used for promoting stability in the price level."

In his speech before Congress, late in February, Representative Strong presented a chart indicating the course of prices since 1910. There was a rapid inflation during the war, which finally reached its peak in May of 1920, and then a sudden deflation, reaching its bottom in January of 1922. There was a temporary slight recovery during 1923 and then another bottom point in June of 1924. Since January of 1925, prices have been fairly stable at around pre-war level. Representative Strong's chart sets out a proposed stable price level for the next three or four years of around 65 per cent above pre-war.

A striking paragraph of the Strong speech is as follows: "Why should we not seek to stabilize the general price level for the good of all business, agriculture and industry? Is it not time to take the money question out of politics or any special class and at the same time develop the prosperity of all our citizens and assist the world at large, for our Federal Reserve Board is controlling the gold price level of the entire world? Should not this gold standard of prices be a stable standard, and result in stable money, and no longer be a standard to act like a jumping jack."

as is shown in the price level?"

When Henry C. Wallace went to Washington as secretary of agriculture, in March of 1921, he came out boldly with the suggestion that the forces of the government should be used to stabilize, so far as possible, the price level at around 70 per cent above pre-war. This was looked upon as a radical suggestion at the time, because the price level then was only around 45 per cent above pre-war, and some of the monetary interests were still talking about the desirability of reducing prices to the pre-war level. During the recent years, it seems, however, that the Federal Reserve System has on the whole used its forces to promote a price level about 60 per cent above pre-war. But there is no assurance under the law that the Federal Reserve System will continue to show the good sense that it has shown during the past two or three years. The Strong amendment would be a safeguard not only for agriculture but for business and labor as well.

—Wallace's Farmer

YOU CAN TELL THE WORLD

The Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company is the only life insurance company in existence that sells insurance to farmers only. It confines its business entirely to the membership of the Farmers Union and that of their families.

The Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company was chartered on October 17, 1922 by the insurance department of the state of Iowa, and on December 31st of that year had insurance in force amounting to \$769,000.00.

On December 31st, 1923—Insurance in force \$3,014,250.
On December 31st, 1924—Insurance in force \$3,947,750.

On December 31st, 1925—Insurance in force \$5,053,750.

The Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company has been endorsed by the delegates at the four national Farmers Union conventions, and is now licensed to write insurance on the lives of Farmers Union members in Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, South Dakota, Missouri and Iowa.

Why It Was Organized

To make it possible for the Union members to carry their own life insurance risks in their own company at farmers' cost.

To help build estates in life insurance that are as safe and secure as can be built to protect Union families. To provide a great financial institution through which the Union farmer can conserve his own resources and control his own reserves and surplus.

Every Farmers Union Member Should Know:

That this life insurance company belongs to you.

That it is composed of Union members and operated for their benefit.

That it is controlled by its Union policyholders—one man—one vote. That its officers are your brother Union members elected by you.

That the earnings and savings are paid to policyholders, there being no stockholders.

That the farmer is a preferred risk in life insurance.

That operated on this basis it gives you life insurance at farmers' cost.

That the farmer's cost will make a very low net rate.

That being organized on the legal reserve basis makes it as safe as it can be made.

That the reserves required by law are loaned to Farmers Union members in the state where the insurance is written.

Things You Can Do To Help

Take out your life insurance in your own company.

See to it that every member of your family does the same.

Get your neighbor to do so also.

Be a booster for your company.

Help this insurance movement to grow and it will grow with you. The fight of the farmers to gain control of their own finances is your fight and all the effort you put forth is helping just that much to build a financial organization of the farmers, by the farmers, and for the farmers.

Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company

A Service Not For Profit

FARMERS HAVE TWENTY-SIX COMMISSION HOUSES

In 1925, there were twenty-six co-operative live

The Kansas Union Farmer

Published Every Thursday at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION 119 South Seventh Street

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized July 30, 1918.

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

Subscription Price, per Year \$1.00

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

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

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1926

THE SQUEALING EAST

Our sophisticated and educated, prosperous and self satisfied east is all too easily alarmed. The newspapers and the statesmen of the sea board states are always getting scared half to death over the crudeness, the radicalism, and the lack of patriotism which they believe exist in all states west of Pittsburgh. They are afraid of farmer legislation; they sneer at the needs of agriculture even as they are piling up huge profits from the exploitation of the products of the farms; they tremble for the safety of the republic every time some western congressman or senator introduces a measure designed to equalize agricultural and other conditions in this country. Like Daniel Webster of old, they are still worried over what wild men from the distant west may do if allowed to sit in congress and take part in legislating for the whole people.

Some weeks ago we referred to the eastern state of mind concerning the matter of reapportioning members of the House of Representatives on the basis of the last census. Congress has now finally and definitely decided that there will be no redistribution of house seats at this time and how the eastern papers are taking on over that decision. The Philadelphia Public Ledger is quite a paper but its editorial department is troubled with myopia, strabismus or some other defect of vision that prevents perception of objects or purposes more than fifty miles west of Carpenters Hall. Just now the esteemed Ledger is almost hysterical over the alleged fact that the highly intelligent voters of its town have less political weight than the radical, ignorant and exceedingly provincial west. If the Ledger could only obtain a sense of humor in some way or other it would laugh itself to death over its own foolishness in assuming that the voters of Philadelphia are smarter and more patriotic than the sovereign squats of the west.

Thus the Ledger in its latest spasm over the shortcomings of congress and the dangers that lie in the domination of the cities by the granger voters of the corn belt section:

The House of Representatives by its vote last week has intensified the fight for political power between the farms and the cities. From 1790 until 1920 there was always a reapportionment of congressional districts after each census. The Constitution of the United States provides this shall be done.

The present House has decided to defy the Constitution. It has voted to deprive forever certain sections of the Nation and its growing cities of the representation to which they are entitled.

For the third time since the census of 1920 the House has refused to reapportion the congressional districts according to population. In effect, it says, while citizens of cities shall be taxed, yet they shall be deprived of their just and proper representation.

This was done because the rural districts demanded it. These districts do not pay as much taxes or have as many people as the city districts, but for 150 years they have dominated American politics, and they intend to continue to do so.

Under reapportionment, they would lose and the cities would gain. Rural members of the House, standing together for five years, have defeated any change. Not since 1911, following the census of 1910, has the country been redistricted. Meanwhile, the American people have been shifting from the farm to the city. In 1920 about 51 per cent of the population was urban. In the last sixteen years the trend cityward has been very rapid. Today about 55 per cent of all Americans are in the cities. By 1930 this may reach 60 per cent.

Today the House is on the 1910 representation basis. At present, one farm vote may be worth anywhere from two to three, and even five, city votes in some of the States. On the basis of actual population, some of the farm States have too many House members and industrial States with great city populations have too few. Rural sections are overrepresented. Urban sections are underrepresented.

The House, voting 267 to 85, has decided to keep this rotten borough system. A bipartisan combination has agreed that the House rules are superior to the Constitution of the United States and to a long line of precedents handed down since the first census of 1790.

The House holds it is under no obligation to act unless it cares to act. In other words, regardless of growing cities and declines in the rural population, the cities shall never have any more representation than they now have and the farms shall never have any less. Notwithstanding the certain population shifts of the future, the States shall never have any more nor any less representation than they have today.

The bases of this Government of ours are majority rule and equal representation. The House flouts both these principles. It undertakes to say the open country and its little towns shall continue to dominate, regardless of the wish of the

majority or of equal representation. Millions of voters are to be virtually disfranchised so far as their voice in the House is concerned.

There is no immediate appeal from this gross abuse of House power. It is free, if it chooses, to misinterpret the Constitution in the interests of a few States and of House members who are afraid they will lose their \$10,000-a-year jobs.

Nevertheless, this gross injustice cannot stand forever. A mandate of the constitution, unquestioned since 1790, cannot permanently be set aside. If political power now belongs to the cities rather than to the farms, then it must go to the cities. There is no escaping this, either in Congress or in the State Legislatures, if the American Government is to remain a representative Government.

DOING NOTHING FOR THE FARMER

The Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the corresponding group in the Senate are holding hearings on the agricultural situation. Just how much testimony has been taken no one knows. Certainly enough to make a library full of books. Bill Hirth was on the stand for five days. Frank Murphy testified for about the same length of time. No one supposed that it would take either of those gentlemen that long to tell all he knows what is wrong with farming but it did and the results have been printed and may be read by those who are hardly enough to tackle that sort of literature. Certainly congress has examined enough witnesses to convince it that something mighty serious is wrong with that section of the population that relies on the soil for a living.

The session is now drawing to a close. One third of the senators and all the representatives must make campaigns for re-election. That is a matter in which they are deeply interested. Word comes from many states and districts that mere outsiders with no previous experience in state-manship are throwing down congressional fences galore and preparing to break into the grazing grounds of the patriots who are now busy in Washington. Congress will adjourn about the middle of May, certainly not later than June 1. It is now fairly certain that no farm relief will be enacted. A few little bills will be passed but the great problem of increasing and stabilizing prices of American farm products is about as far from solution as it always has been.

There are reasons for this unsatisfactory situation. In the first place the farmers are not agreed as to any one comprehensive measure. The farm organizations are united only in appearance. They are not working together in the sort of harmony necessary to impress the congressional mind. This is natural since not a dozen of the alleged agricultural leaders are united on the same plan and not half that number understand any one of the various remedies that have been proposed and discussed. In other words the farmers are not agreed in what they want largely because they do not actually know what they want. They are not back of any single great constructive measure as a man because they have not been able to frame such a measure.

Congress has gone through the motion of passing the buck to the farmers and has said, in effect, that if agriculture will form a plan and put into workable shape it will be passed. Maybe that pledge would have been kept. No one will ever know because the farmers have not reached an agreement. This looks like a good thing for the congressmen and senators. It relieves them from the obligation of framing constructive farm relief measures and prevents the public from finding out that they are exactly like the farmers. They do not know what to do and if some of them did they could not get together and make it into law.

For the ten thousandth time this paper again declares that all that agriculture needs from legislatures and the congress is the privilege of running its own business in its own way. Government may smooth the way by removing obstacles but it cannot revise or apply any remedy that is its nature will be anything more than a mere poultice plaster or headache tablet. The disease is far too deep-seated to be reached by empirical remedies. It requires specifics that will remove causes, not anodynes for the alleviation of symptoms. The job of reconstructing agriculture can be done only by the farmers of this country and only through organization. If all the time and money that has been spent during the past four years in vain efforts to secure legislation that at its best would be of an emergency nature had been employed in the organization and instruction of farmers as to their duties to themselves and the country we would have been pretty well along by this time.

Agricultural rehabilitation can come only through Organization, Education and Co-operation, the three fold platform of the Farmers Union.

THE WHEAT PROSPECT

Brother Jake Mohler of the state Department of Agriculture is a good deal surprised over the fact that his crop reports are not appreciated by the wheat growers and other Kansas producers of cash crops. Jake is the official press agent of Kansas agriculture. He believes that it is his job to let the world know just how blessed and precious is the privilege of living and working out here in this fertile and teeming heart of the boundless west. So he tells all and sundry of the people in less favored sections of the republic all he knows about the marvels of Kansas.

Just a few days ago he broadcasted the information that about all the entire 12,000,000 acres of wheat seeded in Kansas last fall would go into harvest and that the condition of our wheat at that date was about 84 per cent of normal, whatever that means in a state that rather resents the implication that it is ever normal about anything.

That report stirred up the farmers who immediately began to protest that the wheat outlook is not at all good, that great areas will be abandoned, that huge tracts will have all the growing plants blown out of the ground before June, that the wisest man in the world cannot safely prophesy concerning Kansas wheat yields three months ahead of harvest, and that even if we are going to have a big crop the smart thing is to keep the news to our selves until we have had a chance to unload our surplus on buyers that never heard of Jake Mohler. So the Wheat Growers Association took a poke at Mohler in a set of resolutions far more emphatic than approving.

If crop forecasts and reports on conditions went no further than the farms they might be harmless, even though wholly useless at this season of the year. The trouble is that the speculators in wheat and other grains are diligent readers of everything that contains any crop information. They read Mohler's report and whether they believed it or not they made it the excuse for hammering wheat prices down to the lowest mark of the year. That hurt the wheat growers feelings much more than it did his bank account. Farmers have little wheat on hands and what they have they do not care to sell until a new crop is assured.

The drop in wheat did little or no damage to those individual farmers who pride themselves on being able to look after their own affairs but it was a body blow to the co-operators who have a good many hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat in storage with the expectation of feeding it out to the consumers in an orderly way at prices that will include some small profit. So that if any one is hurt by the drop in wheat it is the enterprising co-operator who has the courage and the good sense to organize for self protection.

The farmers should deal gently with Mohler. He means well, but he has a tough job on his hands. If he spreads the news of a coming big crop the farmers light on him like a ton of brick; if he confines his literary productions to dissertations on pigs, clover and the best way of preventing cows from flavoring their milk with wild onions the business interests and the eastern newspapers forget all about it and the state of Kansas and of the Kansas minds and crops.

After all, if it is a fact that Kansas is likely to harvest a couple of hundred millions of bushels of wheat this year to the very great detriment of the price and of the prosperity of her farmers, Mohler is not to blame. He plowed no wheat ground last fall. He ate no dust while riding a drill. He will shed no sweat during harvest. He will sweat no blood when the prices go down and the notes at the bank must be paid. The farmers of Kansas who are threatened with the misfortunes always incident to a bumper crop have no one to blame but themselves. They should sow about half as much wheat as they do and should sell all they thresh through their own co-operative marketing organization. If they will do those two little things Jake Mohler can print all the dope that sounds good to him without doing any harm to a single Kansas farmer.

THE TARIFF AND AGRICULTURE

Brother William Hirth of Columbia, Missouri, has been up to Washington telling congress all about the distressful conditions of agriculture in the corn cob pipe belt. As usual Hirth used plain words, mostly of one syllable, and it is quite certain that he made his meaning perfectly clear. Among other things he said was this in reference to the tariff:

"I also want to serve notice on the protected East that it had better listen to the farmers' plea for relief before it brings the pillars of its temple tumbling down upon its own head. This far we have not assuited the Fordney-McCumber tariff act, but if we are turned away empty-handed again, let them not be surprised if in our desperation we make war upon the whole protective system."

"If these be plain words, then let it be remembered that since the close of the World War, the agricultural wealth of the nation has shrunk twenty billions of dollars and Sheriffs' sales and wrecked banks are constantly increasing in the most productive agricultural sections of the land."

These be brave and true words my brethren. Bill meant every one of them and more. In fact he meant a lot of things that he could not say because they would not be fit to print. The only trouble is that the farmers, inharmonious, disorganized and suspicious of each other are not in position to take the action predicted by our Missouri friend. United agriculture could do a few of the things that are necessary to the restoration of its prosperity. If all the wheat in the country or if even one half the wheat in the country was controlled by a growers marketing association the farmers would soon get the benefit of the 42 cent tariff.

The real truth is that neither congress nor the business interests pay very much attention to agriculture for the simple reason that farmers are so completely without effective organizations either for marketing grain or for making their influence and numbers count in public matters.

SIGN CREAM CONTRACTS NOW

The Farmers Union Creamery at Kansas City is doing mighty well already, far better than its most ardent supporters hoped for the first year. It has paid cash-at market prices for every pound of butter fat that it has churned. During the months of January, February and March it made good profits that should be greatly increased in amounts during the coming three months. Although no one expected such a result it is now plainly possible that a co-operative dividend may be paid at the end of the first year's operations.

To assure success and the payment of profits back to the producers it is now only necessary to increase the volume of production. The boys down there are making good butter and are selling it at fair prices. We have already established a reputation for the quality of our products. The big buyers of the eastern cities are favorably impressed with "Union Gold" and are willing to stock it and recommend its use to their customers. One chain of retail stores in a large eastern city thinks so well of our butter that it buys a car load a week and will take more when we can guarantee both volume and quality in the product that we are now selling.

There is no reason why farmers should wait for solicitors to come around and ask them to join the Produce Association. The organization is now so far along that it should grow and move rapidly under its own power. Every Local in the state should take up the matter at once and have contracts signed by Union members without cost to the Association. If we could get 10,000 new contracts, voluntarily signed and sent in within the next two months we could increase our churning capacity, engage in the poultry and egg business and achieve all the other aims of the Association without ever paying another cent of interest on borrowed money.

Write to the Farmers Union Produce Association for information. Go at once about the business of recruiting farmers for this last and most promising of all Union enterprises.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Prohibition Is Being Investigated

By a Committee of the United States senate made up of four drys and the Hon. James A. Reed of Kansas City who is decidedly wet in his views but dryer than most in his habits. Already a good deal of very startling information has been disclosed by the witnesses who have had the opportunity to testify.

The Hon. Emory Buckner, sometimes called the Padlock Prince of Greater New York, told the committee that more than 60,000,000 gallons of alcohol each year finds its way into the beverage trade. He estimates that the average price of the product manufactured from that quantity of spirits, more or less depurated, is not less than \$5 a quart and that the total trade in that single item of unlawful booze is about \$3,600,000 annually.

It also appears from the testimony of Mr. Buckner, who is in a position to know what he is talking about, that the courts of New York are so crowded with cases against liquor law violators that it would take more than three years to clear the dockets even if no other arrests were made in the mean time.

The police of San Francisco have just discovered a wine vault more than 100 feet under ground that contained 100,000 gallons of good California wine and report that the place located is only one of several known to exist. Thus the reason for the unusual prosperity of the growers of wine grapes becomes known to the public.

Brennan

Democratic Boss Of Chicago and all Illinois for that matter is in Washington to testify before the senate committee that is investigating prohibition. Ordinarily the democratic boss of Illinois has no very heavy job on his hands as the normal number of democrats in that state is so small that little bossing is necessary. Just now it is different. Brennan is a candidate for the United States Senate on a platform so wet that he needs goshes to protect his feet from dampness.

It is quite well known that there are not nearly enough democrats in Illinois to elect any man to the senate, but Brennan does not rely entirely on democratic votes. He declares that he has the assurance of a very strong republican support and as he knows all the tricks in the trade of politics he is probably right about that. He stands a very good chance of being elected not because either republicans or democrats as such care anything about him but because the wets, regardless of party, have made up their minds to ignore party lines and elect a few congressmen and senators next fall.

There is an old saying that nothing is ever settled until it is settled right. In the case of prohibition the truth seems to be the other way around. The drink question was settled right by the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act but refuses to stay settled until settled wrong.

The most futile suggestion concerning prohibition that has yet been made is that the trade in liquor should be made a government monopoly. Whatever other unwise things our people may do it is quite certain that they will never agree to a business partnership between Uncle Sam and John Barleycorn.

Andrews

Confessed to the senate investigating committee that he is having a very hard time in securing honest and competent men to serve as prohibition enforcement agents. He has been in office only about one year. He commands an enforcement army of a little more than 10,000 men and women. He admits that there are quite a few uncaught bootleggers and smugglers in the country and that he and his forces are not catching them very rapidly.

During the twelve months that he has been on the job General Andrews has been forced to fire almost 1000 members of his enforcement brigade on account of dishonesty, bribery, graft and other manifestations of corruption in office. Just how many of the unfired are dishonest as the poor booby that were caught at it and discharged the general does not know and cannot find out, in any case, until the suspect has made enough money to retire and build a yacht to defend the American cup.

Doubtless there are instances of honest men becoming policemen and spies but most of them lose their virtue when subjected to temptation.

The League of Nations has just about made up its collective mind that it will jog along without the adherence of the United States to the World. This because in our reservations we have especially provided that the judgments of the court shall be subject to review and veto by the United States. It looks like we might still have some trouble in joining the World Court and staying out of it at the same time.

Russian Monarchists

In exile in France and other western European countries have just had a convention in Paris and have nominated the Grand Duke Nicholas as their candidate for Czar of all the Russias. It is safe to predict that Nick will never be elected. The office of Czar is as dead as the poor simpleton who last wore that title. The Russian nobility, all dressed up in white aprons and caps and waiting on restaurants in Paris, London and New York is earning its cakes and ale for the tables in its history of a thousand years of tyranny, robbery and oppression of the poor.

For a hundred years or more there will be pretenders aspiring to the Russian throne but most of them will live and die in exile. The Russian revolution is a fact accomplished. The present form of government may not long endure, its successor, of whatever type, may be short lived. In the long run, however, the Russians will work out some system of democratic government based on the theory that the common man has the right to live and enjoy the fruits of his own labors.

Russia may have stormy times for quite a while. No nation can change its system of government over night and get away with it without turmoil and trouble. Those who are so impatient with the Russians should remember that it was ninety years after the French Revolution before the Third Republic established a stable government in France.

The Washington Post very sapiently remarks that it is a wise and self ruled man who does not impose more taxes on himself that are collected from him by the public. It might also have added in the same connection that there is no great rush of settlers to those few states and countries that get along without taxes.

France

Keep on Declining In Paris and pounds keep on rising in London. France is on the verge of back on a solid gold basis. There are reasons. The English accepted their obligations after the war was over, funded their debts, cut down their expenses and continued their high taxes. They may never be able to get from under that debt of nearly \$1000 per capita but they are making an honest and a very arduous and determined effort to pay what they owe.

France is still maintaining the biggest standing army in the world, is carrying on an extremely costly and losing war in Africa and is turning out one government after another that undertakes to settle debts, increase taxes or reduce the expenses of the military establishment. Naturally many Americans have lost patience with the French but in all our exasperation over the French financial policy we should never forget that France lost 4,000,000 men in the great war and that the country is now in the hands of statesmen who were too old to fight or of tradesmen and slackers who were able to keep away from the front. The Frenchmen who were the backbone of their generation are all dead.

But France must learn that the only way that leads to financial solvency is through honesty, sacrifice and taxation. Potatoes are now selling at around \$4 a bushel. The market forecasters predict a price of at least \$100 a ton. The only farmers who will get any benefit from this high price are those who had courage, common sense and business judgment to associate themselves into marketing associations on the contract for delivery basis. The gravy from high potato prices is nearly all going to the speculative produce traders who were smart enough to see what was coming.

Stock Values Declined

More than \$20,000,000,000 during the recent drop in prices on Wall street and a number of wise eastern writers for the papers are comparing that shrinkage with the loss of \$20,000,000,000 that agriculture has sustained during the past five years. One facetious brother suggests that the oppressed stock gamblers should get together and ask congress to enact some sort of stabilizing or price fixing legislation that will protect the speculator from the consequences of over speculation in the future.

Of course there is not the slightest resemblance of a parallel between the losses of the stock gamblers and of the farmers of this country. The decline in stocks was not a loss of any real value. The properties back of the securities are just as sound as they have ever been. The railroads, the motor car companies, the steel companies and the oil folks are all making money in such large quantities that the prices of stocks will soon begin to rise again and may touch new high marks before the end of this year. There is no such rosy future ahead of agriculture. Farms are being operated at a loss. Farm incomes are decreasing and farm expenses are increasing.

One reason why the stock gamblers will soon be strong as ever is that they have practically unlimited credit at their command. The banks that consider it wrong for farmers to borrow money to enable them to hold crops for better prices have loaned more than \$3,000,000,000 to stock operators for use sustaining and strengthening the market.

Congressman Cole of Iowa is not taking the plight of the farmers of his state as seriously as is becoming of a statesman who is a candidate for re-election. He admits that all Iowa farmers are in an awful fix but rejoices that at the worst each one of them will be able to go over the hills to the poor house" in his own automobile.

Congress

Some members of privileges that they have enjoyed so long that vested interests have been acquired. A year or so ago the time honored custom of distributing free garden seed was abolished. Now another reform, even more radical, has been adopted. Hereafter members will not be allowed to "extend" their remarks in the Record.

For a long time it has been the custom for a member or senator to rise and address the chair and then announce that he will extend his remarks in the Record. Thereupon he would send a carefully prepared speech to the government printing office and in a few days the country, and especially the folks back in the home districts, would have the privilege of reading speeches that were never made. The only good thing that can be said of that now abandoned

custom is that the canned addresses of the average member were far better than the speeches that were actually delivered.

The speechmaking habit is one that costs the country and congress a lot of time and money. If Vice President Dawes really wants more legislation and less talking he should persuade both houses to abandon the verbatim reporting of speeches and to remove all desks from each legislative chamber. Members of the English House of Commons sit on long benches and while in the hall attend only to the business of the House. They get work done because they are not all the time working up speeches for the instruction and entertainment of voters at home.

Wilkins, Byrd and several other adventurous spirits are well on their way to the north pole. One patriotic citizen wants to get there ahead of a mythical expedition that he has dreamed-that Russia is sending into the north. His notion is that there is a great polar continent that should be annexed to the United States. The Japanese settlement in Mexico and the Russian occupation of the polar continent are about equally menacing to the welfare of this republic.

Mexico

Keeps Right Ahead

Running her own business in her own way and certain American promoters down there continue to demand that the United States should do something about it. Just what crimes has the Mexican government committed. For one thing a lot of aliens have been asked to get out of the country and stay out. Of course that is a desperately wicked policy for Mexico but it appears to be right popular here in the United States. We are sending undesirable aliens back to Europe on every ship that sails from the Atlantic seaboard and its doubtful whether we would pay very serious attention to any Mexican protests against that policy.

For another thing Mexico prohibits the ownership of land by any but citizens of the republic. It seems that such a policy is all wrong for Mexico but all right for Kansas, California and most of the other American states. Mexico proposes to stop the chieftains from taking part in the government of the country but we have held that church and state must be kept separate if liberty is to be preserved.

For a good many years we have been insisting that Mexico should establish and maintain an effective federal government. Perhaps it would be just as well to concede that our sister republic is entitled to the same measure of self determination that we insist on for ourselves.

The \$2,000,000,000 merger of American bakeries lasted about two months after the attention of the government was called to the proposed monopoly. The old anti-trust law did not last all its teeth. Now that the power of government to prevent unlawful combinations in restraint of trade has again been demonstrated it might be as well for Uncle Sam's lawyers to pay some mind to other big combines that are making big fits for their stockholders out of proportion to the services that they are rendering to the public.

Chaplains

Have Long Been Regarded

As necessary, valuable and serviceable officers of the army and navy. An eastern taxpayer has discovered that it is unconstitutional to spend money for the salaries of preachers and priests employed in the military forces. His theory is that as there is a complete severance of church and state in this country under the express terms of the constitution it is unlawful to use public money to pay any one for preaching any religion to soldiers and sailors.

The courts are not very likely to adopt the view of the disgruntled taxpayer. The Supreme court has held that if any relief from such conditions is ever brought about it must come from direct action of the law making body. It believes that the general welfare clause of the constitution is broad enough to allow congress to use its own judgment in the appropriation and use of public funds or property.

THE FARMERS ORACLES

Sometimes I wonder how it comes that bankers always claim to know more than us farmers about the farming game; they are the founts of knowledge for the country and the town, and if we farmers get too gay, the bankers call us down. They know just when our wornout fields should grow another crop; they tell us when we should raise mules, and when our hogs need slop; they tell us when to milk our cows, and when to cull our flocks, and we must heed, or else we'll strike the sharp financial rocks. And when it comes to marketing, they're free with their advice, for if we wish to hold our wheat to get a higher price, they say we'd better sell it and pay our honest debts; and this we do, because you know, we are the bankers' pets. It really is surprising the things the bankers know; they tell us when to plow our land, and when it's time to sow; but when we ask them for a loan, it is another tale, for then we give up all we know before we get the kale. They ask about our family and if we're happily wed; how many children we will have, and if our wives bake bread; they want to know how we will vote on next election day, and why we do not take like thirty cents, because, the bankers have our goat.

A. M. KINNEY.

A good mule or a good horse brings a good price now as there is a big scarcity in work animals.

(Continued from Page 1)

Under agreements with the Board the supply of wheat could be adjusted to the domestic demand by a segregation of the grades of wheat best adapted for export, and by its mill-

Under this measure the producers of a tariff-protected commodity will be able to adjust supply to demand

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Department of Practical Co-Operation

ANDERSON COUNTY

AMOT LOCAL NO. 2130.
Meets the first Friday night of each month. H. O. Snodgrass, Sec.

BELVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. John T. Anderson, Sec. Anderson Co.

CHASE MOUND LOCAL NO. 2125.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Sec. Joe Van Hercke, Anderson Co.

CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 2096.
Meets every two weeks. G. H. Montsomer, Sec. Anderson Co.

DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 2052.
Meets the first and third Friday night of each month. Mrs. Laura Carter, Sec.

EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2137.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. S. McDaniel, Sec. Anderson Co.

GALLIA LOCAL NO. 2044.
Meets every second and fourth Friday evening. Deane L. Smith, Sec. Anderson Co.

INDIAN CREEK LOCAL NO. 2050.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. C. C. Beard, Sec.

LANE LOCAL NO. 2140.
Meets every other Friday. A. F. Thowe, Sec. Anderson Co.

LINTOWN LOCAL NO. 2064.
Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. R. W. Williams, Sec. Anderson Co.

MITOY LOCAL NO. 2128.
Meets the first and third Wednesday. Lulu Shilling, Sec. Anderson Co.

MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 2072.
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday. Maude Carter, Sec. Anderson Co.

PIEASANT HOME LOCAL NO. 2055.
Meets first and third Monday. Minnie Carrioco, Sec. Anderson Co.

SPRINGFIELD LOCAL NO. 2082.
Meets on the first and third Friday of each month. Frank White, Sec.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2116.
Meets every two weeks on Friday night. Carl Henry, Sec. Anderson Co.

TRIANGLE LOCAL NO. 2124.
Meets every second and fourth Thursday. E. L. Osterholt, Sec. Anderson Co.

ALLEN COUNTY

DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081.
Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. W. Ryan, Sec. Allen Co.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2148****.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of the month. Ray Wilson, Sec. Allen Co.

ATCHISON COUNTY

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1583.
Meets the first and third Wednesday. W. E. Fuhrman, Sec. Atchison Co.

BARTON COUNTY

ODIN LOCAL NO. 223.
Meets every two weeks on Wednesday. Fred M. Beran, Sec. Barton Co.

STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 273.
Meets the first and third Thursday. Chas. Grossard, Sec. Barton Co.

CHASE COUNTY

COTTONWOOD VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1833.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Lee Graham, Sec. Chase Co.

DISTRICT 66 LOCAL NO. 1907.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. Mrs. Charles L. Simmons, Secretary Chase County.

MILLER LOCAL NO. 1920.
Meets the second and fourth Thursday. Mrs. J. E. McDaniel, Sec. Chase Co.

CLAY COUNTY

FACT LOCAL NO. 566.
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday evening. Walter Knitter, Sec.

WHEELER LOCAL NO. 1982****.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Ernest Small, Sec. Clay Co.

COFFEY COUNTY

CENTER LOCAL NO. 2143.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Grace Redding, Secretary Coffey County.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2144****.
Meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. A. H. Collis, Sec. Coffey County.

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COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1783.
Meets the first and third Monday. Ethel Roberts, Sec. Cherokee Co.

COWLEY COUNTY

BUTTE LOCAL NO. 1969.
Meets the first and third Friday. Roy E. Olson, Sec. Cowley Co.

BEAVER LOCAL NO. 1558.
Meets first and third Monday. Mrs. W. P. Kent, Sec. Cowley Co.

FLORAL LOCAL NO. 2094.
Meets the second and fourth Friday. Sherman Nichols, Sec. Cowley Co.

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday. Roy W. Holland, Sec. Crawford County.

KELLOGG LOCAL NO. 1809.
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Chester R. O'Neil, Cowley Co.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1463.
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Mr. J. O. Rambo, Sec. Cowley County.

MERCER LOCAL NO. 1462.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. V. J. Detwiler, Sec. Harveys Co.

MAPLE GROVE LOCAL NO. 2107.
Meets on Tuesday night every two weeks. Rol Workman, Sec. Cowley Co.

ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1571.
Meets the first and third Friday. Burr Russell, Sec. Cowley Co.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday. F. Lewis, Sec. Cowley County.

SHILOH LOCAL NO. 1573.
Meets the first Wednesday night of each month. Loyd W. Peck, Sec.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 236.
Meets the second and fourth Thursday. I. L. Venneman, Sec.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 662.
Meets every Tuesday of the month. Jimmie Cunningham, Sec. Crawford Co.

OWSLEY LOCAL NO. 2094.
Meets the first and third Thursday. Joe Farmer, Sec. Crawford County.

STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2066.
Meets the first and third Friday. H. Eggers, Sec. Crawford County.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1308.
Meets first and third Tuesday. Robert J. Meyer, Sec. Crawford County.

CLOUD COUNTY

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1758.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Sec. York, Sec.

DICKINSON COUNTY

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1560.
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Harvey Shipley, Sec.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday. R. J. Logan, Sec. Dickinson County.

DOUGLAS COUNTY

COOK LOCAL NO. 1845.
Meets the second and fourth Thursday. Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec. Osage County.

CARGY LOCAL NO. 2126.
Meets first and third Thursday of each month. R. E. Titcher, Sec.

DISTRICT NO. 10 LOCAL NO. 1036.
Meets the first and third Thursday.

EUDORA LOCAL NO. 1851. Meets every third Friday of the month. W. W. Gerstenberger, Sec. Douglas Co.

FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1632.
Meets the first Friday of each month. Mrs. P. F. White, Sec. Douglas Co.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 752.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Chas. J. Gleason, Sec.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1832.
Meets the fourth Wednesday night of each month. Roy Flory, Sec. Douglas Co.

PANICO LOCAL NO. 1928****.
Meets the first and third Monday. P. J. Muckenthaler, Sec. Dickinson County.

PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1684.
Meets on alternate Thursday. Bertha A. McPheters, Sec.

SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1841.
Meets the first and third Wednesday. Roy Stacker, Sec. Douglas County.

WORDEN LOCAL NO. 842.
Meets the second and fourth Thursday of each month. Mrs. Lucas Fier, Sec. Douglas Co.

DECATUR COUNTY

PRAIRIE LOG LOCAL NO. 1855.
Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at North Valley School House. Bruce Moore, Sec. Decatur County.

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1091.
Meets the first and third Wednesday. J. J. Masaka, Sec. Ellis County.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 608.
Meets first and third Monday of each month. Frank G. Ebert, Sec. Ellis Co.

HAYS LOCAL NO. 864.
Meets first Friday of each month at 2 o'clock at court house. Frank B. Pfeiffer, Sec. Ellis County.

MINOR LOCAL NO. 881.
Meets every first and third Thursday of each month. R. A. Leiker, Sec. Ellis Co.

SUNNY DEAL LOCAL NO. 2151.
Meets the first and second Tuesday of each month at some members home. F. C. Herman, Sec.

ELLISWORTH COUNTY

ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1839****.
Meets the first Monday of each month at 8 o'clock. F. P. Svoboda, Sec.

ELLISWORTH LOCAL NO. 2099.
Meets every first and third Thursday. Brad Hooper, Sec. Ellisworth County.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 925****.
Meets every first and third Monday of each month. Ed Mog, Sec. Ellisworth County.

TRIVOLI LOCAL NO. 109****.
Meets the first Monday evening in each month. Mrs. H. E. Ely, Sec. Ellis Co.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 873.
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. E. A. Huseman, Sec.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1233.
Meets the first and third Friday. Leo Bonar, Sec. Franklin County.

HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1615.
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday. Mrs. L. C. Ely, Sec. Franklin County.

PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 2017.
Meets the first and third Tuesday at District No. 33 school house three miles west of London. John Reis, Sec. Franklin County.

SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824.
Meets the first Monday. A. F. Lidaky, Sec. Franklin County.

GEARY COUNTY

GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1941.
Meets the first and third Friday. Alfred P. Hotten, Sec. Geary County.

MOSS SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 1901****.
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Clarence Brown, Sec. Geary County.

GOVE COUNTY

HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1302.
Meets the first and third Wednesday night of each month. J. M. Tuttle, Sec. Gove County.

PARK LOCAL NO. 809****.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Joe Hein, Sec. Gove County.

GREENWOOD COUNTY

LUNA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1538.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. H. F. Horton, Sec. Greenwood County.

NEAL LOCAL NO. 1518****.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. C. Graves, Sec.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1574.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Mrs. E. M. Hemphill, Sec. Greenwood County.

GRANT COUNTY

ULYSSES LOCAL NO. 2134.
Meets the first and third Saturday of each month. G. A. Johnson, Secretary Grant County.

HARVEY COUNTY

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2085.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. J. D. Detwiler, Sec. Harvey Co.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1917.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. Mabel Sayles, Sec. Jefferson County.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019.
Meets the second and fourth Friday. G. I. Brenn, Sec. Stafford Co.

JEWELL COUNTY

COLLINS LOCAL NO. 630.
Meets the first and third Wednesday. Sec. Jewell County.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1303.
Meets the first and third Wednesday. W. T. Flinn, Sec. Jewell County.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 727.
Meets the first Thursday night of each month. J. W. Widrig, Sec.

LINN COUNTY

NINETY-SIX LOCAL NO. 1807.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Reuben Cline, Sec. Linn Co.

NEW HOME LOCAL NO. 1840.
Meets the first Monday of each month. Harold Mooney, Sec. Linn County.

PLEASANT HOME LOCAL NO. 2055.
Meets the first and third Monday night of each month. Mrs. H. C. Conrad, Sec. Linn Co.

MARSHALL COUNTY

ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 1121.
Meets first and third Monday. Wm. Finchan, Sec. Marshall County.

BLUE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 781.
Meets the second and fourth Monday. Chas. Muesel, Sec. Marshall County.

BREMEN LOCAL NO. 2122.
Meets every first Wednesday of each month. P. C. Pralle, Sec. Marshall County.

DIST. 57 LOCAL NO. 1232.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. Ernest Brauch, Sec. Marshall County.

DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 814.

Meets the fourth Tuesday night of each month. M. C. Bothwell, Sec. Marshall Co.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 964.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Edith S. Hubbard, Sec. Ottawa County.

HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1003****.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday. Karl Rohde, Sec. Marshall County.

LILY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2138.
Meets the first and third Friday. Florence Koppes, Sec. Marshall Co.

MIDWAY LOCAL NO. 857.
Meets every first and third Tuesday of each month. Fred Griswold, Secretary Marshall County.

RICHLAND LOCAL NO. 943.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. C. Chase, Sec. Marshall County.

SNIPE CREEK LOCAL NO. 924.
Meets the first and third Friday night. Russell Cassidy, Sec.

SUNRISE LOCAL NO. 1238.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Hel. Saxthoff, Sec.

MARION COUNTY

EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1466.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. Phillip Stenzel, Sec. Marion County.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 335.
Meets the second Saturday of each month. H. D. Evans, Sec. Marion County.

PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2105.
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. J. H. Scott, Sec. Marion County.

MIAMI COUNTY

BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1768.
Meets second Friday of each month. Wm. D. Block, Sec.

BELLEVILLE LOCAL NO. 4192.
Meets the first and third Friday. J. Sloan, Sec. Miami County.

BEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1678.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday. L. O. Keithly, Sec. Miami Co.

LOCAL NO. 1758.
Meets the first and third Friday. W. H. Syster, Sec. Miami County.

HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1669.
Meets the first and third Friday. G. W. Fort, Sec. Miami County.

HILLDALE LOCAL NO. 1605.
Meets the first and third Thursday. R. W. Sullivan, Sec. Miami County.

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1677.
Meets the first and third Friday. Mrs. Vedder, Sec. Miami County.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1683.
Meets the second and fourth Friday. Jacob Smith, Sec. Miami County.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1674.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday. Orth O. Miller, Sec. Miami County.

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810.
Meets the first and third Friday. S. J. Lohr, Sec. Miami County.

SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1725****.
Meets the first Friday in every month. A. C. Berwicklow, Sec. Miami County.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1679.
Meets the second and fourth Friday. J. M. Wagner, Sec. Miami County.

VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1667.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Dick J. Johann, Sec. Miami County.

MORRIS COUNTY

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 1902.
Meets the first and third Friday. Frank Friend, Sec. Morris County.

MCPHERSON COUNTY

CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 1868.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. H. D. Garst, Sec.

COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1985.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Beatie M. Johnson, Sec. McPherson County.

JOHNSTOWN LOCAL NO. 749.
Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Adel Peterson, Sec. McPherson County.

NORTH UNION LOCAL NO. 716.
Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Carl E. Clark, Sec. McPherson County.

NORTH SIDE LOCAL NO. 1061.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Fred Sundberg, Sec. McPherson County.

SCANDIA LOCAL NO. 1152.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Melford Nelson, Sec. McPherson Co.

MITCHELL COUNTY

CARR CREEK LOCAL NO. 802.
Meets every second and fourth Thursday of each month. L. L. Ritz, Sec. Mitchell County.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 358.
Meets every other Wednesday. Ralph E. Haupt, Sec. Mitchell County.

NEMORA COUNTY

BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 922.
Meets the first and third Wednesday. G. W. Cushman, Sec. Nemaha County.

EUREKA LOCAL NO. 911.
Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. Nemaha County.

DOWNY LOCAL NO. 1127****.
Meets every second Monday in the month. Herman Boeding, Sec. Nemaha County.

EAGLE STAR LOCAL NO. 928.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Fred H. Lehman, Sec. Nemaha County.

HUNT LOCAL NO. 1102.
Meets the second Tuesday of each month. Ray Korte, Sec. Nemaha Co.

KORBER LOCAL NO. 914****.
Meets the first and third Thursday. F. A. Korte, Sec. Nemaha County.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 819****.
Meets every second and fourth Wednesday. Robert Steele, Nemaha County.

PRAIRIE OIL LOCAL NO. 540.
Meets the first Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. Chas. Oplinger, Sec.

ROCK LOCAL NO. 929****.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. M. Amos, Sec. Nemaha County.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 2111.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Vm. J. Wittmer, Sec. Nemaha County.

NEOSHO COUNTY

BARNEY LOCAL NO. 895.
Meets the second and fourth Friday night of each month. T. H. Roberts, Sec. Neosho County.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 354.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. Geo. J. Schoenhofen, Sec. Neosho County.

ERIE LOCAL NO. 622.
Meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month. Walter J. Schumisch, Sec. Neosho County.

NORTON COUNTY

MT. PLEASANT LOCAL NO. 856.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. Mrs. Grace Muesel, Sec. Norton County.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1025****.
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Mrs. H. E. Norris, Sec. Norton Co.

SQUARE DEAL LOCAL NO. 922.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Maggie Stanley, Sec. Norton County.

UNION LOCAL NO. 970.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Will Atkinson, Sec. Norton County.

OSAGE COUNTY

DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 405.
Meets the first and third Thursday. F. A. Dobson, Sec.

SUMNERVILLE LOCAL NO. 1402.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Edith S. Hubbard, Sec. Ottawa County.

SLEEPY HOLLOW LOCAL NO. 462.
Meets the second and last Friday night of each month. Harry Watta, Sec. Ottawa County.

NESS COUNTY

PRIDE LOCAL NO. 1780.
Meets every second Thursday of each month. Sam West, Sec.

OTTAWA COUNTY

BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122.
Meets each Tuesday of the week at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Anna Shriver, Sec.

OSAGE COUNTY

JUNCTION LOCAL NO. 1468.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Geo. F. Warren, Sec. Osage County.

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 931.
Meets the last Wednesday of each month. Frank Sedlak, Sec. Osage County.

SUNFLOWER LOCAL NO. 1051.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. C. W. Fincham, Secretary Osage County.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 853.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday. Mrs. E. H. Warner, Sec. Marshall County.

PHIELON LOCAL NO. 2139.
Meets the second and fourth Friday. Mrs. A. R. Phelon, Sec. Osage County.

PLAIN CREEK LOCAL NO. 1484.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mary W. Vann, Sec. Osage County.

PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 2016.
Meets every first and third Tuesday. Three miles west of Lyndon, meets every first and third Tuesday of each month. John Reis, Sec. Osage County.

RICHVIEW LOCAL NO. 2037.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. F. O. Bice, Sec.

VALLEY BROOK LOCAL NO. 1370.
Meets the first Friday night of each month. Mrs. George W. Grier, Sec. Osage Co.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779.
Meets the first and third Thursday. Herman Wiegner, Sec. Osage County.

SNIPE CREEK LOCAL NO. 924.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. George W. Grier, Sec. Pottawatomie County.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY

ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1788.
Meets the second Friday of each month. H. Hammett, Sec. Pottawatomie County.

PHILLIPS COUNTY

TOWNLINE LOCAL NO. 569.
Me