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Statement Of Charles H. Bartlett President National Farmers Union

Cooperation, Primaries, War and Great Foreign Investments All Are Closely Related

WASHINGTON, D. C. Several matters rest heavily upon me concerning which as President of the National Farmers Union I feel some measure of responsibility. While the imperative need for farmers to belong to bona fide farm organizations is a thought constantly with me, this is not the matter I wish particularly to discuss at this time. What I have in mind today has to do with the people's primaries and with the possibility of future war.

Perhaps I might assume that my viewpoint as to organization is so well known that when I wish to discuss matters not directly connected with agricultural organization, I can do so without anyone doubting my allegiance to farmers. But I have learned that it is so easy to be misunderstood that I will say that for perhaps the ten thousandth time that I regard the need for effective bona fide organization as the foremost duty of farmers; and I value the cooperative movement so highly that I think a farmer is untrue to himself and his family, and to his day and generation who does not organize cooperatively with his neighbors on the principle of self-help through mutual help.

Cooperation and Politics Have Close Connection

Valuing our cooperative movement so highly, I venture to call your attention to matters which may seem political and not perhaps of immediate concern in the field of agricultural cooperation, and I do it because in reality there is a close connection with which we should all be concerned. One does not have to argue that the farmer is something more than a person engaged in the growing of livestock and crops. He is also a citizen of the United States of America, the greatest nation on the face of the globe. As a citizen and member of society he has certain duties and obligations, and certain privileges and rights; and these do not depend upon whether he is a farmer or not, but upon the fact that he is a citizen and a part of society. He also is a human being, with likes and dislikes, loves and hates; if hungry, he suffers; and if happy, there are ways to detect it just as in the case of anyone else. Nearly 40 per cent of the people in this great nation belong to the farming class. Nearly every federal law that is passed in some way affects these forty million people—not necessarily because they are farmer people, but because they are citizens and human beings. If the law is good it helps them, and if bad it hurts them. If there are wholesome tendencies in the nation, these are good for the farmers for the same reason, and if there are bad tendencies and plans on foot these should be a matter of the most vital concern.

I conceive it the duty of the Farmers Union and its leaders, therefore, not only to organize and promote cooperative business, but also to be watchful as human beings and as citizens that good laws be enacted and that wholesome tendencies exist in the nation. Our membership is getting over the mistaken idea that we are not concerned with politics. We are, vitally, and let us see how.

How Governmental Action May Affect Farmers

Has it not become apparent that a farmer's community can be organized with, say, the cooperative machinery of its livestock shipping associations, warehouses, grain elevators, etc., smoothly and efficiently running, when at the same time there may swoop down upon them a deflation in credit that will wipe out almost overnight the earnings and savings of a generation? For example, farmers are said to have suffered a loss of about thirty billion dollars during the last two years. Or Congress may pass a tariff act, which, while extending with one hand, possibly a half billion dollars, will take with the other hand, possibly two or three billion dollars. Congress recently gave the farmers a cooperative marketing law. It also can repeal it if it seems fit. Congress can repeal the excess profits tax (it has done so) thus making the taxes higher for the majority of the people. It can pass a sales tax or a ship subsidy law. It can take over the railroad systems of the country and return them again to private ownership. It can retain or acquire the coal mines, the water power, the oil resources of the nation or it can turn these resources loose for purposes of exploitation. Congress has power to make war. It has done so in the past and it can do so in the future. War is the most costly activity that the people of this nation ever engaged in. Unquestionably farmers as citizens and as human beings are interested in that.

Primaries and War

At the start I said that several things weighed heavily on my mind. The determined desire on the part of certain political leaders to abolish the primaries is one of these things. The other is, that I fear our nation is embarking on a sea of warfare.

Members of the Farmers Union, farmers generally turn out your good cooperation, and let us see how.

your monthly arrangements with your milk dealer! Ship your livestock and grain through your own cooperative management! Pool your cotton, tobacco, wheat, binding yourselves under three years contracts to deliver only to yourselves! Do all this and more! Organize cooperative banks just as quickly as you properly know how, but do not forget this matter of the primaries and this matter of war. The two are bound closely together. With the direct primary, you have a chance, if you will take it, to elect sound thinking, forward looking men—Congressmen who will look beyond the end of their noses and see where this old world of ours is drifting to.

Leaders Determined to Abolish Primaries

To be more specific—some of our leading lights in officehood are determined that there shall be no repetition of what they call the fiasco of the last election. Some of them openly say that Senator Brookhart is to be defeated at all costs. He filled the unexpired term of Senator Kenyon and he will be up for re-election a year from next June. Abolish the primary in Iowa, go back to the old caucus system and their purposes may be accomplished. These people say that there must be no more Shipsteads, Wheelers and other recently elected Senators of that type, and that it is unthinkable that outspoken advocates of the people's interests should be elected as governors in states like Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Colorado, Oregon, etc. People are getting too close to their representatives; the will of the people prevails altogether too easily to suit many of the leading statesmen. I call them statesmen, but I do not think they are. I think they are narrow, shortsighted, provincial, and I think their selfishness is almost certain to defeat their own ends. I do not think the people of this nation will permit the primary system to be scrapped, if they stop to think what it is all about.

Must Hold Fast to Primaries

For my part, I shall stand from the houseposts that it shall not be done. I want to see our government administration become less reactionary and more progressive. To abolish the primary will be just the reverse of this. I want to see more true progressives sent down here at each succeeding election by the mandates of the people to serve their interest in the cause of progress for all the people and not for a few. If men like these make mistakes (and I do not expect they will) the mistakes will be honest ones and they will be the people's mistakes made in the working out and fulfillment of democracy. The people are entitled to make mistakes just as a child is entitled to make mistakes in learning to speak or to walk. There can be no true progress otherwise. But these mistakes will not be the mistakes of calculation which somehow always seem to leave a small minority in better position than the great majority holding the sack.

Primaries Should Apply to President and Federal Judiciary

Instead of going backward in this matter of primary elections, I think we should go forward, and as fast as we possibly can. I believe the Presidents of the United States should be elected directly by popular vote. Furthermore, I think that many of the troubles into which we have fallen, will be removed when the primary election is applied in that quarter. I am making public for the first time, I think, the fact that at the last conference of the National Board of Farm Organizations it was agreed to among the leaders of the member organizations that they should declare in favor of popular election of federal judges including the members of the United States Supreme Court. The Board would have passed that resolution had it not been for a certain lateral amendment to which some of the member organizations were unwilling to agree.

Paper Owned by Secretary Wallace Says U. S. Is Heading Towards War

Now how about this matter of war? See if I am not justified in calling attention to this matter. No less an authority than Wallace's, Farmer, owned by the Secretary of Agriculture and editorially last autumn in substance, that as a result of the foreign policies of our capitalists, our country would be mighty lucky, if within some twenty-five or forty years, we would not become embroiled in another great war. In a more recent editorial Wallace's Farmer said:

"If we continue to invest heavily in foreign countries we might as well make up our minds to pay taxes to support the greatest army and navy that the world has ever seen—where American investments are heavy, American troops are likely to follow."

Whether some inside information coming from cabinet meetings inadvertently trickled into the filial ear or whether the son who is naturally observing, elucidated upon his own motion is not at all important. For

ed out in the editorial, that American capital is freely seeking opportunity for investment in foreign lands under the incentive of high rewards and that it is counting heavily on our government to back it up in case of emergency with a display of military force.

Who Knows the Line of Safety.

There is now, I am informed, an understanding between our department of state and our foreign investors that they shall confer together prior to the making of important loans, and naturally it is to be supposed that our government will seek to lay down a line of safety for our investors beyond which they may be warned they cannot safely pass. But what may seem a line of safety may prove a line where hell itself is let loose. Wallace's editorial, as I recall it, said that within a few years our American capitalists will have invested something like fifteen to twenty billion dollars abroad. It has boldly asserted that irritations will arise with these foreign nations, and that if we are not careful, our gunboats will be churning across the wide expanse of ocean into the harbors of foreign nations to assert the rights of American capitalists abroad.

Oil Concessions Should be Warned

Take this question of huge concessions of oil lands in various countries. Is this not enough to create grave uneasiness, if not actual fear, and are we to remain silent and make no protest? If another war is to be the outcome of these foreign investments, or if there is a reasonable expectation of such results, then the answer is unmistakably clear. Our investors must be told so that there can be no possibility of misunderstanding that their investments must be made at their own peril and subject to all the risks that are inherent to foreign lands. In short, let our gold go, if it must, but in no event let gold drag our people into war.

Horrors of the Next Great War

When I served as a member of the American Advisory Committee to the Conference on Limitation of Armaments, I came to have a better understanding of what the horrors of the next great war will be. These horrors beyond all comparison will exceed those of the last great war. Our military experts and scientists and those of other nations say that with the development of poison gas, the entire population of cities like New York, London, or San Francisco can be wiped out in a single hour. The fighter, the office and factory worker, the mother with her little children around her, all will be smothered into eternal slumber by the avoidable inhalations from the bombs that a fleet of aircraft can send hurtling downward from the sky. Huge submarines equipped with aircraft can ply their secret course across the waters, arising unexpectedly near ports of vast population and launch their devilish missiles while the people sleep unaware. The next great war will be too horrible for contemplation. Men of unimpeachable authority and standing say that civilization itself may be wiped out. With it will go cooperation, one fair budding flower of our present civilized life.

Just Passing Resolutions and Holding Conferences Not Enough

I am for limitation of armament conferences and for reduction of naval armaments. I am for the outlawry of war, but just passing resolutions won't prevent war. I want to do something more than holding conferences and passing resolutions. These are not enough. Some of the high up military people tell us that when a nation is close pressed and in danger of losing it will use all means of warfare at its control. Nations in conference may agree not to use poison gas, but will they stick to their bargain if closely pressed. Men like Admiral Sims say no. What is the use of conferences and resolutions if business interests are day by day investing their millions in foreign lands, and with the expectation that they will eventually be backed in their undertakings by the army, navy, and aircraft divisions of Uncle Sam? If we want to live at peace with the world we want to be good neighbors through and through.

U. S. Must Become Best Neighbor Nation on Earth

We must stick by our primaries and get out in them and vote. We must nominate progressive, forward looking statesmen in whatever party interests are day by day investing their millions in foreign lands, and with the expectation that they will eventually be backed in their undertakings by the army, navy, and aircraft divisions of Uncle Sam? If we want to live at peace with the world we want to be good neighbors through and through.

Meeting National Union Board of Directors

Omaha Selected for National Convention, November 20, 1923.

The board of directors of the National Farmers Union met in Omaha on May 1. All of the national officers and board members were present.

Perhaps the act of most interest to the Nebraska members was the fixing of Omaha as the meeting place of the next National Farmers Union convention, on November 20, 1923. The Lynchburg convention expressed a preference for Omaha, but under the national constitution the final selection of a meeting place is left to the board of directors. By affirming the preference of the convention, the board assures Omaha the convention.

Membership Growing

Secretary Davis reported that the membership of the National Farmers Union is in a very satisfactory condition, and that several states are showing an increase over last year. Attention was given to the question of organizing work in Minnesota. The Society of Equity is defunct in that state, and the field is unoccupied by any self-help farm organization except the locals of the Farmers Union already organized. At this time, O. E. Wood, well known to Nebraska Farmers Union folk, is working in that state to build up the Farmers Union membership.

Considerable time was spent by the board discussing the motion picture film, "The Toll," which is being developed as a means of educating motion picture patrons on the great gap between producers and consumers and the necessity of cooperation as a remedy. Some difficulties have been encountered in the development of this picture, but the board was assured that it would be carried through.

Praised Mr. Barrett's Book

Toward the close of the day, attention was turned to President Barrett's new book, "Uncle Reuben in Washington." Several members of the board paid high tribute to the book, and declared that every member of the organization should read it. It was suggested that the state Union papers give some space to advertising and pushing the sale of the book. Mr. Barrett makes no personal profit out of it.

Just before noon, President Barrett received a telegram from home saying that his son had been seized with an attack of appendicitis, and would have to go to the hospital for an operation. This saddened and upset the meeting, and hurried its termination. Mr. Barrett left at 6 o'clock in the evening. A short session of the board was held after he left, but most of the work had been finished. Several others left on late evening trains.

Dinner for Visitors

At 8:30 in the evening a dinner for the visitors was given at the Y. W. C. A., which was attended by the Farmers Union folk in Omaha. President Osborn acted as toastmaster and called upon the national officers and board members who were present for brief speeches. The enjoyment of the evening was marred only by the calling away of President Barrett.

Officers and board members who attended the meeting included President Charles S. Barrett, Union City, Ga.; Vice-President E. L. Harrison, Lexington, Ky.; Secretary A. C. Davis, Springfield, Mo.; National Lecturer W. C. Lansdon, Salina, Kans.; and directors Geo. H. Bowles, Lynchburg, Va.; J. M. Collins, Eaton, Colo.; John Tromble, Salina, Kans.; J. W. Batchelor, Mission Hill, S. Dak.; and C. J. Osborn, Omaha.

Besides officers and board members, the meeting was attended by O. E. Wood, Des Moines, Iowa, who is doing organizing work for the national organization, and Jacob H. Taylor, editor and publisher of the "National Farmers Magazine," Washington, D. C., which carries official announcements and articles for the National Farmers Union.

On the same day the Iowa state organization of Farmers Union live stock shipping associations also met in Omaha. This meeting was attended by Milo Reno, president, C. D. Satterfield, secretary, and A. E. Cottrell, director of the Iowa Farmers Union; Chas. H. Watts, manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission in Chicago and St. Paul, and William Hirth, of the Missouri Farmers' Association, besides several others.

ALL AROUND COOPERATION

Cooperative buying is not receiving the attention it deserves, we think, in the general discussion throughout the country of cooperation as a means to bring greater prosperity to farmers. Most of the emphasis is being placed on cooperative marketing. Indeed, some of the leaders in the movement for commodity marketing associations of the 100 per cent pooling type seem to eschew cooperative buying altogether, as having no place in the farmers' program.

about the importance of marketing farm products cooperatively, clear through to the terminal markets and beyond. Cooperative marketing should be developed until speculation and profiteering are eliminated in the handling of farm products. But would the accomplishment of that purpose cure all of the ills from which farmers suffer?

For example, could the present disparity between prices farmers receive for their products and the prices they are obliged to pay for manufactured goods be ended wholly by cooperative marketing? Surely not. Even if the farmers had a marketing system by which they could get the full Liverpool price for wheat, minus only the cost of transportation thither, with corresponding prices for other products, the disparity would not be overcome.

World prices for farm products are too low to give farmers a fair return in comparison with prices of manufactured goods in this country, no matter how efficient and economical the system of marketing. To bulge the world price of any farm product would require the building up of a farmers' production-curtailling monopoly more ambitious than any commodity marketing association now has on its program.

The present outlook is that the price disparity can be overcome only by bringing down the prices that farmers pay for their supplies as well as securing for farmers a larger share of the world prices for their products. And entirely aside from the question of the present price disparity, if farmers do not practice cooperative buying, then what they save by cooperative marketing only makes them better "picking" for those who supply them with goods.

Are not farmers gouged just as hard by those from whom they buy as by those to whom they sell? Many large fortunes have been made by men and corporations handling farm products, but has not an even greater number of fortunes been made in manufacturing and distributing? Right now it is the big industrial corporations supplying goods for consumption that are making the enormous stock dividends about which we read in the newspapers almost every day.

These great profiteering concerns are not going to succumb to the first onslaughts of cooperative buying, of course. Neither will the grain speculators, the packers, the butchers, the business at once by cooperative marketing. But if farmers will mobilize their purchasing through cooperative channels, they can make large immediate savings, and ultimately shake the profiteering monopolies to their very foundations.

Big business in general, we believe, is far more afraid of cooperative buying than of cooperative marketing. This accounts for the fact that you hear a good deal about cooperative marketing from big business sources, but never a word about cooperative buying. Farmers will make the greatest progress in economic emancipation by practicing both kinds of cooperation.—Nebraska Union Farmer.

KANSAS HIGH SCHOOL HAS MODERN FARM

Among the recent enrollments in the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign, conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, was the Reno County High School at Nickerson, Kansas, which enrolled a registered bull and 12 purebred cows and promised to use purebred sires in all future breeding. An official emblem was promptly forwarded to the high school, and an inquiry made to learn in what manner the high school owned livestock, as this was the first high school in the country to take such a direct part in the better-sires movement.

The high school has a well-equipped, 40-acre farm, given by the city of Nickerson. The county equipped the farm with a teacher's cottage, up-to-date buildings, and all modern conveniences; and supplied it with purebred Holsteins and standard-bred poultry for demonstration purposes. The experimental work on the farm is arranged by the Kansas State Agricultural College.

The high school has a complete manual training course, and the boys make many farm conveniences like wagon boxes, hay racks, self-feeders, breeding crates, and gates, for the farmers of the county. The county agent reports that the course is very practical, and that the school draws pupils from a large area.

NECESSITY MOTIVATOR OF COOPERATION

The necessity for securing a satisfactory market has compelled the F. U. Q. 18... 1/2... 1/4... 1/8... 1/16... 1/32... 1/64... 1/128... 1/256... 1/512... 1/1024... 1/2048... 1/4096... 1/8192... 1/16384... 1/32768... 1/65536... 1/131072... 1/262144... 1/524288... 1/1048576... 1/2097152... 1/4194304... 1/8388608... 1/16777216... 1/33554432... 1/67108864... 1/134217728... 1/268435456... 1/536870912... 1/1073741824... 1/2147483648... 1/4294967296... 1/8589934592... 1/17179869184... 1/34359738368... 1/68719476736... 1/137438953472... 1/274877906944... 1/549755813888... 1/1099511627776... 1/2199023255552... 1/4398046511104... 1/8796093022208... 1/17592186044416... 1/35184372088832... 1/70368744177664... 1/140737488355328... 1/281474976710656... 1/562949953421312... 1/1125899906842624... 1/2251799813685248... 1/4503599627370496... 1/9007199254740992... 1/18014398509481984... 1/36028797018963968... 1/72057594037927936... 1/144115188075855872... 1/288230376151711744... 1/576460752303423488... 1/1152921504606846976... 1/2305843009213693952... 1/4611686018427387904... 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Communications and Questions—Communications are solicited from practical farmers, members of the F. E. & C. U. of A., are at liberty to ask questions on any phase of farm work. Answers will be either published or mailed.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1923

FARMERS, WAGeworkERS AND COURTS

A few weeks ago we made some observations about certain members of the Union who do not like the paper. That article prompted Brother C. W. Yoder of Brown County to write us the following letter in which he very frankly, freely and forcibly tells why he does not like some of the things that he reads in these columns. Thus Brother Yoder:

"I note what you say about the man who does not like your paper. Here is another. I do not like what you say on the same page about the wages of R. R. shopmen, steel workers and others. The whole kaboodle are getting too much. Their employees can pay the price and pass the buck on to the consumer but the farmer who pays higher prices for machinery and everything that he buys and higher freight rates on what he ships and sells cannot pass the buck to any one else. Why should a Farmers Union paper be concerned about the high wages for Union labor rather than a square deal for the farmer?"

"Your harangues against the Supreme Court and the decisions of Chief Justice Marshall weary me to indignation. What have your views on the Supreme Court to do with Cooperation among farmers?"

"I have heard a number of farmers say that if membership in the Farmers Union meant support of Red Propaganda they are ready to quit the Union."

Brother Yoder surely talks right out in meeting. His language is so plain that even this editor has no trouble in understanding what he means. Such forthright speaking is commendable and marks him as a man with definite convictions and the courage to stand for what he believes to be right. Also it is certain that Brother Yoder is not one of those members who neglect any of the means of education offered to the Union. He reads the Kansas Union Farmer whether he likes it or not. From our point of view it is better that this paper be read and criticized than not to be read at all.

Now it is proper to inquire a little into the validity and value of Brother Yoder's criticisms. He says that he does not like what we said about the wages of railway shop men, steel workers, packing house employees and other working men who have recently had their pay increased. If he will reread our comment he will see that no opinion as to whether the wage increases were too much or too little, was expressed. What we did say was that the condition of business must have justified wage hikes or that would not have been made.

Brother Yoder is certainly right in his contention that the farmer cannot pass the buck to any one else when he is made the goat of high prices. That is the truth and will continue to be true until the farmers are organized to merchandise their products exactly as the manufacturers merchandise their goods.

We are not inclined to agree with Brother Yoder that a Farmers Union paper is not concerned about the wages that laboring men receive. The workmen of America eat and wear the stuff that is made on American farms. If they are well paid they can buy enough food for their families and can wear good and comfortable clothing. The buying power of the American wage worker is the biggest single market there is for the products of the American farmer. In fact, unless European conditions change for the better in the near future it looks as if our farmers would be forced to rely exclusively on the home market for an outlet for their crops. If wage workers, either union or non-union get better pay they will live better and will buy more and better food and clothing.

We are sorry that Brother Yoder cannot see any connection between the Supreme Court and cooperation among farmers. Within the last twelve months that court has declared one Capper Tischer bill unconstitutional and another constitutional. One of the questions at issue each time was the right of cooperative commission houses to acquire membership on the organized markets without forfeiting the privilege of disbanding cooperative dividends. It may be that

the almost universal criticism of the court that resulted from the first decision and several others like it had just a little to do with the second decision which sustained the contention of the cooperating farmers of this country.

Only a few days ago the Supreme Court invalidated all laws prescribing minimum wages for women. The reason given was that such legislation interfered with the constitutional privilege of freedom of contract. Of course every reasonably thoughtful man knows that as between a poor woman wage worker and her employer there is no freedom of contract for the woman. She must accept the wages offered or starve or do worse. The minimum wage decision plainly forecasts a similar verdict should the question of the right to establish minimum or guaranteed prices for farm products ever come before the supreme court.

Brother Yoder's point of view appears to be that whatever is, must be right, especially if it was established a long time ago and is supported by precedent and habit. If that position is sound there can never be any progress in government, business, or community life. Theodore Roosevelt did not hesitate to criticize the courts in terms much more severe than have ever been used in this paper. Is it possible that we have reached a time in the development of our institutions that makes it necessary to stifle and suppress all suggestions for improvement and progress by denouncing those who favor changes in the interest of human rights as "Reds"?

If the brother is right about it the worst bunch of "Reds" that the world ever saw was made up of the sturdy sons of Britain who forced King John to subscribe to Magna Charta. Cromwell must have been a "Red." Washington and Jefferson, Hamilton and Patrick Henry and all the founders of our system of government were "Reds" who went much further than should be necessary in these more enlightened times. Abraham Lincoln in his hatred for slavery extended throughout the United States by a decision of the Supreme Court that was afterwards reversed by an appeal to battle was also a "Red" measured by the standards that are so strongly defended by our brother.

The Farmers Union was organized to secure justice. Out entire program is based upon a demand for changes and for progress in legislation and in business. Men who are entirely satisfied with conditions as they are have no place in the organization and can render it and themselves no service by becoming members.

We like Brother Yoder's letter and we hope that on reflection he will decide that it is all right to indulge in a little criticism occasionally even of the Supreme Court. If this paper cannot stimulate its readers to study and to think for themselves it has no right to exist.

THE PROFITS OF FARMING

The celebrated naturalist who began his essay on "Snakes in Ireland" with the statement that there are no snakes in that country had nothing on the economist who undertakes to discuss the profits of agriculture in this country. The Department of Agriculture at Washington has just published the results of its study of the business operations of 6000 farmers in the United States during the year 1922.

The average farm under observation had an area of 252 acres with an average investment in land, buildings, equipment and live stock of \$16,400. The average net returns amounted to \$917 for the use of the capital and the payment of the farmer and his family for their labor. If the money invested was worth six per cent the capital alone was entitled to \$884 a year more than the total average income or each farm.

Fourteen per cent of the 6000 farms failed to break even, twenty eight per cent returned from \$1 to \$500; twenty three per cent between \$500 and \$1,000; fourteen per cent between \$1,000 and \$1,500; seven per cent between \$1,500 and \$2,000; and only eight per cent or one farm in every twelve more than \$2,500. It is fair to assume that any man with enough sense to operate a 252 acre farm requiring a capital investment of \$16,400 is worth at least \$100 a month or \$1,200 a year as manager of the property and business. Assuming that the wives and minor children of all these farmers were worth no more than their board and clothes it is evident that an income of \$2,184 a year is required for a farm of 252 acres before there is any profit from its operation. If this reasoning is sound and the results studied are representative of all agricultural operations in the United States it is plain that 92 per cent of all American farmers made no money from operations in 1922.

Fourteen per cent of all the farms studied failed to make both ends meet, that is they actually paid out more cash than was received from the sale of products. Fifty one per cent earned less than six per cent on the capital investment, that is more than half the farmers under observation and probably much more than half the farmers of the whole country worked for the entire twelve months without receiving a penny for their services as laborers and managers.

In the face of these figures assembled and verified by the skilled statisticians of the federal government there are still those who insist that the farmer is getting along all right and that if he would stop complaining and do a little more work and spend a little less money there would soon be a general revival of business.

J. R. HOWARD'S NEW JOB

The last annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation displaced J. R. Howard as president. Mr. Harding refused to appoint him as the so called dirt farmer member of the Federal Reserve Board but Howard has lit on his feet just the same. It is plain enough that he is being taken care of by powerful financial interests doubtless on account of a just appreciation of services rendered.

The National Transportation Institute recently incorporated under the laws of Illinois with headquarters in Chicago has selected J. R. How-

ard as its president. The announced purpose of this new organization is to make a full, complete and world wide investigation of all problems of transportation. Mr. Howard, it is reported on excellent authority, is to receive a salary of \$25,000 a year. With him will be associated a great body of experts, secretaries, office assistants, investigators and publicity agents that cannot be maintained in their usual mode of life for less than \$300,000 a year. Who is to furnish all this money?

The preliminary announcement says that the necessary funds will be supplied by agricultural and business interests throughout the country and that labor as well as capital will have a voice in the councils of the Institute. The new organization will have no governmental connections and if its preliminary statement is truthful will receive no funds from the railways and other transportation enterprises of the country. Inasmuch as the total gross income of all the nation wide agricultural organizations is less than a conservative estimate of the total annual expenses of the Institute it is plain enough that most of the money required must be drawn from the business interests.

As the Institute is incorporated its formation papers are accessible to the public. The sort of work that it will do and the interests that it will serve are fairly well indicated by the personnel of the board of directors which is made up as follows:

Congressman Sidney Anderson of Minnesota, widely known as Chairman of Congressional Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry; O. E. Bradford, of Ohio, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; W. G. Dows of Iowa, president of the Iowa Railway and Light Company; J. E. Edgerton of Tennessee, president of the National Association of Manufacturers; J. R. Howard of Iowa, president, and former president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; R. P. Lamont of Illinois, president of the American Steel Foundries; M. T. McKee of Michigan, general counsel of the Insurance Federation; J. L. Lovett of Michigan, general manager of the Michigan Manufacturers Association; B. M. Robinson, of the City of Washington, president of the American Short Line Railroad Association; W. E. Skinner, of Illinois, Secretary and general manager of the National Dairy Association; Andrew Stevenson of Illinois, vice-president of the Inter-State Sand and Gravel Company; and W. M. Ritter of Ohio, president of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company.

It is very evident that here is one organization whose activities will never be hampered by lack of funds. It is also safe to assume that its services and results will not bring any additional worries to the interests which will foot all the bills.

GROWING INTEREST IN LOCALS

The news from the Local Unions is all good but there is not enough of it. Each County Union should have an official correspondent for this paper. Articles giving accounts of activities of Local unions are interesting to our readers. The paper needs more of them.

The news that comes in indicates that the membership is busy all over the state. New members are being initiated; interesting debates and discussion feature local meetings. Let us all do more and talk more about what we are doing.

THE FEDERAL FARM LOAN BETRAYAL

The original Federal Farm Loan Act was based on the cooperative principle. It was modeled insofar as American conditions permitted on the cooperative systems of Europe that had reestablished the prosperity of agriculture in a half dozen great countries. The provisions of the act supplied money for farmers at reasonable rates and set up machinery which within ten years should have given the borrowers complete control of the system.

All the promises for borrower's control, included in the original legislation have been violated in the interest of the investment bankers, the insurance companies and the other great financial forces that control immense reservoirs of capital. It was provided that after certain condition was complied with the local farm loan associations should elect six of the nine directors of each regional land bank. The borrowers have long since complied with all the terms imposed on them as precedent to cooperative control but they have never yet been allowed to appoint a single director of one of the regional banks.

A few years ago when it became evident that the borrowers were about to claim control congress passed a law amending the original act to postpone cooperative management indefinitely. A few months ago Secretary Mellon declared that all obstacles in the way of control by the borrowers could be and would be promptly removed. This declared policy of the government made it necessary for the investment bankers and insurance companies to get further amendments to the act in their own interest. They sought first to destroy the local loan associations and failed in that.

The next step was to postpone still further or prevent entirely the assumption of control by the borrowers. In this they succeeded. The law was amended to permit the local associations to name only three of seven members of the regional bank boards, the government to name the other three with the seventh to be appointed by the Federal Farm Loan Commissioners from a list of three nominations made by the local associations in each of the regional bank districts. This appears to give the borrowers a sort of control but is an appearance, a shadow rather than the substance. The seventh director, if appointed as now provided, will logically and necessarily act with the three appointed by the Federal Farm Loan Board. As the mutilated, emasculated and often amended act stands now the borrowers will never get control and the institutions which have created will remain bureaucratic centralistic organizations wholly at variance with the cooperative system contemplated in the original law and promised to every farmer who invested his money in the stock of the system.

China

Has Broken Out

In a new place. Bandits in the province of Shan Tung have captured several American travellers and are demanding a million dollars ransom for the release of the captives. In addition to the money asked for, the outlaws demand that no troops shall be sent against them while negotiations are in progress and that the members of the bandit army shall receive full pardons for their part in the outrage.

The English and American governments promptly served notice on the nominal government of China demanding the immediate release of the prisoners and the prosecution of the bandits and that China would be held to a strict accounting if any of the prisoners were killed.

The situation is serious and may result in the final collapse of the weak and dishonest government of China. Strange things to happen in the heart of the country that claims to be the seat of the oldest civilization in the world.

Wall Street

Had an Awful Cane

Last week when it was discovered that millions of dollars of forged checks had been remitted to brokers' houses in payment of orders for bonds and stocks, prices went tumbling down. Stocks, bonds, cotton and wheat all sold at very much lower prices as a result of the discovery that a big proportion of recent buying orders had nothing back of them but forged paper.

Farmers have already lost millions of dollars but it is safe to presume that the skilled gamblers on the street have fully recovered their ground by depressing the prices of securities and commodities. One of the unbreakable rules of the game is that Wall Street itself is to do all the stealing. It was, therefore, a piece of unpardonable presumption for a few forgers to try for possession of a little of the plunder by holding up the original thieves through the agency of forged paper. This is not the first time that bandits have undertaken to rob a gambling house but it is the only time that the gamblers have been able to recover their losses by raiding the general public.

Columbia

Seat of Missouri University

Is still very much excited over the lynching of a negro who was accused of an attempted assault on the little daughter of a college professor. A mob of several hundred persons took the matter into their own hands. After the accused party was identified by the victim of the assault he was hanged.

Now the state of Missouri and Boone county are both trying to punish the mob leaders. A grand jury has indicted five or six men, several of them for murder in the first degree. If the orderly processes of the law cannot be trusted in a city that is the seat of great institutions of learning and in splendid state like Missouri there must be something radically wrong with a public opinion so distrustful of the efficiency of the courts and officers.

Germany

Has Offered France

Thirty billions of gold marks as full payment of reparations on account of the great war. France has rejected the proffer and insists that French troops shall remain in the heart of industrial Germany until reparation claims are settled in full. Germany is hoping that England is convinced that no more than that the British government will bring pressure to bear on France and Belgium in the interest of settlement and peace.

Germany has taken the right step but is trying to get off too cheaply. All students of the situation agree that she can pay forty, possibly fifty billions of gold marks without wrecking her industries. It is generally thought that the thirty billion offer is just in the nature of a feeler and that Germany can and will pay more if she cannot bargain on her first proposition.

Saunders

The Piggly Wiggly King

Bit off a good deal more than he can chew when he bought in all the stock of his concern that the Wall Street gamblers had for sale. He is now asking the people of his own home town, Memphis, to take his over supply of securities off his hands so that he may save some small portion of his personal fortune from the wreck.

Saunders roared around like a raging lion while he was carrying on his speculative campaign in Wall street and most people were convinced that he had beaten the gamblers at their tricks and that his profits amounted to several billions of dollars. He is now whining around Memphis like a whipped cur and is slow to admit that he has lost all that he had hoped to make.

Winter

Lingered Long and Disgracefully In the lap of spring this year. It is a sad spectacle to see an old trifle like Jack Frost imposing on the good nature of a sweet and innocent maiden like Spring. As this is written no one knows what the worst will be but there is at this moment mighty good reason to fear that future historians may be able to write about the Great Freeze of May the Eighth, 1923, that killed all the apples and other late fruit in Kansas and the middle west.

The government says that there is a blizzard raging in the north and

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

that there will be killing frosts as far south as Kansas and Kentucky. Before this gets to the readers everybody will know the worst.

Harding

Now Appeals to the Women

To support his world court plan. He will not beg in vain if he is able to show that his proposal will advance the cause of peace and assist in the banishment of war. The motherhood of the world wants no more battles. Sons come into this life through too much travail and suffering and are the center of too much love and hope to justify their use as mere cannon fodder in conflicts planned by men too old to be in danger from the perils of battle. The president is entitled to the loyal support of all good citizens in his determination to do his duty as he sees it in the restoration and perpetuation of peace.

Hoover

Makes More Speeches

And prints more essays than all the other cabinet officers put together but it must be admitted that he folks of this country cannot very well afford to miss. He recently addressed the Chamber of Commerce always has something to say that in New York on the "Preservation of Prosperity" and closed with the following statement with which we can all agree:

"Our goal in economic life is to do this great thing, to preserve individual initiative, an equality of opportunity and thus a constantly advancing national standard of living. Our economic and social system is fundamentally right. It has produced the largest advance in the standard of living to the whole of our people that has ever been witnessed in history. Its faults are many but they can, and are being corrected without destroying its progress. It has brought us steady advances despite the fabulous losses of war, and must therefore have great inherent vitality. In short this great conception of America that every man should be given an equality of opportunity to take that position in the community to which he is entitled by virtue of his character and ability, is the keystone of our structure. We must preserve it as the most precious thing we possess, for when all is said and done the finer flowers of civilization do not grow from the cellars of poverty any more than they grow from the palaces of extravagance. They grow from the bettering comfort and well being of the whole of great peoples."

Flying

Across the Country

In a little more than twenty four hours with a single stop or mishap is an achievement that seemed unthinkable and impossible only a few years ago. The man who takes the responsibility of saying that there is anything that cannot be done is considered a chump. Napoleon once declared that the word impossible belongs only in the dictionary of fools. If he should come back today he would find that it has been excluded from all modern lexicons.

Prophecy is dangerous but the prediction is here ventured that within ten years flying will be safer, cheaper and more popular than automobile driving.

Wage

Increases Were Conceded

To twenty thousand employees of the Standard Oil Company last week to the amount of five cents an hour which sounds small but constitutes a very substantial addition to a working man's yearly income. Mr. Hoover says that there are more than a half million unfilled jobs in the United States at this time. If he is right there will be further advances in wages.

With increasing wages there should be higher prices of farm products. The only explanation for retrogression in the value of agricultural staples that occurs to this writer and that seems at all sound is that powerful group of financial interests find it to their advantage to keep the prices of exportable farm products low in order that the peoples of Europe may feed themselves and have something left over to apply on the debts that they owe to the New York money lenders.

Immigration

Restrictions are Undoubtedly

Having considerable influence on the labor market in this country. Under present regulations we are gaining no working men from Europe and must rely wholly on the natives and increase in our population to supply the expanding needs of industry. Wages are rising and men are leaving the farms for the cities as a result.

In the long run, this situation may be a good thing for agriculture. It is broadening the home market for our products and in time must also result in considerable decrease in agricultural operations. Things are not very bright for farmers right now but it looks like a pretty good time for those who care enough for the business to stick to it.

If People

Are Judged by What They Like

The intelligence of a large section of the American population must be away below par. Just last week Harry Lloyd, who next to Charlie Chaplin is the greatest clown in the world, was exhibited in his stunts for four days in a moving picture theatre in Salina. The house was crowded continuously for about twelve hours each day. The takings for the series of exhibitions must have exceeded a

thousand dollars. The show was received with uproarious applause. The old and young alike and a faithful reporter would have been forced to say that a good time was had by all.

During the same four days it is doubtful if a really informing book was sold in the town. The public library cannot supply the demand for cheap and trashy fiction but has no calls for the literature of culture and information. If other towns are like Salina it has become almost impossible to arouse any popular interest by appealing to the intelligence of the people. The whole purpose of life seems to be to pass away just as much time as possible in pleasures that appeal only to the emotions and the sensibilities. Have most of our people forgotten how to use their brains?

Eels

Are Propagated in the Sea

And spend their lives in fresh water returning to the ocean when their maturity arrives there to deposit their eggs and die. The history of the salmon is just the reverse. Jack rabbits can close their eyes. Seals are said to be able to breathe under water but this is doubtful. All these facts of natural history have been confirmed by Chris Whitney who was stimulated in his nature studies by some arguments between Brother Collins and others last spring.

What a fine thing it is to learn something new every day. And what a fine thing it is to be engaged in a work that helps others to use their minds for the spread of knowledge and the betterment of mankind. Whitney is not only learning but he is teaching the people of Kansas to use a road machine that will make better highways.

Wheat

Prospects This Year

Are somewhat better than most people have thought if the government report for May is anywhere near correct. Although a little more than fourteen per cent of the acreage sown last fall had been abandoned on May 1st it is estimated that the remainder, now in 80 per cent condition, will yield a little more than 14 bushels an acre or a total of 573,137,000 bushels which is about 10,000,000 bushels below the last years crop but is 13,000,000 bushels above the last ten years average.

The Kansas crop is estimated at 115,087,000 bushels which is far more than the best formed crop in this state believes are correct the wheat. There is an abandonment of more than 3,000,000 acres and most of it is in the best wheat section. In eastern and southern Kansas the crop prospects are fine but it is a little hard to believe that with three million acres abandoned the state will have almost an average crop.

Ordinarily Kansas produces about one fourth of the winter wheat of the whole country but if the government figures are correct the crop this year will be only one fifth of the total yield.

Kansas

Lost Out Completely

In the contest for the place on the Federal Reserve Board made vacant by the death of Milo D. Campbell. It seems that our two senators could not agree on this matter. Curtis insisted on the appointment of Denton, a millionaire banker of Arkansas City, and Capper stood pat on his endorsement of Chappell, who is a real dirt farmer. The result was that both men lost out. It is reported from Washington that if the two senators could have agreed the president was quite willing to appoint whoever they jointly endorsed. Cunningham of Iowa who gets the place is a farmer who has been secretary of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation for some time and is the head of the committee that has been trying to resurrect the United States Grain Growers Incorporated.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FOOD

Millers of the United States have established a campaign to increase the consumption of wheat products which will benefit the wheat growers exactly as it benefits flour manufacturers. The food value of bread is being broadcasted in every conceivable manner—probably hundreds of thousands of dollars will be spent in the work during the next twelve months.

Results of the "Eat More Wheat" campaign presumably will be of a temporary nature, but they will come at the right time. The United States is producing nearly two hundred million bushels of wheat in excess of pre-war years, and an increased local market cannot but have its effect on prices.

The campaign should have the wholehearted support of farmers. And it would assume greater and permanent importance were it to include a move to develop the consumption of wheat products in foreign lands which now make greater use of other foods.

The industry of wheat production and that of wheat manufacture have everything in common. They can efficiently coordinate their work in advertising, in eliminating the waste motion in distribution of wheat and of wheat products. The miller and the farmer profit when the miller develops better markets. The miller and the farmer profit when the miller, through cooperative marketing, cuts the cost of distributive expenses. The cost of both should be devoted to each undertaking.—The Producer.

Department of Practical Co-Operation

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

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

To Local Secretaries And The Membership In General
We have the State Constitutions for 1922, "containing the Amendments as adopted," ready for distribution at 50 per copy.
C. E. Brasted, Secretary.

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

CRAWFORD COUNTY MEETINGS AT GIRARD, KANSAS
Girard Local No. 494 of the Farmers Union meets in Union Hall the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 7:30 p. m.
L. E. Roof, Pres.
Roy W. Holland, Sec.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019
Blaine O'Connor, Sec.
Regular meetings on the first and third Thursdays of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

ORDER PRESIDENT BARRETT'S BOOK
We now have a supply of the books "Uncle Remus's Activities in Washington," on hand and can fill orders direct from this office.
Make remittance of \$2.00 to C. E. Brasted, Salina.
C. E. Brasted, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING RILEY COUNTY JUNE SECOND
The second quarterly meeting of the Riley county Farmers Union, No. 45, will be held at Grandview schoolhouse, Saturday, June 2, 1923. Meeting will be called at 10 o'clock a. m. Grandview is located 8 miles north-west from Stockdale, 5 1/2 miles north-east from Riley, and 7 miles south-east from Leonardville.
Union members of Riley county if you are not too busy feeding the world, to attend to your own business, come and spend the day with us.
Dinner will be served on the grounds.
Gust Larson, Secretary.

WOODSON COUNTY ORGANIZES
Woodson county held a meeting at Vernon Thursday evening April 26. The locals, Vernon 2087, Burt 2089, Claybank 2085, Pumpkin Koldidge 2084 and Mount Pisgah 2118 were represented in the organization and elected and installed the following officers: President, W. H. Roberts; vice president, Frank Sampson; secretary-recorder-treasurer, A. M. McCormick; county lecturer, George Harding; conductor, Lee Horney; door-keeper, Ira Saffrite; executive board, James Holtz, C. C. Gunells and Ira Saffrite.
The next meeting will be held at Vernon May 24.
A. M. McCormick.

NEMAH COUNTY UNION NOTICE
The Nemaha county Farmers Union will hold their second quarterly meeting at Wetmore, Kansas, May 31st, 1923, at 10 a. m. sharp. Local secretaries will please select their delegates to attend this meeting in full quota as some important business is before this meeting.
Arrangements are being made for good speaking. Everybody invited. Now, brothers, do not get the notion to stay at home, thinking that somebody will be at the meeting to do your thinking and planning. But your thinking and planning help to consolidate one thought for a United effort to help our cause along. The idea to have someone else do your thinking and planning for you is exactly what played havoc with agriculture. Or, rather with the just reward for our toil.
Joel Strahm, Co. Sec.-Treas.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY BURT LOCAL NO. 2089
Editor Kansas Union Farmer:
The following resolution was presented to our local by S. C. Lowles of Gridley, Kansas, a member of our local and was adopted at our last regular meeting, May 9, 1923.
"Whereas, we believe one hundred lawyers, serving as congressmen are just as capable of interpreting the constitution of the United States as five are; therefore, Be it resolved by Burt Local No. 2089 that we ask all congressmen to study article three, section two of the United States Constitution, to so regulate the concurrence of nine members to declare any law passed by congress unconstitutional."

The entertainment committee will put on a program at our next regular meeting, and the ladies will serve refreshments of cake, peaches and cream. Burt local is still on the map, and if nothing happens to any of our members after that feast, you may expect to hear from Burt Local and Woodson County again. We expect to start county Union on a hike and keep it going until every community in Woodson county has a Farmers Union Local.
W. A. Surber, Sec.

INTERESTING MEETING OF DEER CREEK LOCAL
Deer Creek Local No. 854 on Friday evening, April 27, held a largely attended and most interesting and enjoyable meeting.

The fore part of the evening was taken up with short discussions on the members present; after which the meeting re-convened and passed the following resolution:

Resolved — The members of Deer Creek Local limit themselves to the minimum amount of sugar to be used in the next sixty days, also to buy same in small quantities as used.

The meeting then adjourned after which a beautiful basket supper was served in the basement.

R. C. Severns, Sec'y.

COTTONWOOD VALLEY LOCAL FINE ENTERTAINMENT

The Cottonwood Valley Local No. 1833 gave a "Radio Minstrel" on the evening of April 27.

The first part, "Melodies of the South Land," was well rendered and special mention should be given each of the 22 comedians but lack of space prevents.

Miss Vonona Vinson who played the part of "Huckleberry Finn" was excellent and the songs very well rendered.

Part two was a minuet by 8 ladies. A song, "Gee, But I Hate to Go Alone," by Chori and "Valse Parisienne" by Mrs. Duhen and Frankie Hawkins was also fine.

A little nonsense by Fred Smith and some fancy dancing by Beatrice and Antonio and a song by the 8 ladies finished Act 2.

Part 3 was a negro crap game which turned into a picnic and cake walk and was certainly a drawing item.

They closed the evening's entertainment by singing, "Bring back the good old days."

Our receipts were \$155.00.

Our elements young folks know how to act and with such sponsors as H. B. Atkinson and Mrs. C. O. Duehn and Music such as Mrs. H. B. Atkinson rendered.

We feel sure of the success of anything they attempt, and feel certain that our "radio concerts" are but a little ways off.

Mrs. E. B. Laughridge, Sec'y and Treas.

MEETINGS IN COWLEY AND HARPER COUNTIES

The following Farmers Union meetings have been arranged for Cowley and Harper County, and will each be addressed by President John Tromble:

Monday, May the 21st, meeting at Rock, at 8 p. m. Tuesday, May 22nd, annual stockholders meeting and picnic at Hackney, Kansas, Wednesday, May 23rd, picnic at Kellogg, Kansas, Wednesday night, May 23rd, meeting at Bethel, Thursday, May 24, the stockholders meeting at Harper, Kansas.

Don't knock on the Elbow Local or tickle the crazy bone.

M. O. Glessner.

CREAMERY NEWS

OLE AND BILL

M. L. Amos, General Mgr. Farmers Union Coop. Creamery Salina.

Bill:—Hello, Ole! How is the Farmers Union Coop. at Salina coming along?

Ole:—Oh they are getting along very well, they have agents placed in 10 or 12 counties who are giving their spare time to organization work.

Bill:—Why don't they get out and give all their time to the work they might get something done then.

Ole:—Well if they hired men who would give all their time to the work they would have to be some one besides a farmer and if such a fellow would come to you trying to get you into the union or Creamery would you join?

Bill:—Well, I don't know as I would for I would know that every argument he put up was put up for the money he expected to get out of it instead of the interest of the Union or Creamery.

Ole:—Yes, and not only that, you would know that he would quit the job unless he was well paid and that you would be helping foot his salary and expense by joining while you know there are a great many farmers who will get out and push the cooperative movements giving day after day of time and some hard earned cash in order to see the movement succeed and not get a cent for it.

Bill:—Well, don't the agents for the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance get paid?

Ole:—Yes, but not near as much as is paid the agents for the old line companies, if they were given as much they would get out and to the work resulting in the Mutual Company doing more business, resulting in the cutting of the head expense for the business done. But because of his commission being as low as it is he can not give his time to the work as he could otherwise do, he must just catch you when he can and then you must kick because he makes a few cents commission in the fifteen minutes he was writing you up even though he spent hours in getting to see you.

Bill:—I suppose they are paying the agents or organizers to organize for the Cooperative Creamery, too?

Ole:—Yes, why not?

Bill:—Why should they? Just let the farmers send in for a contract and send it back with a check for such amount as they wanted to put in stock and in that way it would not cost much to establish a sound company.

Ole:—Now Bill, suppose that was method used would you send in a contract and check?

Bill:—Well, I don't know enough about it to join yet.

Ole:—Do you think that you would take time to learn enough about it to see some one come to you and explained it to you? Some one who had made a study of it and

could explain it to you?

Bill:—I don't know as I would.

Ole:—And again, suppose you had decided to join would you send your check today or would you put it off until tomorrow which never comes? No, you would do, and the other farmers would do, just as the retail merchant does, wait until a traveling salesman came along, looks over his shelves, writes out his order for things needed and hands the list for him to put his name to. A farmers' movement will grow only as some one makes it grow, pushes it, and this thing of letting a few farmers of all the pushing and never get a red cent for it is not right and just. Hire your organizers on the commission basis like the Mutual Insurance and Creamery does and whether you grow fast or slow you are going to grow and eventually win in cooperation.

Bill:—Well, I guess you are right but I must go.

COOPERATIVE FARMERS UNION CREAMERY IN MONTANA

The Creamery deal has been closed and the Farmers Union Creamery of which we talked so much the past year is a reality. To date there are about 175 subscribers for stock, owning and milking about 900 cows. This is about one-fourth of what we will have when the campaign is complete. We wonder if you realize what this means. Some do but it is safe to say that many do not. It means the largest business of its kind in the state and that means it will take some capital to handle it. Arrangements are being made for some finance, but more must be forthcoming before we can operate. It is the duty of each stockholder to get in and do his bit. Get out and help get more stock signed up and especially more cash. Don't expect the manager to perform miracles and run a business of this kind without funds and remember this kind will be an honor to every Union member when we get running.

Several applications for the position of butter maker have been received and are being investigated as it is the desire of the directors to employ the very best and to start doing things off under the most favorable conditions possible. The trust that the members will not become impatient as there is a great deal to be done in order that there will be no mistakes made. Several letters have been received from over the state commending the Union for starting their own creamery.

One of the prominent bankers from a neighboring city offers to finance the Farmers Union Creamery. Company to the extent of the stock subscribed among the patrons of his bank, as he considered it of the greatest importance to this district as all of the money made in dairying will remain with his customers and thereby add to the prosperity of this district. —Billings Searchlight.

10,000,000 HENS FOR COOPERATION

Trenton, N. J.—Eggs laid by ten million hens in a dozen states will be marketed cooperatively, according to plans announced here by officers of the Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers' Association (cooperative).

The formation of the big eastern egg marketing association is a part of a program to meet the competition in New York and eastern markets of eggs shipped from California and other Pacific coast states. Upwards of 15,000,000 dozen eggs a year from California, Oregon and Washington are now shipped to New York for sale, and it is alleged by eastern poultrymen that a large part of these eggs which are three or four weeks old upon arrival, are sold as fresh eggs, to the detriment of nearby producers. A large portion of the Pacific coast eggs are sold through cooperative marketing associations.

James Whetsel, president of the Atlantic coast association, who is a prominent poultryman at Vineland, N. J., said today that the main purposes of the new association would be to put a stop to unfair competition in the marketing by informing consumers of the frauds and deceptions now practiced upon them, to stabilize prices and to encourage the production and consumption of better eggs.

WHEAT CROP OUTLOOK IN KANSAS

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture has issued its first regular monthly crop report on the season, based on the situation as found Saturday, April 14. It says:

Winter Wheat—Of the 11,315,509 acres of winter wheat estimated by the growers as having been sown in Kansas last fall, the same correspondents now report that probably 28.89 per cent will be abandoned, with a general average condition on the remaining 8,069,270 acres of 78.1 per cent, based on 100 as representing a satisfactory stand and development.

Last year's report of abandonment in April was 26.3 per cent with a condition of 73.9 on the 8,320,328 acres remaining. The 5-year April average of abandonment is 16.7 per cent, and 84.59 per cent condition on the acreage left. The 8,069,270 acres now reported as left for this year's crop, compares with the 5-year April average of 8,400,000 acres.

As a quite general way wheat prospects are good in the eastern half of the state and poor in the western half. To be more specific as to the areas of greatest and least promise, it may be said that the region lying west of a line from Jewell, a central county on the northern border, extending south west to Meade, a western county on the southern border, the abandonment has been very heavy, amounting to 61.7 per cent, with a low rating of 67.3 per cent condition on the remainder, all due to continued dry weather supplemented by winds.

Every county in this region reports considerable abandoned wheat acreage, ranging from 99 per cent in

Haakell, in the extreme southwest, to 21 per cent in Thomas, in the northwest.

East of this line the abandoned acreage amounts to less than 10 per cent and the condition of the remaining 8,485,000 acres is 88.2.

Twenty eastern counties report no loss of acreage whatever. Harper, Bourbon and Doniphan counties each report the condition of growing wheat at 95, the highest. The nine southern counties of Stafford, Reno, Harvey, Sedgewick, Kingman, Pratt, Barber, Harper and Sumner, and constituting a block famous for its wheat production, have an average condition of 87.5 per cent, and the abandoned area amounting to only 4.4 per cent.

Apparently there has been little or no insect damage as yet, although the presence of chinch bugs and Hessian flies are noted here and there by a few correspondents in the majority of the eastern counties, with a showing of green bugs in Harper, Cowley and Sumner.

Last year's winter wheat production from 9,587,825 acres harvested, of 12,284,712 acres sown.

SOME WAYS TO KILL YOUR ORGANIZATION

1. Don't come to meetings.

2. But if you come, come late.

3. If the weather doesn't suit you, don't think of coming.

4. If you do attend a meeting, find fault with the work of the officers and other members.

5. Never accept an office, as it is easier to criticize than to do things.

6. Nevertheless, get sore if you are not appointed on a committee; but if you are, do not attend committee meetings.

7. If asked by the chairman to give your opinion regarding some important matter tell him you have nothing to say. After the meeting tell everyone how things ought to be done.

8. Do nothing more than is absolutely necessary; but when other members roll up their sleeves and willingly, unselfishly use their ability to help matters along, howl that the organization is run by a clique.

9. Hold back your dues as long as possible or don't pay at all.

10. Don't bother about getting new members. Let the secretary do that.

11. If you don't receive a bill for your dues, don't pay.

12. Don't tell the organization how it can help you, but if it doesn't help you, resign.

13. If you receive service without joining, don't think of joining.

14. If the organization doesn't correct abuses in your neighbor's business, howl that nothing is done.

15. If it calls attention to abuses in your own, resign from the organization.

16. Keep your eyes open for something wrong and when you find it, resign.

17. At every opportunity threaten to resign and then get your friends to resign.

18. When you attend a meeting, vote to do something, and then go home and do the opposite.

19. Agree with everything said at the meeting and disagree with it outside.

20. When asked for information, don't give it.

21. Censure the organization for the incompleteness of its information.

22. Get all the organization gives you then do nothing but criticize.

23. Talk cooperation for the other fellow with you, but never cooperate with him.

24. When everything else fails find fault with the state officers.—Iowa Union Farmer.

COOPERATION IN THE ARTIC CIRCLE

Neither the frigid Artic Circle nor the blazing heat of the Torrid Zone can stop the great cooperative movement. In the far reaches of Norway where snows cover the countryside

for eight months of the year as well as on the hot plains of India you will find thriving and vigorous cooperative societies working all year round in the service of the common people.

The little Kingdom of Norway, with its two and a half millions of people, reports a steadily growing cooperative movement which would bring credit to any country, but especially to Norway, where the workers have suffered as much, if not more, from wage reductions and short time work as have the workers in greater countries. At the end of 1922 the Norwegian Consumers Cooperative Union had a membership of 352 smaller societies, which is an increase of 17 over the previous year. The actual business carried on by these societies increased during 1922 as it has for several years past. The total sales amounted to \$3,735,000, despite a decided fall in prices which decreased the money turnover \$35,000. The various factories run by the Cooperative Union, such as tobacco, coffee-roasting, and margarine factories, actually increased their output, and the insurance and banking cooperatives report similar substantial progress for the year.

Few private companies during a year of economic depression can show the steady maintenance of trade and increase in service which these cooperative societies of Norway record. The secret is not hard to find:

USE UNION WANT ADS

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In the year of 1898 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 remedies after remedies, 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 of people who were terribly afflicted, even bed-ridden, some of them seventy to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you will understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Don't think of this offer as a free trial. Write today.

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Any poultry raiser can easily rid his flock of lice and mites, make chickens grow faster and increase their egg yield by simply adding minerals to the drinking water. This does away with all other such dusting, greasing, dipping and spraying. The necessary minerals are now obtained in convenient tablets known as Parabats. Soon after the fowls drink the mineralized water, all lice and mites leave them. The tablets also act as a tonic conditioner. The health of the fowls quickly improves, but grow faster and the egg yield frequently is doubled. Little chicks that drink freely of the water never will be bothered by mites or lice.

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

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