THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization — Education — Co-operation

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The 2-Cent Tax On Gasoline For the Building of Roads

A Brown County Man Shows Us What Is the Matter With This Tax.—Shows How Taxing Crude Oil and Its By-Products Would Be Better — Also Gives An Idea

Mr. Editor:

In a recent issue of the Kansas City Star, I noticed an article where the legislative committee of the Kansas County Commissioners Association had estimated that the proposed 2 cent tax on gasoline and the present Automobile tax would raise in revenue annually, $6,160,000. A nice sum of money is it not? No doubt our next legislature will be called upon to pass a gasoline tax to give us better roads, which I think that we need. But why single out gasoline and attempt to put any such a tax upon it. It is too high now. No farmer though can find any fault with such a tax for the reason that if there is many more such taxes levied upon him he will have no use for a car only to take him on his last long ride. He will be so busy trying to make a living and pay the many duties and taxes imposed upon him that a car would be a luxury that he could not afford.

The farmer should be the last man to find fault with such a tax, would it but stop with the user paying it, but taxes have a peculiar habit of being passed along down the line until it all finally hits the producer a jolt. For example, practically every traveling salesman drives a car and naturally the company for which he works pays for his gasoline along with his other expense. Now, Uncle Reubin, do not get the idea that any company in the world is going to keep a separate account of all the gasoline tax and deduct that amount from the selling price of their goods. If you have such an idea, get rid of it at once for I am going to let you in on a secret. The tax will be added to the cost of the goods and when you buy them you will pay them along with your own. Nothing strange about it though for it has always been so and they have made us like it. How are you going to manage it to make somebody else pay yours when the other fellow sets the price upon your products and also the selling price of his own.

What I cannot understand is how the people of Kansas can be so blind. Here comes along a bunch of road boosters, propose a tax on gasoline that is all out of reason and get the people to thinking that never was such a just tax contemplated. Why they say, it will get the hired man who now sports a car and pays no tax only a poll tax and I might add that sometimes that is not paid. But best of all it will get the tourist. You bet it will. It will hit him hard. Stop a minute Uncle Reuben and think a little. Nearly all the improved roads are so laid out that were we to get such a law, there would be in a short time one or more great highways leading from east to west and north to south. Take the tourist going from east to west. He would be able to cross Kansas with 25 gallons of gasoline on a concrete highway brought down to grade. Want a tax yourself the rest of your natural life to get 50 cents out of a tourist?

Now I think that I have made myself clear that I oppose the tax on gasoline. You wonder if I have anything better to offer. I believe that I have and here it is. Kansas produces annually around 37,000,000 barrels of crude oil. Kansas refines probably 10 per cent of this amount so that leaves around, we will say, 30,000,000 that is either pumped or hauled to Whiting, Ind., Bayonne, New Jersey and Galveston, Texas, to there be refined into the several hundred different commodities that can be and are made from crude oil. Was there any sort of a production tax laid upon that part of the oil pumped or hauled away. No. We gave them the right to drain the oil beneath our feet duty free. Why did we not tax it. Because under our constitution it cannot be taxed. Can any of the rest of our natural products be taxed? No. Why? Because our constitutiton does not permit property to be classified for taxation.

Now read over the list of natural products given here and see if we could not take the $165,000,000.00, place a production tax upon it and build all the roads we need.

Annual Mineral Production.

Product	Quantity	Value
Peroleum, bbls.	35,446,000	$115,000,000
Coal, tons,	7,561,947	22,028,142
Natural gas, cu. ft.	27,824,641,000	6,640,781
Cement, bbls.	3,083,000	4,825,000
Salt, bbls.	873,576	44,975,247
Zinc, tons,	20,249	4,130,796
Clay products		2,064,520
Limestone and sandstone		561,382
Lead, tons,	8,025	520,300
Gypsum, bbls.	54,958	343,000
Sand and Gravel, tons	761,110	264,073
Mineral Water, gals.	403,862	75,353
Natural Gas, Gasoline, gals.	5,500,000	800,000
Mineral paints, Lime, Asphalt, etc.		2,285,603
Total,		$164,036,197

But first of all we will have to go to the polls and vote for the proposed amendment that will permit of the classification of property. Other states have such a production tax, why not us.

Let us go back to the barrel of crude oil. A good Chemist can take 50 gallons or any part or amount thereof and get out of it, gasolilne, benzine, naptha, distallate, parrafine, kerosene, lubricating oils by the score, fuel oil, perfumes, dyes, colors for paint, paint oil, disinfectants, medicines, and in fact there is 953 separate and distinct commodities that can be made out of crude oil.

You may wonder what this has to do with tax. It has this. All or nearly all of this crude oil is pumped or hauled to be refined without ever paying one cent of tax. Were we to lay a small tax upon the gallon or barrel we would in this way tax this stuff that does not pay a single cent. The same can be done with all of our natural products.

It is true that these companies pay a tax upon their property where ever located but I am Bolshevike enough to maintain that the natural resouces of any state belong to each and every citizen thereof and that anyone developing them should pay a little something for the right to use them. This is fair is it not?

So let us not forget to go vote for the proposed amendment less we have saddled onto us a lot more tax.

Sincerely yours,
ROY SCHMITT,
Fairview, Kansas.

ONE OF THE INSURANCE FIELD MAN'S MANY TRIPS

During the last few days of September we started West, taking the Lincoln Branch through Luray. Driving six miles South of Luray we stopped and settled a windstorm loss for Mr. Joseph Shiroky. After having a very pleasant visit with him we drove in to Bunker Hitll, observing that the oil drillers were all busy.

After leaving Bunker Hill we drove to George Rogg's, one of the big agents of the Farmers Union Insurance Company. We found Mr. Rogg and his family all in their cozy home just ready for supper and since Mr. and Mrs. Rogg are very courteous people, we were invited to supper which we enjoyed very much after the afternoon drive of one hundred fifty miles.

We drove on West through Ellis County, Trego county, Gove county and stopping the following day at Mr. Ed. Organ's, another live wire in the agency force. As a matter of course we found ourselves just in time for dinner. After having a very pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. Organ we drove out to Mr. Mat Deges.' We spent the afternoon in driving in the Southern part of Sheridan county, soliciting insurance and looking after some collections in which we considered ourselves very successful.

Driving back to Grinnell in the evening we were ready to enjoy most any kind of a supper set before us by the good restaurant man of that city. On leaving Grinnell we drove out to Mr. Willey's. Everything being satisfactory with him we visited different ones in the vicinity of Oakley, Monument, Page City and Winona.

We found that the most of these people have just harvested and marketed a good crop of wheat at a fairly good price, and with their seeding about all done and a good deal of the wheat was up and making a good promise of a good crop for 1925, so that business with them was all done up satisfactorily and we left them feeling good as insurance customers.

We continued our drive from Winona, north and stopped to visit another one of our live agents, Mr. Stover. After talking over insurance and other things that interested Mr. Stover and myself as farmers we continued on north to Mr. Poteet's. He seemed to be highly elated with the fact that he had threshed over 4,000 bushels of wheat this year and is sowing about 500 acres again this fall. The ground is in splendid condition and he seems to be greatly encouraged as to the outcome.

On driving north to Brewster we stopped about 6 o'clock since it seemed to be very blustery and we felt ready for the very best supper we could get and a good warm place to sleep. On getting up the next morning we found the skies clear and the roads good so we drove out to the big agent of Thomas count, Mr. Henry Goetsch. We found Henry busy at his work the same as we find all Thomas county farmers. After talking over our business affairs we concluded to drive on to McDonald. On stopping there we decided that on account of business that we had better go on to St. Francis.

Stopping in St. Francis we found a very nice little fair. Some very fine exhibits of vegetables, fruits and all kinds of grain, grown in Cheyenne county were on display. Taking our time we drove back seven miles north of McDonald, stopping at one of our faithful customers, L. W. Freeland. Mr. and Mrs. Freeland are very pleasant people and nothing else would do only that we must spend the night with them.

Enjoying a very pleasant evening's visit and a good night's rest we continued our journey East to Atwood, looking after business along the road. We drove from Atwood to Mr. Jefferies, about 10 miles north of Colby. After a nice talk with him and settling our business affairs we concluded to drive on to Colby. The day being quite windy and disagreeable we drove out to our agent's, Mr. C. C. Cole and finding Mr. and Mrs. Cole with their Sunday morning's work all done, we took a little drive with him through the community and back in time for dinner. After enjoying a very nice Sunday dinner we drove over to Sharon Springs, Wallace County.

On Monday morning we went out to Mr. Matt Holcomb's, 6 miles West of Weskan, and after a pleasant visit with Mr. Holcomb and not doing much business we decided to drive to Scott City. On our arrival there we were fortunate enough to meet the different ones we had business with and after looking up our old agent, Mr. A. B. Rose we considered the day pretty well spent, and stopped at the Hammond Hotel.

After a good supper and a fine night's rest we continued on our way East, visiting our agent Mr. Rob't Preusch who is also Business Manager at Healy. Finishing a short chat with Robert we drove to R. L. Bowman's ranch. We did not find Mr. Bowman in as high spirits as many of our Union members are. He informed us that he had only threshed 5,000 bushels of wheat off of 1100 acres of ground and he seemed to complain a little of the Business Association at Shields. However, he as well as the Field Man seemed to think that everything might be all right in the future.

Driving on East we made several visits at Pendennis, Brownell and McCracken. On our arrival at Lacrosse in time for supper we decided to put up for the night. The following morning we stepped in to see Mr. Shwartzkopf, a very pleasant young man to meet. Mr. Schwartzkopf, as we understand it is one of the candidates for County Attorney of Rush county. If elected, Rush county may be proud of its attorney.

Since we had such a fine rain at Lacrosse and the roads were slippery we thought we would take a little time with our old friend Mr. Lank, manager of the Business Association. He is one of the Business Managers for the Farmers Union, in the State that has made money for his people every year since he has been manager. He is undoubtedly a very valuable man in the organization.

Having a very pleasant time visiting Mr. Lank and his daughter, we finally decided to try and make Salina and continued our journey East and finally arived in Salina. Our car registered 1008 miles for the trip.

We found everything O K at home and business coming in to the Farmers Union Insurance Company as it always has before and the usual report that September business was a little more than we have ever had in September since the organization of the Insurance Company.

Now Mr. Editor if this doesn't find the waste basket, you may hear from us again on some of our interesting trips.

CHALES SIMPSON,
Field Man.

SIMS AND GLESSNER ROUNDUP

Hamburger sandwiches with Buck beer of the Christian Science brand makes a good diet while spreading the fires of cooperation.

Cowley County is getting her bath of the rains of Unionism.

Udall, has made an enviable record this year in her elevator which was organized in Feb. 1921. The profits amount to several hundred dollars. A sane margin is taken on wheat and other products which is handed back in a rebate dividend.

Kellog, is hammering ahead with her elevator and only members of the Union get the benefit of the savings made thru cooperation.

A good crowd attended the meeting on Monday night and listened to the unraveling of the Cooperative tale that was told by Sims.

Hackney is now under the management of our old friend, George McGinn who is a level headed fellow of the Cowley County type.

Arkansas City is still in the ring altho everybody is taking a shot at the Farmers Institution under the management of Allard.

A good bunch of the old standbys attended the meeting tonight and we put on the best we had in the shop for their benefit.

Cook of the Jobbing Association took a hand in the party and put on a talk that made us feel delighted.

I took the floor and tried to do all the talking but Sims took a nap and come at the fellows like a mad cow at a red rag.

We congratulated ourselves on the good talks that we had made and everybody agreed with us so we now have up a head of steam and are headed for Silverdale and Dexter for tomorrow.

Don't get excited and drop your paper before you finish this but wait until next week and we will tell you how to remove the scent from onion without danger.

More Counties Send Resolutions That Sound Like They Mean Business.

POTTOWATOMIE CO.

The F. E. and C. U. of Pottowatomie county held its third quarterly meeeting at Wamego Monday, Sept. 29. A good representation of delegates were present for the afternoon session and all present showed an active interest in furthering the Farmers Union in Pottowatomie county. The following resolutions were adopted at this meeting, which for the convenience of the members in the county we are having published.

No. 1—Whereas it seems to be a costum over the country where the locals order merchandise to sell at cost, and allow non-members to get their merchandise at same price as members therefore we recommend that this practice be stopped and that an extra charge be made where merchandise is sold on order to non-members.

We also recommend that the business associations be more strict in enforcing the clause in their by-laws regarding the allowing of dividends on their purchases to stockholders who are delinquent on their membership dues.

No. 2. Where there are a large number of members over the county that have been dropped from the state membership; therefore we recommend that an effort be made to induce those to come in as new members and in that way be reinstated.

No. 3—Whereas from reports coming in from locals over the county that the attendance at the local meetings is very poor, we recommend that the officers of the various locals keep up the local meetings even though the attendance be poor and not allow the interest to die entirely out and we recommend where two or more weak locals are located so they could be consolidated that that be done, We also recommend that the locals arrange for socials, debates, programs or other forms of entertainments at their local meetings in order to keep up the attendance.

No. 4. We recommend that the president arrange for and get a state speaker to go through the county speaking at the various locals to liven them up.

No. 5 We recommend that our two county picnics be changed and made a three county including Riley county and the picnic place be alternate between the three counties as arranged by the picnic committee.

No. 6 We endorse the idea of our State speaker, Mr. Glessner, in getting up a history of the Union and its organization and recommend that our locals and business associations as well as individuals give in their orders for copies of this history so that its publication may be assured.

No. 7 In view of the fact that we pay whether we use them or not we recommend that the locals over the county use speakers from the State Agricultural College, such as poultry, dairying, ets., as those speakers are specialists in their particular lines.

No. 8 We also endorse and recommend to our membership the Farmers Union State Bank recently established at Kansas City, Kans., and that the local's funds be deposited there.

Committee:
V. E. Hansen,
A. J. Prockish,
T. H. Good,
Reginald Harvey.
By T. P. Heptig,
County Sec'y.

ANOTHER PICNIC WITH FRIED CHICKEN AND THE TRIMMINGS

Editor of the F. U.,
Salina, Kans.

Washington County F. U. held its Third quarterly meeting at the Pleasant Ridge School House with the Pleasant Ridge Local No. 960.

The morning session was taken up with the appointment of committees and a report from our county business association which showed that we are coming alone in fine shape. At noon we motored to a nearby grove where the ladies of Local 960 had prepared a dinner such as no other but the "Kansas Farm Wife" could prepare.

The menu consisted of the following: bread, butter, pickles, jellys, various kinds of salads, fried chicken, pies, cakes, ice cream and pop. And as to the amount of fried chicken served, well we have this much to stay: The Hanover poultry dealers will be short several dollars in commissions this fall.

"Special" we heard one visiting lady say she ate Eleven (11) pieces of chicken. Who said a preacher liked chicken.

I think Uncle John will wish he had been with us.

The afternoon program consisted of music and the adoption of the following resolutions.

1st We endorse the educational and cooperative features of the Farmers Union and urge the members to use their influence to carry them out.

2nd. We endorse the present Bank Guarantee law and protest any changes or alterations and recommend the F. U. Bank become a member and subject to the provisions of this law.

3rd. We favor a small gasoline tax for maintenanse of Local roads provided such tax be expended by local authority, and are very much opposed to any system of hard surfaced roads.

4th. We thank the members of Pleasant Ridge Local and we believe more interest is shown at a rural meeting (like this one) than one held in town.

President Tromble failed to be with us so we listened to short talks from Laue, Gearing, Peterson and others, after which we adjourned hoping to meet with Local 960 again soon.

Committee.

RESOLUTIONS FROM LINN COUNTY.

The Linn county farmers union at the meeting held at Lacygne, Kans., October 1st, 1924 adopted the following without a dissenting vote:

Resolved: That we are in favor of a 2c tax on gasoline, the tax to be used on county and township roads.

We favor gravel roads in preference to the high priced hard surfaced roads which costs five to ten more than gravel and is not as satisfactory.

We believe the county commissioners have entirely too much authority and ask that the power to issue bonds without a vote of the people be taken from them.

We oppose any more tax-exempt bonds being issued.

We advocate a Farmers Cooperative Bank law along the lines of the bill introducted in the 1923 legislature.

We advocate a state membership drive and request Pres. Tromble and the state executive board work out a plan at once.

That we are in favor of advocating and supporting the Farmers Union State Bank and all other state-wide institutions.

H. B. Cox,
J. F. Reed,
L. E. Bottrell, Com.

TAXATION OF FARM LANDS DISCUSSED BEFORE REALTORS IN 1924 CONVENTION

Revolution in our traditional system of taxation so as to base taxation of farm lands not directly on their capital value but on the net value from year to year of the farm product was suggested by Dr.. L. C. Gray, in charge of the division of land economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, who addressed the National Association of Real Estate Boards at its annual convention in Washington, D. C., in June. Dr. Gray's address was delivered before the farm lands division of the association.

Taxation of land on the basis of its capital value, not on its actual income value, is so firmly entrenched in American tradition that it is commonly taken for granted. But taxes have come to take so large a part of the total net income from the farm lands that under the hazards of modern farming a searching reexamination of the whole method of tax levy is needed in order to mould the system of taxation in accordance with the needs of American agriculture, Dr. Gray said.

Failure of states and local communities to readjust taxes to the conditions brought about by severe post-war depression in agriculture has resulted in a tax burden on farm real estate that is excessive and well nigh intolerable, Dr. Gray asserted. He cited satistics gathered by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics showing that, partly at least as a result of the tardy readjustment of the assessments of farm land to the actual changes in market valuations, the average taxes per acre on farm real estate in all important sections of the country were relatively higher in proportion to the market valuation of such real estate than they had been a decade earlier.

Most serious condition was shown in the case of a Pennsylvania county where with a tax rate of only one per cent of estimated valuation the tax was eating up 65.6 per cent, almost two-thirds, of the net cash rent. In a Wisconsin county where the tax was taking 29.5 per cent practically one-third of the net cash rent. In most of the counties outside of the South in the fourteen states studied tax was found to be taking from a sixth to two-thirds of all the net rent.

Te governmental data represent conditions before the fall values resulting from the present agricultural depression, which began to be severely manifest in the fall of 1920.

In the North Atlantic section of the country, this government findings showed, real estate in the period 1913-1914 to 1922-1923 had increased 19 per cent in value while taxes had increased 92 per cent. In the South Atlantic section real estate had advanced 49 per cent in value, taxes had alvanced 113 per cent. In the North Central section east of the Mississippi, real estate had advanced 21 per cent in value, taxes had advanced 123 per cent. In the same section west of the Mississippi real estate had advanced 29 per cent; taxes, 145 per cent. In the South Central section realty had declined 22 per cent; taxes had advanced 129 per cent.

Sixty farms in Oregon were cited on which taxes in 1921 were taking 33 per cent of all receipts less expenses other than taxes. For 158 farms in the Palouse area of Idaho and Washington taxes and insurance in 1920 took 24 per cent of the receipts less expenses other than taxes and insurance. On 25 farms in Ohio in 1920 taxes and insurance amounted to 15 per cent.

For farms in Niagara county, New York, taxes for 1921 were 13 per cent of all receipts less cash expenses other than taxes.

"The net product of agriculture fluctuations to a very marked degree in accordance with changes in prices of products, weather conditions, and the influence of insect pests and plant and animal diseases," Dr. Gray brought out.

Rigidity of tax assessment for the general property tax where that assessment is based in capital value makes that form of assessment of very questionable suitability as applied to the economic condition which characterizes modern farming.

"Now that taxes have become so large a part of the total net income from farm lands the rigidity of the tax burden in the face of the very extreme fluctuations in net income must comprise a very serious handicap for the farming industry.

The usual argument is that capital value is a fairly good measure of net income, but it would be little more than a miracle if the valuation of anticipated future income should prove a accurate forecast of what the income will actually be when realized. We are actually taxing farmers on a speculative estimate of what their income may be.

If the owners of land were largely professional speculators there might be justification in employing so speculative a base for taxation as the captial value of land. However since two-thirds of the owners of American farms are either operators of the farms or closely associated in the business of farming, it appears to employ a basis for taxation which is so largely speculative, thus adding materially to the uncertainties with which farmers are normally harassed. —Farm and Livestock Record.

F. U. ALREADY WARNED ITS MEMBERS AGAINST THIS MERGER AND WE HEREWITH PRINT THESE RESOLUTIONS

Farm Bureau Voters Against Grain Merger.

After a two-month investigation, the I. A. A., Illinois state farm bureau federation of 63,000 members, unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the $26,000,000 grain merger. The I. A. A. official resolution assailed the Grain Marketing company as a "huge scheme." The lack of farmer control and the assertion that the merger does not bring about a true cooperative, were main points in the investigation.

The Indiana Farm Bureau voted against the new merger several weeks ago, declaring it to be a dealer-inspired effort to defeat the wheat pools. The recent action of the Illinois organization therefore places two of the largest state bodies, representing more than 100,000 paid-up members, against the merger.

The I. A. A. report assailed the Grain Marketing Company, the $26,000,000 corporation set up in June and under which the four companies —the Armour Grain Marketing Company, the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation, Rosenbaum Brothers, all of Chicago, but having facilities at many other points in the United States, and the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Company of Kansas City—have merged their facilities.

The Illinois Agricultural Association announced two months ago that pending a complete.. survey of the Grain Marketing Company, it would withhold approval. Unanimous condemnation by the executive committee resulted from the investigation. The purpose of the Illinois Agricultural Association, officials point out, was to protect Illinois farmers-members.

The following is the resolution adopted by the Illinois Agricultural Association executive committee:

"The Illinois Agricultural Association is not in a position to express an opinion as to the value and utility of the warehousing facilities which the Grain Marketing Company has under contract to purchase. The officers of the Grain Marketing Company have not made available the records and data necessary to determine the exact or even approximate values even though request has been made therefor.

"The facilities now under lease and to be purchased by the Grain Marketing Company in the Chicago district have in our opinion been acquired by the old line grain companies for the purpose of speculative control of grain. The need and location of facilities for such control is substantially different from the requirements of an association organized to cooperatively merchandise grain.

"The Grain Marketing Company has and proposes in the future to buy the grain of members and nonmembers and sell such grain to the best possible advantage. Such a plan subjects the company to the possibility of loss as well as profit and is therefore speculative. True cooperative merchandising of grain or any other agricultural commodity will seek to eliminate speculation and avoid the hazards thereof. We believe that the Grain Marketing Company in its plan of operation violates this cardinal principle.

"Such a grain marketing program as is proposed affects the virtue and security of the preferred stock which is proposed to be offered to the farmer producers. The common stock issue, one million one dollar shares, is comparatively small and if issued in full coulld not absorb all possible losses in which event the preferred stock contribution of capital would be call-full could not absorb all possible loses from such speculation. It appears to us, therefore, that such a plan of financing is unsound.

"The method of grower-control set up by the Grain Marketing Company is in part illegal and impracticable. These defects can possibly be corrected by amendment to the bylaws but no steps have yet been taken.

"The Illinois Agricultural Association officers have been hopeful that the Grain Marketing Company would provide a cooperative selling agency for cooperative grain associations and grain producers who are not in other associations. We do not believe the Grain Marketing Company as now set up will meet these needs."

Farmers Eyes are Opened to Reasons for Depressing Times

Investigation Brings Out the Fact That the Farmers Do See Why They Are Bankrupt. They Also See How to Remedy the Situation. Watch Them Vote at the November Election.

H. E. MILES, Chairman, Fair Tariff League, a protectionist organization directed mostly by the leading farmers of the country, after a month's investigation in the central corn and wheat states, reports as follows:

The east utterly misconceives the situation in the west. Only personal contact in the west brings home the truth.

Western farmers are desperately suffering and they see why. They will get only one-quarter of a billion dollars more for their crop this year than last.

Several of the cotton states will prosper, but only Oklahoma and Kansas, with thirty per cent. increased income, are better off. They can liquidate their pressing debt and buy something without fear.

"Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Kentucky will all show a decreased farm income. The middle West as a whole will have a smaller income than last year or the year before. The east should know this. It goes to show that the fight for equal opportunity for agriculture is not over. It is just the beginning." So says the president of the conservative American Farm Bureau Federation, whose farm research bureau is the most dependable in this country because, besides the use of federal and other statistics, it has actual farm experience.

One-third of our people, the essential third, the farmers who feed us, cannot be destroyed or debased. Too much has the east lived off the west by writing laws with a slant (sometimes unconscious) to eastern interests. It isn't in human nature for any group to dominate without stressing its own interests.

The tariff is the big grievance. It robs American farmers of $2,100,000,000 above any kind of honest tariff. Farmers see this. It means much to men who have faced bankruptcy for three years, many going under, 1,250,000 annually driven from their farms, and the rest still unrelieved.

Contrasting their own situation with that of certain manufacturers who forced their own tariff rates upon Congress, these farmers know, for instance, that our steel companies produce as cheaply as their free-trade English competitors; that they exported about $230,000,000 last year in open competition with the world; that they exported steel bars, for instnace, at $1.60 per hundred pounds, being the European price, charging our domestic users $2.40, or half as much again. They know that our six large steel producers made last year $160,000,000 net for their stockholders.

They know that because of these and other tariff-made domestic prices their farm implements, on the basis of normal requirements, cost them an extra $100,000,000 because of the tariff. To them it is a cruel joke that farm implements are on the free-list with this hidden steel extortion. They know of many other tariff extortions.

They see farm implement manufacturers ruined because, on this basis, farm implements can't be sold. Farmers patch up out-of-date machinery instead, and twenty implement factories lose $50,000,000 in two years One of many instances of dishonest protection crippling an industry.

In a letter of September 20th to President Coolidge, the American Farm Bureau Federation declares that the over protection in the tariff costs of American farmers $2,000,000,000.—President Barrett of the Farmers Educational Union—60,000 members—has so declared.

Farmers could stand this sort of thing once, when land values were doubling fast and the soil was of virgin strength. They can't now.

Our farm prices are mostly fixed in foreign countries, and must be. They shipped in a recent year, one hundred and eighty thousand tons or rice to Riceland, to China and Japan—but with no margin for gifts to rich industries for excess profits, high salaries and high living generally. The steel situation is only an example. The farmer can't buy back his own wool or sugar reasonably, because of the tricks in the tariff put there to fatten others than farmers.

You can fool some of the farmers all the time, all the farmers some of the time, but you can't longer fool any farmer with such tariffs as our big interests insist on writing.

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

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

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

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

Communications and Questions — Communications are solicited from practical farmers, members of the F. E. & C. 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, OCTOBER 23, 1924.

KANSAS AND THE WOOL TARIFF.

Generously computed the tariff on wool is worth $175,000 a year to Kansas farmers. As every one knows the profits from sheep husbandry in this state come from the sale of lambs for mutton. The receipts from wool are merely as a side line. Only a few, far too few Kansas farmers keep sheep but all are consumers of wool manufactured into clothing and blankets. The tariff on woolen and woolen manufactures costs the farmers of this country $1,902,000 a year or a little more than ten times as much as they get from it in the increased price of their raw wool.

That is only half the story. Not only the farmers but all the other folks in this state are wool consumers. The people of Kansas other than farmers pay out $2,963,500 more than they get back on account of the wool schedule in the Mccumber-Fordney tariff law. This tariff, therefore not only costs the farmers of Kansas directly almost $2,000,000 per year but at the same time reduces the purchasing power of their best customers for their real money crops, that is their own neighbors and fellow Kansans by nearly $3,000,000 a year. Also in accepting the paltry bribe or bait of $175,000 a year that comes to them through the wool tariff the farmers of Kansas are stopped from protesting against high protection manufactured articles that casts them all told forty-one millions of dollars annually.

KANSAS AND THE STEEL TARIFF.

The United States Steel Corporation is one of the most prosperous business enterprises in this country. The whole body of U. S. Common Stock is absolutely pure water. It was given as an outright bonus to the purchasers of preferred stocks and bonds. The whole issue amounting to $508,000,000 was on absolute gift to its original owners. It represented no tangible property. It had no value except the earning possibilities of the enterprise.

Thanks to the duty on steel which enables the United States Steel Corporation to sell its products not at Pittsburg Plus but Europe Plus prices that company is not earning $10 a share on its common stock annually which has increased in value from absolute zero to $260 a share.

Kansas farmers pay their part of the huge profits of the steel manufacturers made possible by the tariff. On heavy steel used in making farm implement, bridges and railway rails and rolling stock the farmers of this state pay $3,458,000 a year and the bill for the balance of the Kansas folks is $3,772,000 annually, or a grand total for the state of $7,230,,000. In return the state gets $40,000 a year from the sugar tariff for which $3,538,000 is paid in added prices for sugar.

PARTY PLATFORMS ON AGRICULTURE.

Several times in past years the Kansas Union Farmer has printed the political platforms of the leading parties during presidential campaigns. This year there are three political parties and the platform of each of them is so long that to print all in full would require almost the entire available space of one issue of this paper. It is thought best therefore to publish only the sections of each that are devoted to agriculture.

On examination it was found that both the republican and democratic parties devoted a good deal of space to a review of things done in the past, to denunciations of what the opposite party had left undone and to other matters not especially important at this time. It is assumed that what the farmers are interested in is what each of the three presidential candidates and the parties supporting them are pledged to do for agriculture in the future. Following are the promises that each of the parties makes to the farmers.

REPUBLICAN.

"The crux of the problem from the standpoint of the farmer is the net profit that he receives after his outlay. The process of bringing what he buys and what he sells closer together can be indirectly expedited by reduction in taxes, steady employment in industry and stability in business. It can be directly expedited by lower freight rates, by better marketing through cooperative effort and a more scientific organization of the physical and human machinery of distribution and by a greater diversification of farm products."

"We promise every assistance in the organization of the marketing system on sounder and more economical lines and, where diversification is needed, government assistance during the period of transition."

"We favor adequate tariff protection to such of our agricultural products as are threatened by foreign competition."

"We favor, without putting the government into business, the establishment of a federal system of organizaton for cooperative marketing of farm products."

"The vigorous efforts of this administration towards broadening our export markets will be continued."

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

PROGRESSIVE.

"We favor drastic reduction of exorbitant duties on manufactures provided in the Fordney-McCumber tariff legislation; the prohibiting of gambling by speculators and profiteers in agricultural products; the reconstruction of the Federal Reserve and Federal Farm Loan Systems so as to eliminate control by usurers, speculators and internation financiers, and to make the credit of the nation available upon fair terms to all and without discrimination to business men, farmers and home builders.

"We advocate the calling of a special session of congress to pass legislation for the relief of American agriculture."

"We favor such further legislation as may be needful or helpful in promoting and protecting cooperative enterprises."

"We demand that the Interstate Commerce Commission proceed forth-with to reduce by an approximation to prewar levels the present freight rates on agricultural products, including live stock, and upon the materials required upon American farms for agricultural purposes."

DEMOCRATIC.

"We pledge ourselves:

"(a) To adopt an international policy of such cooperation, by direct official instead of indirect and evasive unofficial means, as will re-establish the farmers' export market by restoring the industrial balance in Europe and the normal flow of international trade with the settlement of Europe's economic problems."

"(b) To adjust the tariff so that the farmer and all other classes can buy again in a competitive manufacturers' market."

"(c) To adjust and lower rail and water rates, which will make our markets, both for the buyer and the seller, national and international instead of regional and local."

"(d) To bring about the early completion of internal waterway systems for transportation, and to develope our water powers for cheaper fertilizer and use on the farms."

"(e) To stimulate by every proper governmental activity the progress of the cooperative marketing movement and the establishment of an export marketing corporation or commission in order that exportable surplus may not establish the price of the whole crop."

"(f) To secure for the farmers credits suitable for his needs."

"(g) By the establishment of these policies and others supplemental thereto, to reduce the margin between what the producer receives for his products and the consumer has to pay for his supplies, to the end that we secure an equality for agriculture."

It is suggested that all members of the Union study these pledges. The successful party will be in honor bound to keep its promises. The organized farmers of the republic are in better position than ever before to demand that the pre-election pledges of political parties shall be fulfilled. If it can be done without provoking dissension and fruitless wrangling over political issues these pledges should be carefully studied and freely and frankly discussed in all farmer gatherings that are held between now and election day.

This paper refrains from discussion of these pledges because it is certain that the members of our organization are fully competent to reach conclusions for themselves. All these promises are fairly satisfactory. It is the duty of the farmers of Kansas to decide which is the best and which party is most likely to redeem its pledges if given opportunity to do so through control of congress and the presidency.

NEW VOTERS MAY DECIDE.

The various straw votes that are being taken by the newspapers of the United States at this time indicate an extraordinary number of new voters interested in this campaign. For example at this writing the Literary Digest has polled 30,676 Kansas voters of whom 6,262 or more than one-fifth of the whole number did not vote in 1920. Out of a total poll to this date of 689,019 those who did not vote in 1920 number 187,806 which again is about one-fifth of those voting. Assuming that 35,000,000 voters take the trouble to go to the polls in November; this means that 7,000,000 citizens who did not participate in the 1920 election will vote this year.

The citizens who did not vote in 1920 and will do so this year may be part of the 27,000,000 slackers who did not vote that year, they may be boys and girls who will cast a first vote, or they may be newly enfranchised aliens. In any case it is certain that the 1920 vote slackers and the new voters are in a considerable majority in the country. There is not a state, north or south, in which the new voters and the stay at homes of four years ago do not outnumber the voters who have previously participated in a presidential election.

Just what proportion of the new and formerly silent vote will go to the polls this year no one can tell. It is certainly large enough to decide the election and it is evident that it will be in the ballot boxes in large numbers. The boys and girls will nearly all want to cast their first ballot. The women voters will go to the polls in larger numbers than ever before. It is quite certain that nearly all newly enfranchised foreigners will vote. All this means that a new voting record will be made. If the obligations of citizenship are accepted by all who can possibly get to the polls there should be a million votes cast in Kansas and fifty million in the country.

All good citizens should make their plans to do their part in making 1924 ever memorable as the "Year of the Big Vote."

LET THE BALLOTS COME IN.

The Kansas Union Farmer is the only paper that has given its readers an opportunity to elect the ten greatest men in all history. A good many ballots have already been received. A good many people are thinking about men of history. The polls will not close for some time. Why not fill out a ballot and send it in today?

The nominations already made include men who have been active from the times of Moses and Confucius down to the days of Woodrow Wilson. After the votes are counted the list selected will be printed and then each week for ten weeks this paper will print a biographical sketch of one of the winners beginning with the great man who gets the highest vote.

READ SOME GOOD BOOKS.

Bulletin 1266 of the Department of Agriculture should be read by every farmer in Kansas. It tells the splendid story of Agricultural Cooperation in Denmark. It supplies proof that farmers can succeed with self help agencies for buying, selling, manufacturing and banking. That takes in a big lot of territory. When Kansas farmers can do all those things for themselves they will be able to pay their debts and begin saving up an old age of safety and ease.

The book costs nothing if ordered from the Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It costs 15 cents a copy if bought from the Government Printing Office at Washington. Better ask for it before the supply is all taken.

Another good book that cooperators in Kansas might read with profit is the volume on "Cooperative Banking" by Roy F. Bergengren. This is a bound book of 400 pages published by the McMillan Company of New York. It can be obtained from the publisher or from Cooperation, 167 West Twelfth street, New York for $3.00. Locals that plan to start a library cannot possibly find a better book to begin with.

The story of Cooperative Credit Unions in Massachusetts is inspiring. In just a few years the wage workers of that state have established several score of successful Credit Unions that now have resources far in excess of $200,000,000. All that money safely invested and earning for its owners represents savings that would never have been made without some such cooperative agency for safe keeping and safe investment. It pays to save and to safely invest.

WAGES AND LABOR COSTS.

One of the old familiar arguments in favor of high tariffs is that it is necessary to protect American workingmen and farmers against the pauper labor of other countries. This theory of the tariff is based on the assumption that American agricultural production costs are so high and the wage scales in factories in this country are so generous that our farmers and manufacturers cannot compete with producers of similar commodities in other countries. If well paid labor means high labor costs this argument would have great weight.

Henry Ford has proved that the cost of labor can be reduced by raising wages. In his factories, mines and on his railroad he pays a higher wage scale than any other producer of similar commodities or services in the world but his labor cost is so low that he undersells all his competitors and realizes profits that have made him the richest man in the world. He has proved that he needs no protection against competitors employing labor at low wages.

As a matter of fact every American manufacturer who produces commodities in excess of American demands sells his surplus abroad in competition with business rivals who pay lower wages and for the most part accepts prices lower than he takes for his sales at home.

The highest rates of wages paid anywhere in the world prevail in this country and the real labor cost here is lower than anywhere else. Manufacturing needs no tariff to enable it to pay wages high enough to maintain the American scale of living. The real purpose of import duties on manufactures is the opportunity that they give to impose higher prices on American consumers.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Bill White
Has a Big Advantage

In running for governor as an indedependent candidate. He is one man who is at perfect liberty to tell the truth on the stump, or rather to tell the whole truth. Most vote hunters tell the truth. Telling lies in these days of universal information is foolish because it is no trouble for any ordinarily sensible person to detect falsehood. But there is a lot of difference between telling the truth and telling all the truth.

White is in position to tell the truth without being called down by party managers, pussyfooting associates on his own ticket or old women of either sex who like a little sugar coating on their facts. Of course he will not be elected governor. He would not know what to do with the job if he had it but he has done the state of Kansas a big service although the man who is elected may not be willing to admit it after his inaugrration.

Every once in awhile it is a fine thing for any state to have a political campaign in which one or more of the candidates goes rampaging around saying things that should be said but never are by men who are bound down by party ties and obligations.

Party
Organizations

May be a good thing for the country but it is dead certain that it is a bad thing for any county, state, or country to stick to one party for a long time. Kansas never had but one or two bad republican governors but the long lease of power that the voters gave to that party deluded a number of its leading politicians into the fool fancy that the state had become their own private property.

Therefore, entirely aside from their merits as citizens and administrators, the election of Hodges and Davis as governors of this common wealth was a mighty good thing for the state and should have been a fine and effective lesson for the republican party. When Hodges was governor he had both houses of the legislature with him and was able to enact most of his campaign pledges into law.

Davis has done the best that was in his power. He was elected on a good platform,—his own character and record,—but was unable to carry out his plans because the opposition controlled both houses of the legislature. The state can very well afford to give him another chance to show his stuff supported by a legislature that agrees with him. The only good result that comes from having a governor of one party and the legislature of another is that the total output of new laws is greatly reduced.

Couzens
Was Renominated

For senator from Michigan without making any campaign. One report is that his total outlay was $2.98 but his official sworn statement is that he spent $42.50 which is about the same amount that Brookheart invested in his renomination campaign in Iowa. A man can run for office for a small outlay if the people do the picking.

In the campaign, now almost over, that Senator Couzens is making for re-election he is spending some money. Every once in a while he has to write a letter that cannot be mailed under his frank as a member of congress. It would not be at all surprising if the re-election expenses of the Michigan millionaire senator mount up to as much as two hundred dollars and it is quite certain that his majority will be in the neighborhood of two hundred thousand votes.

It is a sad world in some ways. A millionaire thirty times over can be elected to the United States senate for a couple of hundred dollars while other alleged statesmen like Edge of New Jersey and Du Pont of Deleware are suspected of spending a quarter of a million each. It is not strange that "practical politicians" have no use for reformers as candidates for office.

Savings
Deposits Last Year

Totalled about $18,000,000,000 in these well known United States. The people of this country are developing the habit of putting their money in the banks. They have not yet learned the best things to do with it after it has been saved. There are fairly reliable figures that indicate that a half billion dollars a year is invested in wild cat stocks and totally lost by the folks who are convinced by promoters that it is no trick at all to get rich over night by buying an interest in the right sort of an interest in the right sort of an oil well or silver mine.

American working men and farmers are beginning to learn to save. They should next also learn to safe guard and invest their earnings. It would hardly be worth while to save a thousand car loads of pinched pennies and squeezed nickles just for the purpose of financing wild cat oil wells and other kindred enterprises. The savings of the wage workers and farmers should be invested for their own use and benefit in activities and securities of their own. Savings banks are not worth while without agencies that provide for the safe investment of accumulations. That is why building and loan associations and credit unions should be encouraged.

Kansas generally leads in progressive movements but nearly two-thirds of the other states now have good working credit union laws and nothing has been done here. The next legislature should recognize the right of the people to organize and conduct their own financial institutions cooperatively.

A Cotton
Exchange for Chicago

Has been announced. Whether it is planned to trade in cotton though the existing Board of Trade or a new agency organized for that purpose is not yet quite clear. It is clear, however, that a number of Chicago gamblers who are not able to get enough kick and profit out of grain speculation propose to open a new game.

No cotton is raised in the trade territory of Chicago. None is handled in the markets of that city. There are no cotton mills and therefore no consumers of cotton in the middle northwest. The only excuse for handling cotton on a Chicago Board is that it will give new speculative opportunities. The result will be another big bill for the cotton farmers to pay.

As liquor interests of this country forced prohibition on a more or less unwilling people by their constant and flagrant disregard of all the decencies of business and of the principles of good morals, so will the speculators in the necessities of life eventually force congress to prohibit all dealings in futures. After all, why should a country that has abolished faro, roulette and lotteries tolerate gambling on cotton and grain exchanges?

England
Wastes Little Time

In political campaigns. Twenty days after parliament was dissolved another election was held. The three parties had less than three weeks in which to nominate their candidates, make their campaigns for votes and hold an election. Before the United States succeeds in electing a president and a new congress after about twelve months of agitation the British elections will be held and after the results are known that country will either have a continuation of the Labor administration or a new party in power. Less than ten days after the voting the new House of Commons will meet and if there is a change in government the new prime minister and his cabinet will be installed.

Our campaign has now been in progress about twelve months. It will end on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November but the men chosen at that election will not take charge of the dministration and legislation of the country for a good while after that date. The president will be inaugurated on March 4th, nearly four months after his election. The new congress, unless called into extra session, will not meet and organize until the first Monday in December of next year, thirteen months after election.

Americans may regard the English as a slow people but they get results in politics. They vote an administration out of office, call a new election and install a new party in authority all within thirty days. We put in nearly two years on the same job and before a newly elected president and congress get to work the most of us have forgotten what the issues were that the people are supposed to have decided.

Election
Forecasters

Are having the time of their lives. The progressives started out to register a big protest vote and, receiving suficient encouragement, to proceed after election to the formation of a new party. They have now decided to elect a majority of congress and a president and take charge of the government after March 4th. Any one connected with La Follette headquarters can tell us exactly how all that is to be done and even name the states that will give a majority for their ticket.

The republicans were slightly scared for a while because they thought the election might be thrown into congress. That fright has subsided and Coolidge is certain to receive 115 more electoral votes than both of his competitors combined. Headquarters says so and whoever heard of a false prophet in matters political at this season of the year? La Follette may carry Wisconsin and North Dakota with a total of (18) eighteen electoral votes but that is his limit according to republican prophets and he may lose both of the states that are now conceded to him. As for Davis, the republican brethren admit that he will have 170 electoral votes but no chance for any more. If they are right he will lack 96 votes of winning.

Democratc headquarters forecast an emphatic democratic victory. Davis is to get the 170 votes of the solid south and plenty more from border, northern and western states to put him across. Also both houses of the next congress will be democratic. In that connection the democratic campaign managers insist that chaos in government can be avoided only by giving their party a majority in congress in addition to electing the president.

Prophecy
Is Dangerous Business

And false or mistaken prophets get a lot of cussing and ridicule. But here goes for a guess on the results of the election. After it is all over the readers of this paper will have a chance to laugh at this writer and those who are too mad to laugh can do a little swearing. Here goes the guess:

Coolidge: Connecticutt, 7; Illinois, 29; Kansas, 10; Maine, 6; Massachusetts, 18; Michigan, 15; New Hampshire, 4; New Mexico, 3; New York, 45; Ohio, 24; Pennsylvania, 38; Vermont, 4; and Wyoming, 3. This is a total of 206 electoral votes or just 60 short of the necessary 266.

Davis: Alabama, 12; Arizona, 3; Arkansas, 9; Delaware, 3; Florida, 6; Georgia, 14; Indiana, 15; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 10; Maryland, 8; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 18; Nevada, 3; New Jersey, 14; North Carolina, 12; Oklahoma, 10; Rhode Island, 5; South Carolina, 9; Tennesee, 12; Texas, 20; West Virginia, 8. The Davis total is 230 votes or 36 short of an election.

La Follette: California, 13; Colorado, 6; Idaho, 4; Iowa, 13; Minnesota, 12; Montana, 4; Nebraska, 8; North Dakota, 5; Oregon, 5; South Dakota, 5; Washington, 7; Wisconsin, 13. The La Follette strength adds to 95 votes which leaves him just 175 votes short of an election.

Chaos
Should be Avoided

If possible. If the forecast above is correct the country is certain of the confusion that must result in the election going into congress. As this column has several times shown it is altogether unlikely that the House of Representatives as at present constituted can elect a president. It is almost equally doubtful if the senate can elect a vice-president. What changes from the guess above are necessary to avoid chaos and what ones are most likely to be made?

President Coolidge, to be elected, must have 60 more votes than our guess. Where are they to come from? His managers say that is easy as he will carry New Jersey, Indiana, Rhode Island, Iowa, Nebraska, and California which will give him 268 votes or two more than he needs. In addition the republicans claim that they are likely to get Missouri, Oklahoma, Maryland and West Virginia. In that event the president will have 312 votes and chaos will be averted.

Conceding that Davis gets the 230 votes assigned him in the guess he must have at least 30 more to succeed. Where is he likely to get any more even if he carries the states assigned to him? Democratic leaders count on New York which would be more than enough by itself. In addition they are not without hope in Massachusetts, Connecticutt, Montana, Washington and Oregon. On the other hand they are not certain of Indiana, Missouri or Oklahoma. Unless Davis can carry New York he is not likely to be the providential agent to save the country from chaos.

La Follette may surprise us all. Even his political opponents admit that his vote will be the most astounding thing that ever happened in American politics. There are about 20,000,000 voters who are not talking. If all vote for La Follette and Wheeler strange things may happen. To succeed the Progressive ticket must have 175 more votes than indicated in the guess. If La Follette can carry Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Ohio, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Wyoming, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, New Jersey, Tennessee and either Maryland, West Virginia or Virginia he will be elected.

Even the most ardent friends of La Follette must admit that he is not very likely to get the votes that will enable him to avert the chaos of an election by the house of representatives.

Well, take your choice. My guess is it is either Coolidge or no election in November.

EUROPEAN FLOUR AND WHEAT MARKETS

Survey of Custom and Merchant Mills Shows Opportunities for Sale of American Grain, Ground and Underground.

The following summary of flour milling conditions in Europe is based on a survey recently made by the Department of Commerce in an effort to ascertain the relative position at the present time of custom and merchant milling throughout Europe:

Conditions in Austria are such that flour can be imported more cheaply than it can be produced. This is due to the high cost of production and to the successful competition of foreign millers. A better market for flour than for wheat may be expected in Austria.

While merchant milling is gradually displacing custom mills in the northern part of Yugoslavia, transportation facilities are so inadequate that foreign flour should have an even chance to compete with the domestic product in the western and southern portions of the country, especially in the larger centers not served by customs mills.

Italy's production of wheat is less than her consumption, but her milling capacity far exceeds her home requirements. Italy will, therefore, continue to be a greater market for wheat grain than for flour. The same situation prevails in France relative to the milling capacity. Wheat and not flour will be in demand so long as the production of wheat is less than the requirements of the country.

The United Kingdom is dependent upon foreign countries for the major portion of its wheat grain requirements, and has ample mill capacity, but it is believed that foreign flour will continue to compete successfully with the product milled at home.

Due to credit stringency in Germany, it has been increasingly difficult for the merchant miller to procure the necessary wheat and to meet the competition of imported flour. Flour imports are therefore expected to continue in large quantities.

As far as Spain and Hungary are concerned it does not appear that there will be any imports of wheat or flour for some time. Belgium and the Netherlands, however, offer certain encouragement to the exporters of wheat and flour, the former proving to be a better market for wheat grain and the latter for flour.

The Countrywoman

THE MODERN AMERICAN GIRL COUNTRY WOMAN.

By Amelita Gali-Curci.

I like a woman and not a doll. If she is kept away from problems, how can she know life? In every epoch woman has been the same at heart, but to-day, with assured freedom and independence, she has more courage to be herself. No longer called on to appear the Puritan or clinging vine, the modern girl presents far greater individuality and originality than did the girl of the past. Consequently, she is more interesting.

The modern girl is a man's pal. And that is her greatest asset. When she marries, she goes hand in hand with her husband. His business problems being part of her own economic ones, she shares them with him. She knows or ought to know, his women as well as his men friends. Where nothing is hidden there is nothing to explain. And explanation forced by sudden discovery hurts on both sides.

The modern girl and her husband are able to consult on all questions. He gives the man's point of view, and she the woman's; his lends strength, hers kindness. Together they make the perfect blend. And this is possible because the modern girl is genuinely her husband's pal.—From The Designer Magazine for September.

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GROWING FEAR OF BALLOT BOX

Here's a funny thing. In the election of 1896 fully 80 percent of the qualified voters cast ballots, 73 percent in 1912, and in 1920 less than 50 percent.

It is recalled with a thrill that men and women have sung and prayed and fought at Armageddon for the ballot. Constitutional amendments now forbid abridging the right to vote because of race, color or previous condition of servitude and also because of sex. Most persons hold the ballot to be our greatest political privilege and its use necessary to the maintenance of a republic.

When the debating societies get going in the school houses they could do worse than consider how this sadly growing neglect of the ballot has come about, and, furthermore, what is to be done about it. We propose the question: "Resolved, That wilful failure to vote should subject the offender to penalties to be prescribed by legal enactment."—American Farmer

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Peanut Butter in Cake Filling.

Use peanut butter in caramel filling or icings for cakes; you will be delighted with the attractiveness and pallatability. Especially so, if the filling or icing is to grace fruit and nut, or spice cakes, as the added peanut butter serves to enrich the much sought flavor of such delicacies.

After fillings or icings are cooked in your favorite way you may stir and desired amount of the peanut butter in thoroughly, while mixture is hot or when cool, as you choose.

Peanut butter is a saving factor to fillings and icings when:

The cooked mixture is so soft that it tends to run off as fast as spread onto cake. Simply add sufficient peanut butter to give proper thickness.

The cooked mixture has been mishandled so that it would be a hard and sugary mass after applied to cake. Add peanut butter to mixture before covering cake with it; the filling or icing will be of a creamy consistency that a knife may easily cut through without causing caramel to crack, break off in pieces or otherwise mar the attractiveness of your cake.

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Mincemeat No. 1

2 pounds lean beef.
1 pound chopped suet.
4 pounds tart apples.
3 pounds sugar.
3 pounds currants.
2 pounds raisins.
1 nutmeg.
½ teasponn ground mace.
2 oranges.
2 lemons.
½ pound citron.
1 tablespoon salt.

Stew the beef in a very little water until quite tender, cool and chop as fine as possible. Add the beef suet, chopped fine, and pared, chopped and cored apples, the sugar, currants, raisins, spices, orange and lemon juice, the grated rind of the oranges and one lemon, chopped citron and salt. Mix thoroughly. Cook one hour. Pack in a stone jar and keep in a cold place. The mincemeat should be thoroughly stirred each time any is taken out and occasionally moistened with a little grape juice or orange juice. Leftover canned fruit juice or bits of meat or canned fruit may be added from time to time.

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Rice a la Creole.

1 onion.
1 slice cooked ham.
1 tablespoon butter or butter substitute.
1 cup boiled rice.
2 cups cooked tomatoes.
Salt.
Paprika.

Chop onions and ham very fine. Add butter, boiled rice and tomatoes seasoned with salt and paprika. Mix thoroughly, put in a baking dish, cover with bread crumbs and bake fifteen minutes.

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Hermits.

½ cup butter or butter substitute.
½ cup sugar.
2 eggs.
1 cup chopped raisins.
1 tablespoon molasses.
1 teaspoon each of all kinds of spices.
½ teaspoon soda.
Flour.

Cream fat, add sugar gradually. Add eggs, molasses and raisins. Sift soda and spices with 1 cup of flour and mix all thoroughly. Add enough flour to make quite a stiff dough, and roll. Bake in a moderate oven.

IOWAN TELLS EXPERIENCES WITH CORN AS FENCE POSTS

From Fairfield (Ia.) Ledger

The report come from Kansas that one farmer in the Sunflower state is making use of corn stalks for fence posts and is finding them very satisfactory.

It is hard for a resident of the tall corn state to sit still under the claims of the Kansas farmer. Up here where we really grow corn, we look askance at the story, and seek for the joker in the report. At this distance it looks fishy, and we are calling for facts and figures to corroborate the yarn.

For Iowa is the home of corn. What we don't know about corn we feel is hardly worth the knowing. We make every possible use of it, from feeding cattle to raising mortgages, but the prairie state that we are, we do not fence our farms with it.

We tried using corn stalks for fences in this country in the early days, and it did not prove a success. It was found that the stalks were hard to sharpen and that the upper ends were too soft to stand up under the blows of the post maul. Rubber mauls were tried, but the recoil was so great that it pulled the posts out rather than forced them into the ground.

The suggestion was made that the corn be planted at distances appropriate for posts, and this was tried, but the staples used in fastening the wire gave the corn an iron flavor that ruined its market value, and that plan had to be given up.

The Kansas man is using baling wire to fasten his wire, but he will find that to be a failure, unless his corn is different from the Iowa variety. For the salks here grow so fast that the wire cut the posts off squarely and there was no way to get the stumps out for next year's crop except by training moles to eat them off. The year the plan was used in Iowa there was a scarcity of moles, and the stumps stood two years as a barrier to utilization of the land.

It happened to be a good year for selling farms, but the farmers with these stumps about their fields were unable to make any sales, as the buyers were all from the south and thought it was cut over pine land.

Kansas is a great state and a great many good things have come out of it. The story of the cornstalk fence post is reported by a county farm agent. We feel that it must be true—with explanations. But we deem it best to make this explanation for the Kansas farmers, so that they will not plunge too heavily until they are sure that the plan is practical.

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THE HEN IS A GOOD ADVERTISER

You have seen the little hen strutting about, advertising the fact that she has just laid a warm, white egg, guaranteed strictly fresh. She knows she has a good product—so she advertises it. You patronize the hen that advertises. Accord the same fair treatment to the merchant who advertises. Read the advertisements and reap pleasure and profit. Every advertisement, small or large, points the way to a saving of money and time, an increase of your daily comforts. You can't afford to miss a single ad. Read them all. Read them every week. Advertising is the lighthouse that keeps the family budget off the rocks of commerce. Advertising is to make buying easy and economical.

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FOR POISON IVY.

At the John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., they are treating poison ivy infection with a serum or extract of the plant itself. A dose injected into the patient brings a quick response. The itching and feeling of tenseness usually disappears in from six to twelve hours and sometimes in three hours. Another new remedy is tincture of jewel weed sometimes known as lady slipper or wild calendine, a plant that is often seen in swampy or damp shady places.

Dr. George A. Bunting, secretary of the Maryland Board of Pharmacy has been using this treatment for several years. Sometimes a tea is made with the leaves. For mild attacks the brised leaves of jewel weed are rubbed on the irritated parts. — Holstein Breeder and Dairyman.

o

A HOPEFUL SIGN.

That farmers are beginning to realize the importance of giving the soil a "square deal" is strongly indicated by the following news item from Wisconsin.

"The soils of Sauk County farms are to be the object of one of the most intensive soil improvement campaigns ever put across in the Badger State.

"Up to the present time, eight township meetings have been held. Each meeting was attended by as many as 75 farmers, who assembled to discuss their soil problems with members of the soil survey force and soil extension specialists of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

"It is expected that every township of Sauk county will have had a soil meeting before the snow flies.

"The whole plan is to make a thorough study of the soil of the county and to determine by actual tests and experimental plots just what fertility is needed to improve the soil so that bigger and better crops can be grown.

"Every rural school pupil will have an opportunity to write an essay on soil improvement. Prizes will be given to the writers of the best essays."

Wisconsin is a great dairy state, and yet her soils are beginning to show the effect of constant cropping without the return of the plant-food elements removed.

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EHRSAM SOCIAL COMMITTEE HAVE A SQUIRREL ROAST

Dear Editor:

The writer today was invited to an old fashioned picnic, and of course I was glad to accept the invitation. However, the invitation was only a small part of the pleasure. I soon found that was to be a regular Squirrel Roasting affair, conducted by what is known as the Ehrsam Social Committee.

Early in the morning the men folks went out after the squirrels, in groups. Which in itself was sort of a contest for numbers. But on account of the trees being in full leaf the squirrels had the advantage of the hunters. In spite of that fact, about noon the roundup was made in a beautiful tract of timber on the banks of a creek. Here again a contest took place as for the greatest number of squirrels dressed for cleanliness per pair. And of course the 30 or 40 squirrels were cleaned in short order. Again each tried to see which could make the best roasting fire. Then the ladies took the roasting in hand, while others spread table linen over the beautiful turf on the banks of the creek on which was served the roasted squirrel, roasted chicken, roasted rabbit, pies, cakes and the various salads, in short the most elaborate dinner was served right out in the open away from anybody 's home to about 40 people comprised of young and old, for no picnic can be a success unless it is made a family affair.

After dinner, the afternoon was spent with the various games such as horse-shoe and cards, by both men and women. While the little folks romped about the beautiful bluegrass turf.

The weather was ideal for an outing and everybody enjoyed the occasion, and went home with a day spent long to be remembered. We had no special speaker, but had the writer known about this outing at the time that Bro. M O. Glessner was at my place Oct. 3rd, I would wager that he would not be back in Salina until late Monday regardless of the State officials, for his little Chivrolet would have been padlocked.

I'll venture to say that if every Farmers Union Local in the state would practice these outings as a Semi or annual affair the joy of country life would soon be brought back to its natural source of enjoyment.

Yours truly,
JOEL STRAHM.
Sabetha, Kans.

o

CO-OPS.

According to the following, which we clipped from the Sunday Press Herald, of Portland Maine, cooperative marketing is far from being a ne widea:

"There is nothing new under the sun. New York bank explores history and finds that, as far back as the Revolutionary War, Yankees had cooperative associations like the farm bureaus and granges of 1924. And they had about the same purposes.

"After the Civil War came an epidemic of co-op marketing organizations to find shortcuts between farm and consumer, and credit organizations to tide the farmer through evil days.

"Economic troubles are more hereditary than any disguise."—Packing House News.

o

Army worms often show up on volunteer wheat and sometimes on the late cutting of alfalfa. Poison bran mash scattered at sunset will control them.

SAVINGE SERMONETTS

NUMBER THIRTEEN

Systematic Saving

Everyone who has succeeded in saving money systematically knows that the small self-denial necessary is more than offset by the satisfaction of being able to conquer one's self and get ahead in the world.

Most of the poor people in this country are poor because they or their parents before them have not had strength of character enough to deny themselves the luxury necesary to save even a small portion of their income. Of course, one should remember that it is not the amount he saves that will make him rich, but the opportunities to invest profitably that always comes to the man with the ready money.

Systematic saving will furnish the ready money. Just give it a trial and you will soon be wondering why you did not commence sooner.

A little time and thought given to saving will soon make you a successful saver.

FARMERS UNION STATE BANK
Elks' Building
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

KANSAS CITY HAY MARKET REPORT

October 17, 1924.

Receipts of hay on the Kansas City market this week: Prairie 150 cars, Alfalfa 408 cars, Clover 5 cars, Timothy 33 cars, Clover Mixed 3 cars, and Straw 8 cars, a total of 607 cars, as compared with 864 cars last week and 398 cars a year ago.

The market on Prairie hay was quoted unchanged to one dollar higher this week, with a good demand for upper and medium grades. Low grades and late cutting were dull. There is a fairly good demand for the upper and medium grades of Alfalfa. Market quotations are unchanged to one dollar down.

Nominal Quotations, Oct. 17, 1924.

Prairie:
No. 1—$12.00-12.50.
No. 2—$9 50-11.50.
No. 3—$6.50-9.00.

Alfalfa:
Sel. Dairy—$23.00-24.50.
Choice—$22.00-22.50.
No. 1—$20.50-21.50.
Standard—$18.50-22.00.
No. 2—$16.00-18.00.
No. 3—$13.00-16.00.

Timothy:
No.1—$16.00-17.00.
Standard—$15.00-15.50.
No. 2—$13.50-14.50,
No. 3—$12.00-13.00.

Clover Mized:
Light—$16.00-16.50.
No. 1—$14.50-15.50.
No. 2—$11.50-14.00.

Clover:
No.. 1—$16.00-17.00.
No. 2—$12.00-15.50.

Straw—$8.50-9.00.

o

The extension division, K. S. A. C., has aided in the placing of more than 3,000 bushels of pure seed wheat among the farmers of Kansas. This is the finest available, pure seed of standard reliable and adapted varieties.

THE FARMERS NATIONAL BANK
SALINA KANSAS
Solicits Your Business
Oldest Bank in Saline County

DR. O. M. FRANKLIN'S NEW One-Dose Blackleg Vaccine.

The Originator of Blackleg Aggressin has achieved another equally important success in originating his One-Dose Blackleg Bacterin. A thoroughly dependable vaccine at a low price. Only 14c per dose.
In 10, 25, 50 and 100 dose bottles. Our Special six dose syringe $2.50. Free booklet on request
THE KANSAS BLACKLEG SERUM CO.
Livestock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.
Livestock Echange, Wichita, Kansas.

HONOR ROLL

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

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

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

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

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

Summit—1574—Mrs. Alice Ames, Madison, Sec. — 80 paid for 1924—100 per cent.

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

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

Rydal — 763 — G. S. Duncan, Beeleville, Sec. 31 members paid for for 1924 — 100 per cent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Twelve Mile, 2002 — R. L. Pearce, Sec., Downs—12 paid for 1924—100 per cent.

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

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

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

Gem—1689—G. E. Weir, Pittsburg, Secretary, 10 members—100%.

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

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

Olve Hill—1120—A. F. Braun,—Clay Center, Sec.—36 members, 100%

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1669—Highland—Roy L. Lee, secretary, Paola, 80 male members, 56 female members, 100 per cent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

District No. 32, Local No. 1135, Will H. Rundle, Clay Center, Sec. 100%. 6 members paid 1924.

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

Paradise— 993—Ed. Querry, Ells-
L. H. Fish, Co. Sec.

FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER
The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of Cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the management of any case. Write for it today mentioning this paper.

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ould advertise it in this Department. Rate: 3 cents a word per ise. Count words in headings, as "For Sale!" or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. . CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

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GROW COTTON AND ALFALFA in the heart of the Pecos Valley. Make $75 to $150 per acre. Long, white and other staple cotton and four to five crops of alfalfa. No Boll Weevil Irrigation by artesian wells or individually owned canals. Assurance of good crops. Responsible organization supervises land values. Special terms to home builders. Ideal farming climate. Altitude 3200 feet; longest growing season in State. Fruits, vegetables, wide diversification of crops Ideal for poultry and dairying. Government records show consistent high production. All lands under plow immediately productive. Accredited schools, congenial people, good roads, no lost time from weather; fishing, hunting, superb mountain scenery. Artesia's new oil field, refinery and natural gas insures cheap fuel. Pecos Valley Association, P. O. Box 5, Artesia, New Mexico. 33*

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DISPERSAL SALE. CEDAR WILD POLLED SHORTHORNS. Dual purpose kind from accredited herd. Cows averaged $50.00 in butter fat this season. Bull calves averaged $116.00 last year. Fifty head of cows, heifers and bulls at bargain prices. Jos. Baxter & Son, Clay Center, Kans. 12*

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THE WORLD'S LARGEST DOG KENNELS offer for sale Oorang Airedale watch dogs, automobile dogs, children's companions, farm dogs, stock drivers, hunters and retrievers. Also Big game Hound and Coonhounds, Foxhounds, Rabbit Hounds and thoroughbred Hound and Airedale puppies. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed to any point in the United States. Large illustrated descriptive catalog mailed free.
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WANTED—Girls, women, 16 up. Learn Gown Making at home. $25 week. Learn while earning. Sample lessons free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept.S 559 Rochester, N. Y. 12

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TOBACCO—3 year old leaf. 3 lbs. chewing $1.00; 4 lbs. smoking $1.00; 6 lbs. second smoking $1.00 Pay for tobacco and postage when received. KENTUCKY TOBACCO ASSN., Hawesville, Ky. 20*

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VEIL MATERNITY HOSPITAL for confinement. Ethical, private, homelike, reasonable. Babies for adoption. 1111 Euclid Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 52½

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Watson's Best Berries are just what the Brand Indicates—They Are the
BEST
WATSON WHOLESALE GROCERY
SALINA, KANSAS

The World's Ten Greatest Men

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

First	....	Sixth	....
Second	....	Seventh	....
Third	....	Eighth	....
Fourth	....	Ninth	....
Fifth	....	Tenth	....

Signed ....
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Department of Practical Co-Operation

UNION MEETING NOTICES

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

CRAWFORD COUNTY

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

A. C. BROWN, Co. Pres.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051.

Silverdale Local No. 2051 meets every second and fourth Wednesday in themonth at the Silverdale School House.

J. F. Lewis, Sec.

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922.

Newberry Local No. 1922 meets regularly, the first and third Monday nights of each month. The members make the union what is is. You help make it a success in every way by doing more than your part and attending these meetings.

R. J. Muckenthaler,
Sec'y-Treas.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019.

Regular meetings on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

Geo. Speed, Pres.
Alice Kendall, Sec.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911

Regular meetings on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month.

J. Humbarger, Pres.
R. J. Logan, Sec.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 364.

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

George J. Schoenhofer Sec.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL

Pleasant Valley Locay Union No. 1309 meets every first and third Wednesday evening of each month.

E. J. Kissinger, Pres.
W. T. Flinn, Sec.-Treas.

NEOSHO COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETINGS

The regular quarterly meetings of the Neosha County Farmers Union will be held in the I. O. O. F. hall in Erie, Kansas on the second Saturday of the following months: March, June, September and December.

E. G. Clark, Pres.
J. O. Foust, Sec.

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494.

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

W. D. McClaskey, Pres.
Roy W. Holland, Sec.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984.

Livingston Local No. 1984 meets regularly on the first and third Friday nights of each month at Livingston School House. A short program is prepared for each night.

Clyde B. Wells, Sec.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226.

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

George Baumgartner Sec.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL 1652.

Pretty Creek Local No. 1652 meets every first and third Wednesday of each month at the Hinerville School house. Come out. Don't stay home and kick.

H. C. Mathies, Sec.-Treas.

FONTANA LOCAL 1789.

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

All members should be present.

W. A. Booze, Sec.-Treas.
W. H. Slyter, Pres.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679.

We meet every two weeks on Tuesday. All Farmer Unions member welcome.

Owen Hunsperger, Pres.
I. M. Wagner, Sec.

UNION LOCAL NO. 273.

Regular meetings on second and fourth Thursday each month.

Charles Grossardt, Sec.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL 385.

Regular meetings every 2nd Saturday of each month.

A. J. Pospisil, Pres.

RURAL REST LOCAL 2133.

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

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

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

Herynk Local 1427 meets every first and third Tuesday evening of every month.

Come out and boost. Don't stay at home and kick.

Harry Eden, Secy.

WABAUNSEE COUNTY.

The next bi-monthly meeting of the Wabaunsee County Farmers Union will be held at Alma on Sat., Oct. 25th. commencing promptly at 2 o'clock p. m. Local Secretarys see that your local is represented.

Joe. Richmond,
Co. Secretary- Treasurer.

LIBERTY LOCAL 925

Liberty Local 925 will elect its officers the first Monday in November the same being the 3rd day of November 1924. Everybody should be there.

ED. MOG, Sr.
Secretary.

CHASE COUNTY.

Bazaar, Kans., Oct. 13, 1924

Tom McNeal, of Topeka, will address the Chase Co. F. U. at its last quarterly meeting of the year, at Strong City, Nov. 8, at 1:00 p. m. Following the address will come the business meeting which will include reports of officers and election of officers for 1925.

M. W. GREENE,
County Sec.-Treas.

LINN COUNTY.

The Linn County Farmers Union will hold an all-day meeting at Cadmus, Kansas November 1st, 1924. All Locals are requested to send delegates. Important business on hand.

R. A.. CLINE,
Sec'y-protem.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

The Washington County Farmers Union Coop. Ass'n will hold its 11th annual stockkholders meeting. at Washington, Kans., at Majestic theatre Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1924, at 10 o'clock a. m. Washington county is coming back. We have a fine report to make of business of past year.

Our association has paid off $20,000.00 of its indebtedness in the past two years Every stockholder should be present at this meeting as this is going to be an important meeting. We also have a full board of directors to elect.

FRED LANE, Pres.
A. H. HEIN, Sec.

LIBERTY LOCAL 1988
Stafford County

Liberty Local No. 1988 held their meeting Friday afternoon, October 10th instead of October 17th so that our meeting would not conflict with the stock and poultry show. A short business session was held followed by an interesting program. A two course luncheon was served and 15c was charged. The school house proved too small for the crowd and screens were removed so those outside could sit in the windows and hear the program. Our next meeting will be November 7, at 7:30 p. m. At this meeting the officers for the next year will be elected. Refresments will be served; new members will be initiated. All members take notice and be present to help elect the officers.

Notice of Quarterly Meeting.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Phillips County Farmers' Union, No. 27, will be held in Gretna, Wednesday, Oct. 29 at 10 o'clock a. m.

J. P. JOHNSON.

FARMERS UNION CAMPAIGN

The Farmers Union of Kansas is putting on a campaign of information in Sumner and Harper counties and the following places will be visited by J. C. Sims, representative of The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Companies of Wichita and Kansas City, and M. O. Glessner, State Lecturer of the Farmers Union.

Those interested in the Cooperative movement will do well to attend these meetings and hear explained, in detail, the workings of the various cooperative organizations.

Every one will be given an opportunity to ask questions and be heard on any question pertaining to the cooperative selling and buying of farm products and other farmers organizations.

Mulvane,	Monday,	Oct. 20,	10:30 a. m.
Cicero,	Monday,	Oct. 20,	2:30 p. m.
Adamsville,	Mon.,	Oct. 20,	8:00 p. m.
Wellington,	Tues.,	Oct. 21,	10:30 a. m.
Corbin,	Tuesday,	Oct. 21,	2:30 p. m.
Caldwell,	Tuesday,	Oct. 21,	8:00 p. m.
Conway Sprgs,	Wed.,	" 22,	2:30 p. m.
Argonia,	Wed.,	Oct. 22,	8:00 p. m.

Harper County

Duquoin,	Thurs.,	Oct. 23,	10:30 a. m.
Attica,	Thursday,	Oct. 23,	22:30 a. m.
Crystal Sprgs.,	"	Oct. 23,	8:00 p. m.
Anthony,	Friday,	Oct. 24,	10:30 a. m.
Hawk,	........Friday,	Oct. 24,	2:30 p. m.
Shook,....	Friday,	Oct. 24,	8:00 p. m.
Corwin,	Saturday,	Oct. 25,	10:30 a. m.
Waldron,	Satur.,	Oct. 25,	2:30 p. m
Freeport,	Satur.,	Oct. 25,	8:00 p. m.

GOOD BREEDING STOCK SHOWS VALUE

In support of increasing evidence that well-bred livestock pays a better return on investment than scrub stock, a Massachusetts dairyman notified the United States Department of Agriculture of his experience. He purchased a purebred heifer bred to an excellent purebred bull of the same breed. The heifer cost $800. He sold the first bull calf for $300, and the second one for $400. The next calf, a heifer, sold for $125, and the milk produced by the cow during the 38 months covered by the report, sold for $1,275. The total income thus received totaled $2,100, and the farmer still owns the original animal. The cow has made very creditable milk and butterfat records in the meantime, qualifying for the advanced register.

"I think this stock," the farmer states in conclusion, "shows the value of getting good purebred stock for a foundation. Even after making the deduction for feed and labor, there is a much larger return than from a grade."

HE UNDERSTANDS CO-OPERATION.

"It is time for the casting out of those who will not believe. This is a time for faith, for through faith will come works. This great industry, fundamentally sound, is no longer groping. It already has found itself and is on the way toward better things. Only the unregenerate are continuing in the wilderness and in the wailing places and crying, 'we are undone.' Those who are wise are looking upward and onward. It is there that the future is."

No, the foregoing paragraph is not clipped from a cooperative paper. It apeared in the Northwestern Miller and referred to the Milling industry and those engaged in it. But that editor could get a job on a first class cooerative journal, because he knows the value of organized effort and has confidence in the ultimate triumph of those enterprises which are fundamentally right.

NEEDS YOUR ATTENTION

Too many think that cooperative marketing laws bring prosperity. The law merely permits farmers to operate.

A great many farmers pay the membership fee and expect results without cooperation. When cooperative Marketing fails, it is the farmers who have failed.

Cooperative marketing will not run itself. It requires the intelligent, united action of its members. This with honest and capable leadership is sure to bring success. — Minnesota Potato Grower.

COiOPERATION IS NECESSARY

"I perceive," said the Highbrow, after witnessing his first ball game, "that in this sport success can be attained only by perfect cooperation among the players, each subordinating his own individuality to that of the organization of which he is a part."

"You may be right at that," remarked the Lowbrow. "but the main thing is team work."

—Sunkist Courier.

SWEETENING THE SOIL.

"What does lime do to the soil?" a farmers asked the other day.

This may seem a very simple and widely understood question and many answers to it have been given. Some of these involve a detailed explanation of the controlling chemical laws and are perhaps not readily grasped.

Lime is often used to sweeten "sour" soil. Soil sours when it lacks certain properties, one of which is alkaline substances, a certain per cent of which is needed in all soil to check the acidity and allow growth and development of certain bacteria needed for the growth of all vegetable life.

Lime is an alkali and its application helps to sweeten the soil and make it productive.

Garden soil will be found in much better condition if plowed this fall.

WHEAT PROFITS DEPEND ON HIGH YIELDS

"The average yield of wheat in the United States (14½ bushels per acre) scarcely pays the cost of production," says H. M. Bainer, director of the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association. "This is especially true when labor, interest, depreciation and decrease in soil fertility are considerered. It may be interesting to know that this yield of 14½ bushels is less than half that of the oldest farming countries of Europe; Germany averages 28.8 bushels per acre, Sweden 28 bushels, Great Britain 32.2 bushels, and Denmark 44.7 bushels.

"While it may not be practical to follow an intensive system of farming like these countries, yet it is practical to follow a system that will produce the highest yield at minimum expense. For example, poor seed costs almost as much as good seed, and good is known to increase the yield from 3 to 10 bushels per acre.

"There is very little difference between the cost of early preparation and late preparation, but repeated demonstrations and experiments show that July plowing or listing increases the yields from 2 to 7 bushels per acre over the same kind of work done in September.

"Where livestock is kept and manure is available, 10 tons per acre as a top dressing to wheat will often double the yield.

"It costs no more to raise wheat in rotation, occasionally with a legume, than it does to grow the crop continuosly, and a good rotation will increase the yield from 5 to 10 bushels per acre. To include summer fallow in a rotation system every third year, especially in sections where the rainfall is limited, will often double the wheat yield. For example: Seven years work at the Hays Experiment Station, in western Kansas, shows an average yield of 11½ bushels of wheat per acre immediately after kafir, but during the same time, where summer fallow was practiced between the kafir and the wheat, the average yield was increased to 25½ bushels per acre."

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
W. E. Grimes

Five reasons why the tax amenment to the Kansas constitution deserves favorable consideration of the voters:

1. Experience in other states shows that more intangible property is turned in for taxation under a reasonable classification than under the present system which permits vast amounts of intangible property such as notes, mortgages, bonds and other forms of credit, to escape.

2. Intangible property yields more revenue at a reasonably low rate of taxation than at the present high rates.

3. The present system causes a disproportionate share of the tax burden to fall on real estate and other tangible property, while much other property escapes taxation.

4. Classification of property would help to overcome the injustice of double taxation.

5. A reasonable classification of intangible property for taxation tends to reduce the rate of interest. This is helpful to both agriculture and industry.

HORTICULTURE
R. B. Balch

Potatoes for storing should not be dug till fully matured. When the tops have died down from disease, rot is more apt to follow than if tubers are taken from healthy plants. The tubers should be cured in the sun long enough to become thoroughly dried out. If they are left in the sun long enough to become sun burned it spoils the table quality.

Onions are made or spoiled at harvest. After the tops dry down they should be pulled and laid in rows. Turn them daily until thoroughly dried out. Then bring them in, spread them out in thin layers either in the floor or on trays. The trays may be stacked if left three or four inches apart. Store in an easily ventilated room. White varieties turn dark and sprout if exposed to the air. No onions, after the tops die, should be left in the ground.

Beets, carrots, turnips, winter radishes, parsnips and salsify may be dug at any time, dried, and stored in a dry place and kept as near freezing as is possible. They will keep better if packed in sand or dry moss.

Parsley should be cut back close to the ground. A few roots may be taken up and put in a box or pot and, after a few days in a shaded place, may be in a window where they will do nicely for several months..

WHY MEN FAIL.

There is a cause for everything! Nothing ever "just happens." If a man is promoted to a better job there is a cause. If a man loses his job there is also a cause.

There are many causes that lead to failure. Here is a list of the most common causes:

1.—Finding fault with another but never seeing your own.

2.—Doing as little as possible and trying to get as much as possible for it.

3.—Spending too much time showing up another's weak points and too little time correcting your own.

4.—Slandering those we do not like.

5.—Procratination—putting off until tomorrow something that we should have done day before yesterday.

6.—Deceit— Talking in a friendly manner to another's face and stabbing him in the back as soon as he turns around.

7.—False belief that we are smart enough to reap a harvest of pay before sowing a crop of honest service.

8.—Disloyalty to those who have trusted us.

9.—Egotism—the belief that we know it all and no one can teach us anything.

10.—Last, but not least, lack of necsary training and education to enable us to stand at the head in our line of work.

Look this list over and check yourslf up by it. If none of these causes for failure apply to you, then you are to be congratulated, because you are a Success—Selected.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS START CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

How would you like your children to get their clothing, shoes, school books and medical assistance at actual cost, without a cent of profit to any one concerned? That's what the school children of Bulgaria are receiving through the cooperative societies formed in the state schools. These societies were initiated in the schools of Sofia, the national capital, in 1921, and have proved so successful and serviceful that they have now spread throughout the kingdom.

The active members of these school cooperative societies are the parents of the pupils, with the teachers as associate members. The children are taught to provide for all of their needs through the cooperative organization. Any surplus earning made is devoted to socially useful purposes for the children, such as holiday camps, reading rooms, gardens, and libraries. One school cooperative has laid aside $1,000.00 out of its cooperative earnings for these worthy purposes. Another big city school earned $2,200.00 in supplying school books cooperatively, and immediately paid this surplus into a fund for the aid of poor pupils.

More important than the actual savings made by these school cooperative societies is the education given the children in self-government and mutual responsibility. They are learning by actual experience that cooperation, not conflict, is the secret of civilization's progress, and are training themselves to become useful citizens of the cooperative commonwealth.

LIVESTOCK
C. W. Campbell

If you have one or more good spring colts remember that the only value a stock field is to a spring colt is a place to exercise. The feed and care a colt gets the first 12 months of his life determines his size at maturity ,hence the need of feeding it liberally and giving it the best care possible this winter.

ENTOMOLOGY
J. W. McColloch

Grasshoppers deposit their eggs during the fall in hard ground along road-sides, fence rows and other undisturbed places. Plowing or disking these areas in the late fall will destroy large numbers of these eggs and serve to prevent damage to crops next year.

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