THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization :-: :-: Education :-: :-: Co-operation

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President John Tromble's Address On Price Stabilization

Delivered to the Wheat Marketing Conference on Move to Adopt Minority Report Resolutions Committee.

Minority report of John Tromble president of the Kansas Division Farmers' Union, presented to the Wheat Conference held in Chicago, June 19, 1923.

Mr. Hirth: I represent the Missouri Farmers' Association. I want to say that if the copy of the minority report that Mr. Tromble wants to move the adoption of, is the one that I read a little while ago, then it is as comprehensive, although stated in fewer words, as this report, and I do not think we can act on the resolution that you have just read for our benefit, and pass upon it, without prejudicing the resolution that Mr. Tromble desires to offer as a substitute therefor.

I therefore suggest, Mr. Chairman that we discuss the two resolutions upon their merits at this time, because each one is comprehensive within itself. Otherwise it is not fair.

The Chairman: Mr Tromble has the right to offer his amendment at any time he pleases. The Chair has not ruled otherwise.

Mr. Hirth: And I suggest that he offer it in substitution of the whole original resolution right now.

Mr. Tromble: I will do that, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: The Chair recognizes Mr. Tromble.

Mr Tromble: Mr. Chairman I desire to offer this as a substitute resolution for the one which you have just read:

"Whereas, the American wheat crops of the past three years have been sold by the producers at a price below cost that has entailed a loss of more than one billion dollars on the farmers of this country and has brought the great basic industry or wheat production to the very verge of bankruptcy, and

"Whereas, the crop that is to be harvested is certain to be sold for a price even lower than the past three years, and

"Whereas, every other industry and business of this country is threatened with heavy losses as a result of the impending bankruptcy of the wheat farmers, therefore be it

"Resolved, that this Conference demands that the government of the United States shall stabilize and fix the price of wheat by the creation of a grain corporation with sufficient funds provided by the federal treasury to maintain a price to be fixed for the present year at not less than $1.50 a bushel and further be it

"Resolved that in this emergency we ask that the president of the United States call a special session of Congress immediately to enact the necessary legislation.

"I move the adoption of the substitute.

The Chairman: Do you want to discuss it?

Mr. Tromble: Yes.

The Chairman: Mr. Tromble is entitled to discuss his amendment.

Mr. Tromble: Now, my friends, we all agree, and it has been agreed by everybody, I presume, in the United States, regardless of race, creed or sex, that there is something wrong with agriculture. People all agree that agriculture is the basic industry of the world. Now, this conference has been called here to do something to better the condition of the wheat farmer. It occurs to me that this convention has been called exclusively to discuss wheat and wheat products and to find a ways and means of bettering the condition of the wheat farmer. Of course, by bettering the condition of the wheat farmer, you have got to enhance the price of his product.

Now, we all agree that there is an emergency, and we believe that the present outlook of conditions indicates that prices are going to be far below the cost of production. Millions of farmers have already gone out of production, or in other words they have lost their farms and moved away. Millions more of them are going to lose their farms if there is not something done and done quickly. Now, the notice of this convention specified that it was called for the purpose of stimulating the eating of more wheat products. My friends, that may help some. I have no quarrel with that. But this country is not all fitted to the raising of wheat. There are a good many other products raised in this country and if you just stop with the eating of wheat, or filling your silo with wheat products alone, you are going to shut out a whole lot of other people in this country and their products. You know, I have been doing my best to help them all out. You can just see that, by looking at me. (Laughter.) I see a good many more here who are also in the same class.

But friends, I can see no other way to help the farmer of this country, in this emergency, but by action of the government, and that immediately. You cannot eat up all this wheat right away. You cannot eat enough of it to make any difference in the price between now and the time that the wheat is going on the market.

Now, if the farmer ever needed help in this world, he needs it now, and he needs it right away, or it is not going to do him much good. (Applause.) You know there is not much use in locking the barn after the horse has been stolen. After you have foreclosed the mortgage on a fellow ,and he has lost his farm, you are not going to help him very much by almost anything you may do.

Now, my friends I do not want to go into a lengthy discussion of this matter. It has been discussed for the last three or four years in all of its phases imaginable. I represent the Kansas Farmers' Union. I happen to be president of the state organizaton of Kansas. I happen to be a farmer. That has been my sole occupation during my lifetime. I believe that I know as well the conditions of the farmers of the United States as any man here. When I tell you that fifty percent of the farmers of Kansas could not liquidate today, I am not exaggerating the case. I assure you. When I tell you that sixty-five per cent of them have borrowed money to pay their taxes, I am not exaggerating there, either.

Now, my friends, there must be something done. The farmer's income must be more than his expenses, or at least equal to his expense, or it means bankruptcy for him. That applies, of course, to every body. And unless there is something, in some way, brought about to change this condition, or to give the farmer a profit on his product, it means bankruptcy for the farmer, and disaster to the whole structure of this great country of ours.

Every man, it makes no difference what his occupation may be, is interested in the flourishing condition of agriculture, because of the fact that it reflects back upon his own business. And sooner or later, if agriculture fails, the whole structure of this government will fail. My friends, a great many people in this world do not realize the serious condition that confronts this government at this time. Take the great indebtedness of this country. I am not going into the details of the figures, but you may get your pencils out and go to figuring how you are going to pay the interest on the great indebtedness that we are carrying today. I want some of you, who are good at figures, to show me how we are going to do it. I want you to show me how the profits upon the products of the soil—and that is bout every dollar of it—are going to pay the interest on the indebtedness of this country and survive.

Now, my friends, I can see no other course by which you can avoid the destruction of American agriculture, unless you do something and do it very soon. I could go into a lot of details in regard to this subject, but I am going to confine my remarks practically to wheat and wheat alone. But that is only one issue in the agriculture of this country, of course. The wheat farmer is not the only fellow who is in trouble.

Now, we did not come here to fight anybody, we did not come here to put anybody out of business. We came here to try to work out some plan whereby, through this great government of ours, we may all live. We talk about keeping up the great American standard of living. We do not want to go back to the standards of the European countries. Did you ever stop to think of that? Did you ever stop to think who is keeping up the standard of living in this country? It is kept up by the only industry that is compelled to go into the foreign market and sell its products in competition with the cheap foreign market and sell its products in competition with the cheap production of Europe, which governs the price of production here at home. Those are the fellows who have maintained the standard of living.

Now, we do not want to reduce the standard of living, and therefore, my friends, there must be something done. You cannot establish one standard in Dakota and another one in Nebraska and another one in Kansas and another one in Oklahoma; and so forth and so on. A state line does not make any difference. Our freight transportation facilities across the water are getting to be so vast and enormous that the ocean is merely a state line, now.

How are we going to maintain the standard of living here, as compared with that prevailing over there, if we do not work out some plan, so that we do not have to sell our surplus or put our products upon the markets of the world in competition with the cheap foreign production? There is only this about it, my friends: we have either got to go downstairs or they have got to come upstairs. We are getting too closely related with international commerce. There must be something done to bring about a condition here whereby the fifteen percent of the products that the farmer sells in competition with the cheap foreign products, can be taken care of, so that it will not set the price for everything he sells here at home. It absolutely does that now, and he is the only industry in this country that has to suffer in that way, having to market his products in competition with cheap foreign production over there.

Now, a manufacturer will tell you that we have got the same proposition that he has. They have enacted a tariff of thirty cents a bushel on wheat to protect the farmer of this country. There is not a man here who does not know that the farmer cannot take advantage of that tariff. The only way he might do it would be to organize, like the manufacturers do, and establish a price here at home, and then take his surplus over there and sell his surplus in competition with the foreign markets. That is the way those fellows do. But the farmer is unable to do that. If he could organize like the other fellows do, he could do it; but as it is now, the only way that he can take advantage of that condition is to either do that, or curtail his production to the needs of home consumption.

MOVEMENT TO CURTAIL PRODUCTION.

Telegram received by John Tromble, President Farmers' Union from J. A. Whitehurst, President State Board of Agriculture, Oklahoma City.

"It seems Chicago Wheat Meeting has demoralized wheat market and milling industry. Will you join with Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, and Oklahoma in a meeting Wichita Kansas, about July 10th to consider economic acre reduction by summer fallowing of one fourth winter wheat acreage and other economic resources? Also to combat erroneous statistics and to encourage orderly marketing."

Mr. Tromble's reply to Mr. Whitehurst, by telegram, was as follows:

"C. E. Brasted, Secretary of the Farmers' Union of Kansas, will meet you in Wichita. Advise us when you call the meeting and what place."

FEDERATED ADDS $60,000 TO GROWER'S PROFIT

Profit to growers of $60,000 on a million-dollar fruit sale is the season's record made by ther Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc., for New York State fruit growers. This figure, according to comparative tabulations by the Western New York Fruit Growers' Co-operative packing Association, is the net gain by price comparisons after all sales costs have been deducted.

The $60,000 profit, showing the dollars and cents value of co-operation, came to light through the work of the organization committee of the Central Association, which was created to investigate a rumor that unorganized growers had been receiving higher prices than co-operators. Reports on the outside selling prices came from 175 members in 30 different associations, who sent in 600 replies on 1545 actual sales by unorganized growers. This is approximately the same number of outside sales reported as there are members in the association.

Buyers who purchased of independent growers," states Nelson R. Peet, General Manager of New York Association, "paid a wide variety of prices and the occasional high prices of buyers are often used in comparison with pool prices. A large number of growers who were not members of our cooperative packing association could not market their peaches, some varieties of early apples, low grade pears, plums and prunes or Kieffer pears at all. It is only natural that the high priced sales of independent growers should remain in the minds of member growers and be used as a comparison with association pool prices."

The shipping season of the New York growers practically finished early in May, with only 30 cars out of 3500 cars yet to move. The members' apples were shipped steadily from October 7th until the first week in May, and the movement did not vary more than 10 cars from a shipment of 70 cars per week throughout that entire seven months period. Similar records from members of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers in other sections show that the growers "cashed in" on co-operation. The Peshastin, Growers of Peshastin, Washington, recently wound up its season on apples with a record of the highest prices obtained in the Wenatchee-Okanogan Valley on every variety except Jonathan, upon which one other organization exceeding it by a one-half cent a box.

The most valuable news a farmer can obtain is news of other farmers and news of the world which has a direct or indirect bearing on his business or his home. The country newspapers and farm journals print the news of other farmers.

European Atmosphere Prevails In Chicago

Difficult to Find Farmer at Wheat Meeting Says W. W. Conness, Streator, Ill.

I had the pleasure of attending the so-called Farmers' Wheat Conference held at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, on June 19th and 20th. As soon as I arrived there I found it easy to scent the odor of European atmosphere, it was as thick as smoke in a burning building. I found it very difficult to find a farmer amongst the delegates, in which there were thiry-six states represented. They were made up of the most expert bunch of European propagandists we have got in this country today, very insistent upon dubbing themselves one hundred per cent Americans. They are around telling the people that there was a surplus of one hundred and seventy million bushels of wheat in this country today, which is absolutely a guess upon the face of the records. The records show that we produced less than eight hundred million bushels. We used six hundred million bushels for domestic use, we exported more wheat the past year, than any year during the great war, and according to the propagandists at the Chicago conference we only exported thirty million bushels in 1922 It has been apparent that there has been a buyers' strike put on internationally, for the purpose of deflating the wheat market, to enable Europe to pay her obligations to Wall street and other corporate interests who are trying to force the American farmers to pay this foreign debt by this indirect process, and the only legal method left to the farmer is to force all American industrial and corporate interest to bear their share of the foreign debt. Since this is their scheme and their dishonorable program is to insist upon this government to give the farmers a stabilized price on their wheat which will compel those would-be Americans to take a dose of their own medicine and bear their share of the burden that they are trying to saddle onto the American farmer.

Farmer Selected for Sacrifice.

Europe has told our financiers that if they expect them to pay their war obligations to them, they must furnish them with cheap agricultural products, hence the American farmer is selected for the sacrifice, and the American consumer will be forced to submit to the final crucifixion at the end, as a result of this infamous program. That Wheat Conference adopted the co-operative plan, Mr. Gompers endorsed the same plan to which the farmers have no objection, but the process is too slow; it will take ten years before the farmers will get any material benefit with such a plan and by that time the medicine will have killed the patient.

What the farmers want is immediate protection, from the government, thereby preventing the foreign creditors from confiscating the 1923 crop of American wheat. When a Wall street flunky like Julius Barnes will tell the American farmer that he can't have any protection from their government it is high time for the farmer to organize and assert his rights as an American citizen. The farmers who represent a capitalization of eighty billion dollars when organized, will be in a position to tell Mr. Barnes to go where the American creditors hope we won't. The farmers expect to issue a call for a real farmers' conference at Washington sometime in November and ask for the revival of the Gooding bill. It will be consolation to the farmers to know how many one hundred per cent American representatives we have got in Washington, which is very important to know, two hears hence.

I will here correct the wrong impression put out by the Chicago Tribune on June 21st, as I was present and heard the report that the resolutions committee sent out, that the vote in the resolutions committee stood "eight for and nine votes against" a stabilized price on wheat by the government. The report the Tribune published was a substitute of the resolutions committee report, which did not count for anything more than an attempt to create a sentiment against the proposition by a horde of people who had no interest other than to show their enmity for the farmer because he presumed to seek justice from the resolutions committee. It is advisable for the farmers to hold their 1923 wheat crop for $1.50, Chicago which will cover cost plus a reasonable profit, as there is bound to be a short yield and it is a safe bet that there won't be a surplus of five million bushels of old wheat in the United States by August 1st. Farmers unite and force the European creditors of Wall street to bear their share of the foreign debt according to their own program.

Respectfully,
W. W. CONNESS.

JOINT SELLING IN EVERY STATE.

The number of farms in the United States which reported sales of produce through farmers' marketing associations in 1919 was 511,383, according to the fourteenth census. Every one of the 48 states contained farms which sold more or less produce cooperatively. Minnesota led the list with 78, 314 farms which reported cooperative selling, which was 15.31 per cent of the total number of farms reporting collective sales. Iowa followed Minnesota on the list, Wisconsin came third and Michigan fourth. Each of these last three states contained over 8 per cent of the total number of farms selling through farmers' marketing organizations. Over 33 per cent of the farms reporting cooperative sales were in six of the north central states, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kansas and Nebraska.

More Sell Than Buy.

Census figures show that the number of farms reporting cooperative purchasing is 64.4 per cent of the number reporting cooperative selling, with some such purchasing in every state except Nevada. The total number of farms reporting purchases through farmers' organizations in 1919 was 329,449, or 5.1 per cent of the total number of farms in the United States. Each of six states had more than 20,000 farms buying through cooperative associations.

The combined purchasing and marketing activities reported amounted to $806,599,30[illegible] Of products marketed cooperatively, the most important were grain, milk and cream, fruits and truck crops, while the most important items purchased cooperatively were fertilizer, feed, binder twine, spraying materials, coal, crates and boxes.

California Leads.

An arrangement of the states according to the amount of cooperative buying and selling, expressed in dollars instead of number of farms, shows a slightly changed order. California heads the list with a reported value of $132,313,110 which is over 16 per cent of the total amount of cooperative sales and purchases reported for the 48 states. Minnesota comes second with over 11 per cent to its credit.—Producer.

THE MILK POOL IN AUSTRALIA BETTERS SITUATION.

Australia has made considerable progress in the solution of the problems involved in satisfying both the producers and the consumers of milk as to prices, according to M. R. Harrison, publisher of the Producers Review, of Toowoomba, Queensland. Mr. Harrison is making a study of agricultural economics in the United States. A few days ago, he discussed with representatives of the World's Dairy Congress Association the probability of getting a large delegation from Australia to attend the Congress. This is to be held from October 2 to 10, opening at Washington and including sessions at Syracuse, N. Y., with a one-day stop at Philadelphia enroute. Australia has officially accepted President Harding's invitation to send representatives to the meeting.

The elimination of overhead charges, or "spread," has been one of the most important means employed by the Australians in improving the milk situation. This has been made possible through the formation of a dairy "pool" in Queensland, according to Mr. Harrison. Australia has had much experience with the pools in the sphere of agriculture. Some of these pools, notably the wheat pools, have been formed by Act of the Government. The dairy pool is voluntary. The economics effected by its managers have enabled them to pay the farmers more than they had been receiving for milk and consumers are required to pay no more than formerly and some are getting a reduction.—Southern Planter.

Attend all meetings and keep posted on the Farmers Union work.

WHEAT

Market is below cost of production. Holding of wheat should pay storage cost and reasonable profit. Farmers' Union has arranged for a seventy-five percent advance on market value of all wheat placed in terminal storage through its agencies. Ask your local elevator manager or write Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, Mo., for information.

Big Business Well Represented At Chicago Wheat Co[illegible] Policies

[illegible]nent Market-

Millers, Boards of Trade, Bakers, Manufacturers and[illegible] Attempt to Dominate Proceeding.

[illegible]ance to far-[illegible]e sponsored

The so-called National Wheat Conference was held as advertised in Chicago in the Sherman House on June 19th and 20th. The committee in charge of the promotion and advertising made a good job of it. The meeting was well attended. Probably something more than six hundred persons from about forty states were present at one or more sessions. The delegates represented, as was indicated by the call, a great variety of the trades and occupations connected with the production, marketing, transportation, milling and consumption of wheat and wheat products.

The following analysis of the attendance is approximately correct but does not include many names of parties that registered after the first day.

Millers 61, Railroads 55, Bakers 30, Insurance Companies 30, Manufacturers 20, Editors 20, Members of the American Farm Bureau Federation 20, Office holders 17, Womens Clubs 16, Farm Organizations 15, Grain Dealers 15, Professors 12, Chambers of Commerce 12, Cooperative Marketing Associations 10, Grain and Produce Exchanges 10, Lecturers and Writers 7, Bankers 6, Federal Department of Agriculture 5, Labor 5, Lawyers 3, Merchants 3, County Agricultural Agents 1, Brewers 1, Advertising Agents 3, and unclassified 45.

Not a single man or woman in attendance registered as a farmer, but there was quite a sprinkling of that class included in the 45 unclassified and in the lists of farm organization leaders and members of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Probably ten per cent of the delegates are actually engaged in farming with of course a considerable additional number who rent lands to farmers.

The office holding group was one of the smallest in numbers but included such distinguished men as Senators Arthur Capper and Royal C. Copeland; Congressman Sidney Anderson and George Young; and Governor J. A. O. Preus of Minnesota, and R. Nestos of North Dakota.

The millers with more than sixty delegates from all over the country made up the strongest single group. All of the great milling corporations had representatives not the least influential of whom was Bell of the Washburn-Crosby organization. The railroads were well represented by fifty-five men. Manufacturing, headed by the representatives of the International Harvester Company, had twenty men present, including Alexander Legge. There were more than twenty editors of farm papers including such men as E. T. Meredith, William Hiruth and Dan Wallace.

It was evident that the conference was well financed. The meeting were held in the $5,000,000 Sherman House. There was a numerous staff of secretaries, clerks, stenographers. The printing bill was a considerable item. The evening session of the first day was a dinner meeting. Every delegate was furnished with a free ticket for the dining room when he registered. Probably four hundred attended this meeting which cost some one at least two dollars a plate. So far as has yet been disclosed no delegates had their personal expenses paid by the forces behind the conference. Just where all the expense money, amounting to several thousand dollars came from no one knows for certain. The surface indications were that the bills were paid by the International Harvester Company, The Washburn-Crosby Milling interests and the railroads that were so largely represented.

As is usual in such gatherings the most of the time was taken up with a program of speeches Governor Preus of Minnesota opened the meeting with a very fine address but failed to outline any definite plans either for the work of the meeting or of the permanent body that is to be set up to study the wheat problems. Other speakers were Senators Capper and Copeland; Alexander Legge, President of the International Harvester Company; F. Edson White, President of Armour and Company; Charles H. Markman, President of the Illinois Central railroad: Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor; and George C. Jewett, General Manager of the American Wheat Growers Associated. O. E. Bradfute President of the American Farm Bureau Federation who stated that he is not a wheat producer also addressed the convention. Mr. Jewett was really the only wheat growers, representative who was invited to address the Conference.

Governor Preus called the meeting to order and appointed a committee on nominations for officers. Sidney Anderson, member of congress from Minnesota and one of the co-authors of the Lenroot-Anderson farm credit bill, was made permanent chairman. He presided with dignity and ability and all his rulings were fair. Geo. H. Bowles, Secretary of the Virginia Farmers Union was designated as permanent secretary but[illegible] to stay through the meeting[illegible] well place was filled by the secre[illegible]re em- the Illinois Agricultural Asso[illegible]n to or Farm Bureau. Two working [illegible]ir mittees, one on Permanent Organiz[illegible]t tion and the other on Resolutions were appointed. President John Tromble of the Kansas Farmers Union and President Charles S. Barrett of the National Farmers Union were members of the Resolutions committee. W. C. Lansdon who attended as the personal representative of the governor of Kansas served on the Organization Committee.

The Resolutions committee was in almost continuous session from the time of its appointment until its report was made by Dan Wallace, Editor of the Farmer, during the last session of the Conference. It was planned to have this committee make a report endorsing acreage or production control and increased consumption of wheat, and orderly marketing through growers co-operative associations. It soon developed, however, that a strong minority of the committee including Presidents Barrett and Tromble favored a positive declaration in favor of stabilizing prices by congressional action. The whole committee finally straddled this proposition by agreeing to an indefinite and meaningless resolution in favor of the stabilizing of wheat prices but mentioned no instrumentality through which this could be done.

After Chairman Wallace presented the report of the majority President John Tromble moved as a substitute for the majority report a short, strong and definite resolution demanding the reconstitution of the grain corporation by act of congress and an immediate extra session to enact the necessary legislation and determine a minimum value of wheat which should not be less than $1.50 a bushel during the coming marketing season. There was a lively debate on Tromble's motion to substitute the minority report. It was urged that the wheat producers are facing a crisis and that it was the purpose of the conference to work out some measures to take care of the existing emergency.

The debate continued for more than two hours. It was brought out that for the most part the farmers in attendance favored governmental action as the only possible means of dealing with the emergency. The delegates from the various unites of the Farm Bureau Federation were the only representatives of agriculture that opposed the Tromble substitute. They urged that it would be economically unsound to subsidize the wheat growers even temporarily, to save the business from bankruptcy. President Bradfute and his associates apparently had forgotten that their organization through its former president J. R. Howard had strongly endorsed the Railway subsidies involved in the Esch-Cummins law and the ship subsidy so strongly advocated by President Harding and Mr. Lasker. None of the opponents of stabilization were able to show why it is economically unsound to stabilize wheat prices and economically sound to stabilize railway rates and subside a merchant marine. The Tromble substitute was voted down by the millers, the bankers, the manufacturers and the representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The Committee on Permament Organization made a report providing for a continuing body for the study of all the problems of wheat production, marketing, transporation, conversion and consumption. It was brought out in committee that the expense of such an organization would be at least a quarter of a million dollars a year and that arrangements had already been made to secure the necessary funds. As the proposed permanent Council would necessarily be dominated by the millers, the board of trade, the bakers, the manufacturers of farming implements and the railroads that proposed to supply the money Mr. Lansdon refused to sign the plan and voted against the adoption of the report. His position was that such an organization cannot serve the farmer but that the expenses of its maintainance must finally be added to the overhead costs of producing wheat.

No conference in the history of agriculture ever fell so far short of the hopes of the people most vitally interested—the producers and the consumers of wheat. It was a mountain in labor for two whole days, resulting in the delivery of a ridiculous mouse.

Before declaring that our cooperative shipping associations are not affecting prices of live stock because they do not pay more than the local buyer consider what prices would be if we did not have cooperative shipping association.

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ication.

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. Answ will be either published or mailed.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1923

EATING FOR BETTER PRICES

The alleged wheat conference recently held in Chicago, as is usual with such bodies, adopted what the majority of its members pleased themselves in calling a constructive program. One of the principal measures of relief for the existing wheat situation that was so wisely recommended and so gravely and seriously discussed was the eat more wheat campaign.

Perhaps the farmers present justified the usual and conventional contempt in which they are held by the business men of this world. The man who grows the wheat was wholly unable to kid himself into any confidence in the additional slice a meal program. His reasons did not appeal to the bakers and millers who made up a big proportion of the membership but they seemed tolerably sound to folks who reason with their brains instead of with their acquired intellectual powers developed for making profits from the labors of others.

The farmers at the conference refused to be impressed by the impressive charts that proved so conclusively that Americans eat less wheat per capita than is consumed by the inhabitants of Belgium, Spain, Italy and other notoriously under nourished countries They insisted the Americans eat less wheat than other folks because they have so many good things on their tables. Also a great many people in this country use a lot of corn bread which is not at all bad for them and reduces the average consumption of wheat. The farmers insisted that to increase the consumption of wheat by eating more bread would either result in an undesirable addition of fat to a population already over heavy as a result of starchy foods or in the reduced consumption of other commodoties upon which large groups engaged in agriculture depend for their incomes. As more than half the men and nearly all the women already eat too much and show it in the all but universal condition of over weight that is so obvious in America the wheat farmers could not find it in their hearts to ask their fellow citizens, now so generally too fat, to further endanger their health from obesity.

Also the farmers could not quite figure out how they could get by with such an appeal to consumers. To them it seemed a difficult, not to say an ungracious task, to convince the great body of consumers that they should eat more wheat and wheat products today to secure the privilege of paying more for such foods tomorrow.

But the plan may not be without its merits after all. It would certainly increase the profit making possibilities of the milling and baking business. It might also add to the incomes of the doctors and the undertakers. As a constructive proposal in the interest of the wheat growers, who are also expected to do some extra eating, it is a good deal like asking that a man in the mire shall save himself by lifting on his own boot straps.

PROFITS OF MILLERS AND BAKERS

It appears from certain confessions and admissions made by representatives of the baking and milling industries that the farmers are not the only muddle headed fools in the world It was admitted without argument that baking and milling offer opportunities for profits. That is there would be fine possibilities if it were not for the fact that their are too many share the gains. Mr. Bell, one of the biggest men in the milling business, stated that the milling capacity of this country is about 400 per cent of the normal requirements for domestic consumption. A big baker stated baking capacity had to be arranged to take care, not of the normal daily demand but of the Friday trade making it necessary to have equipment and labor that could not be regularly employed.

It is a curious fact that all the millers and most of the bakers joined in voting for a report. said to be constructive, advising acreage control and reduced production of wheat. Their theory seemed to be that there are a good many farmers raising wheat who should be producing cucumbers, horse radish, guinea hens and other commodoties that can be disposed of with profit on a market not yet saturated. Of course this involves the junking of the equipment and the changing of the system of the wheat farmers who are invited to go out of the business that they know and take up something that they must learn. Such a readjustment would mean the sacrifice of many millions of dollars of still useful machinery and increased production of other farm products.

It did not seem to occur to the millers that it is just as fair and really much more business like for three fourths of the firms in the trade to junk superfluous milling equipment of the country and engage in a business not so greatly over crowded. There are a good many thous and more bakeries than the country needs.

Producers and consumers must pay for the maintainance of this extra milling and baking capacity and it costs so much money that farmers are forced to part with their grain for prices far below the cost of production and consumers are compelled to pay prices for bread entirely out of line with the farmer's receipts for his wheat.

It appears from these facts that the campaign for a larger consumption of bread is really in the interest of the millers and bakers who have hundreds of millions of dollars invested in wholly superfluous and unnecessary plant and equipment and insist on prices for their services that will enable them to pay handsome dividends on the capital tied up in their foolish and ill considered business ventures. In short the producers and wage workers are expected to safeguard the millers and the bakers from the results of their own lack of business sense and good judgment.

JULIUS BARNES, GREAT MAN.

There was a moment in the wheat conference when it seemed likely that the price fixing substitute for the report of the committee on resolutions might be adopted. The advocates of the alleged constructive program could not answer the arguments of the farmers who demanded some action that would save the situation now. A hurry up call was sent out for Mr. Julius Barnes, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and former chairman and general manager of the United States Grain Corporation.

Barnes came in with banners flying. His arrival was timed to close the debate at the hour arbitrarily fixed by Chairman Sidney Anderson. No one was to be permitted to answer the oracle. The conference then learned that congress could not now fix the price of wheat and that legislation can never turn that trick. This sounded strange coming from the man who had been in charge of the Grain Corporation during the entire period of minimum fixed prices established by law. He was ready, Barnes is always ready. He declared that not the law of congress but the cooperation of the grain dealers guided and directed by his own surpassing powers of conciliation and diplomacy fixed and maintained the price of wheat during the war period.

The great man also took occasion to reprove the loose and slovenly thinkers and speakers who had stressed the fact that the milling capacity of this country is four hundred per cent of the normal demand. He asserted that it is only one hundred and twenty-five per cent of home requirements. This statement raises a direct issue either of truth or fact between Barnes and Bell of the Crosby Milling Company who admitted to this writer that there are four times as many mills as are necessary to supply domestic demands for flour.

It was plainly apparent that Julius Barnes is the idol of the milling interests and of the boards of trade. His appearance was greeted with a great burst of admiring applause. One enthusiastic grain speculator declared that the audience now had an opportunity to listen to the greatest man in the country and the next president of the United States. This great man's speech turned the sentiment of the conference safely away from government stabilization of wheat prices. Immediately after he had finished and a few remarks had been made by President Barrett of the Farmers Union stabilization was defeated and the situation was saved for the millers, bakers and speculators.

SOME PSYCHOLOGY STUFF.

Probably very few sane American folks really wish any evil thing to befall the farmer. The man who makes food for the world is no new or strange creature. He has always been here and his services have become so much a matter of course that few consider how much or how little he gets out of the life that he spends so largely and generously in the interests of his fellowmen.

The customers of the farmer cannot understand that he has come to the very limit of his resources. His expenses have increased, his income has diminished and his property has been dissipated in losses that are really gains for none but he has never quit. He carries on with what he has left and undertakes each day labors with tools and funds that must be adapted to his growing responsibilities even while they bear witness to his shrinking resources.

Until the masses that are so dependent for security, even for life itself, on the labor of the farmer can measurably think as he thinks and feel as he feels there can be no real improvement of the present situation. It is not hatred, hostility or even indifference that prevents the world from understanding the gravity of and danger of the calamity that has overtaken agriculture. It is sheer ignorance.

THE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

The Kansas Farmers Union proposes to complete its cooperative system just as soon as possible. Thousands of members believe that the next step should be the organization of a commodity association for the purpose of handling dairy and poultry products. A tentative contract has been agreed to and a body of good Union men and women are being asked to act as an organization committee.

The losses resulting from the existing poor methods of handling and marketing eggs are the biggest single leak in the farmers income. There is every reason to believe that an efficient organization, largely and loyally supported by the membership can add ten cents a dozen to the average price of eggs in this state. That is a larger proportional gain than is possible in any other commodoty and probably a larger total gain than can be secured even from wheat.

Farmers wives and daughters should be especially interested in this new cooperative movement. It is hoped that many good Union women may find time to help in the organization of this most vital enterprise.

SEND FOR WHEAT CONTRACTS.

There are many Farmers Union Locals in Kansas in which considerable numbers of the members are believers in the pooling plan. They have not yet signed the contract because no meetings have been held in their neighborhood nor have they been visited by any of the organizers of the Association.

The Union is a self help organization. Members interested in the wheat pool who cannot be reached by organizers should not permit themselves, for that reason, to be deprived of the pool. They should look after this matter for themselves.

All farmers and all Local secretaries who want to sign the contracts and believe that they know of other members of the Union who want to join in time to sell this years crop cooperative should at once write for contract forms. Address The Farmers Union Wheat Marketing Association, 101 New England Building, Kansas City, Mo.

MODEL ORGANIZATION WORK.

One of the features of the Farmers Union Educational Institute will be a model working Local which will meet each day on the big stage in Claflin Hall and carry on regular business of such an organization. Applications for membership will be received and acted on, candidates will be initiated, officers will be installed, committees on various matters that should constitute the working program of each local will be appointed and make reports.

In addition to the regular work at least one meeting of the Model Local will be conducted as open or entertainment meeting. A program of music, recitations and a debate will be prepared. Papers on interesting and important subjects will be presented.

This particular part of the weeks program is intended to stimulate interest and work in our locals by showing just how it should be done. It will constitute a series of well worked out lessons in community organization. Members of the Union who want to increase their usefulness to their organization and the value of their Locals to the communities cannot afford to miss this feature of the program.

OUR WHEAT MARKETING ASSOCIATION

The last and most promising of all the Kansas Farmers Union state wide cooperatives to be organized is the Wheat Marketing Association. No other project ever undertaken by our organization promises any more real benefits for Kansas agriculture. Wheat is a necessity all but universally required by the entire race. For many years it has been handled and distributed at a profit for all parties in interest except the producer. This is a condition that cannot continue without real danger to the safety of the country.

Losing prices for the farmers must surely result in decreased production. Already it is certain that there will be a great reduction in eastern Kansas wheat acreage this fall. Production in western Kansas is always uncertain. With all reasonable prospect of profits gone no one can doubt that many millions of acres of reasonably productive wheat lands in the semi arid sections will soon revert to waste acres useless for pastures because of the extinction of the buffalo grass.

The Farmers Union Wheat Marketing Association is planned to supply at least one element of relief to the existing threatening condition. Its principal purpose is to enable the producers to get more money for their wheat. It provides for an association of growers who voluntarily enter into a contract with each other that for seven years they will sell their grain through their own agencies and no where else.

A considerable body of wheat, already well towards two millions of bushels has been signed up. Local handling facilities have been secured at reasonable charges against the growers. Terminal selling and storage facilities on the most favorable terms ever obtained by such an enterprise have been secured. Abundant operating funds for moving the crops under contract and making advances to growers are assured.

The only thing now necessary to make certain that the Farmers Union Wheat Marketing Association will be the most serviceable, economical and valuable commodoty marketing association in the country is more members. Harvest is at hand. Threshing will soon begin. Unless the old suicidal folly of dumping is to be repeated this year all the Kansas farmers who believe in the pooling plan should at once sign contracts and do their part in favoring and assisting the organizatin that has no other purpose than to secure better markets and higher prices for the wheat produced by its members

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Baruch
Well Known Farmer.

Of Wall street, again advises the United States Grain Growers to get into business by buying out Armour and Company or some other well established going concern engaged in marketing wheat. If Barney furnishes the money or if the Armours will sell out on credit such a deal may do through. It is certain, however, that if the U. G. G. buys anything it must get the money outside of its membership. The farmers are thru.

Co-operative marketing has been very seriously retarded and discredited by the failure of United States Grain Growers to function. It will prove a blessing in the long run that this enterprise failed. It is not based on co-operative principles, it does not provide for orderly marketing, and it has always been willing to ally itself with the enemies rather than the friends of the farmer.

Leadership
Igorant or Dishonest

Or possibly both was the cause of the failure of the United States Grain Growers. Two years ago this month the general attorney of the U. S. G. G. rejected the offer of co-operation by the Jobbing Association. Had that offer been accepted the Grain Growers of Kansas and Oklahoma could have been called on for delivery under their contracts during the marketing season of 1921 and thereafter. Around one terminal market at least the association could have been in business.

Mr. Clifford Thorne and his associates rejected the offer of the Jobbing Association because the directors of that concern would not surrender control of the house that they built up as a result of the loyal support of the membership of the Kansas Farmers Union. If he U. S. G. G. had agreed to employ the Jobbing Association as its sales manager in Kansas City the organization in this territory could have been saved and perhaps the whole enterprise might have succeeded.

Chicago
Is a Mighty Fine City.

For country jakes to stay away from. It is an ant heap of humanity. Its people are always on the run. Danger and even death lurk at every street crossing. The summer heat claims its victims daily. The cold of winter is no less deadly. Vice flaunts its scarlet insignia on all sides. Crime lurks in ambush for the robbery and often the murder of the unwary.

Phil Sheridan knew nothing about modern Chicago when he declared that if he owned hell and Texas both he would rent Texas and live in hell But there are nearly three millions of otherwise sane and sensible folks who live in Chicago from choice.

Thieves
Have Unusually Governed

And controlled Chicago. Just now several of the most prominent citizens, men who have served in congress or on the various municipal boards are being tried in the courts for betrayal of their trust. The school board has paid one firm of attorneys nearly $5,000,000 for merely advising it as to the titles of lands and lots owned by it. The service would have been immensely overpaid on a fee of $100,000.

This bunch of rascals were not satisfied with stealing money that should have been used for educating the children of Chicago. They conspired and to date have succeeded in evading the federal income tax collectors. The people of Chicago have left enough money by thievery to endow another educational institution equal to Rockefellers university on the Midway Plaisance.

Senator Capper
Stirred up the Animals.

On the Chicago Board of Trade the other day in his address at the so-called National Wheat Conference. He declared that particular exchange is a gambling house that makes Monte Carlo look like a back alley craps game or words to that effect. The vice president of the board rose in his place and declared that the senator is a liar. For a few minutes there was plenty of electricity in the air but it soon became evident that sympathy and good wishes of the crowd were all with the gamblers.

Capper had invaded the enemys country. He may get some satisfaction out of the rumpus that he stirred up but his big consolation is that as a public servant he secured the enacting of a law to regulate the sale of chips in the most rapacious gambling hell that ever plundered the unwary.

Legge,
President of the International.

Harvester Company is a plain farmer looking man who is reputed to have reached his present eminence in the business world from a standing start as a poor boy. He is always ready to meet the representatives of the customers of the company that furnishes Harold and Ganna with the money that they need for their various and somewhat costly diversions in Paris and other places where it takes cash to keep up a front.

Oh, yes, Legge is no aristrocrat: One of his under dogs in the organization says so. And further it was intimated that the big dog would not be averse to meeting the president of the Kansas Farmers Union. He is just that democratic. It is different with Tromble. He has to be careful about his associates and so he declined to be honored with an audience granted by the Harvester King. The leader of a big farmer organization like the Kansas Union has to meet many queer folks in the discharge of his duties but he must draw a line. So he did wait for a chance to visit with the democratic Mr. Legge.

Pullman
Fares are Fifty Per Cent.

Above pre war rates. This surcharge was put on when all railway rates were hiked as a war measure and promises to be perpetual. It is too much. Only a few people can really afford to pay $4.50 for one night's lodging but millions who cannot afford it are doing so anyway.

This extra fifty per cent is paid by the Pullman folks to the railway company to compensate it for hauling the sleeping cars which are a little heavier and do not carry as many passengers as the regular day coaches. This looks fair but looks and is are often times very different. The railway company has the use of the Pullmans for its passengers free of charge and so saves for other purposes an enormous sum that it would be required to invest in cars for its passengers.

In a year this item adds up big. It is said to have amounted to nearly forty millions of dollars in 1922.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is investigating the surcharge for Pullman service. With its usual expeditious methods there is promise of an official decision on this matter within the next four or five years.

Germany
Proposes to Stabilize

The mark at 100,000 for one dollar The sale of German paper mony throughout the world was a bunco game that makes oil promoters, the Ball Manufacturing Company, the Consolidated Mill and Elevator Company, and the Chicago Board of Trade look like a bunch of petty pikers. Such reparations payments as have been made to the Allies came from the profits of selling marks to the credulous citizens of various countries who still cherished the delusion of German honesty and integrity.

As individuals the Germans, that is those who have moved to America and are no longer Germans, will pay their debts. The German government, acting for the whole people collectively, deliberately planned to steaf the funds for reparation from individuals of other countries who were still believers in the legend of German probity.

Now the German government has the iron clad crust to ask the United States to agree to the stabilization of the mark at the ration of 100,000 marks for one dollar. It is a modest request. We are invited not only to smile and bear our losses but to legalize the German policy of peaceful plunder by agreeing to a ratio that of course is practical repudiation.

Wheat Farmers
Must Help Themselves

If they hope to get through the present crisis without losing their lands and homes. There are some differences of opinion as to whether there will be any exportable surplus this year. Be that as it may the growers themselves should see to it that there is no surplus next year. The only way to make certain is to cut the acreage at least fifty per cent.

Reduction of acreage should not be horizontal for all farmers who have wheat this year. Those sections of the country where diversification is possible and where markets are accessible should go entirely out of wheat raising. There should not be an acre of wheat sown in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri or the eastern sections of Kansas and Nebraska this fall This area can diversify. The change will cost only the second hand sales value of the equipment that must junked.

The states where wheat is the one single crop that can be made with hope of profit could get along first rate if it were not for the unfair competition of farmers who should grow something else.

Starvation
Does Not Threaten America

Even if the wheat crop of this country should be cut fifty per cent There are plenty of other kinds of good and wholesome food. In such a situation the potato growers might find a market for their spuds. Corn bread might be restored to more general use. Oats and rye would save the situation in some sections. It is foolish to assume that a big reduction in the production of wheat in this country would result in famine. All our folks could live several years and fairly well without any wheat at all.

Of course the worst that could happen would be the importation of wheat from the surplus making countries. This would mean a price equal to the worlds market plus the American tariff of thirty cents a bushel and the cost of getting the grain into this country. No, there is no danger of starvation in America. The country is so rich in food products that it is not dependent on any one thing, even wheat for a well stocked pantry and a full dinner pail.

As there seems to be no other remedy available it is the part of wisdom, in fact it is an imperative necessity to a large number of farmers to quit sowing wheat. The whole situation can be saved by a fifty per cent reduction in acreage this fall and no one will starve to death.

Eat More Wheat
Is a Policy that Cannot

Help agriculture. The safety of America depends on the reduction rather the increase in wheat acreage and production. Wheat raising should be entirely abandoned, even for bread for home use, in all parts of the country where there are good markets for the products of diversified farming. Instead of encouraging the farmers to grow more wheat they should be persuaded to sow less wheat this fall than ever before.

The farmers themselves cannot eat enough additional wheat to affect the price and it is really too much to expect that the consumers in the industrial centers can be bunked into eating more bread than they need just for the privilege of eventually paying more for what wheat products they really require.

Hogs
Are Much too Low In Price

At this time. It is up to some organization of packers to inauguarate a campaign in the interest of more pork consumption. Such a movement might not improve the general health of the country but it would help the hog raisers over the grade. Then thereare spuds. The potato growers are in a worse mess than even the wheat farmers. The only reason that we are not in the midst of a campaign to persuade the folks to eat more spuds is that no great body of handlers and converters is interested.

Perhaps it is about time to stop so much salesmanship in this country and allow each free born and soverign squat to buy what he likes and eat what he derned pleases.

More Corn This Year

Kansas, for at least one time in its history has had plenty of rain. Every part of the state has received heavy downpours and both the soil and subsoil now are thoroughly soaked. Early pastures, winter wheat and spring planted crops were greatly benefited and show marked improvement.

The state, according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture has a prospective yield of 99,538.000 bushels of winter wheat, or an average of 12.34 bushels an acre on the acreage left for harvest, according to the judgment of the correspondents for the state board. This is the first time in five years that the yield has fallen below the 100 million mark.

Last year's yield of winter wheat n Kansas was 116,745,000 bushels; 1921, 128,101,000; 1920, 140,641,000; 1919 145,800,000. The crop promised this year would rate as the state's sixth largest altho 25,320,000 bushels under the five year average ending with 1922.

Decrease From Last Month.

Last month the department's estimate for Kansas figured the crop as averaging 13.04 bushels an acre. The report this month gives the yield as 12.34 bushels an acre, or a decrease of .7 bushel an acre, totaling a 5,648,489 bushel decrease during the month.

Whether the crop will provide a profitable one and whether it will pay farmers to hold their grain or market it early may prove somewhat difficult to determine, but a study of market trends in the past will be interesting and helpful. The accompanying chart published on this page shows that the highest farm prices in most years are paid about July 1, just as te wheat of the new crop begins to arrive on the market. Prices then decline rapidly from this high point until in September or October or occasionally later, after which they rise slowly and irregularly thru winter, spring, and early summer to the highest point again again on or about July 1 or the following year.

Although 20 percent of the expected corn acreage is yet to be planted, this year's corn acreage probably will amount to 5,630,000. This is 11.36 above last year's acreage and the largest since the 6,195,000 acres planted in 1918. Eighty-two of the counties report more acreage than a year ago and ten others report as much as then.

The oats sown is now estimated at 1,252,625 acres, with an average condition of 71.6 per cent. "This," says Mr. Mohler, "compares with 1,541,000 acres of a year ago, and a May condition of 82.1 per cent. A large amount of the early oats was killed by freezing weather.

"A condition of 85.05 per cent on a slightly increased acreage of barley, or 1,015,000 acres is reported by crop correspondents.

"The alfalfa prospect is excellent, the first cutting is now under way and, weather permitting, will be finished by the end of the first week in June. The estimated yield of this cutting, is 988,300 tons, or 1.26 tons to the acre.

Sorghum Acreage High

"The acreage to be planted to the sorghums is expected to approximate 2,364,000 acres, or 4.8 per cent more than last year, with the larger percentages of increases in the western counties where wheat failed.

"The potato crop has encountered bad conditions, having suffered severely from freezes. The rating at this time averages 71.9 for the state, as compared to 82.1 a year ago, and 85.2 in 1921. In the chief commercial potato-growing region of the Kansas River Valley the prospect is even less promising, the condition of the crop being reported at 69, or 9.6 points lower than a year ago. The acreage in the valley is estimated at about 16,000 acres, or 1,000 acres less than last year."

Boys' and Girls' Club News

MINNESOTA CLUB WORK

"Just watch us grow," say extension workers and members of boys' and girls' clubs in Minnesota. "Eight years ago when our membership was about 3,000 the State Fair management appropriated $310 for the department of club work at the Fair. This year the total budget provided by the Fair and by other interests and individuals who offer special premiums amounts to $22,000, or about $5,000 more than last year. We have the largest club department at any state fair in the United States. Nearly 1,000 juniors, representing this phase of the agricultural extension work in every county of Minnesota, will have an educational trip to the State Fair and will take some part in its program."

Full particulars of boys' and girls' club work at the Fair are embodied in a 28-page folder, 10,000 copies if which have just been issued by the State Fair. This folder is well worth studying not only by Minnesota boys and girls, but by all grownups who believe in club work and rejoice in its achievemets.

GIRL CHAMPION BREAD MAKER.

Kathryn Brand of Benton county, Wash., is rated as the champion bread maker among the club members of the state. During the year 1922 the 16 clubs members baked 212 loaves of bread, 75 dozen rolls, 69 dozen cookies and 55 pies. As a result of the interest created in the Bread Clubs the members prepared 90 meals. Thirty people adopted the use of desirable yeast and one family decided to use a bread mixer as a result of the efforts of the Bread Club members.

COOKING CLUB IN SCHOOL

The newly organized Cooking Club at Gratton composed of 12 girls has a special room in the school for the work. The board of supervisors and the school board shared the expenses of the equipment, which belongs to the Home Demonstration work of the county and may be moved from place to place.

GETS 100 PER CENT LAMB CROP

Lynn Robins, a club boy is doing his best to boost one of Arkansas' neglected crops. He is raising sheep. Like most farmers who succeed, he stuck by his guns when the battle seemed going against him.

He brought his flock of 445 ewes through the lambing season with a 100 per cent lamb crop. He gave good feeding and constant care and watching, day and night, during the lambing season.

Lynn started his sheep work four years ago with four Shropshire ewes and gradually added to his flock since. Last year when sheep were low and nobody wanted them he bought 20 more head. He got two good Shropshire rams. His lamb crop is a big argument for the use of purebred sires.

With this year's crop docked and castrated, he plans to go on on early market with but little extra feeding and besides get the early high prices.

When wool went down to 18 cents Lynn stayed with his sheep and now at 40 cents he will likely make a fine profit on both wool and lambs.

Farmers can do what Lynn is doing. Sheep must have good care, but they utilize much cheap feed and bring big returns for the money invested. Some day sheep will be a big source of revenue to Arkansas farmers.

Wheat Pool News

This week finds us with a few more contracts signed up for the wheat pool. No use in arguing the boys are coming to the pool just as fast as they can get their thinkers to working. A hard job of course to break away from the old methods, though ever so bad, that every farmer has learned to rely on. Orderly marketing of wheat is a new thing for the farmer and he don't believe it can be done even though he is going to do the job himself. Confidence in ourselves is what we lack more than any one thing and unless we can have faith in the thing we are doing we can't do it.

Pat had decided to commit suicide by drowning himself, but when he felt the water and found how cold it was he "just couldn't do it to save his life."

"Vell I know I ought to pool, but then in seven years some crooks might get in and chust steal de whole sheese" said a brother at Greenleaf the other day after explaining how he had been robbed of his wheat year after year till he was about broke and now as an old man he was afraid to join the pool for fear some one might steal his wheat. We will venture the guess that you couldn't raise a knot on his head with a gaspipe.

The Farmers Union Elevator at Greenleaf is going to make the advance to the pooler at Greenleaf when he delivers his wheat, as arrangements of this sort suit the bank better than the usual method of guaranteeing the bank the money by the Marketing Association.

H. E. Witham reports that he is having a meeting with the Banking Department at Topeka on June the twenty-seventh to get the approval if possible, of the department of the arrangements that we are making with the local banks to finance the moving of wheat to the local elevator. No trouble is anticipated.

Neosho Falls is the next elevator that Witham expects to make arrangements with for handling pooled wheat. We know that we will have no trouble with that bunch of boys for they are Union to the gizzard.

We hope to have all the arrangements completed with all the elevators that have been designated as loading stations by the poolers, but a little time is required to work out all the details so that every thing will be well done when Ruben comes to town with his pooled wheat.

The best spirit has been shown by the elevator directors and managers in signing the cross contracts with the Association, that any one could find and the bankers have proven themselves gentlemen in all cases.

Don't be surprised if you hear of an elevator down in McPherson county that signes the pool to a man. An agreement was circulated at the meeting held in the schoolhouse last week and fourteen men signed it and next day eleven more making a total of twenty-five.

The folks at Munden had a real old fashioned picnic the twenty-seventh in the picnic grove, north of Munden, foot races, horseshoe games, readings, a speech by Senator Capper and a talk by yours truly and a conference after the speaking on the Pool. Several of the members showed a willingness to pool and talk of a special meeting to talk pool was started and arrangements are expected to be made for a meeting soon. Munden is in Republic county.

President Harding voiced his approval of commodity marketing associations at his meeting at Hutchinson and told of the loans totaling more than $443,000.00 that the War Finance Corporation had made to the above named concerns in the United States.

B. E. Corporan takes charge, as general manager, of the Kansas Wheat Growers Association, on July the first. Corporan has done a neat job as manager of the Auditing Association, has shown his managerial ability and we hate to see him go for two reasons, First, we hate to loose a good man at any time and especially of the Corporan type, although we have a fine man to take his place in the form of Mr. Dunn. Second, when Corporan get into the work and gets warmed up the Wheat Growers are liable to put on a campaign in some of our Farmer's Union territory and simply sweep things clean with a few dozen solicitors, and when we get over our nap we will be like old Mother Hubbard that went to the cupboard.

We are still looking for you to send in for a contract so you can fill it out at home and send it in to headquarters thereby saving the expense of making a call on you. Why not have a meeting all by yourselves and prove that you can sign up a bunch of contracts without any assistance from the outside.

The expense is all borne by you whether you pay it in membership fees or whether it is taken out of the proceeds of your wheat. If you want this thing put over cheaply it it up to you to help keep down the expense by doing things yourselves and thus providing our contention that this Union is a "self help" Organization.

M. O. Glessner.

THE FARMERS' UNION A LARGE CORPORATION.

Every member of the Farmers' Union is a stockholder in one of the largest corporations in America. It has many thousand stockholders and each of these stockholder is receiving big dividends. In proportion to the financial returns to the stockholders in this profit-sharing organization it represents the safest investment possible. It is not a "Get-Rich-Quick" scheme, but a safe, sane and dependable method of saving.

This organization owns and operates more banks, more stores, more grain mills, more warehouses, more gins, more marketing associations and more mutual insurance organizations than any organization in the world. It exercises a greater influence over commerce and trade, over finance and politics of any business organization ever formed. It has more solvent stockholders than any other organization in existance and has more wealth behind it than any organization in this or any other country.

Its stockholders are the producers of the wealth of the country. They have the power to curtail productions, to withhold supplies and fix prices. They are the most loyal to their government and the laws of their country than the stockholders of any other organization in the country. Their sons are the most industrious and their daughters the most virtuous of those of any class of citizenship in the country.

Great responsibilities rest upon the stockholders of this gigantic organization. Each individual member should do his or her part cheerfully and energetically. It means much for American agriculture.—Texas Union Messenger.

LARGE BROWERS JOIN WOOL GROUP.

Three hundred new members have joined the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers this spring. These men represent approximately 75,000 sheep and were attached to the association by the high prices obtained by its members during the 1922 season. A number of large range sheep owners of eastern Oregon who have watched the association's progress closely for the past two years this year joined the association and will market their wool graded and in an orderly manner.

A significant feature which has no doubt interested new members in joining is the fact that prices received for fine and medium wool last year throught the association are still several cents higher per pound than the peak outside prices thus far paid in the northwest during the current season. During 1922 a number of choice range clips in the association brought from 43 to 46 cents per pound while valley fine staple wool brought over 49 cents. The association last year sold a carload of wool for the highest price received for wools in the entire northwest when it received 52 cents a pound for a carload of fine southern Oregon.

POSSIBLE TO DOUBLE PRESENT LOW AVERAGE MILK YIELD

It has been estimated that the average dairy cow in this country produces yearly about 4,000 pounds of milk containing about 160 pounds of butter fat. Selection, feeding and breeding, says the United States Department of Agriculture, could double this low average. Doubling the present average production would make it possible to furnish the present supply of dairy products with fewer cows and at a much less cost.

A study of yearly butter fat and income records of 18,014 cow-testing association cows for the period 1910 to 1920 showed that the cows giving 100 pounds of butter fat a year produced an vearage income for the farmer above feed cost of about $10; at 200 pounds of butter fat a year the income above feed cost averaged about $42; at 300 pounds a yera the income averaged about $72; and at 400 pounds of butter fat the average income was about $106 per year per cow. While the cows in the last class averaged four times as much in production as those in the first class, they gave an average income over cost of feed that was more than ten times as great. A tabulation of the records of dairy cows from those districts where the product was sold as milk showed similar results. In all cases the high-producing groups were the profitable producers from the standpoin tof income over cost of feed.

The groups of high-producing cows were also the groups that produced milk and butter fat economically from the standpoint of cost of feed per pound of butter fat or per 100 pounds of milk. As production increased from the lowest producing to the highest-producing groups, the feed cost per unit of production went down, rapidly at first but more slowly as production reached a high average. In the economical production of milk and butter fat, the largest gains are to be obtained through the culling out of those sows that produce less than 4,000 pounds of milk, containing less than 160 pounds of butter fat.

Every man and every woman must carry his or her load. When we have learned this fact we are well on the road to success. We must go forward unselfishly. We must have vision. We must have education. We must have patience. We must have charity. Then we will have a world of Cooperation.

WE SERVE

? WHY ?
Friendly Cooperation
Forbids Competition

? WHERE ?
United Efforts Bring
Top Market Prices

FUJA

? WHEN ?
June or December
No Matter—Remember

? WHAT ?
All Consignors of Grain
Satisfaction To Gain

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N.
106 New England Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri

Who Owns The Union Pacific?

The Union Pacific is owned by 51,016 stockholders

Forty-three percent of the stockholders are women.

Stockholders outnumber by 4,461 the yearly average number of officers and employes of the system.

No one person, firm, corporation or institution owns as much as two per cent of the capital stock.

The average holding is 63 shares of a par value of $6,300.00

A large amount of the stock, although registered in the names of stock brokers, is actually owned by a great many different individuals, clients of such brokers. Furthermore, many of the registered stockholders are executors, trustees, guardians, etc., representing individuals who are the beneficial owners. If, therefore, a list of the actual owners could be compiled, it would greatly exceed 51,016, and the average holding would be considerably less than 63 shares. Again large amounts of the stock are owned by life insurance companies and savings banks, who though actually owning the stock, really hold it for the benefit of vast numbers of life insurance policy holders and savings bank depositors.

Union Pacific stock, like the country's trade, follows the flag. Stockholders are found in every state of the Union, and in Alaska, the Canal Zone, Guam, Hawaii, Philippine Islands and Porto Rico.

Were these 51,16 Union Pacific stockholders assembled at one place, they would make a population as large as that of Lincoln, Butte, Topeka, Pasadena or Pueblo. They represent a greater number than the combined populations of Colorado Springs, Boulder and Greely in Colorado, or Ogden, Provo and Logan in Utah.

This widespread distribution conclusively answers the statement that the railways are owned and controlled by a few persons. To an extent not generally recognized, the railways are owned by the public.

The subject comes home to every household when it is considered that life insurance policy holders and savings bank depositors are partners in the operation and development of our railways.

The public and our employes should know that we are working, not for a few wealthy men, but for an army of more than 50,000 persons, almost half of whom are women and most of whom are persons of moderate means.

To serve well the public and these shareholders is the highest ambition of the 46,555 officers and employes of the Union Pacific Family.

The Union Pacifics's constant effort is to furnish its patrons and the general public with the best brand of transportation that can be manufactured.

Constructive suggestions are always welcome.

C. R. GRAY,
President.
Omaha, Nebraska.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

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

FARM FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A CHOICE SUBURBAN HOME of forty acres. Well improved. References: Charles Simpson and John Tromble, both of Salina. H. D Collins, Erie, Kansas, Neosho County 49

MACHINERY

WANTED—Good secand hand wind stacker for 52-54 Case steel separator. Harold Biggs, Healy, Kansas. 48*

FOR SALE 16-30 OIL PULL TRACTOR—28-44 Rumley separator, 4 bottom plow, fuel wagon. All in A-1 shape. Run like new. At a real bargain. Clint Moll, R 1, Olathe, Kansas. 47*

FOR SALE—SET OF UNIVERSAL LUGS for 18-36 Avery tractor. Ralph Albert, Hays, Kan., Route 1. 47*

FOR SALE Case threshing machine and tractor in good shape. John Waechter, Olpe, Kan 48*

SEEDS

ALFALFA $7.00 BUSHEL; SWEET clover $7.00; Grimm alfalfa $22.00. All seed shipped from eastern Kansas. Satisfaction or money back. M. C. Meier, Salina, Kansas. 45-tf

STOCK

IF YOU WANT HOLSTEIN OR GUERNsey calves, either sex, practically pure bred, write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis. 51*

FINE COLLIE AND SHEPHERD PUPpies. E. A. Ricketts, Kincaid, Kan. 49*

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

FINANCIAL

6 Per Cent—FARM LOANS—6 Per Cent
THE M. E. FORD AGENCY
Salina, Kansas

KODAK FINISHING

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

POULTRY

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

PERSONAL

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

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

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED: A WIDOW AND daughter want job as cook and helper in harvest fields. Address Mrs. K. Reinhart, 119 E. Short Street, Independence, Mo. 46

MANAGER FARMERS' STORE open for position August 1st. Twenty years experience, good for twenty more. A pusher who knows the business. Address "Pep" care of Farmers Union, Salina, Kansas. 50*

YOUR OWN FIRM
Will Give You
BETTER PRICES
BETTER FILLS
BETTER SERVICE
Try Them
Farmers' Union Live Stock Co.
406-8-10 Livestock Exchange
Kansas City, Mo.

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J. M. GAUME, M. D.
Specialist rectal and colon diseases
Also Sulphur Baths for Rheumatism
Piles cured with ut the knife
Little or no detention from business
Phone 2000, Salina, Kansas
Call or write for further information
In the statute book. 19

$5.00 A THOUSAND
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OR ENVELOPES
Printed and Mailed You the
Same Day as Order is Received.
CENTRAL KANSAS PUBLISHING CO., Salina, Kan.

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Farmers' Union Jobbing Association, 106 New England Bldg. W. C., Mo.

Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission 40-6-8-10 Live Stock Exchg. Bldg. K. C. Mo.

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co. Salina, Kansas

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Farmers Union Wheat Marketing Association. Kansas City, Mo.

Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

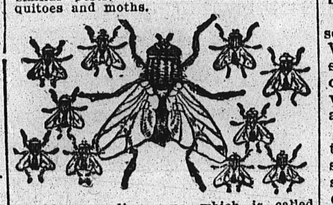
Seven passenger Willys-Six in good condition with four brand new Kelly-Springfield Cord Tires. An ideal family car. For full particulars and price address W. C. Lansdon, Salina, Kansas, Box 48.

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

EASY NOW TO RID YOUR PLACE OF FLIES

Widely Known Scientist Discovers Wonderful Chemical That Is Fatal to Flies. Not a Poison—Harmless to Stock.

Flies are one of the most dangerous and annoying things with which the farmer has to contend. Now, through the discovery of E. R. Alexander, widely known scientist you can rid your house and barns and livestock of these pests almost instantly, and with no trouble at all This discovery is in the form of an organic chemical that is fatal to flies and similar pests, such as chiggers, mosquitoes and moths.



This new discovery, which is called Alexander's Rid-O-Fly, is not a poison. Though it kills flies like magic, farm animals and human beings are not affected by it at all. Rid-O-Fly is also a strong repellant. Flies will not come near stock or buildings where Rid-O-Fly has been used. Rid-O-Fly is particularly valuable for cows and horses, as it is a known fact that flies do untold harm to these animals.

So confident is Dr. Alexander that his discovery will rid your house, barns, and livestock of these pests that he offers a $3.00 supply for only $1.25 and a few cents extra postage collected on delivery on the guarantee that if RID-O-FLY does not work it will cost you nothing. Two big Kansas City Banks guarantee the reliability of this offer.

SEND NO MONEY—Just your name and address to the Alexander Laborotories, 1566 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., and this introductory offer will be mailed at once.

For mites in the hen-house I use the dirty oil I secure when cleaning an automobile and mix it with a little kerosene. I paint the roosts, nests and coop with it. It does the work.

Why have to be urged to patronize your own business?

The pig is the poor man's reliance and the opulent farmer's gold mine.

KANSAS CITY HAY MARKET

Prairie is quoted unchnged to $1 lower than last week: upper grades have been easy to steady and grades slow. Alfalfa is $1 to $2 lower; upper grades have been steady most of the week; there has been some low grade and out of condition hay on the market, which has been very slow sale. All other grades are unchanged. The receipts of new Prairie and Clover hay on the Kansas City market

RECEIPTS: 77 P... fa, 15 Timothy, 5 ... 187 cars this week, ... 212 a year ago.

Nominal Quotations on Kansas City Hay Market—

PRAIRIE—
No. 1 ....ncil
No. 2 .....
No. 3 ....ance to farPacking ....e sponsored
ALFALFA—
S. Dairy ..... 2... ...y well
Choice ..... 20.5... ...e en-
No. 1 ..... 18.50... ...e to
Standard ..... 16.00—... ...ir
No. 2 ..... 11.50—15.
No. 3 ..... 9.00—11.
TIMOTHY—
No. 1 ..... 20.50—
Standard ..... 19.50—20.00
No. 2 ..... 18.50—19.00
No. 3 ..... 16.00—18.00
CLOVER MIXED—
Light ..... 20.00—
No. 1 ..... 19.00—19.50
No. 2 ..... 16.00—18.50
CLOVER—
No. 1 ..... 17.50—20.00
No. 2 ..... 14.00—17.00
STRAW— 7.00— 7.50

Policies

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, That mysterious hand, called death, has again entered our midst and taken from us, our dear sister, Mrs. Frank Burrus, and in her death our church and Local has lost a splendid worker, and her family a kind and loving mother:

Therefore be it resolved: By the member of Bush City Local 2080, that we extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sadness.

And be it further resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and a copy be sent to the state paper for publication and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

Luella Yerks,
Ruth Babb
Bertha Baker

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to enter the home of our brother, L. Kurtz and remove from our midst their oldest son, Fred Kurtz,

Therefore be it resolved: That we, the members of Oakley Local No. 1662, extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in this, their hour of bereavement.

Be it further resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication and a copy spread on the minutes of our last meeting.

C. J. Allender, Vice Pres
John Sim, Sec'y.

THE KANSAS HEN

I. D. Graham in The Farmers Advocate

The hen is the harbinger of prosperity. Herself a lowly creature, she supported the pioneer till the earth could yield; sustained the settler as he wrought a new agriculture on the untried plains; tided him over lean years as she maintained herself on the bug, the worm, and the weed, and became our first agricultural expert.

As men who succeed do not saunter so the hen is diligent in her business. With the alfalfa field as her cafeteria, she banquets on the best and daily contributes to the world's wealth, and, with her sisters, best illustrates the advantages of cooperation.

Always loved as a cheerful giver, the Kansas hen has grown with the state, until her daughters are as the sands of the sea, with a yearly product greater than that of all the state's coal mines; four times the product of all our gas wells, and double the first cost of Alaska. Each year she produces more than one-half the value of the output of all the gold mines in America, exclusive of Alaska, and a large number of yellow-legged sons which enter the ministry.

The Kansas hen is an optimist, and when she "lays around" in haymow or manger and proclaims glad tidings, and her mate welcomes the new day as he tiptoes on the fence, she points a way to ease over the hard times in farm life and dispels the gloom of adversity.

"Some will not learn because they think they know enough already; others will not learn because they are afraid they are showing their ignorance by asking question. It does not pay to belong to either class."

Let's try to reform all the faults we know we have rather than only those that other folks discover.

Farmers Union insurance is insurance at cost.

FARMERS CLASSIFIED AD Use This Form — It Saves Delay

Mail This to
THE KANSAS UNION FARMER
Salina, Kansas

Rate: 5 cents a word on single insertion; 4 cents a word each week if ordered 4 or more consecutive weeks
Minimumu charge is 50c
Count Initials o rabbreviations as words

Fill This Please!
Your Count of ad.....Words
No. times to run.....
Amount enclosed $.....
Place under
heading of .....

...ears, while
...eau Federa-
...nillions of dol-
...ets of farmers,
...etting poorer and
farmer knows.
...m Bureau Leaders
...best, but they are
...panking and landed
...orking for the system
...shes farmers as a

...t to stay poor, they
Farm Bureau lib-

(Your Name) (Route)
(Town) (State)

NOTE: Count your name and address as part of advertisement

page Four)

Department of Practical Co-Operation

tate speakers will be present and ss Farmers' Union meetings as ted below. Requests for speak- hin he date list should take nsideration the schedules al- ade.

—ON MEETING NOTICES

VOL of Farmers' Union meet- printed under this head e. Secretaries should opy at least two weeks of the meeting.

Rema

ies And The Mem- n General State Constitutions aining the Amend Impossibed," ready for distri- r copy.

. Brasted, Secretary.

Mr. Cr meeting of the Craw- confey Farmers' Union will be tatine last Tuesday of each a-throughout the year except this date falls on a Legal Holi-

A. C. BROWN, Co. Pres.

CRAWFORD COUNTY MEETINGS AT GIRARD KANSAS

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

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

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019

Blaine O'Connor, Sec.

Regular meetings on the first and third Thursdays of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

—J. R. Horton, Pres.

ORDER PRESIDENT BARRETT'S BOOK

We now have a supply of the books "Uncle Reuben's Activities in Washington," on hand and can fill orders direct from this office.

Make remittance of $2.00 to C. E. Brasted, Salina.

C. E. Brasted, Secretary.

OTTAWA COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING

The second quarterly meetng of the Ottawa county Farmers Union will be held at the court house in Minneapolis Monday, July the 9 at 2 p. m. All locals are requested to have full deligation present.

Please send your delegates and come yourself and let's be sociable.

A. E. Watts, County Pres.

ANDERSON CO. PLANS GREAT JULY 4TH CELEBRATION

The Anderson County Farmers Union will hold its annual celebration July 4th, at Homer Bennett's grove, 4 miles south of Garnett.

Hon. W. C. Lansdon will make the address of the day at 2 o'clock.

The eighteen local of Anderson County combining with nearby locals in adjoining counties, expect to make this the greatest celebration ever held in the county.

Homer Bennett Co. Pres.
Cliff Henderson, Co. Sec.

BUSH CITY LOCAL NO. 2080.

The Farmers Union Locals around Bush City are holding their regular meetings on Saturday evenings every other week which are being well attend considering the busy season and rainy weather.

We have a large membership and have good meetings. Our Union has adopted the plan of business and social meetings held alternate.

The following program was rendered at the meeting of June 23:

Instrumental Duet .... Nellie Groll
Eva Cochran.
Reading ..... Viola Suess
Reading ..... Thelma Cochran
Solo ..... Beulah Yerks
Reading ..... Esther Ewing
Song ..... Scottie Webber
Reading ..... Louise Suess
Song ..... Nellie and Opal Hawley
Solo ..... Bessie Lowman
Reading ..... Hilma Smith
Solo and encore ..... Mrs. Webber
Solo and encore ..... Billie Cochran
Duet ..... Mrs. Mulkey and
Eva Cochran.

FARMERS UNION SOUTH ST. JOSEPH COMPARISONS

Receipts for May 1923	1130 cars
Receipts for May 1922	671 cars
Savings for May 1923	$12,740.37
Savings for May 1922	7,324.64
Savings for first five months 1923	58,625.65
Savings for first five months 1922	30,534.68

C. F. Emmett.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT WAUBAUNSEE CO MEETING.

The Farmers County Union held its quarterly meeting at the court house Wednesday evening. A good meeting was had and the court room was completely filled with delegates and visiting members.

The matter of joining with Pottawatomie county in publishing a small monthly publication was agreed upon.

The matter of harvest wages and threshing prices were taken up and discussed but no action taken.

The picnic committee gave a report of their activities for the big annual picnic to be held on July 16, and everybody seems to feel that this the biggest ever held in that plau.

It on went on record favor- all the nment doing something to work lize the price of wheat urged and trongly opposed to our farmer sho making any extra tax called on t t two years for the his business house building. The high priced e follows: he would have n wheat farmers b bills have been the country are ress seeking to their methods a of wheat by set- vestments in price and creating name why n corporation with seventy-five ing capaci power to purchase and sell the same to maintain the minimum price and,

Whereas, the continued abnormal spread in the prices between what the farmer has to sell and what he has to buy inevitably will force farmers into bankruptcy or to abandon the farm for the city or at least to curtail productions to the extent that it will endanger the fundamental industry of this country and,

Whereas, there is no relief from present conditions in prospect for a number of years and as some such measure to give immediate relief is absolutely necessary.

Therefore be it resolved, that we the members of Wabaunsee County Union No. 61 of the F. E. & C. U. of America, in regular meeting assembled, request our representatives in Congress to earnestly endeavor to secure the enactment of legislation affording the desired relief and embodying the following suggestions:

1. Create a government corporation to buy and sell wheat to stabilize the market and maintain a minimum price of $1.75 per bushel on a basis of No. 1 Northern Chicago.

2. Provide sufficient funds from or through the U. S. treasury for the corporation, to maintain the minimum price.

3 Provision should be made where by the grower must reserve a portion of his crop to be used for feed or carried over to the next year should an abnormal surplus of wheat accumulate.

4 The corporation to be governed by a board of directors to be composed of the Secretaries of Agriculture, Labor and Commerce and four men appointed by the President, three of whom must carry recommendations from the N. B. of F. O. at Washington.

5 This act to be in force for ten years from July 1, 1924. And be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of our representatives in Congress.

County Reporter.
JAS. A. SCHILLING,

PROSPECT LOCAL NO 1864 DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Just a line to let your know we are still on the map and having very nice times, and are still taking in new members.

One thing especially I like very much about our Local is, that the whole family attend. Every other meeting night the young folks entertain us with a program, which is always enjoyed by all and also keeps them interested. The community gave a play a short time ago and made a neat little sum, the house was filled to over flowing.

We expect to have a booth at the county fair, which will be held the last week in August.

At our last regular meeting held June 14, ice cream and cake was served in abundance to about seventy-five and was enjoyed.

Nellie S. Cook, Co. Sec.

SAVING THE MOISTURE FOR WHEAT

"Now that all the wheat belt of the southwest has had an abundance of rain, many fields will not be planted to anything this season, it is excellent time to begin plowing or listing to kill the weeds and save the moisture for a wheat crop this coming year."

The foregoing statement has just been issued by H. M. Bainer, director of the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association, at the concusion of an extensive trip throughout much of the wheat territory of the southwest.

Mr. Bainer continued to say "Land that can be plowed between now and August 1, and all weeds kept down will be the same as summer fallowed. There are thousands of fields in the southwest growing to weeds where the recent floods or last winter's drouth killed the wheat. These fields are all well soaked and carry an extra supply of deep moisture. But the weeds will draw out the moisture rapidly, and in a few weeks the greater part of the moisture will be gone. It is claimed on good authority than one big weed in its development will use a barrel of water. And while the weeds are drinking the moisture, they are also using the plant food.

"Listing is as good as plowing for wheat, providing the weeds are not too large and can all be covered, and also providing the ground is relisted and leveled soon thereafter. For best results some sort of packer should follow the plow.

"Early plowing has aways shown an increased yield of wheat per acre, and if it can be done now it will cork up a good supply of this accumulated moisture and make more plant food available, thus practically assuring a wheat crop next year. Ground that is plowed now should be double disked lightly, or should be harrowed about twice between the time of plowing and the time of sowing, just enough to keep down weeds and prevent crusts from forming."

BETTER BALANCED FARMING

For nearly a decade there, has been unusual shifting in farm production. High prices for any crop encourages heavy planting the following season, and low prices tend to restrict the acreage. Much statistical data has been gathered to show clearly that these tendencies are constantly going on in the agricultural program.

Farmers are the heavy sufferers from these annual changes. We are creatures of habit. It takes real effort to persuade us to do things in a different way than we have been doing them. This is particularily true in satisfying our appetites, a matter in which the farmer is highly concerned.

For instance, folks eat more generously of potatoes when prices are low. But as soon as they attain unreasonable heights, the consumer is compelled to start a retrenching program: while the farmer, actuated by the high returns, plans to increase production.

Thus we can see the whole tendency is to throw the relationship of supply and demand more and more out of line. Thus farmers, by planting heavily when prices are high, and consumers, by eating more liberally when values are low, aggrevate the very situation which they seek to correct.

Improvement would undoubtedly result from the individual farmer planning his program to suit his soil, climate and market conditions and then stick religiously to that program without revamping it each succeeding year.

Or better still, it would be for the individual producer to make a real study of the general business conditions and probable crop acreage and plan his operations accordingly. It is certain that we need to give more consideration to the influences of crop acreage on prices, in figuring out just the amounts of the crops we will grow than we have been doing.—Kansas Farmer.

SPOKANE COOPERATIVE DAIRY ASSOCIATION

The Inland Empire By-Products Corporation of Spokane, Wash., was formed two years ago by the Inland Empire Dairy Producers' Association, to market all of its members milk. The business has grown from a few members to a membership of over 850. The Corporation is making a steady growth, and is now handling from 73,000 to 75,000 pounds of milk daily. All of this milk is sold in some form after being made a good wholesome food product. Our equipment is paid for and the business is in a sound and healthy condition financially.

Whenever there is a surplus that cannot be sold as liquid milk, this surplus is skimmed and instead of pouring the skim milk down the sewer as has been the custom of the past, this surplus is condensed and sold at a very fair return, which goes into the pockets of the members. Due to strictly modern machinery and equipment, the plant is operated at a very low labor cost and every effort is being made to organize part of the work so that with increased membership the products returns will increase accordingly.

The possibilities for dairying in the Inland Empire as much greater than is generally believed, is the opinion of Mr. G. D. Railsback, who has been general manager for over a year. Mr. Railsback states that the supply of dairy products can never be too large in the Inland Empire if properly produced and marketed. His plan is to improve the quality of the product by educting the dairymen, and requiring all to furnish pure milk and cream, and to market the same by means of this cooperative association which will give room for many more dairymen than now exist. Many thousands of dollars worth of milk products are being shipped into Spokane annually because they are not produced here and they are not produced here because of the hopeless marketing conditions that have previously existed.

The value of this association in the city of Spokane, and the Inland Empire can hardly be estimated. The fertility of the land must be kept up or built up and the most satisfactory means in this region is by dairying. Since diversified farming is a necessity more and more wheat farmers will look to dairying as a suitable means of diversifying their farming.

THE AVERAGE PRICE

When all is said an ddone the success of the cooperative wheat marketing organizations will be determined by one thing—the average price. Growers who are members and growers who are not, wishing justly to determine whether the organizations have succeeded during the 1922 selling season, now should be busy finding the average received by unorganized growers for their wheat.

That is not so hard to do as it sounds. All that is necessary is to secure from your neighborhood a statement of the varieties grown and the amount received per bushel. Subtract from the amount received the amounts paid by the growers for warehousing, handling, storage and taxes, if any.

Then save these figures to compare with the prices which will be returned by the association.—The Producer.

CALIFORNIA MARKETS HALF STATE'S CROPS COOPERATIVELY

Fully 50 per cent of California's annual half billion dollars' worth of agricultural products is marketed cooperatively, according to the last report of the California State Division of Markets.

New marketing associations set up by the Division of Markets include the California Cherry Growers' Association, built up during the last year from a 20 per cent control to 50 per cent of the acreage in northern California. A similar service was performed for the California onion growers, whose crop is valued at close to $3,600,000. The Coachella Valley Onion Growers' Association, organized as a non-stock, non-profit cooperative and representing barely 5 per cent of the acreage, was so effectively organized that it controls fully 75 per cent of the Valley output. Through cooperation with the State Division of Markets, the onion cooperative plans to improve both the growing of onions and the marketing of them, enabling the farmers to cut down the loss of 40 per cent of their crop, which has characterized the industry in the last few years.

Lettuce growers in the Imperial Valley have also suffered heavily through unsystematic methods of marketing. The growers estimate that fully one-third of their 5000 car production has usually remained unsold The Imperial Valley Vegetable and Melon Growers' Cooperative represented only about 10 per cent of the Valley's output. This has been increased until at least a third is now marketed cooperatively.

Other farm industries about to be organzed include 60,000 milk goats and a large sugar beet area.

Cooperative marketing has had a record of such amazing success in California that cooperators in that state are looking forward to the complete organization of the entire agricultural industry.

MEYER FOR CO-OPERATIVE MARETING.

Eugene Meyer Jr., Managing Director of the War Finance Corporation, in a recent address said: "Generally speaking, the American farmer has been forced to sell his crop hurriedly and at the time of maximum supply. But the co-operative marketing associations are gradually overcoming this situation.

"In the hands of the individual farmer, his products have often been little more than an offset against debts contracted in order to carry on his producing operations.

"In the hands of the co-operative association, they can be assembled pledged as collateral for loans, and in quantity, graded and warehoused, marketed in an orderly way."

MOUNTAIN COOPERATIVES RUN BY RUMANIAN PEASANTS

Rumanian peasants in the mountainous districts have long been noted for their skill in timber cutting and forest management, but few have known the secret of their superior efficiency. It is because they work cooperatively, combing the advantages of their collective skill and bearing mutually the disadvantages that arise n the course of their occupation. Through their well-organized cooperative forestry societies these peasants are successfully undertaking on their own account operations of steadily increasing importance.

These Rumanian mountaineers have founded all sorts of forestry cooperatives. Some undertake the simple task of supplying their own members with firewood and timber for building purposes, some supply wood to small industries for the making of planks, staves, etc. Others are strictly marketing societies, selling timber products in the cities. Finally, there are cooperative labor societies for timber cutting, reforestation, and forest management.

It was in 1905 that the first cooperative forestry society was organized with 28 members and but $427 in capital. In 1921 this one cooperative had been joined by 672 others, with a total membership of 41,527. The putput of these manufacturing cooperatives in 1921 was 40,000 cubic meters of sawn timber and 200,000 cubic meters of timber in the rough. In 1922 the production of prepared timber was expected to be ever greater. Part of the profits earned each year is set aside in a fund for reforestation purposes. The rest is distributed to the workers of the cooperatives as a bonus added to their regular wages.

MAKE THE BOY A PARTNER

A livestock partnership plan is recommended by W. H. Peters, to keep the boy on the farm and to get together the veteran farmer who would like to retire and the young man who would like to farm, but who is not able to buy and who fears he can not make progress under the usual method of renting.

"The principal item in the contract for such a partnership is that the owner put his investment in land and buildings against the renter's management and labor. Usually the renter supplies the machinery and horses and all labor for operating the farm. The farm is operated as a livestock enterprise, and livestock and other products of the farm are divided on a fifty-fifty basis: also expenditures."

Change of Management

We respectfully beg to inform you that the Board of Directors of the Kansas Farmers Union Co-operative Association have appointed Thomas B. Dunn to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of B. E. Corporon as Manager and Secretary of the Auditing Branch of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Mr. Dunn has had several years of experience as one of the field auditors under Mr. Corporon and we trust you will call upon his experience when in doubt regarding the accounting end of your business.

This is your privilege as members of the Auditing Association and we expect you to take full advantage of all the benefits of such membership.

Trusting that the good relations which have existed in the past will continue under the new management.

Very truly yours,

KANSAS FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSN.

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Individual Identity

Wheat — Grain

Reasonable Advice

TEMINAL STORAGE

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106 New England Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

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