

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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Would "Intelligent Guidance" Be Solution of the Farmers' Problem?

The Following Article From the Pen of Edwin McKnight Offers Advice to Farmers and Is Worth Reading and Discussing—Whether His Method Is Sound Remains To Be Seen

(Continued From Last Week)
Farming as now carried on by a large collection of unguided individuals is like sailing a ship without having a compass. When struck by the winds of unprofitable production, the farmer is tossed about by the waves of glutted markets refusing to pay a just plus a reasonable profit. The farmer ship, therefore, is in a perilous position. It is a pitiful example of mismanagement by a careless or ignorant skipper.

Intelligent Government Guidance
The word Government signifies the guiding, the controlling, and the protecting of its citizens in the operating of their various trades and occupations. All good and efficient governments, in order to protect, to stabilize, and to prosper, must regulate the production and the distribution of all necessities of life.

We already have Government control of Railway rates, the limiting of prices of electric light, gas, and power, telephone rates and trolley fares. Kansas has its industrial court; New York has its compensation law and its tenement housing laws for New York City.

There are innumerable other regulations that could be cited to indicate a decided trend in our Government toward intelligent guidance in order to prevent the robbery of one class of our people by another section of our population. Intelligent Guidance of the production, and the distribution of the necessities of life should most certainly become an established principle, and a fixed method of our Government activities.

Exploitation.
The attention of the reader is called to the fact that Government Guidance is not Government Ownership. It is simply an effort on the part of a wise government to prevent the exploitation of one class of history discloses that the cause of the decline and fall of many of the most prosperous and powerful nations of the earth. Let us thoughtfully consider the conditions that the exploiting of the tillers of the soil in Russia, before the World War, under the Czars, has brought about.

Individual Guidance.
Intuition, the shrewd, and weather conditions at planting time have always "guided" the individual farmer more or less in acreage planting and affected the quantity of crop raised. There has always been and there always will be "Guidance" of these affairs by weather conditions, crop yields, and pests during the growing season. Vegetables, fruit, and live stock are of a perishable nature and must be kept for a season or two at an expense for interest, storage and for deterioration. Wool, hogs and cotton are kept longer. The individual farmer as a rule is not a capitalist and is not in a financial condition to carry his crops over from season to season. He has to get his help on demand, and at the latest, when he is in the fall, at the latest, when he is expected to sell his crops.

The quantity of the surplus or the lack of a surplus makes the price of the agricultural products receive for the whole crop. It therefore follows that they must avoid a large surplus in order to have a profitable production in each and every year.

As the farmers cannot control weather conditions, the only other means of regulating the surplus is by means of intelligent guidance of planting and by intelligent Guidance of the distribution and of marketing. The acreage planting of a crop for profit allowance caused by unfavorable climatic conditions, plant disease, and pests, as set forth in the Government Crop Report of August, 1920, giving the per cent of damage produced by such injurious causes in each year for a period of eleven years.

The Food Consumer.
Food should be reasonably cheap, timely delivered, equally distributed, abundant in quantity and excellent in quality. The price which the consumer pays in the markets, would be very much lessened by the saving of the enormous quantity which is annually goes to waste on the farms, and is allowed to rot in the markets. When food is so plentiful and is bought of the farmers at low prices, it is in the hands of the food consumers in the cities, because the transportation costs and the many unnecessary commissions and the receive the cost plus an excessive profit price for all of their efforts.

The present products are of ancient origin and not adapted to the demands of our population. The number of our villages and our cities is enormous and is rapidly increasing. They are widely scattered and are far distant from the food producers.

The urban population is growing by leaps and bounds. In many cities it is already very much congested and as time goes on, it will become very

BONUS BILL PASSES SENATE

WASHINGTON.—The senate on Thursday passed the Fordney-McCumber bonus bill. The bill now will be sent to conference where it is expected to be passed in ten days or two weeks. The vote was announced 47 to 22. Then it will be dispatched to the White House.

The real fight is expected to open when the measure comes back from the president with a veto, which both opponents and supporters now declare seems assured. It is considered doubtful whether enough strength can be mustered to pass over an executive rejection.

Two important amendments were included by the senate—the McNary land settlement option and the Simmons provisions that the interest on the allied foreign debt should be used in payment of the bonus. Both of these amendments were objectionable to the president and for that reason a determined effort will be made by bonus supporters to have them stricken out in conference.

Under the terms of the bonus bill, a world war veteran may make application for one of five optional bonus plans—cash pay, paid up insurance certificates, vocational training aid, farm or home aid and land settlement.

Both Senator Capper and Senator Curtis supported the bill.

FARMERS WIN A TARIFF BATTLE

There was a big fight in the Senate last week over the proposal to impose a duty of 2 cents a pound on white arsenic. It was charged that the German arsenic supply was a by-product of their copper mines, were back of the demand for duty. Farmers use large quantities of arsenic in destroying insect pests and the farm organizations vigorously opposed the proposed tariff. The farmers' fight to stop arsenic on the free list was won by a vote of 29 to 25, ten Republicans joining the Democrats to place the duty on the free list. They were Senator Capper (Kan.), Cummins (Ia.), Hale (Me.), Jones (Wash.), Keyes (N. H.), Lenroot (Wis.), McKinley (Ill.), Stirling (S. D.), Townsend (Mich.) and Willis (O.). The Democrats, Senator Kendrick (Wyo.), voted for the duty.

Cattle were the first money. The Roman word for money, pecunia, is derived from pecus, meaning cattle—Wells' Outline of History.

Secretary Wallace, Orders a Divorce

Official Definition of Duties of County Agents and Other Extension Workers

The Act of Congress approved May 8, 1914, and supplemental acts thereto, established cooperative agricultural extension work between the Federal government of Agriculture and State agricultural colleges. Section 2 of that Act defines the work as follows: "Sec. 2. That cooperative agricultural extension work shall consist of the giving of instruction in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending or residing in said colleges in the several communities, and imparting to such persons information on subjects through field demonstrations, publications, and other means; and this work shall be carried on in such manner as may be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the State agricultural college or colleges receiving the benefits of this act."

It is thus made clear that the work of the cooperative extension employee, whether county agent, boys and girls club workers, or other cooperative extension workers, is educational. These extension workers are public teachers paid with money largely raised from all of the people by taxation and charged with giving instruction in agriculture and home economics. Their work covers the entire rural field, which includes economic production, economic marketing, and the development of better home, community and social conditions.

As they are public teachers it is not a part of the official duties of extension agents to perform for individual farmers or for organizations the actual operations of production, marketing, or the various activities necessary to the proper conduct of business or social organizations. They may not properly act as organizers for farmers' associations; conduct membership campaigns; solicit contributions; edit organization publications; manage cooperative business enterprises; engage in commercial activities; act as financial or business agents; nor take part in any of the work of farmers' organizations, or of

an individual farmer, which is outside of their duties as defined by the law and by the approved projects governing their work. They are expected, however, to make available to organizations such information as will be helpful to them and contribute to the success of their work.

The various Federal laws provide that cooperative extension work shall be conducted in such manner as shall be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the State agricultural college. By an agreement between these agencies an extension director located in each State is the representative of both the college and the Department. He submits projects for extension work to the Secretary for approval.

In carrying out these projects the law provides that the Federal Smith-Lever fund except \$10,000 per State shall be paid to the States for cooperative extension work until "an equal sum has been appropriated for that year by the legislative body of such State, or provided by State, county, college, local authority, or individual contributions from within the State for the maintenance of the cooperative agricultural extension work provided for in this act."

Under a later act provision was made that moneys contributed from such outside sources "shall be paid only through the Secretary of Agriculture or through State, county or municipal agencies, or local farm bureaus or like organizations, cooperating for the purpose with the Secretary of Agriculture."

This makes it very clear that the law contemplates cooperation with farmers' organizations willing to cooperate in the work with which the cooperative extension agent is charged. It is the duty of the extension agent to render such assistance whenever possible in his teaching activity to any agricultural organization desiring it. Furthermore, the work of the extension agents can be the most effective where it is carried on with organized groups of rural people. It is entirely proper for agricultural organizations desiring to cooperate financially in the work of the extension agents to contribute funds for the support of such work, and these funds may be accepted legally by the extension service of the State agricultural colleges and by the Federal Government for work on approved projects.

In short, it is the business of the extension agent to help the farmer to get right prices for wheat consigned to it by the Growers is of course, without truth. This is the stock argument against cooperative extension work. The old traders have used for years against producers terminal agencies. It was used against our live stock commission companies on the Missouri river markets and was false as hell itself. It has been repeatedly proved by the records of the yards at Omaha, St. Joseph and Kansas City. It is yards at Omaha, St. Joseph and Kansas City. It is yards at Omaha, St. Joseph and Kansas City. It is yards at Omaha, St. Joseph and Kansas City.

Banking Interests Now Realize Importance of Co-Operative Marketing

The President of the State Bankers' Section of the American Bankers Association Doubts the Advisability of Creating a Separate Credit Agency for American Agriculture

Bankers have a deep interest in the cooperative marketing movement. The success of which will benefit the producer and the consumer, will stabilize crop and land values, and will mean a sounder and steadier financial situation throughout the agricultural sections of the country. It is declared by R. E. Hecht, president of the State Bank Division of the American Bankers Association in the current issue of the Journal of the organization.

"Up to the present time, however, the real support of the cooperative movement has not come as much from the banks as it has come from the War Finance Corporation," says Mr. Hecht, who is president of the Hibernia Bank and Trust Company, New Orleans, La.

"The War Finance Corporation is at best but a temporary agency created to meet an emergency which is rapidly passing, and the permanent solution of the new financial problems which are presented by the Cooperative Marketing Associations must ultimately come from the private initiative of bankers and not from Government aid or more legislation.

"My study of the cooperative marketing movement has convinced me that it will spread rapidly and prove to be a practical success. It is such to be the case, we as bankers must do our share not only in being prepared to make large advances on staple products properly warehoused and liberally margined, but also in helping to adjust our whole agricultural credit system to synchronize with the new economic conditions.

"It will avail the farmer nothing to receive an advance of from 50 to 60 per cent on his products from the Cooperative Marketing Association if the banker on the market holds his note for the amount advanced on the crop maturing at the time of harvesting. In other words, we must do something to coordinate the time when the farmer is expected to pay his debts and the time when he gets returns from the sale of his product; otherwise, not even the beneficial effects of the Cooperative Marketing Association can save him from disaster.

"But if we will no longer expect the farmer to pay immediately after the reaping season, the banks must be ready for the whole year's producing operation. We must give him credit for a correspondingly longer period. This does not mean, however, that we should necessarily provide new agencies to what can readily be accomplished by existing machinery, and we should by further Governmental agencies for that purpose, which would only mean duplication and expense.

"While I fully appreciate the necessity for keeping liquid the assets of the Federal Reserve Banks, I do not think any serious harm would result if we permitted such banks to carry a reasonable amount of nine months' agricultural paper, provided it arises out of such a program of orderly marketing. Thus, agricultural, nine months' farm products when used to carry such products from one season to the next for speculative purposes might be considered 'ineligible' for discounting by a farmer, whereas a cooperative association, similarly secured and drawn in the early part of the season, should be considered eligible for the period that is required to market such products in an orderly way.

"I think it very likely that there would be a considerable increase in the membership of the Federal Reserve System if such change were made. It might particularly prove to be an inducement for the smaller banks to join, especially if the law now requiring \$25,000 capital to become eligible should pass. At present less than 1,600 out of the 11,000 state banks which have been eligible all along have actually joined the system, and if the new law passed there will be 4,203 more banks added to the list of state banks which could and might become members if the facilities offered proved sufficiently attractive to them.

"Reports of the War Finance Corporation indicate that during the short period in which it has functioned 4,220 banks availed themselves of its rediscount facilities. I also understand that nearly all the institutions so accommodated were state banks—not members of the Federal Reserve System—and many of them too small to qualify for such membership under the old law.

"This I think is eloquent argument in favor of some adjustment of the rules of eligibility of agricultural banks, and no doubt, that can be done without serious affecting the liquidity or jeopardizing the soundness of the system.

"On the other hand, when it comes to the financing of live stock, the problem becomes an entirely different one. In that case a turn-over of from two to three years is required. Paper running for such a period cannot, of course, be handled by the Federal Reserve System, and it may be advisable to provide some other kind of machinery for that purpose.

"The events of the past two years have demonstrated more clearly than ever before to what extent agricultural prosperity lies at the foundation of our national welfare. Cooperative Marketing Associations have proven successful wherever they were properly managed, and the results they have achieved entitled them to the commendation and the support of the bankers in carrying forward this work.

"Certainly there is no good reason why such associations should not be entitled to borrow money on as favorable terms as any other large business, and while it is well that there should be a continuation of the War Finance Corporation's help during the coming season, there seems to be no good reason why banks should not grant these associations large loans protected by every safeguard sound banking practice requires.

"Some of the ablest farmers and business men are giving their time and thought to this new economic development, which if completely successful will result in a more even distribution of business activity, more stable prices, less speculation and less violent fluctuations of bank deposits. I think of no worthier movement to attract the interest of the banker."

FARMERS' STRIKE NEXT ORDER

By Mrs. George C. Jewett
Readers of The Producer, the strike seems to be the only effective weapon with which to get one's reward in this great, so-called free country of ours.

It is used by the majority of other business or trades to bring about results—why not by the farmer? The closing of a factory by an owner, when the price for his product doesn't suit him, is just as much a strike on his part against the consumer as is the walking out of a group of laborers when their wage doesn't suit them. Hasn't the farmer as much right to strike, to refuse to move a bushel of grain or a pound of other food product until a reasonable price can be secured? A price to reimburse him, actual expenses plus a fair wage. Just so long as farm produce can be bought for a song, it will be.

If there is any class which would benefit by such a move, it is the class of agricultural producers. Today, as the other fellow profits from your labor, you go deeper in the hole. The only person who can pull the farmer out—indeed, the only person who WANTS to pull the farmer out—is the farmer. It can be done—not by one but by all.

A Lesson for the Thoughtless
Let society realize how much it is dependent upon the farmer. It can be done. Why let the fellow who deals in your produce ride in a Rolls-Royce while you grind valves on a Ford? Or live in a mansion full of servants when the wheat grower to turn, than these same servants? Why do great gambling palaces to squander money morally, if not legally, stolen from the producer of the food they eat or sell or transport?

I've seen it. Enormous tips in gilded restaurants for waiters who set their food before them. Tips which amount to more than the producer of that food received for his labor. And what's more, I've seen men who won't work and factories stopped by employers, waiting for prices to come back.

Until society realizes that the farmer is out for fair play, alive and acting, then and then only will he get fair play.—The Producer.

GOOD FOR YOUR CLOCK

It will keep our clock clean and in good running order and save much time and repair bills, if about once in 6 months you take a piece of cotton the size and shape of the floor of your clock, sprinkle freely with kerosene and lay it in the bottom of the clock. In a day or two you will find it black with tiny particles of dust and dirt which have become loosened by the kerosene fumes.

Mrs. Alice M. Walker, Redmesa, Colo.

Bread and milk makes a mighty good bait for fly traps.

Questions are the keyhole to the door of success.

The Kansas Wheat Growers Association

Last January the Kansas Wheat Growers Association asked for a conference with the Farmers Union of this state. An informal meeting was held in Topeka and there basic principles for coordinating the work of the two groups were discussed. The Farmers Union and the annual meeting of the Jobbing Association voted unanimously to endorse the plan to the wheat growers and to cooperate with that body in working out a plan for marketing all Kansas wheat on the cooperative system.

It soon developed that a few powerful leaders of the Wheat Growers proposed to use the Union only for the purpose of securing additional TEN DOLLAR membership for that organization and for an intention of cooperating with our forces in any way that would be mutually helpful. In spite of the obstructive tactics of that group the farmer leaders of the Wheat Growers, men like L. L. Wilson and Asa Muir went ahead and a working arrangement was entered into about the first of May.

By the terms of that arrangement the Union was to present the Growers' plan to its members and ask for signatures to contracts and the Growers were to endorse the Union and ask their members to join the organization. In the actual marketing of wheat the Union was to handle the marketing of the wheat in the market. It was agreed that all consignments to the Kansas City market would be handled by the Jobbing Association regardless of their point of origin and all Growers Wheat originating north of the Missouri Pacific railway and east of the west lines of Chase and Greenwood counties should be sold by our Kansas City house.

The Union has kept the faith. Its speakers and this paper have presented the Growers' plan, have endorsed it, and have been the only logical and per cent pooling of handling wheat in the interest of the farmers. The Growers have obtained many contracts carrying a big lot of grain because their solicitors have told our members that the Union endorses their plan.

The Kansas Wheat Growers Association has not kept the faith. Only a very small part of the grain that has been shipped to Kansas City has been consigned to the Jobbing Association. Nor has it recognized either of the other two farmers' houses that are operating on the Board of Trade. On the other hand the bulk of all its shipments to the Kansas City markets have been handled by houses that are in open and bitter competition with the farmer firms on that market. The representatives of such houses are on the road knocking against the Kansas Cooperative Grain Dealers, the Equity House and the Farmers Union Jobbing Association.

As reasons for disregarding the agreement and diverting their business to the enemies of organized agriculture and the enemies of marketing the Wheat Growers allege two things neither of which is true. They say that the agreement with the Union is not effective because it has never been signed by the directors of our organization and they charge that the Jobbing Association does not get good prices for the grain consigned to them to that house. The agreement has been signed by the Farmers Union but even if no paper had been actually signed a majority of the Executive Committee of the Wheat Growers and all the members of the Board of Directors of the Farmers Union in a joint meeting made the contract and it would be binding on both parties both morally and legally if no formal written document had ever been executed.

The charge that the Jobbing Association has not

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tions are solicited from practical farmers, mem-
bers of the F. E. & C. U. of A. are at liberty to
ask questions on any phase of farm work. Answers
will be either published or mailed.



THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1922

BANKERS AND CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

Elsewhere in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer is printed in full an article supplied through the publicity department of the American Bankers Association. It is written by the president of the State Bankers Division of that organization and may fairly be taken as expressing the position of bankers on the proposed Farmers Finance Corporation and on the Norbeck-King bill.

The banker admits the necessity for advances to farmers that will enable them to hold their crops for profitable markets if such loans can be made in a way that will prevent any agricultural products from being carried over from one year into the next. He believes that such advances may be made to well organized marketing associations for periods not longer than nine months through the rediscount facilities of the Federal Reserve Bank system without seriously affecting the liquidity of the funds of the member banks.

From the bankers point of view the War Finance Corporation or any other agency to continue its work is wholly unnecessary. He admits, however, that the Corporation has rendered invaluable aid to farmers during the past year and a half. Of course he does not want it to become a part of our regular financial system because it would enable the farmers to set up and use their own rediscount agency which would be a rival of the commercial banks. He might have added and still have been well within the truth that the very existence of the proposed Farmers Finance Corporation will force the banks as matter of self defense to make advances to marketing associations at reasonable rates of interest and for serviceable maturity periods.

Mr. Hecht admits that the banks cannot undertake to finance live stock production, or any other agricultural groups requiring credit for more than nine months. He says that such credit is necessary but makes no concrete suggestion for its provision. He also admits that the condition of agriculture at this time is of serious importance to the banking and the business interests.

It is evident from this story that the organized bankers propose to fight the Farmers Finance Corporation bill and to offer in its place some trifling amendments to the Federal Reserve Act that will enable growers to hold their crops for short periods but will safe guard them from the dangers of speculating in their own products.

The good local secretary long since made up his mind that his position requires some self sacrifice in the interest of his fellow farmers.

There is a good deal of hard reading in this paper but Union men should recognize the fact that farmers are facing hard conditions and that the plain truth is not always the easiest reading in the world.

THE KANSAS WHEAT GROWERS AND THE UNION

Acts of the officials and agents of the Kansas Wheat Growers Association over which the officers of the Farmers Union have no control make it necessary for our organization to take the position defined by the article on the first page of this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer.

The statement is printed not from choice but from necessity. It is regrettable that it must be made. The Union has exhausted every possible means of reaching an agreement fair and just to all parties concerned. We probably have some enforceable rights under the agreement entered into on April 29th. We believe it is best for all parties concerned that we voluntarily relinquish such rights and thereby give to the Growers the opportunity to sell all their wheat where they please without being under the necessity of setting up and promulgating excuses for not living up to their agreement with the Farmers Union.

A contract that must be enforced by compulsion of any sort is worthless and equally so to each of the parties interested.

Members of the Union should not be too hasty in censuring the course of the Wheat Growers, a course that makes it imperative for us to free them from all obligation to market their grain through our agencies. The solicitors who secured

the contracts for the Growers assured their members that they would sell all their wheat without the assistance of any grain firm on any organized market. They also charged in many cases that the Union had never done anything nor never could do anything to help its members market their grain at profitable prices. As the Jobbing Association is not only a Board of Trade House but also a Farmers Union house it is plain enough that a lot of the contract signers believe that they have been tricked into something if they find out that we are selling their grain in Kansas City.

There is indisputable evidence that the sales managers of the Wheat Growers are using Board of Trade houses in several markets. It is impossible to sell any great body of wheat any other way at this time. It is equally certain that none of the consignments to Kansas City are being handled by either of the three Farmer houses on that market. If the Growers honestly believe that by ignoring the Union and the other farmer owned houses they are rendering better service to their own members we have no right to criticize them.

On the other hand the Union cannot admit that it is not able to sell wheat as well as any other house on the Kansas City market. After all the proof of the pudding is in the eating. We invite any Union man or any farmer who has consigned his own wheat to the Jobbing Association to compare his returns with the proceeds of deliveries through the Kansas Wheat Growers Association. We believe that any Kansas farmer, not a member of a cooperative elevator association, can make good money by sending his wheat in car lots directly to the Jobbing Association.

ATTORNEY GENERAL DAUGHERTY TAKES A HAND

The attorney general of the United States appeared in a federal court last week and asked for and secured a temporary injunction dealing with the striking shop craftsmen. By the terms of that injunction the strikers are forbidden to do a good many things, they are deprived of a good many privileges that most men believe, are the constitution and the laws guarantee to all citizens of the republic.

Among other things the strikers are enjoined from interfering with, obstructing or hindering the railway companies;

From interfering with the inspection, operation, repair and use of trains, locomotives, cars, and other equipment;

From doing or conspiring to injure or bodily harm to any employee or employees of the various railway companies;

From trespassing on railroad property at any time;

From injuring the property of any of the railroad companies.

If the injunction went no further than this the only reasonable criticism against it would be that it is unnecessary. None of the things above enumerated come under the head of rights, they are all offenses dealt with by existing laws and court orders. No injunction nor any other extraordinary measures are needed to stop such things. The laws and the police powers are already ample to deal with such offenses.

Other matters of much more importance, both to the strikers and to the public are dealt with in other parts of the injunction. The strikers are enjoined from:

The practice commonly known as picketing, which is described as the assembling or causing to be assembled, numbers of the members of the federated shop crafts, or others in sympathy with them, in proximity of said railroad companies or in the vicinity of where the employees thereof are required to work and perform their duties or acts, or near the places of ingress or egress thereto or therefrom and by threats, persuasion, force, violence or abusive language, violence or threats of violence, taunts, entreaties or arguments or in any other way attempt to prevent any of the employees of the said railway companies from entering upon or continuing their duties;

From loitering in the vicinity of railway property;

From using their own money for strike purposes in such a way as to persuade strike breakers to abandon their places.

These provisions appear to be a little more drastic than can be found in previous court orders dealing with strikes and strikers. All the injunctions now posted on railway property throughout the country recognize the rights of the strikers peacefully to persuade other workers to join with them. This injunction prohibits even the use of arguments whether peaceful or otherwise.

The clause that prohibits loitering in the neighborhood of the property of the railroads leaves a little too much to the discretion of the officers who are charged with the enforcement of the injunction. Under this order it is easily possible to prevent a trades union out on strike to hold a meeting in its own hall if that meeting places happens to be in the "vicinity" of the railroad. "Vicinity" is a vague term and may include every meeting place in every city or town in which there is a shop worker on a strike.

The order that prohibits the use of Union funds to further the strike goes even further than the other prohibitions of this extraordinary injunction. Logically carried out that would mean that Local funds could not be used to buy food for the families of striking workers.

Many of the provisions of the injunction appear to be in conflict with definite clauses of the federal constitution and of acts of congress. The following section of the Clayton Anti-Trust law appears to be specifically violated by the terms of the injunction:

"And no such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons, whether singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from attending at any place where such person or persons may lawfully be, for the pur-

pose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or from peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working; or from ceasing to patronize or to employ any party to such dispute, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means so to do; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from any person engaged in such dispute, any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value; or from peaceably assembling in a lawful manner, and for lawful purposes; or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute by any party thereto nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be considered as held to be violations of any law of the United States."

In many instances the federal courts have declared laws of congress unconstitutional but this appears to be the first time that a United States judge has deliberately ignored a law without first declaring it contrary to the constitution. If the president and the attorney general had acted as vigorously against the railroads when the first proposition was rejected by the employers the strike would now be over.

There is grave reason to believe that this new injunction will result only in the spread of the strike to other organizations and to a general and disastrous paralysis of business. The only way to settle a strike is to get the men to go to work. This move cannot do that unless it is the purpose of the government to coerce the workmen into returning to their jobs.

LEGAL STATUS OF THE EXTENSION SERVICE

Elsewhere in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer our readers will find a very interesting article signed by Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. This statement has been sent to all farm organization papers and all leaders of agricultural associations in the country. It is a clear cut definition of the duties of all workers in the Agricultural Extension Service. It is a complete vindication of the position taken both by the National Farmers Union and the Kansas Union that extension workers are public school teachers paid for out of public funds and that their duties are purely instructional.

The Extension Service workers referred to are county agents, lecturers on home economics, organizers of boys and girls rural clubs and other such like public servants. Secretary Wallace makes it very clear that the duties of all such agencies of the Service are to be confined to teaching. They must not act as organizers for any farm organization; they must not conduct membership campaigns or solicit memberships; they must not conduct cooperative activities or engage in any sort of commercial transactions. They must be ready to serve all farmers and all farmers organizations impartially and promptly.

This official statement by the Secretary of Agriculture clears the air and should settle all controversies as to the status of the Extension Service. It should also make it perfectly plain to every one that a federation of local farm bureaus authorized for no other purpose than to sustain the work of the agents of the Extension service is wholly without legal standing and is in no sense a self help farmers organization.

Secretary Wallace's statement reverses the policy adopted by the Department of Agriculture during the incumbency of David F. Houston as secretary. It was time. That policy has done more to undermine the confidence of the people in the Department, in the Extension Service, and in the Agricultural colleges than all the mistakes of all the other secretaries that have held office since the days of Norman J. Coleman.

The Grange, the Equity, the Farmers Union and scores of other self help farm organizations are anxious to cooperate with the Department and with the Extension Service. They have been unable to do so while the department stuck to the Houston policy of recognizing the Farm Bureau Federation as the only organization with which it could work.

In a statement previously issued Secretary Wallace warns all agents of the Department that they must not engage in unauthorized activities on penalty of having their appropriations stopped. This should be end of the intolerable assumption that count agents are creatures of the Farm Bureau Federation. The Secretary's statement is the divorce decree separating the Federation from the Extension service that the Union was the first to demand.

COOPERATION MUST HAVE BROAD VISION

Organized cooperative business very properly begins with neighborhood or community enterprises but it must become state wide and nation wide if it is to provide any substantial relief for distressed agriculture. The local enterprise saves the profits that were formerly made by the local trader; it cannot affect the prices of the terminal markets where the farmers battle finally must be won or lost.

The Farmers Union elevator cannot render its full measure of service unless it supports the Farmers Union Jobbing Association; the Farmers Union Shipping Association overlooks its opportunity to strengthen the cause of cooperation if it permits its manager to sell through old commission houses on the central markets.

The local managers who are consigning their grain shipments to the old line traders and their live stock to old line commission houses are not only depriving their own houses of patronage badly needed in the struggle for justice but they are contributing to the resources of competitors who want nothing better, from their view point than the failure of the agencies that we have set up for our protection.

The Farmers Union has never had very much luck when it has undertaken to go in with other folks. Perhaps we had better paddle our own canoe and let the other outfit do the same.

Labor Is Very Deeply Stirred

By the developments of the past week. The injunction granted at the request of the attorney general of the United States is the most drastic court order that was ever directed at striking workmen. Under the provisions of that injunction labor leaders will not be permitted to communicate with their men; strikers will not be allowed to hold meetings in the vicinity of railway property; picketing even by argument is prohibited and the men are forbidden to use their own funds in supporting their demand for better working conditions.

Labor leaders charge that this injunction means that the whole power of the federal government, backed by the army if necessary will be used to assist the railroads in their fight against organization. The arguments for and against making the temporary injunction permanent will be heard on the 9th of this month. Congress and the country are greatly interested in this attempt to govern through the courts.

Either of two results may follow. The strikers now out may be coerced into returning to work or it may result in a general walk out of all organized trades.

Base Ball Is a Popular Pastime

With a good many hundreds of American youth. As a sport it is above criticism for those who have the strength and the training for its vigorous and strenuous activities. It is not worth much for men who are above thirty years of age except as interest in it lures workers from shops and offices into the open air. Middle age requires exercise more suited to stiffening joints and flabby muscles.

The newspapers, however, appear to regard professional baseball, which is not a sport but a highly organized and exceedingly cold blooded business, as the one thing in which all readers are most deeply concerned. Even in these days of strikes and other disturbances box scores take up more space than reports from the disturbed industrial centers.

Just why such a large portion of the daily papers should be filled with free advertising for a business in which not one man in one hundred has the slightest interest is one of the mysteries that remains unsolved.

Violence In Labor Strikes

Does infinite injury to the cause of organized working people. No strike, no matter what provocation is back of it, can succeed in the face of adverse public sentiment. The public does not approve nor never will approve the destruction of property or of human life. Strike leaders do little to hold their followers in check and to emphasize the absolute necessity for conduct within the law.

There are many stories of violence due to the existing railway strike in this country. Every accident, mishap, brawl, or quarrel that occurs in the neighborhood of a strike center is reported in great detail and is charged against the account of the men who are out. There is much reason to believe that the prominence given to such stories is propaganda intended to have its effect on the public mind against the laborers.

Considering the widespread area covered by the strike, the number of men involved, and the importance of the issues that are joined there has been remarkably good order throughout the country. There are mighty few strike centers where one or two good sensible deputy sheriffs or extra police cannot keep the peace.

Missouri Is Making a New Constitution

And may try out a few experiments the results of which will be interesting to the people of other states. It is reported that a state constitutional or police force will be authorized. Such a body of armed and uniformed warriors should be able to stop petting parties on the public roads and other

forms of law breaking that flourish in neighborhood of the "Chicken Farms" that are so numerous around Kansas City and St. Louis.

Perhaps Missouri is making a mistake. There are men who hold that there are already too many laws, too many lawyers, and too many policemen in that state. Law enforcement must rest on education rather than force.

Platforms For Political Parties

Serve about the purpose that they do on railroad cars. They are much for the candidates rather than the rule for them to be used after election day. The democrats and the republicans of Kansas made a couple of platforms last week. The republicans adopted a pretty long declaration of policy but the democrats made a very short statement.

As finally adopted the democratic platform for the Kansas political campaign reads as follows: "The democrats of Kansas, in Party Council represented in the Topeka convention, reaffirming the February resolutions, demanding a reduction of taxes, the repeal of obnoxious laws, the abolition of useless boards and commissions, the restoration of local self government, and the adoption of the Kansas Soldiers Compensation law present."

Farmer Johnathan M. Davis as their candidate for governor and his record in the public service and his present position on public questions as their platform. This shows that the reaffirmation of the February resolutions it would be hard to find any real state issue that is not included in this one paragraph platform.

Campaign Expense Accounts Often are very interesting reading. Gifford Pinchot spent a small fortune in his fight against the Pennsylvania political machine. He is satisfied and declares that he got the worst of his money. Other people are more critical. They say that as long as it costs such sums of money to run for office none but the rich can afford to serve the people. No one suggests that Pinchot spent any money improperly or corruptly but there is a very general feeling of regret that boss politics should be so expensive that it can never become generally popular as an out-door sport.

Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, is the proud parent of a bill that is about to become an act of Congress for the regulation of elections to the senate and the house of representatives. He would limit a senator's campaign expenses to \$10,000 and a member of the lower house to \$5,000. This is a reasonable restriction and one that will permit most any average man to run for office against such a plutocrat as Arthur Capper or Charles Curtis.

Mexico Is Making Some Progress Towards stabilized government. All recent reports from below the Rio Grande indicate that life and property even of aliens is reasonably secure. The Obregon government, not yet recognized by the United States, is borrowing a lot of money in New York. This shows that our financiers have a good deal of confidence in the administration now in authority down there.

Still there are a few unreconstructed adherents of the old regime. The great landlords who lost their immense holdings during the revolutionary period want their estates back again. They, very naturally, are not in favor of distributing the confiscated lands among the peasants. A little two ply revolution was enacted last week with the avowed purpose of depriving the peasants of the lands that they have received from the Obregon government.

No administration that disregards the vested interests of the big thieves may hope to be universally popular but it is sure that the Mexican popu-

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

lation is about ninety-five per cent loyal to the existing government.

Exaggeration Blurs Many Good Speeches.

And spoils a lot of otherwise very fine writing. Just now it is being repeated all over this state that the Kansas Wheat crop is not worth enough to buy our gasoline for a year. Wheat in Kansas is neither so abundant nor so valuable as friends of the state would like. Probably there is too much gasoline used here. It is not true, however, that our wheat crop would only barely pay our gasoline bill.

If Kansas has 250,000 cars and each car runs 4,500 miles a year using gas worth 25 cents a gallon at the rate of one gallon for every fifteen miles the total annual cost is a little more than \$18,000,000 which even in this period of low wheat prices is less than one-fifth the value of this year's wheat crop. It is quite plain, however, that Kansas farmers must burn less gasoline unless they can get higher prices for their wheat.

Censorship Takes Strange Forms

In these days. There are a whole lot too many men who do not believe that the people of this country should be trusted to do their own reading. One group is demanding that a national censorship board for books be set up; another would have some representative of the public pass on the O. K. all material that is printed in the newspapers; the motion pictures are another object of concern. All these requests for the supervision of our reading matter are made by meddling persons who have plenty of time to look after the business of other folks because they have no affairs of their own.

The latest suggestion is that Webster's Dictionary should be suppressed because it gives an improper definition of the "constitution". It is charged not only that the wrong meaning is given but that England is responsible for a definition that is wholly un-American. Every year it becomes more of a national problem as to what we shall do with the bloody British.

Muriel McCormick

Now Breaks Into Front Page

Prominence. Muriel is the daughter of Harold and the sister of the young woman who is just going to Europe for the purpose of comforting her heart, her hand, and her share of the McCormick-Rockefeller millions on a Swiss lively stable keeper. Muriel is lonesome and longs for love. She has been deserted by father, mother, brother and sister and is all alone in Chicago in a Five Million Dollar house with only forty or fifty servants for company.

There should be some companionable young fellow in Chicago willing to cheer up this little daughter of the rich even if her own private fortune only amounts to forty or fifty millions of dollars. If she will come to Kansas and get an invitation to a country dance it is a safe bet that she can find a husband willing to accept the handicap of being Harold McCormick's son-in-law.

Pensions For School Teachers

Will be one of the planks of the educational legislative platform offered at Topeka this winter. Many public school teachers grow old in their calling without making any provision for age. There are several reasons for this. The pay is small and savings are almost impossible. School teachers have no business experience and very generally makes a mess of investing such savings as they can get together.

There is a good deal of merit in the request that annuities be provided for old teachers. The chances are that all that will be asked for is provision for some sort of a board that will administer the provisions of the law and enable teachers to provide for old age out of their own earnings.

ware house and corn crib for ear corn located a short distance from elevator on road into Bedford. The store house room is equipped with mouse proof bins for flour and feed and bins for seed, wheat and oats. Also electric driven feed grinder and a seed cleaner. Machinery is kept in an annex to this building. Produce is also purchased at the store house. They also do an excellent business in tires, oil, grease, automobile tires and tubes. The shipping association was taken over from the Farm Bureau in 1920 and two men placed in charge of it. A flat rate of \$10 per car was charged for shipping stock, this \$1 going to pay the shipping managers. In February 1922 the shipping association was reorganized and one man placed in charge of the association as manager. This manager is paid by the year instead of a commission business and charging the same flat rate of \$10.00 per car, the association in the first six months has saved over \$500. We have every reason to believe that the next six months will be better than the first and at the same rate of saving this year will place over \$1,000 in the treasury. The refund from the commission house at St. Joseph last year were over \$900 to the association and we believe this year will be about the same amount or more and this will make \$1900 in our shipping association treasury to be refunded to the paid up members of the Farmers Union who have used the shipping association in 1922. The total amount of business transacted by the shipping association in 30 months in 306 cars and the \$800,000.00 business of elevator company and shipping association is over \$500,000.00. The name Farmers Union Elevator Company is painted on all the elevators.

tor buildings and the name of the shipping association is Farmers Union Shipping Association. We are not ashamed to use our own name in connection with our business enterprises.

Bedford local No. 408 has over 350 members today and nearly every farmer in Bedford territory is a member. The organization is working in perfect harmony. We haven't any room in our local for trouble makers, we are pulling for the success of the Farmers Union. Members who work are not trouble makers. They consist of that type who are not willing to work or let any one else work in peace and harmony. These narrow minded will not concede that there are others who have ideas and rights and who want to work and make money. We hope that kind will all die young. There isn't anything unusual in the success of Bedford Local 408 and its enterprises. Any local organized with the same trade territory can be just as great a success. But don't fool yourself that some one else will make your local a success, it is up to you. Our elevator and buildings are paid for and we have \$7000 working capital and that money came from the members of Local 408. The way to succeed is to put your shoulder to the wheel and push forward.

J. A. Houck.

A sheltered shed, a rack of hay, Is all the milk cow wants to day. Just feed her well three times a day. And then you'll have no runs.

It is a poor workman that finds fault with his tools. He who goes on the job with dull tools is still worse.

The last man to starve will be a farmer.

