

## The Agricultural Situation

A Summary of Conditions on the Farm As They Exist Today Shows Necessity of Immediate Relief

By Henry C. Wallace, Sec. of Agriculture

In a recent address regarding the wheat situation Secretary of Agriculture Wallace said:

"The ruinously low price of wheat is not a new agricultural disease. It is just one more acute symptom of the general trouble from which agriculture is suffering. The disease itself is the distorted relationship between the prices of farm products and prices of other commodities. This is not a new diagnosis. It has been pointed out from time to time for the past two and one-half years. The sooner people engaged in commerce and industry frankly recognize the trouble, the better it will be for all of us. The farmer could get along fairly well with present prices of what he has to sell if prices of what he must buy were down accordingly. But prices of other things remain high. That is what hurts. Wages in industry and on the railroads are almost twice as high as before the war. Taxes are about twice as high. Freight rates are from 50 to 75 per cent higher. Metals, building materials of all kinds, are from 50 to 100 per cent above pre-war prices. All of these are items in the farmer's cost of production. Until a fair relationship is restored between agriculture and industry and commerce, agriculture will be upset and will have reason to complain. If the present plane of prices of commodities outside the agricultural is to be maintained, then agricultural is to be maintained, then agricultural prices must be brought up. That probably means that agriculture must be gotten off the international market."

### Wheat Farmer Hard Hit

"With wheat selling for considerably less than the cost of production, hundreds of thousands of specialized wheat farmers are having a mighty hard time of it. The diversified farming region east of the Missouri River wheat is but one of several crops and the trouble is not so serious. But in the spring wheat belt of the Northwest and the winter wheat belt of the Southwest where wheat is the main crop, wheat growers are suffering severely. Thousands of wheat farmers will go bankrupt. Other thousands will be able to hold on only by the practice of the most grinding economy."

"It is not long since the corn farmer went through just such an experience. So also the cattle grower of the range states, (who is not yet out of the woods), the potato grower, some of the fruit growers and the rice growers. The case of the wheat grower is made worse because most of our wheat goes into the channels of trade. However, because of the low price, less of it will be sold as wheat this year, and more of it fed."

### What Can Be Done?

"The pressing question is, what can be done to help the wheat growers get more nearly the cost of production for this year's crop. Some urge that the Government ought to fix a fair price. That could be done only by the Government preparing to buy unlimited quantities at the price fixed. Others suggest that the Government go into the market and buy 200,000,000 bushels of wheat and store it, on the theory that the taking off the market of that quantity would send up the price to a fair figure. I am not hopeful of good results from either of these plans. How would the Government dispose of the surplus accumulated? What effect would either action have on wheat acreage? What effect would it have on the acreage and price of other grains and of livestock? Would the same policy be adopted in case of ruinously low prices for other farm products? The wheat situation is bad enough in all conscience, and certainly the majority of our people would favor any practical method of helping, but we ought to be reasonably sure that the remedy will do the farmer more good than harm and will not make our situation worse instead of better."

### The Jayhawker Jubilee

In Conjunction With Educational Assembly Will Be Epoch In Salina History

The Farmers Educational Assembly and the Jayhawker Jubilee, coming the week of September 24-29 with programs arranged to conform to the business meeting of the Farmers and the exposition features of the Retailers Association, will in all probability attract the largest crowd that have ever gathered during a period of one week in the history of Salina.

Profiting from the splendid clean high class entertainment provided last year, the executive committee headed by Frank Bangs, will try to enlarge the program surpassing in novel features anything Salina has ever before witnessed.

The eventual week of September 24th will also witness the opening of the Memorial Building which will be the center of the exposition grounds. No exhibits will be permitted in the building as the director of the big show will use the entire Memorial Hall.

Special boxes will be built around the lower floor. A runway of fifty feet from the stage will enable the singers and the big ballet to work out in the house under the most entrancing lights and effects. The 18 piece orchestra coming from Chicago will play the big musical review and the dance which follows nightly.

Among the several features of the Review will be a company of five principal ladies and six men who will sing the several big song hits of the show. These several principals come from the big Chicago Summer Review, the Marjorie Gardens, White City Riverview and Ernie Young Reviews. With these singers in the big numbers will appear Miss Runyan's ballet of 300 charming dancers.

As special added features there will be Chanettes Band of Chicago, Sykes Cycling Four said to be the greatest bicycle act in the world. Aside from the dare devil riding they will introduce two clown riders who are said to be extremely funny.

Another thrilling act is that of the Belmans. There are five people in the act. They do everything that any one has ever done on a tight wire, running, waltzing, jumping over two people at one leap, and other thrilling stunts. One of the ladies in the act sings while the others work. She possesses a remarkable soprano voice. The Four American Clowns, give an acrobatic comedy number that is said to be a scream. The tallest man in the world will introduce the several acts, a sort of toastmaster to the big show. There will be presented a twenty minute farce that will employ some 18 people and has been a feature over the Keith circuit for the past two seasons.

There will be other features not yet announced. This show will be free to all visitors to the exposition. The seating capacity will be around 3,000 for each performance. Every afternoon and evening there will be free attractions on the streets. The principal feature act being Dave Devils Gates, crossing from building to building and doing the most marvelous and daring work ever before accomplished on a high wire. Gates walked the falls over Niagara and other sensational performances that have received national attention. His performance at night will close with a Grand fireworks display. There will be a floral parade, baby parade, band contests, horse shoe contest, a state wide beauty contest, a Ford day, and other interesting programs.

Preparations are being made to providing tenting, bedding, cots and cooking outfits for all members of the Farmers Union and their families who may care to come to Salina and spend the week. There will be plenty of good water, and all conveniences of the modern home. There will be no charges for this service. Application should be made for tents at once.

## Cooperatives Use Credit Facilities

Government Loan Agency Loans Private and Local Capital

Co-operative associations will market considerably more farm products in 1923 than they did last year, it is indicated in reports to the Department of Agriculture. While it is possible to estimate how much business they will do, the fact that new associations are being formed and old ones enlarged is ground for the belief that the amount of the year's crops to be marketed co-operatively will exceed all former figures. A big factor in promoting co-operative marketing is the improvement made in credit facilities recently.

First steps toward better credit accommodation for co-operatives were taken in 1921, when Congress enlarged the powers of the War Finance Corporation. Up to date that organization has authorized advances to co-operatives amounting to more than \$1,000,000. Although only \$38,500,000 of the money has been actually used, the fact that it was available has been a powerful beneficial influence, say officials of the department.

Many co-operative associations are opening up lines of credit at the new intermediate credit banks, because the War Finance Corporation will be making advances on February 23 next. It is believed the new institutions will function much as the War Finance Corporation has done in giving confidence and loosening up additional outside credit. They have already authorized advances of about \$5,000,000 to farmers co-operative associations handling cotton, wheat, wool, tobacco, and canned fruits.

It is pointed out that the real service of the intermediate credit banks, like that of the War Finance Corporation, can not be measured merely by the volume of their discounts or advances. Their chief value is seen in the fact that the credit made available by them often induces or encourages private financial institutions to offer credit accommodation, when otherwise they might stand aloof. Some co-operative marketing associations in the last two years have been offered adequate credit from private sources only after they had obtained pledges of accommodation from the government agencies.

The intermediate credit banks seem likely nevertheless to operate soon on a bigger scale than was expected. Each of the twelve institutions was provided with a capital of \$1,000,000 from the treasury immediately it was organized. Five of them have since called for additional capital to a total amount of \$5,000,000, so that the present paid-in capital of the twelve banks is \$17,000,000. Moreover, an issue of debentures to the amount of \$10,000,000 has been sold in anticipation of a large demand for discounts and advances in the coming marketing season. Discounts of agricultural paper for banks have been made to the amount of \$1,000,000 by the intermediate credit institutions.

For the present, the Federal Farm Loan Board, which supervises the banks, is limiting loans and discounts to terms of nine months. Borrowers, however, have the practical assurance that the terms will be renewed when necessary. Reliance on renewals from the intermediate credit banks, according to officials of the Department of Agriculture, has a stronger justification than is the case where loans of commercial banks are concerned, because the latter are always under the

### BUILDING UP DEMAND

Better financial conditions in Europe would help the farmer. There is no doubt that. Demand for farm products exists in Europe, but it is not a demand backed by money sufficient to pay a profit to the American farmer.

Prospect of better conditions in Europe is slight, however. For a long time the situation there is not likely to be enough improved to make any considerable difference to the American farmer.

In the meantime, what? More attention had better be directed to the market here in the United States. A heavy demand has been created for candy, soft drinks, and a multitude of other non-essential food products. Specialized farming interests have followed the lead of manufacturers and have created demand for raisins, pecans, for loganberry products, and for various other horticultural products.

Farmers in more general fields can accomplish similar results by means of similar advertising. Why not campaigns to eat more meat to use more cereals to drink more milk to consume more eggs? Such campaigns would go over more easily than campaigns for non-essential products. The demand for meat for milk for eggs, for eggs, already exists. The problem is simply to increase it. A slight increase would mean an enormous benefit to agriculture.—Kansas Industrialist.

### ONION GROWERS ORGANIZING IN INDIANA

Organization of the onion growers of northern Indiana has begun with the launching of membership campaigns in eight of the heaviest onion producing counties. The county units are later to be federated into the Indiana Farm Bureau Union Exchange. Membership is open to onion producers only and the contracts are for five years. A sign-up of 60 per cent of the acreage is required for each unit. The commercial crop in 1922 consisted of 3,845 carloads, of which 20 counties contributed from one car to 864 cars each.

Onions will be stored in warehouses of the association and from these warehouses they will be graded, packed and moved to market in an orderly manner. The crop will be pooled by variety, grade and quality for the sale season.

The farm that produces some thing for market every day in the year is not apt to be mortgaged.

## Call for an Educational Assembly

To the Officers and Members of All Union Organizations:

The President and Board of Directors of the Kansas Farmers Union and of all the state wide Union Co-operatives hereby issue a call to all officers and members of Union organizations in the State of Kansas to assemble in Salina during the week of September 24-29 for a general educational meeting.

Local Unions, County Unions, and Business Associations are asked to co-operate in making this first state wide educational assembly of our organization a big success. It is our hope that every part of the state and every phase of our educational and co-operative work may be fully represented at this assembly.

County Unions and wherever possible Local Unions are urged to send delegates. We especially desire that there shall be a large attendance of the presidents and secretaries of all local and county organizations. One of the principal purposes of the Assembly will be to work out plans for increasing the membership and the usefulness of the Farmers Union in Kansas through greater and more wisely planned activities in community and county organizations.

Co-operative Business Associations should be represented by their managers, presidents and directors. Special sections of the program will contribute to the continued and greater success of our co-operative enterprises. We hope to make the program so helpful that every co-operative in Kansas will benefit and we believe that all managers and directors can render better service to their associations during Assembly week by attending and participating in the work planned than in any other possible way.

The City of Salina will entertain all visiting Farmers Union members during the noon hour and in the evening with a series of musical attractions and other forms of amusement for which no charge will be made. There will be no enrollment, registration or other fees nor will there be any charge at any gate or door for any of the lectures, addresses and entertainments provided for the membership of the Union.

The Assembly will be held in Oakdale Park, probably the most beautiful camping ground in Kansas. Tents and cots will be furnished free of charge to all who prefer to live in the open during the week. There will be ample facilities on the grounds provided by the good women of the Salina churches for feeding all comers at reasonable prices. Of course those who prefer to cook their own meals on the grounds may do so and water and wood will be furnished without cost to visitors.

It is the hope of the Official Family of the Kansas Farmers Union that great numbers of the members of the organization throughout the state may avail themselves of this opportunity to take a vacation from farm duties for a week and at that same time learn many new things about every department of the co-operative movement and of the organization of farmers. The roads to Salina are good. Load the family car with the wife and children and drive in for this big week of recreation, amusement, and education.

JOHN TROMBLE, President  
W. C. LANDSON, Vice President  
C. E. BRASTED, Secretary.

## Agriculture Must Be Saved

Plea For Special Session of Congress In Address Before Wheat Conference at Spokane August 13th

By J. Q. Adams, Pres., Washington Farmers Union

Throughout the length and breadth of our land conditions have prevailed that have tried the very souls of men engaged in the vocation of agriculture.

To my mind, never since the sentence—"By the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread"—was pronounced upon man by a just God until this present moment has any other generation that has engaged in agriculture performed tasks so colossal, so gigantic in scope. Surrounded by so many perplexing and insurmountable difficulties, knowing that they were producing at a loss from year to year, yet with that true American spirit characteristic of those who have been the greatest benefactor of the human race and the bulwark of our great nation from the time of its birth they faced the issue and made the struggle that permitted the citizens of this great Republic to live, labor and love. The grandeur of his achievements, enraptures and bewilders for American agriculture is today the largest and most essential business in the world and of more importance to the human race than any other business vocation or calling.

From Edens hour to the present time through all the ages of accumulated thought and experience those engaged in agriculture have catered to the passions of every nation, kindred, tongue and people, kept the wheels of industry in motion, fed and clothed the human family with the products of the farm from the time they are born until they embark for eternity.

The foundation of this basic industry is its landed investments valued at 55 billion dollars; buildings valued at 11 billion; livestock worth 3 billion; equipment worth 4 billion making a total of 78 billion of productive wealth. Each year the plows of the American farmer gash a splendid principality equal in area to Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Spain combined.

Producing annually 1,800,000,000 dozen eggs; 2,600,000,000 pounds of butter; 11,000,000,000 gallons of milk; 24,500,000,000 pounds of meat together with cereals and other crop enough to furnish a total production of 20,075,000 car loads requiring the services of iron clad monsters that rush across our continent supplying the thousands and millions of consumers in our congested cities, assembling cargoes for the steel clad giants that defy the storms of every ocean and cut the surf of every sea in their wild rush to every city, town and hamlet, nestling on the rockbound shores of foreign lands where millions of hungry souls await their docking. The American dirt farmer whose feet sink into the moist brown soil as he follows the plow shares mark is the preservative of the human race.

Every field that yields a harvest is a witness to his power. Every morsel of food and every garment of clothing tells a story of his worth. Every pulse beat of commerce speaks of his ability. In every forward movement of civilization is evidence of his strength. His occupation is the base of all art, all culture, all progress, all society, the foundation of the manufacturers triumph, and the basis of every statesman's dream.

Furnishing 70 per cent of all the production of the United States, 97 per cent of all the food with an annual value of more than \$20,000,000,000 and a daily market value of \$40,000,000.

Carrying a mortgage indebtedness of \$4,113,000,000 on their farms, an average of \$635 per farm; purchase annually \$6,000,000,000 worth of farm supplies; pays 50 per cent of the freight and 40 per cent of all the bank deposits, and cast 43 per cent of all the votes and in all of this vast aggregation of wealth there is no watered stock, no bogus bonds.

Think of it. A century ago the farmers owned 90 per cent of the wealth of the nation. Today they own only one-fifth. Only 4 per cent of them are prosperous and 70 per cent of them are homeless renters and have not a tax title to a grain of sand on earth. Farm mortgages have increased 133 per cent in the last 10 years, while the total value of farm property has only increased 90 per cent in 10 years.

The annual interest paid by the farmers on their mortgages is \$350,000,000 or \$54.00 per farm and on account of the ruinous prices received for their product farm mortgages are increasing daily at the rate of \$650,000.

The estimates of well informed minds who are experts on this subject are that those engaged in the distribution of farm products dealing in paper contracts and books of account, selling what they do not possess, never will possess, and knowing that they buy and sell will not be delivered, has cost the wheat growers several millions of dollars in tribute.

Agriculture has been dealt a staggering blow and with the thousands of years of experience and applied science and ages of co-operation with nature, still new problems constantly present themselves and new difficulties arise that must be overcome and today he who fills the nations commissary and wardrobe with the vital ne-

cessities are facing a ruinous market notwithstanding mother earth kissed by the smiles of an all wise providence has sent up from her bosom a magnificent and bountiful harvest, yet it will not pay the cost of production and the farmers are crushed and cowed and forced to drink life's bitterest lees, losing their farms and homes, facing ruin and bankruptcy without funds to hold off of a broken market already borrowed to the limit, struggling to the point of human endurance, endeavoring to garner their crops with a minimum of expense and this constant strain from year to year has stolen the color and bloom from the cheek of the farmer's wife, deepened the wrinkles on mother's brow. Cast a shadow across life's pathway of the farmer boy and shut in his face the door of opportunity for his chosen occupation, taken him from behind the university desk in many instances and placed him in the dust behind a mortgaged outfit; driven his daughters to the field with its stinging lash, blighted their hopes, crushed their ambitions, thwarted their progress and drove them in disgust from the farm. And now with the present crop for if the farmer ever needed assistance, he needs it now and while we do not believe it is the farmers desire to become government wards or that they want a public guardian. However, they are asking that the collective power of the people functioning through the government at Washington come to their rescue.

Therefore by authority vested in me as state president of the Farmers Union, I have issued a call to the members and any and all others who are interested directly or indirectly to assemble in a general conference in the city of Spokane this 13th day of August, 1923, to consider the advisability of urging our worthy and honored President to convene Congress in special session at once to enact needed legislation to stabilize the price of wheat and thus prevent the desertion of many of the farms and provide for the repopulation of those that have already been taken over by the mortgage and trust companies.

### Landlords The Cause of Ruin

Absentee Owners Are Blamed For Bad Conditions In Kansas

Topeka—Kansas needs a law, or something that will stop the landlords—absentee landlords, chiefly—forcing the Western Kansas farmers to grow nothing but wheat. That is the view of J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas board of agriculture, and of others who have investigated the condition of the farmers in the western part of the state. The business men and particularly the bankers of that section realize it is a condition that needs remedying. But no one knows what to do about it. As a matter of fact it is doubtful whether a law could be made effective.

But the fact that something ought to be done, gives rise to the suggestion, and it may be that someone will think of a scheme that will do the business.

A reporter for the Star talked with upwards of a hundred farmers from nine counties of southwestern Kansas last week. Probably one-third were tenants. The tenants, without exception, were "broke." They were worse than broke, for they owed money which they couldn't hope to pay. They raised no wheat this year and the banks were threatening to foreclose the mortgages. The banks are not going to foreclose, however, because they cannot sell the stuff on which they hold a mortgage.

Blame on the Landlords

The tenants and nearly everyone who knew conditions all placed a good deal of the blame for the conditions upon the landlords.

"They won't let us sow anything but wheat," was the constant cry of the tenant farmers. "We can't sow any cane or plant corn or kafir or put in a little alfalfa."

"Every farmer who owns his own land and has a part of it in kafir or other sorghums, maybe a little corn on the bottoms and some alfalfa and has a few chickens and turkeys and some cows, is able to make a living for himself and his family," said Mr. Mohler. "He may not be making much profit, but he is getting along."

"These landlords who haven't any better sense than to force wheat exclusively ought not to be permitted to own the land. They ought not to be permitted to force exclusive wheat leases. Continued cropping to wheat destroys the fertility of the soil. Much land now is 'sick' of wheat, but the landlords continue to force it. Wheat is easier for them to handle. It has a more ready market and they can check up on the tenant much easier than with any other crop. But it is a shame and a disgrace that such a condition exists, much of this condition can be blamed entirely upon the landlords."



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

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

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

Communications and Questions—Communications are solicited from practical farmers, members of the F. E. & C. U. of A., are at liberty to ask questions on any phase of farm work. Answers will be either published or mailed.

### ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION



THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1923

### FARMERS ARE TOO GOOD NATURED

The income of the American farmers has been decreased and their expenses have been increased until a very large proportion of them are now living either on their capital or on credit which means about the same thing. Railways go to the courts and oppose proposed rates for service that are not high enough to pay operating and maintenance expenses and a reasonable return on the capital invested. They hold that charges are not sufficient to meet these requirements are confiscatory and they get away with it in the courts, in the state legislatures, with the various public utilities commissions, with the Interstate Commerce Commission, with congress and in practice.

The farmers, for several years have been forced to sell the great bulk of their products for less than the cost of production. With each bushel of wheat or other unit of farm produce the grower has donated a portion of his invested capital. His property is being confiscated by low prices. Yet he goes on making and selling the stuff and donating all his labor and part of his investment every time he sends a crop to market and does not appear to be very much worried over the situation or very much put out with the conditions and the men that are rapidly reducing him to poverty through the confiscation of his property and the conscription of his labor.

If a manufacturer could get back the cost of production plus good salaries for management, adequate reserves for depreciation and a fair return on his investment he would close down and use his money and talent in some better paying business. The railways go to law to secure what they declare is only fair compensation for the services that they sell to society. No other business man would even attempt to carry on in the fashion that marks the farmer's operations but he keeps right on and is even good natured about it. He has been told that any protest that he may make is very likely to cause him to be regarded as an undesirable citizen who wants to lie down on his job.

If the farmer ever does get ill-natured over being robbed of his products and of his investments by one and the same operation he may do something for himself. Farmers in earnest should be able to get about what justice requires they should have. Farmers who are afraid to stand together, who hesitate to voice their grievances, who go uncomplainingly into poverty and privation who get some consolation from being told that they are the one group of good fellows that never give up the ship. If they think more of being patted on the back by the world than they do of their own property, of the safety of their families and of their proper place in organized society the best thing they can do is to do no kicking and stay on the job.

Whenever the farmer gets mad enough to put the world on notice that no more food will be sold below the cost of production he may get somewhere but he will lose a great part of his popularity with the half baked, parasitic, shoulder patters who think they can always handle him by complimenting agriculture as the one industry that never flees from the burning deck.

### COOK COUNTY GEORGIA

The Farmers Union has taken on a new lease of life in south Georgia during the past two or three years. Cook county is one place where the farmers are doing something for themselves. The County Union meets every month. It is always well attended. It always has an interesting and a constructive program. It works under the by laws recommended by the National Union. Recently its committee on Rural Education made a report that required forty-five minutes for its presentation and a considerable more time for its discussion. There will be better country schools in that county next year as a result of that study, report and discussion. Every member of the County Union is on a committee and is at work on the job assigned to him. That outfit was so busy with its own well considered program that it hardly had time to listen to a few remarks by the National Lecturer.

The Cook County Farmers Exchange is an ex-

ceedingly prosperous co-operative concern. It has just finished its first years business. The annual statement shows \$2800 paid up capital and net profits of \$2881. Accounts were kept with all members of the Union. Shareholders were given their choice of taking their co-operative dividends in stock or in cash. Non-shareholders who were in good standing in the Union whose profits were \$10 or more each received a share of stock and so were taken into the concern in full fellowship as a reward for their support of the business.

The financial statement was somewhat unique in one respect. The item of accounts receivable was not included. The Exchange owed a few dollars to wholesale houses but no one owed it a single cent. Every dollar worth of business had been transacted on a cash basis. All of the assets of the company are tangible and consist either of merchandise, fixtures and furniture or cash in the bank. The cash discounts on invoices paid a considerable share of the running expenses.

Remember now that Cook county is in Georgia, a state where it has always been said that a cash business is impossible. If so that bunch has done the impossible. A hundred Georgia co-operatives have been wrecked by credit during the past twenty years. Here is one group that proposes to learn from the experiences of the past and will succeed. If it does no more than wean its members from the credit test it will be worth millions to the county even if it never pays another dollar of co-operative dividends.

Of course the Cook County Exchange has other advantages in addition to the cash system. It has directors who direct, a manager who manages and members who support it with their trade.

### FEED MORE WHEAT

Half the farmers in the wheat belt must buy feed some time during the year. With wheat at 75 cents a bushel and the feed grains and materials relatively much higher it is mighty bad business to sell wheat and buy feed that must pay high freight rates and carry profits for half a dozen middlemen before it reaches the consumer. Feed the wheat. That saves all freight rates and deprives the dealers of some money that will stay with the wheat grower.

The campaign to persuade the people of this country to eat more wheat is over and all but forgotten. It was an absurdity to begin with. The farmer simply made him self ridiculous when he fell for a scheme that could benefit no one but the millers, the bakers and the retailers of loaf bread. It was supremely foolish to expect that a body of consumers, most of them already too fat, could be bunched into eating more bread tomorrow. The only result of the campaign was to call the attention of traders, converters and consumers to the fact that there is more wheat in the country than we can use for food for nearly two years all of which meant a still further decline in prices. If there are 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat in the country, as some wise statisticians say, the "eat more wheat campaign" has cost the owners of that grain about \$200,000,000.

The only way to get any of that two hundred million dollar loss back is to raise the price of wheat. That can be done only by reducing the volume of grain offered to the traders. Farmers who still retain title to their wheat can do three things to help get better prices. The first is to feed every bushel of wheat that weighs less than sixty pounds and do that feeding in such a way that some money can be made when the wheat fed animals go to market. The good wheat, the wheat that always brings a premium on the market, should be stored in warehouses controlled by wheat pooling associations and there held until demand catches up with supply. Of course there is a third thing that every wheat grower can do to bring back better prices—sow fewer acres of wheat. If the acreage seeded this fall could be reduced to fifty per cent of the past ten years average that alone, in spite of the alleged surplus, would assure better prices for the unsold part of this years crop.

Here then is the program that is sure to bring back good prices for wheat if it is adopted and followed: First, the reduction of the surplus by feeding all low grade wheat; Second, the largest possible use of co-operating marketing facilities for storing and holding the high grade wheat that should be kept for human consumption and; Third, an acreage reduction of at least fifty per cent. Nothing in this plan is difficult. It is

absolutely sure to win if used. Why not get together and take control of the wheat situation in the interest of the farmers?

### THE COTTON SITUATION

The cotton farmers of the far south surely have a hard time. For many years they were able to produce almost unlimited quantities of cotton and could not sell it for much more than enough to pay their bills for fertilizer. Ten cent cotton was a dream that it took a long time to realize. Now the price to the grower is more than twenty cents and the last condition of the planter is worse than the first. When the farmer could make cotton it was worth nothing. Now that is worth something it cannot be made.

Georgia once produced nearly 2,000,000 bales of cotton in a single year and the average yield was a bale to two acres. This season the wet weather and the boll weevil have destroyed the crop and the production will be about one bale to twenty acres. There will not be enough cotton sold in Georgia this year to pay for the fertilizer and the poisons used in trying to make a crop. Other southern states will do somewhat better but if there is anything like the usual demand for cotton during the next twelve months the world will be out of the staple before the first of next June and the price will go higher than ever before in the history of the industry.

The world must still use cotton if it can be grown. The boll weevil does mighty little damage in sections where there are a few days of zero weather each winter. All southeastern Kansas, all Missouri that lies south of the river, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia can produce cotton. If the price goes on up as seems certain there will be great areas of cotton in each of these states in the near future.

Then there is a chance to do a little Burbanking. A few years ago corn could not be depended on north of Iowa. It is not being grown with profit clear into Canada because quick maturing varieties have been developed. Short season cotton will be developed and the northern limit of production will be extended into districts that the boll weevil cannot occupy.

The surest way to get out of debt and to have money is to work out and save some part of each days income as insurance against the dangers of the future.

### WESTERN WHEAT FARMING

It may be true that a large part of the wheat belt is unsuitable for general or diversified farming. Whether it is or not the farmers in such sections have got to diversify their production even though it cannot be done. They must either accomplish the impossible or, giving up the struggle, abandon the lands and homes that they have acquired through so many years of labor, privation, and hopes and dreams.

It is the habit of many wheat belt farmers to make no hogs, cattle or sheep for market because they claim that they cannot raise any feed. They believe this but of course they are mistaken. Wheat itself is good feed for most animals. It can be raised in even greater quantities than have yet been made. Using wheat for feed the farmers of the semi-arid belt can fatten hogs, cattle and sheep for market and even in periods of low prices for meat animals can do much better than will ever be possible if they persist in selling their grain by the bushel.

Nor is it true that wheat is the only grain or only feed that can be raised in the west. Corn is being grown all over western Kansas and eastern Colorado. Barley does fairly well in the same territory. Kaffir is a reliable feed crop in almost all parts of the wheat belt. There are hundreds of creek and river valleys that can be seeded to alfalfa. The cow, the hen and the hog to say nothing of the sheep must be utilized to put the western farmer on the pay roll.

About the only difference between diversified farming and one cropping in the wheat belt is in the matter of labor. The man who is on the pay roll because he keeps cows, hens, hogs and sheep has got a job all the year round but after all that is the only way that any one in this world can hope to get money for his labor for each of the fifty two weeks in the year.

Kansas farmers do not appreciate half the benefits they get from co-operation. In Georgia it costs about \$75 to carry a \$1,000 insurance policy on a farm house or barn for five years. The same service costs \$17 in Kansas because the Union is on the job.

## COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

### Pinchot

#### Has Undertaken a Big Job

As arbitrator of the differences between miners and operators in the anthracite coal district. No man in the United States is more likely to succeed. Gifford Pinchot has a reputation for fairness. He is absolutely unselfish and wholly patriotic. Added to all this natural qualities of heart and mind he is governor of Pennsylvania and carries the commission of the president of the United States as the recognized representative of the federal government.

If Pinchot reconciles the miners and the operators in Pennsylvania and prevents any interruption of anthracite production at this time he will at once become a political factor on the national stage. Next to the president he will be the most prominent member of the republican party in this country. Already Governor Pinchot is looked upon as the most logical choice of the progressive wing of the republican party for the presidential nomination.

### The President

#### Is the Very Best Bet

For the republican nomination next year. His party associates believe that it is only fair that he should have his chance. If he makes good in the White House it is generally admitted that he is entitled to the nomination to succeed himself. But it is a long time till next June and many things may intervene to make new political alignments and alliances both necessary and proper.

Coolidge is a very conservative man. His ancestors have lived in the same neighborhood in Vermont for about three hundred years. The presidents natural and personal political associates are conservatives. It will be very strange if a man of his blood and training is able to shape his administration to satisfy the co-called progressive elements of his party.

### Democracy

#### Has its Own Family Troubles

That are of a nature so serious that party leaders are considerably worried. In the first place the democratic party appears to have disappeared in Wisconsin, Minnesota and several other states that have at various times contributed to its success. No democrats will vote in the electoral colleges of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska next year. Nearly all these states were in the Wilson column in 1922.

To elect the next president it is necessary that the democrats carry New York, New Jersey and several other northeastern states. This will be a hard job because a progressive like McAdoo or Owen nominated in response to an undoubted demand from the south and west for progressive policies could not carry the middle states and New England. On the other hand it is doubtful if Edwards of New Jersey or Smith of New York could carry any western states and it is not certain that the south would be solid behind either of them. Smith, especially would probably lose several important southern states where the people have long been consistent advocates and supporters of prohibition.

Political times will be lively for the next year and all good citizens should be prepared to do their part.

### Republicanism

#### Is a Party Name

That now covers several groups that have very little in common with each other. President Coolidge, Henry Cabot Lodge, James E. Watson and other well known figures in the "Old Guard" represent and typify the conservatives. Such men have an abiding faith in the political formulas that have sufficed for the problems of older days. They do not like changes.

Senator Hiram Johnson, Governor Pinchot, Senator Arthur Capper, Senator William E. Borah and in a lesser degree several other almost equally prominent leaders exemplify what may be considered the safe and sane end of the progressive movement. Vested interests are not afraid of Johnson, Pinchot and Borah and probably do not worry very much over Capper. These men have high ideals

of justice and believe that human rights are even more sacred than human property but none of them holds any views that can be regarded as dangerous, even by the majority of the conservatives. Either one of these men would be able to secure a fairly well united party support for the presidency.

Senator La Follette, Senator Brookheart and their colleagues from the west like Ladd and Frazier of North Dakota, Howell and Norris of Nebraska and Norbeck of South Dakota are regarded by the safe and sane elements of their party as dangerous radicals. None of this group could secure the support of the conservatives for the presidency.

If the national republican convention nominates Coolidge or a man of his qualities the so-called radical wing of the party will bolt and either name a third party candidate or support the democratic nominee in the rather unlikely event of the nomination of a straight out progressive by that party. In the altogether improbable event of the nomination of a candidate from the radical group the conservative wing of the republican party would support a conservative democratic nominee if such a man were selected or would stay away from the polls and let nature take its course.

### Ford

#### Insists that Industry

Is bigger than politics and that if the people will just work hard enough and make enough things to sell, such as cars and tractors, it will be little difference what the politicians do. It's a fine thought, that no matter how bad the situation is, the best way and probably the only way to get out is to work out.

Quite a few farmers have been doing that sort of a thing for a long time. Impressed with the need of work and its value they have taken it for granted that the other big jobs appertaining to citizenship would be looked after by folks who do not have so much work to do. The politicians have attended to the farmers business all right but have charged so much for their services and have piled up such a burden of taxation that few farmers now have any time to turn a hand for themselves after they have made enough money to pay taxes, interest, and rent.

The philosophy of work is sound. No farmer is complaining about the quantity of work that he is forced to do. The trouble is that so much of his time is used up in paying for dead horses and for other things that he did not buy and that he cannot use. The farmer is perfectly willing to work all the year round but he wants wages and a rate and a half for his over time emergency seasons. If Ford can arrange an industrial system that will assure every farmer a fair wage for his labor and a fair return for his investments all to be paid out of the products of farm operations he should get busy on the job. That is the sort of solution of its problems that agriculture must have.

### Baldwin

#### Appears to be a New Sort

Of British statesman. He made up his mind that France is messing up the European situation by her course in Germany and having made up his mind he proceeded forthwith to tell Premier Poincare just what conclusions he had reached. It was mighty plain speaking. The French Prime Minister thereupon threw off all diplomatic camouflage and in his reply was equally plain.

Baldwin told France that ruin is just ahead of the present French policy is continued. Poincare told England that France needs no one to instruct her as to her duties and obligations. A few years ago such an exchange of straight talk would most likely have been followed by war. Now neither nation can make war and both must soon begin to make money if revolution is to be avoided.

### Birkenhead

#### Pulled a Bonehead.

In his speech at Williamstown, Massachusetts in which he declared that

the world is not yet ready for the application of lofty ideals to the practical problems of inter-national relationships. Cabot Lodge, Hiram Johnson and a lot of other Americans of more or less importance have been saying the same thing for several years and getting away with it.

It is different when a Britisher comes over here and tells us that the high aspirations for peace and justice among all nations are merely sentimental rubbish and that Wilson was and is a mere dreamer yearning for conditions that may be highly desirable but are wholly unattainable. It would probably be a serious breach of international courtesy for this country to shoot Lord Birkenhead at sun rise or even to hand him his hat and suggest that his seat is needed and that he is taking up a good deal of room that is needed for the occupancy of men who are not quite so hard boiled.

### Lloyd George

#### Is Coming Over Here

To engage in the good old pastime of lecturing to the Americans. It will be an interesting experience for the little Welshman who has been called the greatest of all living demagogues. Our folks will turn out in big crowds to hear what George has to say about the great problems now so exigent and apparently so insoluble by ordinary men and formulas.

Will Americans go to the George meetings with open minds? Will readers of American newspaper, reach their conclusions after careful consideration of the message that George is bringing or will they form their opinions from the editorials and other matter dealing with the tour that will be printed in the papers? Great as Lloyd George is admitted to be he cannot convince folks against their will.

### War

#### Must be Abolished

If man is to prove his capacity to control his own earthly destiny. All over the earth science, the agent and servant of the wisest minds that ever existed, is working out methods for adding to the safety of humanity, to prevent disease and to prolong life. The world is being made safe and easy for infant life, for the old, and for those who are yet full of strength. Knowledge can never conquer death, but should make the final and inevitable end only an incident in life that merely begins in this world. This generation has lost more than twenty millions of its youth in the greatest and most destructive war that ever decimated humanity. By saving the lives of the children once doomed to death during infancy and by prolonging the existence of the survivors of the war it is possible soon to replace all that was lost when the world went mad in 1914. But what avail will it be to rear a new and stronger generation of young men to be sacrificed in another useless and murderous struggle?

If men have as much sense as insects, they will abolish war before that horrid and wholly wicked survival of barbarism destroys humanity.

### Honey

#### From Neosho Valley Nectar

Is rapidly becoming much more important as a product than the famous catfish of the Neosho river. Brother Baumgartner who operates a fine farm near Erie and is one of the most steadfast Union men in Kansas finds much profit in keeping bees. Nectar forms in most Neosho valley blossoms and the bloom crop seldom fails.

Brother Baumgartner had a wonderful display of the products of his farm in the big parade that the Neosho County Farmers Union put on as a part of the recent soldiers reunion at Erie. After the show was over he presented a quart of his best strained honey to this writer and a gallon of the same to the president of the Kansas Farmers Union. All who received samples of that Neosho valley sweetness hope that nothing will ever stop the activities of Brother Baumgartner's bees.

went to the farmers by using their own credit for themselves.

Under the old way, the commercial bank, using the farmers' credit, would have loaned the money, which represented the farmers' credit, to some middleman or speculator. The interest paid for the use of the money would have been profit to the bank. The middleman would have bought the two carloads of flour and feed and retailed it to the farmers on credit at a big profit. The bank and the middleman would have both made profits on the farmers' credit, and the farmers would have lost on both transactions.

That is not all. The bank bought the two carloads of flour and feed through the Farmers Union State Exchange. The farmers who are stockholders in the co-operative bank are also stockholders in the Farmers Union State Exchange using their own credit, both in banking and buying, and making a profit in both transactions. You people who are prating so much about helping the farmer, I want to ask you, is there any way to beat that? The farmer has quit listening to all that foolishness, and has gone to helping himself.—Arkansas Union Farmer.

The surest way to get out of debt and to have money is to work out and save some part of each days income as insurance against the dangers of the future.

## Educational Assembly Week

The leaders in agricultural co-operation will be in Salina during the week of September 24-29. George C. Jewett, general manager of the American Wheat Growers Association will speak on the 26th and will take part in the Round Table discussions of co-operative marketing. Mr. Jewett is the outstanding leader of the wheat pooling movement. No Kansas wheat producer can afford to miss what he has to say. He will tell what has been done and will outline what must yet be accomplished before co-operative wheat marketing realizes the hopes of its advocates.

President Charles S. Barrett will attend during the week. He will make a formal address on "Uncle Reuben at Washington" and will doubtless make several of his inimitable talks at the Round Table meetings. The president of the National Farmers Union knows all about the situation at the capital of our country where he is regarded as the safest, the most determined and the most influential leader of agricultural organization work in America.

Vice President Harrison of the National Union who is the always aggressive president of the Kentucky Farmers Union is one of the ablest

young leaders of our organization. He has courage, loyalty to the cause of the farmer and fine ability and education so necessary to establish his ideals and accomplish his purposes. John A. Simpson, president of the Oklahoma Farmers Union has been fighting for justice for agriculture for many years and all the time he makes substantial gains in his campaigns for the Union and for farmers.

Secretary Davis knows more about the inside history of the Farmers Union than any other man alive except President Barret. His address on the Times and Trials of the National Farmers Union will be a liberal education for those who are not familiar with the record President Milo Reno of the Iowa Farmers Union and of the Farmers Union Life Insurance Company has a message important and interesting to every Kansas Farmer. Presidents Collins of Colorado, Osborne of Nebraska, and Batcheller of South Dakota will all attend the Assembly and each will have an hour on the platform. All three of them are members of the Executive Committee of the National Farmers Union and have rendered services valuable beyond estimate to agriculture within their own states.

### COUNTY AGENT A PARASITE

Since I am such a recognized admirer of the Federal Aid, Commercial Organization, called for purposes of bait, Farm Bureau someone has kindly sent me a notice of a picnic billed for two miles east of Tyndall, which would indicate that Bon Homme county needs a house cleaning of at least one Federal Aid Parasite and a little toning up on Americanism—for every 100 per cent American will fight to the inch the vicious dollar matching schemes now functioning in this country, one of which is the foundation of the county agent, who in turn is the foundation of the Commercial Club Farm Bureau, which was put out to protect exploitation from the onward march of enraged and organized producers and which would have no existence today if robbed agriculture would "take its medicine like a little man" and quit lining up under the banner of the Farmer's Union, for the Farmers Union has not only challenged this giant in effigy but also the giant robbers who have made of America a parasites' paradise, nor will the Union stop until it has infected, not only its hen house and the agencies of distribution but also every political nest from the county seat to the national capitol.

Most any farmer can break a pup of sucking eggs and he can if he takes the notion, break the distributors of flaunting the red Farm Bureau flag in the face of the farmers and

is simply an insult and as damnable an insult as was ever thrust in his face, and it is not about time we were giving them a concoction that would make them sweat that they never heard of it. The way to resent this insult is in dollars and cents.

As for calling a halt on their Farm Bureau advertising, all we need to do is stop the offensive papers and build up Yankton Public Opinion into a state-wide daily, with a 50,000 circulation. Surely no one in Yankton or in South Dakota would object to that except the robbers and their pimping policies—parasites—J. W. Batcheller, in South Dakota Union Farmer.

### CO-OPERATIVE BANK WORKS

Not long ago I visited the Farmers Union Co-operative Agricultural Bank at Conway. That bank is supported by farmers' credit, and it protects the farmers' credit. In fact, the only way the farmer can protect his own credit is to bank with himself, use it for himself, instead of letting the other fellow bank with it and use it for himself.

To illustrate The bank furnished the money, which represented the farmers' credit, to buy two carloads of flour and feed. With interest they paid the bank, they paid themselves on the use of their own credit. The money made in the transaction by buying at wholesale, instead of retail,







## Department of Practical Co-Operation

### ATTENTION! FARMERS UNION MEMBERS

If you have not paid your 1923 dues, your Kansas Union Farmer will stop coming in a few days.

If you have paid your 1923 dues to your Secretary, and he has not handed you your card, ask him why? It may be that he has failed to send the dues in to this office.

You can avoid missing two or three issues of your paper if you give this your attention.

C. E. BRASTED, Sec'y.

### SPEAKING DATES.

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

#### JOHN TROMBLE.

September 14—Lost Springs.  
September 22—Neosho Falls.

To Local Secretaries And The Membership In General

We have the State Constitutions for 1922, "containing the Amendments as adopted," ready for distribution at 5c per copy.

C. E. Brasted, Secretary.

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

A. C. BROWN, Co. Pres.

### CRAWFORD COUNTY MEETINGS AT GIRARD KANSAS

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

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

### UNION LOCAL NO. 2019

Blaine O'Connor, Sec.  
Regular meetings on the first and third Thursdays of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

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.

**AT BEATTIE SEPTEMBER 21**  
The third quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers' Union will be held at Beattie, Friday, September 21st, commencing at 10 a. m. Basket dinner. State speaker. A full delegation is requested. Come early and bring your dinner.

RICHARD H. MACKEY, Sec.-Treas.

**AT KELLY SEPTEMBER 20TH**  
The third quarterly meeting of the Nemaha County Farmers Union will be held at Kelly, Thursday, September 20th commencing at 10 a. m. Secretaries will please select their delegates for a full attendance. Good speaking is provided for and ladies are especially invited. Be sure to see that your local is in good standing.

JOEL STRAHM, Co. Sec.-Treas.

### AT FRANKLIN SCHOOL HOUSE,

SEPTEMBER 15TH

The Farmers Union of Douglas County will hold their quarterly meeting at Franklin school house, Saturday, September 15th, at 10 a. m. All locals are requested to be represented with a full quota of delegates for the purpose of planting a good winter program.

C. C. GERSTENBERGER,  
County Pres.  
G. W. PITTS, Sec. Treas.

### FEED THE SURPLUS

"Feed the surplus to raise the price," is the best and probably the only way to get rid of our surplus wheat and at the same time supply the home market at a fair price.

Mr. R. B. Griffith is certainly right about that in his article of August 23rd. It don't do any good to hold the surplus, for next year there will be just that much more to hold. The surplus should be kept off the market, it could be ground and fed to stock and bring more than it does now.

Let every farmer feed 20 per cent of the wheat he raises and there would be no wheat for export, the remaining 4-5 sold at home would bring more money.

Be sure whatever is done for the farmers, we must do ourselves, no one else is going to do it for us and we should not expect it.

J. J. CLARK.

Medicine, Lodge.

USE UNION W/N ADS

### THE CHAMPION PICNIC AT CEDARVALE

As the strains of band music filled the cool morning air in the town of Cedar Vale, the procession of more than two hundred cars wended its way down thru town. Heading the procession was a beautifully decorated float from Cedar Vale. Following was a float designed and decorated by members of Odessa local from Hackney (the center of gravitation in Cowley county). Float after float beautifully decorated by willing hands and bearing the evidence of past labor such as decorations of corn, kaffir, apples, cane and other farm products, filed by the throngs of anxious and pleased faces for three quarters of an hour or longer. A co-operative float bearing the evidence of the effects of eating and not eating co-operative groceries was well designed and caused quite an impression.

The one who did not eat co-operative groceries was a little skinny person with a card stating that the age was twelve years. The person representing the co-operative groceries and their effect also was twelve years old but weighing at least 260 pounds, quite a contrast and should be a mighty good advertisement for the co-operative store.

The business people of the town turned out and joined in the parade. The boys were there with their decorated bicycles. Negro heaven was represented by the cart before the horse. Co-operate or the devil will get you, was portrayed vividly. "Pool Your Wheat With the Farmers Union" was the banner on the Odessa ship. Odessa received first prize of twenty dollars on her ship. Clowns throughout the procession entertained by their antics.

By noon the park was filled with farmers and city folks. Ford cars were parked among the beautiful cedar trees till every tree it seemed had company in the shape of a Ford or some other make of car. The most extensive park in Kansas, with real cedar trees straight and beautiful course the people to feel a pride that is justly theirs. The mournful soul torturing grating music of the merry-go-round was missing but a contented goodfellowship co-operative spirit filled the hearts of the people and the comfortable roomy tabernacle was filled to overflowing as between one and two thousand people filled the available space.

Having filled the stomach at the tables with samples of farmers wife's ability to cook the vast crowd listened while the band cheered the spirit and the thrill of good music set your

blood in motion. Violin solos by a little lad not more than ten years old was highly appreciated.

As the speaker of the day I had the pleasure of having the undivided attention of the largest crowd of farmer, labor and business people that I have spoken to since having been elected State Lecturer of the Kansas Farmers Union. A shock of wheat on each side of the stage, brought back to me memories of the past when clothed in a pair of overalls and jacket with a straw hat pulled down over my ivory head piece I had shocked wheat in Rush county, Kansas.

The big crowd cheered as I dug the cloth covered jug out of the shock and filled up on the water that tasted as good as it ever did on a hot July day in the wheat fields of Rush county. We enjoyed ourselves for a good half hour talking to those people and had the pleasure of having an invitation to come back. The Hackney Quartet composed of Ralph Chapman, Jim Cockrane, J. C. Felts and Cap Whitson took the crowd by storm and cheer after cheer called them back again and again as the songs written by Chapman and Felts were sung with the melody and pep so common to Hackney. A beautiful solo by Emma Dale was cheered to the echo as was to the end. That comedy farce hit and Harry Stevens got a prize for playing the old man's part. Saxophone duets, songs, food races, horse races, mule races and at last a polo game closed the Labor Day celebration at Cedar Vale.

The champion picnic in Kansas.  
M. O. GLESSNER.

### RILEY COUNTY ENDORSES WHEAT MARKETING ASS'N.

Third Quarterly meeting of Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 held at Ashland schoolhouse, August 25, 1923.

Meeting called to order at 11 o'clock a. m. by President John Toy after a short business session meeting adjourned for dinner which was served by the Ashland Campfire Girls.

Meeting again called to order at 1:30 p. m. the credential committee reported six locals represented by delegates.

The committee of the good of the order reported the following:

We think to entertain other locals with a program and lunch would create a more friendly feeling and good fellowship among ourselves.

We think to invite nonunion farmers to our social meetings would give them more of an insight into what the Union is doing.

To get new interest we should induce the young people to become members.

Plenty of music is essential. To have the meetings so the young folks can attend and the family can

all go and no one stay at home.

Mrs. A. F. Persons,  
Mrs. W. J. Curtis,  
Mrs. G. W. Shorman,  
Committee.

Program consisting of music, songs, reading, etc.

Speech by Prof. Jardine, President of K. S. A. C.

The following resolutions were adopted:

We reiterate our belief in the educational and co-operative features of The Farmers Union and recommend that the members use their best endeavors to extend its usefulness.

We extend our sincerest sympathies to our Governor Jonathan M. Davis in his unfortunate illness and our heartiest wishes for a speedy and complete recovery.

We consider the Esch-Cummins act as a detriment to the best interests of the American farmer.

We endorse the work of The Kansas Farmers Union Wheat Marketing Association.

We commend to the attention of our members those steps which we have taken to secure more orderly and efficient marketing of our product, and call their attention to the necessity of a loyal membership to insure the success of these business ventures.

We heartily endorse all movements to increase the number and quality of the cows, hogs and chickens on our farms as they are the basis of the diversified type of agriculture that is essential to prosperity in these regions.

John Linn, Sr.  
J. A. Jordan, Committee

Moved and carried our Annual meeting be held at Manhattan, Saturday, December 8th, 1923.

Moved and carried we extend a vote of thanks to the Campfire Girls and to all the people of Ashland who helped to make our meeting a success.

Adjourned.  
GUST LARSON, Sec'y.

### FRENCH CO-OPERATIVE BANK PROSPERS

Great success has attended the operations of the new French Co-operative bank, established during 1922 at Marseilles and is known as the Banque des Co-operative de France. The capital of the bank has been increased from 11,000,000 francs to 15,000,000. It is owned by 1600 co-operative societies and French Wholesale Co-operative Society. Interest on capital stock is limited to six per cent, and all earnings in excess of that are distributed among the shareholders in proportion to deposits and interest paid on sums borrowed from the central bank.

French co-operation is swinging back to better times for city and country workers. They are a reward for patient determined effort in the past and a promise of better times in the future.

## Free Tents Free Cots Free Water Free Fuel

Spend the Week in Salina and Enjoy the

Farmers' Union Educational Assembly

—and—  
The Jayhawker Jubilee

SEPTEMBER 24-29

SPECIAL NOTICE—All those contemplating camping out During the Week—Please Notify

C. E. BRASTED

Salina, Kansas

Box 51

## HOTEL RASBACH

12th and Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo.

NEWLY DECORATED THROUGHOUT, EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. NO ADVANCE IN PRICES. WHERE YOU MAY BRING YOUR MOTHER, SISTER—DAUGHTER. CONVENIENTLY LOCATED TO ALL BUSINESS. DIRECT CAR LINE TO STOCK YARDS.

### DIRECT

Jump In  
There is Room for Your  
Name  
In the F. U. Pool  
You Can't Drown!

Life-Savers Surround You  
WRITE  
F.U. Cooperative Wheat  
Marketing Ass'n  
100 New England Bldg.  
Kansas City, Mo.

### DEFEATS

MANIPULATION

MARKETING

# The Kansas Farmers' Union Educational Assembly and The Jayhawker Jubilee SALINA, KANSAS AT OAKDALE PARK SEPTEMBER 24-29, 1923

The program of the Farmers Union Educational Assembly and the Jayhawker Jubilee will be furnished jointly by the City of Salina and the statewide cooperative organizations of the Kansas Farmers Union. It will be made up of addresses by competent leaders in the cooperative movement; of round table discussions in which all members and visitors are invited to take part; and a series of free shows, band concerts and other musical entertainments.

The Farmers Educational Assembly will be held in Oakdale Park. Each day there will be at least four notable and valuable lectures or addresses, two in the morning and two in the afternoon. At four o'clock each afternoon and sectional or Round Table meetings will be held each under the direction of a chairman and a vice-chairman selected because they know a good deal about the subject matter of the discussions.

During the noon intermission in the educational program a series of free shows will be put on by the Merchant's Association of the City of Salina. After supper each evening there will be an entertainment, band concert or other interesting program in the splendid new Memorial Hall that has just been completed by the City of Salina at a cost of more than a quarter million dollars. There will be no charge for any member of the Union for any of these entertainments.

The Educational Program is printed elsewhere in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer. Other announcements will be made from time to time. The members of the Union are urged to take advantage of this opportunity to get pleasure and profit out of a vacation from work that can be taken at very small expense.

### Speakers

#### MONDAY

J. S. Hargett, Mayor of Salina  
L. G. Gottschick, President, Salina Chamber of Commerce  
John Tromble, President, Kansas Farmers Union  
Charles S. Barrett, President, National Farmers Union  
Hon. D. L. Barrett, Osawatimie  
Hon. W. P. Lamberton, Fairview  
Hon. Emory Trull, Kirwin  
A. C. Davis, National Secretary Farmers Union

#### TUESDAY

M. O. Glessner, State Lecturer  
Charles S. Barrett, President, National Farmers Union  
William Hirth, Columbia, Mo.  
George C. Jewett, Portland, Oregon

#### WEDNESDAY

E. L. Harrison, President Kentucky Farmers Union  
Milo Reno President, Iowa Farmers Union  
Hon. Arthur Capper, United States Senator from Kansas

#### THURSDAY

Dr. George L. Sands, President Arkansas Farmers Union  
C. J. Osborne, President, Nebraska Farmers Union  
Hon. Jess Milley, State Supt. of Public Instruction  
W. C. Lansdon, Vice-President, Kansas Farmers Union

#### FRIDAY

M. O. Glessner, State Lecturer Kansas Farmers Union  
J. W. Batchelor, President, South Dakota Farmers Union  
Hon. W. E. Sweet, Governor of Colorado  
Dr. C. E. Lindley, Chancellor, University of Kansas

#### SATURDAY

John A. Simpson, President Oklahoma Farmers Union...  
Dr. Umberger, Dean of Extension Service  
J. M. Collins, President, Colorado Farmers Union  
John Tromble, President Kansas Farmers Union

### Round Table

Store Managers:  
Chairman, H. C. Zech, Belleville  
Vice-Chairman, H. E. Smith, Wamego

Elevator Managers:  
Chairman, H. A. Crall, Erie  
Vice-Chairman, John Vesceky, Timkin

County Presidents:  
Chairman, Hon. Warren Culp, McPherson  
Vice-Chairman, W. E. Hays, Osawatimie

Directors of Co-operative Associations:  
Chairman, O. K. Marley, Kansas City, Mo.  
Vice-Chairman, C. C. Killian, Green

Insurance Agents:  
Chairman, Charles Simpson, Salina  
Vice-Chairman, Frank Becker, Salina

Secretaries of Local and County Unions:  
Chairman, C. E. Brasted, Salina  
Vice-Chairman, C. E. Henderson, Kincaid

Women's Work in the Union:  
Chairman, Mrs. E. M. Hall, Junction City  
Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Farrar, Frankfort

Commodity Marketing:  
Chairman, H. E. Witham, Cawker City  
Vice-Chairman, Harry Neath, Parsons.

Live Stock Marketing:  
Chairman, Hon. Huey Green, Moline  
Vice-Chairman, Hon. D. L. Barrett, Osawatimie

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