



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

NUMBER 12

VOLUME XVI

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1923

Echoes of the Assembly

Under This Heading Each Week We Expect to Print Excerpts or the Addresses in Full of the Different Speakers Who Were on the Program of the Farmers Union Educational Assembly at Salina.

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS AND THE FARMERS

Dr. C. E. Lindley, Chancellor
It is a great privilege to come and speak with you a little while. For several years I attended a great many meetings in the northwest. I was saying a moment ago to a friend that I lived in the state of Idaho which, if I'm not wrong, would have been as big as Texas. The highest farm was just a mile higher than the lowest one. A high altitude experiment station near the gates of the Yellowstone National Park was to develop the type of grain that would grow in that altitude. One of my fellow speakers one day said that he would live in Lewiston, where the lower farm was, because they had to work the year around. There was something growing down there all the time. Out there they have dry farming, semi-dry and irrigation farming. The University in which I was working was at Moscow. That was the greatest wheat country in the world. They never had a failure of crops. The first men who went over there many of them came from the country. These men faced this land with high hopes. Their crops dried up on them so they went further west. The land was made up of volcanic waste. Rich volcanic ashes. Fine in texture. Rich because of its depth on the top of the hills, as well as in the lowlands and valleys. Analyses of that country had to be settled in the experimental station at Washington state college. They had to settle how to farm the hillsides with the combined problems; how to develop wheat and keep it from dying out with only 16 inches of rainfall which fell in the winter months. It was a problem for science to settle and to develop a method of cultivating that soil. I have seen spring wheat average 55 bushels. The first time it was successfully tried to raise wheat out there men began coming back to that country. When I left there three years ago they had never had a failure since they understood how to farm the land. Some of the settlers and owners are so prosperous that when they tried to take a school census one winter they could not find enough people at home. They were all down in California enjoying the warm climate.

Modern science co-operates with the farmers in solving these problems. That leads me to say that the only productive thing, I know of in the world outside of human nature is the human talent. The thinker who solves a problem is the most creative thing in the world. He creates most of the wealth of the world. I was told that in the early days of the state of Washington it was said you could not raise red clover out there. A thoughtful man dreamed of red clover and said I don't see why we cannot have it here in Washington state. They tried it time after time and failed. He sent to his old home for some of his own soil where they did raise red clover and then he raised the first red clover in Washington. The thinker dreamed of red clover in the northwest. He had the practical experience and then he knew what science had to say in regard to soil, etc. In 1914 I was told they would never raise corn there. In England the sheep men became so good at sheep raising they went to the black board and drew the kind of a sheep they wanted, then they went out and grew the kind of a sheep they wanted. Out there men said we ought to grow more corn. We will grow our kind. Not like they do in the east but a kind that will grow in our altitude. Now they have corn shows out there that will make you sit up and take notice. An Idaho boy got a national prize on his corn. What made the difference. The volume of the corn crop was a creative contribution of the thinker. He said we have the soil, we will get the water and then we will find the right kind of seed. Man, when he is solving his problems is the most creative thing in the world. I was reading an editorial in Colliers Weekly the other day which I wish to read you part of. "What would you pay for Edison. How much money can a man earn by his own work? They figure out the ideas of Edison have been worth 15 billion 999 million dollars to somebody. Yet Edison himself is not worth more than 4 or 5 million dollars. We have one creative man who has added much to the world. Edison has invented the sewing machine. It is estimated that every sewing machine that works full time has added more than \$3000 to the wealth of the world. To the man who invents it does not go that wealth. All around the world among savage people the sewing machine goes. You saw the other day perhaps where the American sewing machine goes to the uttermost corners of the earth. That is the function of the creative work and creative man every where.

I do not know how we will measure the relative value of our products. We have a great deal to say about those who produce and those who do not. In any town, if you will take a census, you will find several dependants who are not productive. In the great cities like London, New York, etc., you will have

multitudes of men who are not productive. If you will come to Pasadena, I will introduce you to more ex-presidents than you ever dreamed are in the world. They were once productive but they are not any more.

I saw Grand Canyon dredge working where they scrape out iron ore. The canyon is about 1 mile in length at this place and about one-half mile wide. Productive is the one who digs that ore. The locomotive which carries it from where it is dug to Duluth is productive. The engineer of the locomotive is a producer. Every man of the crew of those great boats which carried it from Duluth on down to the factory was a producer. He took it from where it was worth \$2.00 a ton to where it was worth something to society. If you will go into the steel plant you will find they are changing the ore to steel rails worth \$60.00 per ton. Who is the producer? There is not a farmer in this of producers. Every man who makes a contribution to the finished steel rails is a producer. Who makes the wealth? Every man who contributed his work. The man who sells those rails. He is able to induce somebody to buy those, the man who buys them is a producer. There is a difference in the locomotive in the last 30 years. The first ones weighed 6 tons. Now they weigh over 100 tons. There is also an increase in the amount they can haul. Henry Ford said not long ago—I used to work for Mr. Ford and I have a great admiration for him, he said our cars are too heavy. There is too much steel weight per mile. We can produce lighter cars, less weight and less money invested and he is at work on that on his own railroad. If he succeeds in giving us a lighter car that will stand up and bring you back, he is a producer. He is a creator.

Every man who makes a thoughtful contribution is a producer. I was reading a short time ago of some relatives of Abraham Lincoln's. They have many traits that show they have not changed much since his boyhood. Their neighbors are very poor. They are 18 miles from a railroad. They only raise what they absolutely need for themselves. We would say they are selfish. Why don't they raise something to sell. The reason they do not raise more than they need is they cannot get it to market. You cannot handle much corn on horseback. In Lincoln's boyhood there was not much need for surplus. We did not need it. We did not have markets. As a society became more complicated, we have towns and cities of people busy in creating other forms of wealth, not food, but they constitute a market for the farmer. Somebody who has not time to raise their crops themselves is the customer of the farmer. What would we do at the end of harvest if we were all farmers. In revolutionary days, the crops that had any value were those shipped to England. They came to be only a market for our raw cotton. Men who were busy doing some thing else than raising cotton made the market for it.

Modern society has the problem of men living together in the cities and they determine the market for the man on the farm. Here we are in an agricultural state. Agriculture for us is going to be the basis industry for this state. All the science we can get we must bring it. We believe this state ought to have the best college of agriculture as a matter of selfish interest for all of us. We ought never to stop on this statement until we do have the best one. There is no other form of organization as you find in a college like that. It gives a chance for study which you must have. A state that is only agricultural will never be a very rich state. We have to build cities. Attract people to Kansas. You cannot have cities without industries. Industries that bring things here. Things that are there because there is a natural reason for them to be there. We have seen the wave of manufacturing coming west. It reached St. Louis. Now the largest shoe manufacturing plant is there. They told us all skilled workmen live in Massachusetts and they did not want to live any place else. We could not make shoes in St. Louis. But shoes made in St. Louis go all over the world. The farmers naturally advance. What kind of raw material could we produce in this state? What kind of soil? You sell a calf hide and get that hide back in the form of shoes from Massachusetts. Why not shoes here? Why send them so far away from home. The men making those shoes should buy our wheat instead of the wheat from Illinois.

The railroads have reached their limitations of development. They cannot keep up with the growing traffic demands of modern business in your and my life time. They cannot take care of long hauling as they did 20 years ago. We have been dependent in Kansas on terminal markets. St. Lawrence waterway is a cheap solution and I hope it will come. The cost of transportation is raising. The railroad laborers charge high wages. Whether the rates are too high or

not, they are going to be higher in the time to come.

You cannot have a modern city without modern industries and you cannot have modern industries without people. You have to educate these people who are doing this. Somebody has to educate the doctor. We have to have him to look after our physical needs. Some body has to educate him. Some place there has to be producing the men in law and activities that make up a modern city. They have to have that teaching. If we do not teach them ourselves we will borrow them from where we can get them. We were getting them that way at first. The time has come now when the demand for those men is so great that it is hard to get them. Every once in a while we get a plea from some community to send a man to serve them, in that community. There are not enough of those men to go around. The state must have leaders. Let us teach our own for leadership. Some years ago in the northwest a member of my family was ill with pneumonia for three months. At times we wondered if she would get well at all. The doctor came down to me and said she has just a mere fighting chance. You can guess what I thought. I was indeed glad that doctor knew all there was to know about that disease. Do you suppose I cared what the cost was if I could have found a man to help at that time. He was a masterful man. He went east from there every year. He took six weeks each year to visit other places and keep himself up with the knowledge of medicine. We won that fight. I said Thank the Lord for some state that trained this doctor and put him at our service. I hoped for the time when my state would be training boys who wished to study medicine and guard the health of that commonwealth. You have a boy who says I want to study medicine. You don't say no. You do everything in your power to assist him. You would like to have him stay on the farm with you but if he wants to study medicine you do all you can to help him. If he goes far East out of his state the chances are he will stay some place else and he will not come back to serve his state. If you can find anything worse than his staying away, I would like to have you show it to me.

Our people had visions of building a great state. They established the University of Kansas, the Agricultural college and teachers colleges, and across the years I think they have been rather proud of them and they do not have any apologies for them. The University of Kansas is one of many institutions of its sort. It teaches and trains men in great vocations. It teaches lawyers, doctors, engineers, etc. Today, in Japan some of the men who are in the relief work were men trained in the University of Kansas and who came from the farms of Kansas and the good will of Japan is being shaped by Kansas men and women. I have not time to speak of the different forms of service. The state University is organized to serve its commonwealth in every way it can in that of leadership. Training to serve communities in different ways.

First we think it is our business to give young people the best that we can. Second, research. Every day come requests to our laboratories. Problems of materials on certain roads. Nobody knows the answer yet and it takes time to find it. Right now there is a nation wide study of automobile tires, the kind of tire that is going on it and when the answer is given, it will be given to all the people of Kansas. The type of roads that will stand the weather at the least expense. Analyzing the water supply.

Two years ago I went into a legislative committee during the legislature and they were having an earnest attack on the University of Kansas. We think it has no business to meddle with the oil and water business of this state, he said. This attorney represented certain oil interests. They were interested and worried because a bill was going to be introduced to protect the supply of water in certain cities in which they were interested. I told them the services of the University of Kansas are for the people of this state. We are supported by the people of the state to serve the people of the state. I did not know all they were talking about but I had a good idea. We have men trained who know something about the oil business and the water business. You cannot mix oil and water and have a good supply. Our men are there to serve all the people of the state. They go out with this idea. I tell them you remember who your employers are. You go down

and give the answer but tell the truth. Let the clods fall where they may. We give what advice we can where we are asked. In all fields, in protecting the people our services have long been continuous and most effective. In the fields of natural resources we have many fruitful researches and new industries are springing up. In the form of state service where we are asked and the answer does not exist and we try to find that answer. We are glad to be able to do these things. There is a great list of leaders of science who got their chance in Kansas. One chemist in training the young out of the United States. He has created much wealth. He is a productive. In addition to training of students and research we have to get it out to the people of the state.

We have the axiom that it is never too late to be what you want to have been. Last year a man 80 years young received this degree from our University. His sons and grandsons had graduated from there. He came in and studied and passed the examinations and got his degree. I feel that there is a great moment of our commonwealth when we learn as long as you live. Many do not have their chance early. You have your chance whenever you want to take it. We have the vision in the middle west of training people of every age. We have the notion that good schools should have short courses as men will come back in some period of the year most convenient for them to study what they did not have a chance to study before. The University is the bridge by which you can pass over from your place to the fellow who has found a little better way than you know. Parasites would be sorry figures at that time.

With your support the University will go on to do what it can and assist in building a market near at hand for you instead of permitting New York or some other big city to seize this wealth. We will do our best to solve problems you send down to us if we can and if you have decided to go on we are there to do what we can for you. If we do our task I think you will be loyal as you have been in the past in Kansas with the notion that education is the salvation of man kind.

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The Murray Garsson Membership Prize Contest

Mr. Murray Garsson of New York, the Motion Picture Producer, who is preparing the big Farmers Union Picture for presentation to the People of the United States, is an ardent convert to the Union Program of Organization, Education and Co-operation. While in Salina during the week of the Educational Assembly was very much surprised to learn that there has been a decline in the membership of our Kansas organization. He expressed amazement that there is even one farmer in this state who does not belong to the union.

Hearing that a state-wide Membership Campaign was being planned by the officers and Directors of the State Union Mr. Garsson offered to contribute \$500 to be used for prizes for securing additional members and for the collection of dues from those who have not paid up for this year. The Board of Directors accepted this generous donation and added \$125 to it from the State Treasury to be divided into five prizes to be offered to County Unions participating in the campaign as follows:

The First Prize, \$250 will be awarded to that County Union which makes the greatest gain in its paid up membership before November 16th, 1923. The County Unions finishing Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth will each receive substantial money prizes the whole amount of Prize Money, \$625, to be divided as indicated below:

FIRST PRIZE	\$250.00
SECOND PRIZE	\$150.00
THIRD PRIZE	\$100.00
FOURTH PRIZE	\$75.00
FIFTH PRIZE	\$50.00

Conditions of the Great Prize Contest

FIRST—Paid up Members for the purposes of this Contest, shall mean all dues paying members whose dues and assessments are paid in full to December 31st, 1924. This definition includes four groups of members in good standing as follows:

(a) All members now in good standing, that is who have paid their dues and the Building Fund Assessment for the current year and now pay \$2.25 dues for the year ending December 31st, 1924, before November 16th, 1923.

(b) New members who pay an initiation fee of \$2.00, current dues and building fund assessment amounting to \$1.07 and \$2.25 dues in advance or a total of \$5.32 to put them themselves in good standing until December 31st, 1924.

SECOND—No competing County Union shall be awarded a cash prize amounting to more than ONE DOLLAR for each NEW member obtained.

The above prizes are maximum prizes, you must secure at least 250 new members in any one county in order to win the grand prize. Other prizes distributed pro-rata.

THIRD—All dues and fees collected in the Prize Contest be properly distributed to the Local, County and State Unions before any prizes are awarded and Local Secretaries shall be given to November 23, to make their settlements with County and State Secretaries.

FOURTH—All County Unions contesting for the Murray Garsson Prizes must mail their reports to the State Secretary before midnight of November 25th, 1923, and the post mark on the enclosing envelope will determine the date of mailing.

FIFTH—The award of Prizes will be made by a jury composed of the Officers and Directors of the Kansas State Union and shall be announced and the prizes paid not later than December 8th, 1923.

Every County Union in Kansas should take part in this contest. Officers and members throughout the state are urged to give their time and influence to this campaign. It is more important that the Organization shall have a large membership in this state. If in doubt about any of the terms of the Contest write to Secretary C. E. Brasted, Salina, Kansas, for more information.

Now is the Time to Build the Farmers Union. Let's Go.

C. E. BRASTED, Secretary.

JOHN TROMBLE, President

News from Union Locals

Nemaha County Closes Membership Contest—Several Important Meetings of Other Locals During November

NEMAHA COUNTY'S GREAT CONTEST

Editor Kansas Union Farmer:
No doubt many of our readers recall to their minds that Nemaha County put on a county wide Local Union contest for the greatest activity in Union work, and therefore, would like to know how the contest turned out.

The prize was \$75.00 to be divided as follows: That each of the 33 locals in Nemaha County enter into a contest to compete for the following prizes. First place, \$30.00; Second, \$20.00; Third, \$15.00; Fourth, \$10.00. The prizes were awarded according to the number of points made in the following: For each new member initiated during the year, 25 points. For each member reinstated, 50 points. For each local Union meeting, 75 points. For the greatest aggregate attendance, 100 points; for each local that has the entire dues paying membership entirely paid up, and a complete report filed with the County Secretary on or before the first day of March, 150 points. For the greatest number of delegates attending county meetings, 50 points. For the greatest number of Union members, besides the delegates, attending County Meeting, 75 points. For the greatest number of Union members, besides the delegates attending the Annual Meeting, 100 points.

The following is the result of the contest, and I am forced to admit that I am very much disappointed with the outcome. Only 3 of the 33 locals took the same up and reported to the secretary. Burdman Local No. 922, secretary, G. W. Cashman, Centralia, with a total score in points of 57,875 or an increase in Union activity of about 30 per cent as a result of the contest. Summit Local No. 2111, Secretary W. J. Wittmer, Oneida, with a total score in points of 73,750, or 100 per cent increase, a new local, and a direct result of the contest, Eureka Local No. 911, Secretary Harvey Strahm, Sabetha, with a total score in points of 138,495, or about 90 per cent increase as a result of the contest. The following is the aggregate results achieved by the three locals during the contest of one year: Number of members initiated 82; number of meetings held, 52; number of attendees, 2,531; number of county delegates attending 40; number of non-delegates members at

tending annual meeting, 36; number that reported to the county secretary by the first of March, 3. Now, brothers and sisters, I consider this a very satisfactory showing for the three locals that went into the contest, and it is only to be regretted that not more locals took a part in the project. However it shows very clearly that if all the locals in Nemaha County had gone into the contest with vim and a 100 per cent co-operative spirit, Nemaha County would be at this time the banner County in the State. And furthermore, it would have been an incentive to other counties as well as States, which would all further our present plan of commodity organizing and marketing the same co-operatively, which is now the only sane and sound system for latter day agriculture.

However—Let's go out in the morning While the sky is blue and clear. And put in that field of wheat While the day is fair and clear, And coming back in the evening, Shouting what we want for that wheat.

Pooling is the Farmer Slogan, While the way is clear. It's a peaceful Omen, Ringing in the Farmers Ear.

Little Mosses in the water, And the Farmers in the Pool. The Speculator had the Farmers in his claw. But H. E. Witham on the Bank Picked him off with a telegraph pole.

And send them home to school, Tra La, Tra, La, Tra La, Be I Do Ho.

JOEL STRAHM, County Secretary Treasurer.

CHASE COUNTY MEETING POSTPONED TO NOVEMBER 10

On account of the extreme rainy weather the Chase County Farmers Union quarterly meeting, which was to have been held October 6, 1923, at Strong City, Kansas, was postponed until Saturday, November 10, 1923. Don't forget that this is the time of the annual election of officers.

J. E. STOUT, Sec.

LYON COUNTY UNION MEETING

A called meeting of the County Union will be held in Emporia, Labor Hall, Saturday, November 3rd, commencing at 1:45.

Indications point to the greatest state meeting the union ever held will be pulled off in January at Emporia and it is up to the Lyon County "true blues" to get busy and "prepare the way."

Come on boys let's fill Labor Hall on Saturday the 3rd with a spirit and enthusiasm that will make the whole county sit up and take notice. We can if we will. We're counting on

you, don't fail us. CHARLES DAY President. HENRY RICE, Secretary.

OSBORNE COUNTY LOCAL NO. 16 MEETS NOVEMBER 7th

The Osborne County Farmers' Union No. 16 will hold their regular monthly meeting on Wednesday, November 7th at the Farmers Union Elevator in Osborne. Every local is requested to have delegates present.

J. H. PICKENS, County Secretary.

WAUBAUNSEE COUNTY MEETING NOVEMBER 10th

The fourth quarterly meeting of the Waubesa County Farmers Union will be held in the Court House at Alma on Saturday, November 10th commencing promptly at 2 p. m. At this meeting the officers will be elected for the coming year, and the secretary will read the financial report. Local Secretaries if you have not sent in your 1923 dues do so at once as the books will be added at this meeting and I would like to have all dues in. A good attendance is always desired.

JOE RICHMOND, County Secretary.

LITTLE CHILDREN AIDED BY PERSONAL PAROLE SERVICE

The personal parole service called into action by Governor Davis, has already demonstrated its value. June, July and August, I did not take back to the Industrial School a single "repeat-er." They are in school or at work and are sticking. The "repeat-er" class caught the eye of the Governor when he was asked for paroles for quite young men who had already been through an Industrial School, often North Topeka, through a reformatory, Hutchinson in most cases, and then into the Lansing cell houses, graduation in delinquency and crime. Australia twenty-one years ago began the policy we are now putting in operation, and now not one voice could be found in all that commonwealth to advocate a return to the day of just completed an analysis of the cost from actual experience. It takes fifteen times as much to carry an inmate in an institution as it takes to supervise and handle him outside—upon the part of the state. Six and two-third cents outside does the work of a whole dollar inside. The human salvage, most important, far exceeds that of the old. The "Homes" are opening up and many upon the farm will open when they know just what sort of material is available. Bright, rather well-born children are sent to the industrial schools because they have no homes at times. Then, the slight offenses for which some are sent are the sort that a good spanking settled when we were children. The state was not used as a spanking machine at that time.

Little Hiram, called to me and asked how old he was, said, "Eight," and in answer to the question as to why he was in the school, said: "My mother is dead, my father could not keep us together." Was there no place, no room no help, for that dead mother's son? His case lay on my heart and mind, I sought for a good home to keep him and his 13-year old together. Both were in. The home was about in sight, and while I was talking about it, a hundred miles away at the Industrial School, Hiram was dead and in his coffin, he had caught diphtheria. There was truly no place, no room, no hope for that dead mother's son. Babies whose little overalls have to be turned up half-way to their knees to make them small enough, and in a correctional school. One of seven has come last week. Pity on the faces of superintendent, officers, teachers, as such a little chap comes in. Not often boy-tis, more frequently parent-tis, the cause. This has been the past experience of many industrial schools. It is easy to "pass the buck."

There could be no work more worthy of some co-operation than this of making human assets out of these human liabilities. The saving in costs comes next. Then, it is self-protection for our children have to grow up in a world that is straight and moral or be subjected to the influences that will perhaps pull them down. The state has outwards all the ways from 19 down to 2 or 3 years old. Many a boyless or girlless home has found just what they want in somebody to fill that vacant place. All information addressed to me at Topeka will be put in the hands of the proper authorities in each case.

ALFRED DOCKING, Topeka, Kan.

CALVES BRING MEMBERS \$40,000

At the Iowa State Fair, just closed 369 baby beeves netted club members \$40,000. More than 400 head were shown, the best ones being reserved for later showing. The other club exhibits and demonstrations were equally good, but the Calf Club Show at Des Moines was perhaps the most spectacular. It is said to be the largest show of its kind in the nation.

The Kansas Union Farmer

Published Every Thursday at Salina, Kansas By THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS' EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912. Provided for in Section 1103. Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized July 30, 1918.

JOHN TROMBLE, Editor and Manager
W. G. LANSDON, Associate Editor
DON C. ESTES, Director of Advertising

Subscription Price, per Year \$1.00

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, NOVEMBER 1, 1923

PEDDLING PROSPERITY BUNK

Treating the farmer for what ails him and his business by the psychological method of suggestive therapeutics has become a well recognized and doubtless well paid profession in this country. Professor David Friday who was recently separated from his job as president of the Michigan State Agricultural College is one of the most accomplished practitioners of this new art of healing. In an article recently published in the Review of Reviews he undertakes to prove that the farmers position is rapidly improving, that an enormous increase in the prices of staple farm products may be expected in the near future and that the purchasing power of agriculture for this year is now equal to that of 1913.

All this is good news if it is true. Like many other arguments intended to prove that agriculture is in a sound and constantly improving position the conclusions are reached without consideration of several of the most important elements of the problem. Professor Friday bases his prediction of increasing prices on the fact that the number of farmers in this country is steadily and rapidly decreasing while there is a corresponding increase in city populations as a result of migrations from the farm and of immigration.

It is now well known that the movement from the country to the towns amounts to about a million and a half persons a year. This is partly made up by births on the farms but of course it will be about twenty one years before any of the children born in 1923 become farm operators and the chances are that most of them will abandon country and farm life as soon as they are able to support themselves in the cities. It is true that this movement is increasing the home market for farm products and that it must eventually result in decreased production.

It is well to inquire who will get the benefit of the increased farm prices that may result from this migration to the cities. The procession from the country to the towns is made up of two classes. Young people who believe that there are better opportunities in the cities than in agriculture and older farmers who have failed, have had their homes and lands sold under foreclosure and are adventuring into the cities in the hope of finding employment sufficient to keep from starving or becoming public charges. No one knows just what proportion of the towardward bound movement is made up of this second group but it is very large and is constantly increasing. This seems to indicate that the predicted prosperity for agriculture will be brought about by the failure and bankruptcy of millions of farmers who once owned their own lands.

Lands lost to farmers by foreclosure seldom pass into the ownership of farm operators. They become the property of corporations which rent them to tenants or operate them in the shape of great syndicate projects. It is fairly certain, therefore, that while the change of populations from country to city may increase the price of farm products in the future the benefits to individuals engaged in agriculture will accrue to only that fortunate and hardy few who are able to weather through the present crisis. For the many who are being forced away from the farms to the centers of industry the only tangible result will be an appreciable increase in the cost of living. In other words, the changes now taking place, being considered as an operation for the relief of agriculture, may ultimately result in larger returns from farming operations but so far many millions of individual farmers are considered the operation though successful for increasing prices will be fatal to millions of farm owners.

Professor Friday's reasoning in support of his statement that the purchasing power of agriculture has been restored to the 1913 level is so shallow and ignores so many of the real facts that it is not even a respectable special plea for the great interests that thrive on the distress of the farmers. He admits that everything that the farmer buys has increased about sixty per cent in price since 1913 but he argues that this loss in purchasing power is more than made up by the increased volume of this years crops. The first error here is the assumption that the total increased production is an addition to profits and

therefore to purchasing power. The truth is that very little of the 1923 crop production is available for the purchase of supplies for the farm because most of it and in many commodities all and more of this years values must be used to meet the greatly increased operating costs.

The second fallacy in Friday's reasoning, admitting that the increased volume represents profits, is that this additional income can be used for the purchase of supplies for farm use. In almost all cases where there is any grain from this years farm operations such small profits as have been made must be used to pay debts resulting from the losses of the past four years. It would require more than four times all the possible profits of this years farming operations to pay the debts representing the losses of the four preceding years. The real truth is that agriculture has no free funds as a result of this years business. All and more than has been made must be used to pay for the dead horses of past years.

Like all others engaged in the same bunk peddling business Professor Friday almost entirely overlooks the increase in taxes since 1913. In one place he does admit that the farmers taxes have doubled during the past ten years but modifies that statement by declaring that increases in taxation for other business interests has been much heavier. He entirely overlooks the fact that the farmer must not only pay his own direct taxes for the support of the federal, state and local governments but as the final consumer and the original producer with no one to whom he can pass the buck he is the shock absorber for at least one half the taxes that are paid by all other classes in this country.

It is time for the public to wake up to the fact that there is just one thing wrong with American agriculture. The products of the farms are selling below cost and prosperity can never be restored except by increasing the prices paid to farmers for the returns from their fields and the increase of their flocks and herds. Such an increase in prices can be brought about in either of two ways. The government may valorize farm products by legislation and by the operation of stabilizing corporations or the producers may effect organizations of their own for the purpose of merchandising their crops and establishing an orderly movement of necessities from the producer to the consumer under the absolute control of agencies created and operated co-operatively by the farmers themselves.

For the present governmental valorization is so repugnant to a great majority of the people that even if it is a sound and desirable remedy no congress will accept and apply it in time to save agriculture from bankruptcy. The second remedy is being applied with considerable success by the producers of many commodities but as yet its advocates have overlooked the fact that control, if it is to affect prices, must begin with the processes of production and be exercised through all the manifold channels and agencies of distribution.

Truth is the only thing that has power to save. Men like David Friday are employed to juggle with facts and to prevent the people knowing the truth.

Every dollar made by an old line live stock commission company in handling consignments of animals belonging to members of our organization is used in fighting co-operative marketing. It is strange that men will not only support their business enemies but pay for the privilege.

GET NEW MEMBERS

The state official family of the Farmers Union has made plans for a membership campaign. Those plans have been given to the Locals and the County Unions through the columns of this paper. The officers of the state organization have now done about all they can to assist in the drive for additional membership. The success or the failure of this movement as of all other Union projects depends upon the service that the men and women on the farms are willing to give.

The Kansas Farmers Union as a state organization has made good. Every one of the state wide co-operative enterprises fostered by it is in a prosperous condition and is growing in usefulness and in volume of business. The Jobbing Association, the Live Stock Commission Company, the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company, the Farmers Union Hail Insurance Company, the Auditing Association, and the Farmers Union Wheat Marketing Association make up a body of co-operative business institutions conducted by farmers and for farmers the like of which does not exist anywhere else in this country. Through the activities of these enterprises all the farmers of Kansas are securing substantial benefits.

Great as has been the success of the co-operative institutions fostered by the Kansas State Union it is nothing more than a beginning. In the immediate future the Farmers Union State Bank of Kansas City Kansas; the Farmers Union Poultry and Egg Marketing Association; and the Farmers Union Dairy Products Association must be completed and take up their work of improving the financial conditions of the farmers of this state.

The continued success of the existing co-operatives both local and state wide as well as the establishment and success of new enterprises depends on the support of the membership. To make that support effective the number of members must be increased until all the farmers of Kansas are working together. Union men and women who believe in the organization must do the work required to get more members. If they believe the organization is worth while and should be strengthened and continued they should be willing to sacrifice a little time and spend a little money in presenting the case of the Farmers Union to their neighbors.

During the next few weeks every member who will do so can not only get a one but several new members. Let's go.

START A LIBRARY NOW.

A Farmers Union Local is not an emergency organization planned to deal with merely temporary problems and conditions. It is a permanent educational agency established to serve a community continuously. To work out its program and accomplish the good for which it is intended such an organization must have on its rolls all the men and women of the neighborhood; it must hold regular, well planned, and well attended meetings; it must have a regular meeting place adapted to its purposes; and it must have the facilities and materials that will enable it to conduct its business and discussions with knowledge and good judgment based on information.

It is the hope of the State Official Family that the campaign for new members may greatly strengthen the organization numerically. Additional members will add to the financial resources of the Locals and enable them to do better community work and to exert more influence on public and business affairs. Every Kansas Local that secures as many as thirty new members during the next six weeks will add more than \$40 to its treasury. With the additional membership and the enthusiasm that will result from the campaign there should be no difficulty in increasing that amount to at least \$100 by giving

A FACE IN THE PICTURE THAT IS MISSING

There is a picture in the office of the Farmers Union of the officers elected at the Salina meeting in January 1921. One of the group, whose kindly smile and gentle manner together with his words of advice is now missing. At the meeting of the board of directors a vacant chair reminds us that the official family circle is broken, that the time will come when friends must part. The voice of one is still, and when the roll is called no one answers to the name of Victor Anderson. He has gone to answer the roll call in the land where the sun shines in His Eternal Glory; where the music is ever sweet and the weeping of his friends is not felt in that land of peace and rest. He is gone but not forgotten by those who have learned to know him and feel the clasp of his welcoming hand.

A heart that remained loyal to the cause that he espoused failed to send the life-giving blood on its way and Vic, as we know him, passed over the Divide to join the patriots of other days and times who had pioneered the Co-operative Movement in Kansas and other climes.

We can only remember the 28th of September with a feeling of regret and pain as we associate with it the name of our Brother Co-operator.

Victor C. Anderson of Wellington enlisted in the ranks of the Farmers Union of Kansas in 1916. Was first elected as a member of the Executive Board in 1919, at Wichita. Served till 1921, was re-elected at Salina and was a member at the time of his death. The Sumner County Unit of stores and elevators found Anderson at the head of that organization until its dissolution. A great many new problems opened up to be solved in the county unit system. Some of the remedies applied were not adequate at the time and as a natural result blame for the failures were placed mostly upon the shoulders of the manager.

Being only partly to blame for the mistakes made in the organization but being of a kindly nature the whole responsibility was shouldered.

As the Carpenter of old, bore the wooden cross, so did our Brother, in silence but with a clear conscience, carry more than his share of the load. Time has softened the words of condemnation. The Union of Kansas, feels the loss of Victor so keenly that with unanimous accord all join in extending sympathy to the family of one whose services are a monument to his memory. The whispering of the winds may lull to sleep the aching heart and the daisies fill the earth with beautiful visions of the Spring, a grave will hold the earthly form of one we learned to love yet his deeds are living echoes that come back to us again.

M. O. GLESSNER.

a series of entertainments during the winter.

Even if only forty dollars is available for the purpose a working library on co-operation, organization and other related subjects should be started at once. With forty dollars more than twenty of the standard books on these subjects can be purchased. With twenty or more good books on co-operation in circulation among its members a Local can make very rapid progress in educational work. With such a library for reference the debates that should be a part of every Local program at least once a month can be made much more interesting and helpful.

The Kansas Union Farmer is preparing a list of books suitable for a Local Union Library and will have it ready for publication in a very short time. This paper will also make arrangements with publishing houses and wholesale book dealers that will enable it to fill orders promptly and at reasonable prices.

Every active Local Union in Kansas should take up this important matter at once and plan to build a library worth while during the coming winter.

THE BEST SERVICE TO THE UNION

The Kansas Farmer Union needs more members. There should be one hundred thousand Kansas farmers in this organization. With the strength and influence that can come only from numbers the Union can do big things for the agriculture of this state.

There are thousands of members throughout Kansas who believe themselves willing to do anything in their power to help the cause of co-operation. There is one thing that every member can do right now and right in his own neighborhood, perhaps right in his own home and that is get another member.

The biggest thing that any member of the Union can do for the organization and for himself right now is to get another member.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Germany Goes From Bad to Worse

As time and experience develop the weakness of the new institutions of government established in that country in succession to the sovereignty of the Hohenzollerns. The mark has declined in value until it is far more worthless than the Russian Rouble. No piece of German currency with a face value of less than a million marks is worth printing since its purchasing power will not buy a piece of white paper as large as itself.

The whole currency muddle of Germany is due to the effort that the government made both in during and since the war to maintain itself without taxation and without borrowing from the people. The German mind was obsessed with the idea that all the costs of war would eventually be paid from indemnities exacted at the cannons mouth from conquered enemies.

Germany was beaten and it is her triumphant enemies that are in position to demand indemnities. As yet, yet, however, the German mind has grasped the fact of defeat and has made no effort to adjust itself to the later idea that indemnities must be paid by Germany as the beaten nation.

Industry Would Pay German Debts

And other war obligations within a generation if the German mind could be brought to acknowledge the responsibility and to admit defeat in battle. The resources of the empire, aside from the loss of life, were almost wholly unimpaired by the war. No German property was consumed in the struggle. No German factories were dismantled and looted by invading enemies.

Industrial production can be more cheaply carried on in Germany than before the war. The potential world markets for commodities "made in Germany" are just as great and profitable as they were ten years ago. The whole difficulty is with the German mind which stubbornly refuses to admit defeat and to accept the responsibilities of failure in war.

Freed from the burden of supporting imperial armies and navies the German government budget is the smallest proportionally in the world today. If the savings from the former appropriations for armaments were all devoted to the payment of war obligations Germany would pay herself out long before the principal of the war debts of any of her enemies could be materially reduced.

German Post War Policies

Run contrary to the general conception of German character. Honesty and respect for obligation were long regarded as essential elements of the German ideals. The world was fooled in that respect or the German character has changed as a result of the war. Certain it is that the whole of German policy and effort for years has been directed towards plans for evading rather than paying honest debts with honest money or good merchantable products.

The mark now has practically no value but it is still the only measure of debt that is known in Germany and it is a matter of record that many billions of dollars of obligations incurred before the war when the mark was as good as gold have been paid in currency that is almost without purchasing power. Believing in the inherent honesty of the German people millions of investors all over the world bought German marks, the bonds of German states, and the securities of German municipalities and for their unfounded faith in German integrity have lost many billions of dollars.

In the long run, however, Germany herself and the German people are certain to be the heaviest losers as a result of the world wide marketing of German securities that have no value. It will be many years before the world wide faith in the honesty of the Germans can be restored.

The whole trouble seems to be that

Germany has never learned that it is the dancers who must pay the fiddler.

Walton Made the Same Mistake

That he charged his enemies with. He may have been entirely honest and sincere in his belief that the Ku Klux Klan used unlawful methods in its attempts to regulate social and business matters. The fact however, gave him no license to employ equally unlawful and unauthorized methods in his war on the Klan. The institutions of this country can never be preserved by law violation. This must be a country governed by law not by men.

Governor Walton appears to have had no well worked out policies or settled plans. His appointment of Wilson as president of the Stillwater college must have been made without much consideration. That it was no part of a stable policy for the reorganization of the educational institutions of the state in the interest of the people is clearly proved by his desertion of Wilson. Public policy and the interests of the school may have required Wilson's dismissal. If so Walton should not be censured for consenting to that removal. So with the other men who have paraded in single file through many of the great offices of the Oklahoma state government since Walton was inaugurated. The governor should not be blamed for removing incompetents from office but the people of his state have the right to hold him to account for having appointed so many persons to office who were so unfit for their responsibilities that their removal became a public duty.

Oklahoma In Now Suffering

From the same disease that afflicts every state and the whole country, the apathy and indifference of the people. The most serious threat to American institutions at this time is the refusal of more than half the people to do their duty as citizens and voters. In the recent referendum election on a vital constitutional amendment in Oklahoma only a little more than 300,000 citizens took the trouble to vote either way on the proposition.

For months the state had been canvassed, the newspapers devoted most of their news space to the amendment and to the steps taken by Walton to prevent the election and by the backers of the initiative to hold it. After such a campaign it is hardly believable that only one voter out of every four in the state cast a ballot at that election. That is the fact however. The authority for the legislative session that is now passing on the acts of the governor and that in all probability will remove him from office is based upon the affirmative action of less than one-fifth of the voters of the state.

Neither the Ku Klux Klan, George Wilson, Jack Walton, or any other organization or individual in Oklahoma would have opportunity or power to hurt the commonwealth if the voters were not slackers.

Pinchot Wants the Presidency

And there is every reason to believe that there are several millions of his fellow Americans who believe that he should have it. He is fit for the job in every way. From youth he has dedicated his life to the service of his country and of his fellow men. Unselfish highly educated free from the necessity of alliance with tricky business in order to support himself no man in the country is better qualified for the presidency.

Of course the men who live from the dirty profits of dubious politics and doubtful business are all against him. Pinchot has never played the game under the rules so dear to them so binding on the professional politician. The two senators from Pennsylvania, fairly decent representatives of their type and your Uncle Andy Mellon of Pittsburgh who as secretary of the treasury makes all the rules for the release of liquor from bond and

has probably worked off most of the private stock of 40,000,000 gallons of whiskey that he had in bond when the lid went on are opposed to Governor Pinchot and are taking measures to prevent him from getting the Pennsylvania delegation. The whole of the old gang is for Coolidge, silent Cal, who passed the buck to Pinchot in the anthracite coal strike and who is now passing the buck in law enforcement to the governors of the several states.

Looks like Pinchot would have a hard time in gathering the Pennsylvania delegates to the national republican convention. You never can tell. No one thought he could beat the machine and get the nomination for governor but he did and he is governor. One thing is dead certain, if the republicans hope to carry any of the northwestern states they must nominate a progressive and Pinchot is the only progressive who can get delegates and votes in the east and still not forfeit the confidence and support of the farmers and working men of the west.

The party bosses like Pinchot very little but they like the prospect of being shut off from the feed trough still less.

Ford Shows Some Signs

Of changing his mind about himself. A few weeks before the death of President Harding the Detroit insider declared that he would not know what to do with the presidency if he had it. At that time he admitted that there seemed to be a considerable number of otherwise sensible Americans who wanted him for president but he doubted whether they knew why. On the whole Ford was satisfied with Harding and expressed his intention of supporting him for a second term. New things have all changed around.

Harding is no longer in the White House. Silent Cal, holder to date of the undisputed championship for buck passing is president and wants to succeed himself. Weeks the multimillionaire bond broker is still secretary of war and a power in republican politics in Massachusetts and other New England states. Weeks has just lopped off a good slice of the property that government owns at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, and sold the same to the Alabama Power Company, thus materially reducing the value and the desirability of the water power plant that Ford wants.

Henry Ford is showing some temper. He believes that he has been unfairly treated by Secretary Weeks and therefore it is not at all unlikely that he will do his best to unsettle the president who keeps Weeks in a position where he can render such substantial services to the water power trust.

About the only uncertainty about the Ford situation now is whether he shall run as a democrat, a independent or a prohibitionist. The situation is full of threats and grief for the plain folks on foot want Ford for president and will vote for him without looking at the party emblem on the ticket that carries his name.

Underwood Believes Himself a Candidate

For the presidency. Only one thing in the future is more certain than that the Alabama senator cannot be nominated and that is that in the event of the impossible coming about in the National Democratic Convention he cannot be elected. In many ways Senator Underwood is a fine and able man but he is not entitled to a party nomination for the presidency. He is too much of a southerner to be a republican and at the same time he is far too much of a republican to be entitled to a democratic nomination.

If the south really wants a chance at the presidency it should get behind Charles Simon Barrett of Union City, Georgia, who is the only southern man that can carry northern states. If the democratic party should reverse all its history and traditions and finally do the right thing at the right time Barrett would be the next president of the United States.

SHORT-CIRCUITING OUR PROSPECTS

(P. E. Laughlin)

Have you noticed how we go through, year after year, the same silly alarm over the anticipated surplus production of wheat, and how Government agencies, State Bureaus, high officials, and even some of the farmers' organizations themselves, drift into feverish anxiety about harvest time over the prospects of an enormous world's surplus? The reporters for the press take it up as news until the cry is headlined from ocean to ocean, and by the time the Kansas farmer is ready, or perhaps obliged, to sell, the very air has become charged with the surplus wheat bogey until everybody, including the helpless farmer, is convinced and stampeded. Now it is funny that we do not learn from experience and avoid losing our heads every time some ignorant or misled would-be authority cries, "The wolf—the wolf is coming." Late reports do not indicate any extensive world's surplus of wheat. Final estimates show the production in the United States to be considerably under last year while the Canadian crop, heralded into the minds of the people as promising over 500,000,000 bushels, has in reality dwindled to under 380,000,000 and Kansas, the leading winter wheat state, revises downwards from 120,000,000 in the early forecasts to around 70,000,000 in fact, and much of that of low quality.

Now who is to blame for this flag-

rant intentional or unintentional propaganda which is proving so disastrous to the finances of the grower? Why have we permitted our interests to be thus assaulted and everybody carried off their feet? The flour buyers have held off on purchases until now their bins are bare, and after the bulk of the crop has passed out of the Kansas farmers' hands we may pause to watch the price climb.

How has all this benefited the farmer and does anyone feel that the farmer can be crimped and such condition not in the end put a big dent in the prosperity of every stable industry in America? If newspapers, high officials, and bureaus had set out deliberately to thus annihilate business, such action of course would have been wickedly criminal, but since it is agreed that these agencies were all innocently and unintentionally carried along by the fool tide of the hour, and without thought of evil design, the program must be classed as one of colossal folly. But for the sake of patriotism and common sense let us see to it that such a situation is not again developed. One sometimes feels that there ought to be a law prohibiting advance estimates on crops and to abolish all office bureaus of agriculture since their early bulletins, as so often repudiated by later revised estimates, seem at times to prove the last straw to the overtaxed patience of the farmer. A few weeks ago the very atmosphere of the country was permeated with the information that it would be necessary to feed large quantities of wheat

to the hogs. Now it is apparent that it will be wise to be economical in the handling of the world's wheat supply, so it must be clear that we have short-circuited our own prospects and all concerned should feel very much ashamed of the blunder that has proven so costly.

CO-OPERATIVE EGG MARKETING

The farm poultry flock has been made a source of cash income as well as of food for the family by many farm women who have learned from their agricultural extension agents the best methods of poultry management and preparation of products for market. The experience of the women of Fairhaven (Ga.) community, is typical of the work in many States. These farm women, desiring to improve the earnings of their flocks, brought eggs to the weekly meeting of the extension club, where the home-demonstration agent showed them how to grade and pack properly for shipment. This was continued each week until the members were able to do the work themselves. They then organized to ship their eggs co-operatively, secured as customers a grocery store in a nearby city, and, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture, have been carrying on a satisfactory business for more than a year.

New co-operative egg marketing associations organized in 1922, according to reports, handled 490,000 dozen eggs; in 1921 some 400 new organizations handled about 200,000 dozen eggs.

....The Kansas Farmers Union Has Made Good....

WHY SUPPORT EXPERIMENTAL AND UNTRIED ORGANIZATIONS?

Every Union Member in Kansas is Asked to Join in a Campaign to Get Members and Collect Dues

THE RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT

LOCAL CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

The Farmers' Union has established more than 700 incorporated co-operative associations with a combined capital of more than \$10,000,000 and with an annual business turnover of not less than \$300,000,000. All these enterprises that have had the support of a courageous and loyal membership have been successful.

PROFITS FROM CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATORS

Through a Local Co-operative Elevator System the Kansas Union has abolished profit taking by local grain dealers and has added an average of 15 cents a bushel on the day of sale to the price of all wheat and corn marketed in the state. In this single field of activity the Union has increased the cash income of Kansas farmers more than \$30,000,000 annually.

NEIGHBORHOOD LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATIONS

Union Local Live Stock Shipping Associations have eliminated local buyers and speculators in livestock and have secured fair prices and fair treatment for all small producers of meat animals in Kansas. The profits from this single department of Union co-operative activities amounts to many millions of dollars annually.

JOBGING ASSOCIATION RESULTS

Through its Jobbing Association the Kansas Farmers' Union has established a great grain marketing agency on the Kansas City market and for five years has fixed the price of binder twine at a figure that saves the wheat growers of the state more than a million dollars annually. It now handles one-tenth of all the grain receipts of the Kansas City markets.

THE LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company has become the largest house on the Kansas City market and this year will sell nearly 10,000 car loads of animals for its satisfied patrons in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado and will pay very substantial shippers dividends at the end of the year and better than any cash returns it has secured a fair deal for all farmers producers form all live stock dealings.

RESULTS OF CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE

The two great Insurance Companies established and conducted by the Kansas Farmers Union have forced a reduction of rates for protection of farm property against fire, lightning, tornado and hail that makes an enormous annual saving for farmers and has paid co-operative dividends and established reserves that amount to almost a million dollars.

THE CO-OPERATIVE AUDITING ASSOCIATION

The Farmers' Union Co-operative Auditing Association has

standardized co-operative accounting, has supplied its members and others with efficient, impartial and rigorous auditing services at reasonable rates and by establishing better business methods in all Union co-operative enterprises has reduced the chances for failure and increased the opportunities for success.

THE UNION WHEAT POOL

The Farmers Union Wheat Marketing Association has pooled a large and constantly increasing volume of Kansas wheat production and is now selling the grain delivered by its members in an orderly and economic way that is certain to yield very large returns in profits and satisfaction to the growers who signed its wisely worked out marketing contract.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

The Kansas Union Farmer, the official organ of the Kansas State Farmers' Union is the only paper in the state that owes no allegiance to any political party and that it is under no obligations to any of the great organized commercial, financial and transportation interests. It exists only to tell the truth, to advocate and discuss the principles of co-operative business and to serve the members of the Union in all possible helpful ways.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

The Kansas Farmers Union has built up more than two thousand local and county organizations to serve the members as community centers for educational and social activities. Through these groups the farm people of Kansas have been trained in better business methods and taught to use their power and influence in public affairs.

UNION HAS SAVED THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Farmers' Union has prevented the destruction of the independent rural school district and the creation in its place of a county system of school administration designed to deprive parents of every vestige of democratic control over the education of their own children and has steadfastly advocated a better system for raising distributing funds for elementary education.

UNION AND PAVED ROADS

Through its educational agencies and the activities of its legislative representatives the Farmers Union has checked the construction of costly paved roads and prevented the waste of public money for improvements too expensive for the resources of the taxpayers but has consistently advocated highway improvement within the means of the people.

UNION HAS CHECKED EXTRAVAGANCE

The Farmers' Union has waged a never ceasing war against waste, extravagance and graft in public expenditures for state, coun-

ty and local purposes and has prevented the legislature and the other money spending governmental agencies from levying many millions of dollars of wholly unnecessary taxes.

KANSAS CO-OPERATIVE LAWS

The Farmers' Union secured the enactment of the co-operative laws of 1913 and 1915 defining and authorizing the organization and operation of Rochdale business associations in Kansas and of the Standard Marketing Act of 1921 which provides for the orderly marketing of farm products through growers co-operative agencies.

PREVENTED BAD LAWS

For more than ten years the Farmers' Union has been able to prevent the passage of laws intended to cripple co-operative business and restrict the activities of co-operative insurance companies.

ACTS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Co-operation with other bona fide self help farmers organizations, has always been one of the policies of the Kansas Farmers' Union. The relations between the Union and the Grange are entirely friendly and the wonderful growth of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at Kansas City is largely due to close affiliation with the Missouri Farmers Association.

EFFECTS ON FARM FINANCES

The beneficial effects of the co-operative agencies established by the Kansas Farmers' Union are fully demonstrated by the fact that Kansas has a smaller volume of farm mortgage indebtedness than other agricultural state with equal investments in farming facilities and corresponding value of annual crop production.

WORKS ONLY FOR PUBLIC GOOD

The public and legislative activities of the Kansas Farmers Union have always been in the interest of all the people. The organization has advocated and secured legislation designed only to serve the public good and has uniformly and successfully opposed all proposition of self help movements. Not a single Farmers Union law or proposed law has ever asked the legislature of the state for the appropriation of one dollar of public funds.

UNION HAS PROVED ITS VALUE

The Kansas Farmers Union has proved the merit and the usefulness of its program of Organization, Education and Co-operation. It is engaged in the great work of establishing a system of co-operative business and service for Kansas agriculture which will not be complete until marketing associations for all staple farm products have been organized a complete structure of co-operative banking and credit agencies has been formed.

USE THESE MEMBERSHIP BLANKS TO HELP YOUR LOCAL SECURE THE GRAND PRIZE

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

To the Officers and Members of.....Local No.....
Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America

Realizing the need of a great agricultural organization to promote the interests of the producing masses, I hereby make application for membership promising if admitted, to conform to the constitution and by-laws of the order, and do all reasonably within my power to promote its growth and success; and I want to receive the Farmers' Union (paper) as long as I remain a member and I want my subscription to be paid for out of my annual dues.

Date.....192.....

My age is.....years. Occupation.....

Postoffice.....R. F. D.

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Name.....

Each member of the Union should take the time to do their part in this membership campaign --- Don't delay --- Get a new member today. For further information write

John Tromble, President

SALINA, KAN.

C. E. Brasted, Secretary

Pool News

THE GRAIN DEALERS' CIRCULAR HITS A SNAG

Some few weeks ago the Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Association sent out a circular decrying the pooling of wheat. This circular was printed together with an article by M. O. Glessner, State Lecturer, in a recent issue.

We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. John Vesecky, of Timken, Kansas in which he encloses a copy of his letter in answer to the circular sent out by the above named association, of which his elevator is a member. If the circular met with the same reception among the other members as it did at Timken, we wonder whether Mr. Lawrence is satisfied with the results obtained. (Editor's Note.)

Timken, Kansas.
Editor Kansas Union Farmer:
Dear Friend and Brother—I am enclosing you a circular that the Co-operative Grain Dealers Association is sending out. You have perhaps seen it already. When I got it I could not resist the temptation to answer it as I wanted to and not as I was requested to. I am enclosing you a copy of my letter in answer to the circular.

Our elevator has been a member of the Association for a long time and unless they backpaddle you can bet they get no more of our money. Why not organize a Farmers Union Co-operative Elevator association.

Yours truly,
JOHN VESECKY.

Mr. Vesecky's Letter

Timken, Kan., August 11, 1923
Mr. R. E. Lawrence,
Hutchinson, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—I am really sorry that you had written your Pooling letter of the 6th inst. If you really wrote it yourself, it shows that you had not taken the trouble to inform yourself who are really at the head of the different wheat pooling associations, before you took it onto yourself to call them unscrupulous agitators.

Your arguments are just the same arguments as the old line grain dealers used against the Farmers Elevators when they were first started by a few of the exploiters, as you call them, and supported by a few of the farmers who were willing to belittle their own judgment and sign on the dotted line for a few shares of stock in them.

We are willing to admit that perhaps the first years business will not show up very well for the Wheat Growers. But you must consider that this is a new and radical departure from the old way of marketing wheat

and of a necessity will require more than a year to bring it into good working order. So that it can be demonstrated if the pooling theory is correct or not. Especially when men of influence like yourself instead of lining up with us as they should, are working with the old line bunch against us. If we should say it is a failure without giving it a chance to work after the hard problems are worked out and the organizations perfected by weeding out the incapable or useless timber, we would deserve to have some one else do our business for us forever.

If your figures at the head of the letter or circular are correct then still the showing that the Wheat Growers made is lots better than the showing that the U. S. G. G. made during the time that they were alive. And still if I remember right it took the writer and several other members of the resolution committee lots of hard work to keep the Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers convention at Salina two years ago from endorsing them even with their \$16,000 officers. So you see it seems to make a difference who is to be endorsed.

For your information I wish to say that I am not a member of the Kansas Wheat Growers Association. So I do not know all who are at the head of it. But I do know some of the directors and I know that they are absolutely honest, and in intelligence they compare well with some of the

officers of the F. C. G. D. A.

I also know nearly all the directors and officers of the Farmers Union Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association of which I am a member. I know that they are sincere in their belief in the pooling plan. We have among our directors and officers such men as John Tromble, W. C.

Lansdon, W. F. Lamberton, and others that you certainly will not take it upon yourself to call unscrupulous. It would be far more fit for you as an officer of a farmers association supported in part by poolers to keep quiet if you do not believe in the pooling principle, than to write such circulars.

I used to like you Lawrence and thought you were alright for the place, but when you butt into other farmers organizations I believe you are out of your place and need to be

called back where you belong. JOHN VESECKY
Farmers' notes are always good when endorsed by the dairy cow.



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