



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER



Organization

Education

Co-operation

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Senator Smith Brookhart of Iowa Tells of Visit to Russia

Returning Home From Foreign Lands He Recites Interesting Story of Agricultural Conditions in the Old World

My European trip was made for the purpose of investigating agricultural conditions and the development of cooperation as applied to them. I visited France, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Poland, Russia, Turkey, Roumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Switzerland and Belgium. Under the direction of Secretary Hoover I was assisted by experts of the Department of Commerce in all of these countries except Russia, and in Russia he gave me the very efficient assistance of the American Relief Administration headed by William B. Haskell. These experts arranged in advance for conferences with the agricultural cooperative leaders and also with the leading statesmen in nearly every country. In the manner I was often able to do more in one day than would be possible in a whole week without such effective assistance. The information I got was from the highest authority and the best informed sources. I also made a very careful examination of the condition of the crops everywhere and of general industrial conditions.

I think it is important that the farmers of Iowa and the United States shall at once be informed as to these world conditions. In fact I fear it is even now coming too late. Europe will produce a much better crop this year than last. At the same time the purchasing or consuming power of Europe has not increased, but has perhaps decreased. The cause of this decrease is the French and German trouble in the Ruhr the resulting unemployment and the very great unemployment in production is found in Russia. This is most important because of the constant propaganda that the peasants of Russia would not plant. It was said they were so burdened with taxes and their surplus was requisitioned so ruthlessly that they utterly refused to plant their grain and to produce a surplus. I saw nearly two thousand miles of these Russian farms on the railway lines from Warsaw to Moscow, thence to Kiev and thence to Odessa. They were all planted, irrigated and the crops were good crops everywhere. The principal crop is rye which they use at home, but they have much wheat also and that is nearly all for export. From Kiev to Odessa the soil is fine, very much like the best soil of Iowa, and there are many fields of corn which made it look still more like Iowa.

I talked to the peasants in their villages at every stop not through soviet interpreters but with interpreters furnished by the American Relief Administration. These interpreters were all Czarists and hostile to the soviet government. I am sure they did not color anything to the advantage of the soviet authorities. Through them I learned from the peasants themselves that they are well pleased with the soviet land policy and are quite well satisfied with the new system of taxation. They are also, very bitter against the counter-revolutionists who murdered their people, destroyed their homes and used up their surplus, thereby causing the famine when the dry years came. Under these facts there can be no doubts that the peasants of Russia will harvest a large surplus for export this year. In fact they are so confident of a surplus crop that they are already selling their surplus of last year. I saw long strings of their little one horse wagons coming into the stations loaded with sacks of grain for sale. I found one place in Europe where they had already sold and delivered five million bushels. I learned the names of fifteen ships that had taken cargoes from Crimean ports and others from Odessa. In all it was estimated that this old surplus will amount to a million tons and harvesting was ready to begin on the new crop. While no American farmer would deny these Russian peasants their prosperity, still it all means more competition for American grain and lower prices in the markets of the world.

Let us analyze this market. For many years it has been true that the farmers of the United States have received less total money for a big crop than for a little one. They have been exporting about 10 or 12 per cent of their production. This, little fraction has not only fixed the price for itself but has likewise fixed the price of the other 88 or 90 per cent that was sold in the home market. For every other industry the market is protected. The steel trust sells its products in the home market for cost of production plus almost any profit it wishes to charge. The farmer must sell in his home market for a price fixed by the competitive markets of the world. This situation is manifestly unfair. It is government action through the protective tariff system that brings it about. It was government action through the Federal Reserve Board that deflated the farmers by 32 billion dollars in 1920 and 1921. It was government action by the Interstate Commerce Commission, under the Esch-Cummins law and with the advice of the Federal Re-

eral Trade commission reported a year or two ago that our beef trust is inefficient. The farmers of Denmark have proven this indictment. They have proven that the inefficiency of the beef trust is costing the farmers of Iowa from a dollar and a half to two dollars per hundred upon their hogs. And still it would be unsafe to start a cooperative packing plant in Iowa because the beef trust with its power of monopoly can kill it off. But the farmers of Denmark have also found the way to defeat the power of monopoly. They have done it by organizing their own cooperative credit system. They deposit their money in cooperative banks and they have their own cooperative Russia bank. They are able to do these things because they elect a parliament of farmers, laborers, preachers and teachers and their minister of agriculture is the dominating figure in the national cabinet. Any cooperative scheme that neglects to provide for adequate capital and credit control is doomed to failure and there is no short cut from the simple principles of the Equitable Pioneers of Rochdale.

In conclusion I want to say that the cooperative movement is the only constructive idea in Europe that has survived the war. It is the biggest, safest and soundest business in Great Britain. Its growth in France and Germany is far beyond anything else. It has become general in Czechoslovakia and Poland and in Russia it has triumphed over war, revolution, communism, pestilence and death. Smith Brookhart, U. S. Senator, in Iowa Homestead.

GROWING ALFALFA

My neighbor's busy every day putting up alfalfa hay, he has to work from morn till night to get the blam-ed stuff put up right. He never has a breathing spell, except to tank up at the well. The blam-ed stuff is so thick and tall that he can't see the first crop made he can't sit loafing in the shade. He'll have to cut his corn again and cut his early oats, and then his second crop of that blam-ed hay. He'll have to cut and mow away. The stuff grows all the summer through; when weather's dry it lives on dew, and all the time he's making hay and never has a holiday. I wouldn't grow a crop like that; you never know where you are at; your farming work is never done; you can't go off and have some fun for fear the hay will grow so high that you can never get it dry. My neighbor sez "It's good for feed," he gets a ton from every seed he had to rest some extra land to get room for his stacks to stand. My little patch of timothy makes all the hay, I want, by gee. When I have cut it once I'm done, and sit around, out of the sun and have some time to smoke and think, and sympathize with that poor gink!—Exchange.

"What's this?" said John Smith, as he came upon his wife's new sewing machine, knee-deep in a snow-drift.

"Oh, I just put it out there to keep your mower company," replied his wife.

Just because the other fellow will not sign up the pool is no reason why you should refuse to take advantage of the one thing that is bound to materially help the wheat raiser of Kansas.

Cooperation Has Saved California

Ralph P. Merritt Says It Developed From Necessity to Protect Producers

Co-operative marketing makes most progress when times are bad, either with a special crop, or when the whole country is in a slump. We do not want to bother with chances when things are going smoothly, but the minute they go wrong we look about for way to tackle the job. The history of co-operative marketing shows that it was developed from necessity; it was found to be the only way out of a bad fix, and is not, therefore, just a theory.

To be successful, a co-operative organization should be organized for the benefit of the producers of a certain industry. And each member of the organization should receive benefit from it in proportion to the commodity he contributes.

Further, the organization should be started and carried on by the members themselves, and its success must depend on the interest of the growers, on their loyalty, their ability to see new ways to improve and strengthen the movement from the inside. In other words, if the government were to start and maintain an organization the membership would not be a real part of it, would not be so interested and so quick to see ways to improve it.

The Place of the Government. What the government can do is to protect the nation's vital industry by giving these organizations what moral support they need. It seems beyond question that it was co-operative marketing that saved California from feeling "hard times." Would the entire country have been saved from the violent depression of 1920-1921 if farmers' co-operative selling organizations had been as thoroughly established as they were in California? It is possible, particularly if government support had been forthcoming. For after all, the money question is the big question, and the government must assure credit, when credit can not be obtained from ordinary local banks and business men.

Banks Right-About-Face. The experience of the War Finance Corporation shows this. The wheat states, in an emergency, received a credit of \$10,000,000 from this War Finance Corporation. But they used only \$1,250,000, because as soon as it was known that the government was backing the industry, the banks suddenly discovered that they had money to lend after all. Again, the prune and raisin growers of California asked for assurance of credit against their crop in the warehouse, and got it; but again the banks advanced the money as soon as they saw the government was backing the producers. The protection of the farmer in his co-operative marketing association lay in the assurance of assistance in 1921 and 1922. For the future the co-operative movement has thus established its banking position.

The other place where the government can help is in getting together and distributing information of world markets. The present service, to be sure, is none too good. When the Department of Commerce began to gather information for rice growers, it was clear that the old methods of learning about world markets were not accurate. But it was a life-saver to the rice producers, and the farmers of wheat, barley, and beans, are entitled to similar service.

What California Sells. In general, they have in California three kinds of products to sell: First, perishables, such as fruit, vegetables, and milk; second, those non-perishables of which California has the monopoly, such as raisins, prunes, and dates; and third, the non-perishables which must be sold competitively upon the world market, such as barley, wheat, and rice. Of course, it takes different products to the markets. Fruits and vegetables must be moved quickly, and they must be sold at once when they reach the market. For this work the growers have to know just which cities are already stocked up with certain kinds of fruits and vegetables, and which ones could use more. They must also know the weather conditions, and many other things, and to collect this information and to distribute the product in a hurry, a widespread organization is necessary.

The California Fruit Growers Exchange is that organization, and it has its agencies in every city, town and village of the United States. It markets over \$80,000,000 worth of oranges and lemons each normal year. The association advises all over the country and in this way creates a national market for its "Sunkist" oranges and lemons. A large part of the crop is sold on the auction block.

A Group of Smaller Groups. The exchange itself is made up of a lot of small associations which have sprung up locally on every orange district. The exchange is non-profit and non-capital stock. Some of the small local exchanges in it have capital stock. Some of them bonded their property—that is, their packing houses and equipment, their fruit. One subsidiary, the Fruit Growers Supply Company, is bonded and the title rests in the member of the exchange in proportion to the annual shipments which each member makes, compared to the total shipment.

The best type of association handling non-perishable crops over which they hold monopolistic control is the California Associated Raisin Company. It was created in 1912, after several unsuccessful attempts in previous years. When it started 2 cents per pound was the ruling price of raisins to the producer. In 1921 the price to the producer was over 8 cents per pound, and the consumer was getting a much better, cleaner product. This organization has capital stock upon which they pay a maximum dividend of 3 per cent, and the way the association came to have capital stock is this: The raisin growers had been standing continuous losses, because they had to sell to speculators who combined and forced down the price. These speculators were the commercial packers, to whom the raisin growers had to pack and market their product themselves.

Co-operation pays better the more it is practiced.

The Kansas Farmers Union Educational Assembly at Salina

Will Be Held in Oakdale Park September 24-29 in Conjunction With the Jayhawker Jubilee—Noted Speakers on Each Days' Program

The state organization of the Kansas Farmers Union with the assistance of the different business associations of the union in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce of Salina take pleasure in announcing that plans have been completed for the entertainment of the members of the Union and their friends for the week of September 24-29.

This entertainment week will be known as the Kansas Farmers Union Educational Assembly and the Jayhawker Jubilee. The Union will have charge of the program each day during the following hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. and 2 to 5:30 p. m. During the noon hour and the evening the Chamber of Commerce has arranged a wonderful lot of free acts for the entertainment of the visitors.

It is hoped and urged that every member of the Union in Kansas and adjoining states that can possibly do so will be here some time during the week. It will be the first opportunity that you have ever had to attend a gathering of this kind and if possible you should come prepared to stay the entire week. Salina will have plenty of room for you. Arrangements are being made to furnish tents and cots free to those who wish to camp out during the week in beautiful Oakdale Park. For those that prefer, Salina's hotel accommodations will be open to you. Rooms will be secured in lodges there.

On behalf of the Kansas Division of the Farmers Union, and the Salina Chamber of Commerce an invitation is hereby extended to you to make this city your home during the week of September 24-29. We want you to come for we know that you will be benefitted. We want you to feel at home while here and everything possible will be done to make you comfortable and to show you a good time.

Following is the complete program of the Farmers Union Educational Assembly. Announcement will be made of the Jayhawker Jubilee program next week.

Monday, September 24.
10 a. m. Address of Welcome—J. S. Hargett, mayor of Salina; L. G. Gottschick, president, Salina Chamber of Commerce; John Chamberlain, president, Kansas Farmers Union.

Responses—Charles S. Barrett, president, National Farmers Union; D. L. Barrett, Osawatomie; W. P. Lamberson, Fairview. General announcement by the platform manager, W. C. Landon. 2:00 p. m. Address—"Co-operative, Banks and Credit Associations," Emory Trull, Phillipsburg. 3:00 p. m. Address—"Times and Trials of the National Farmers Union," Secretary A. C. Davis, Springfield, Mo.

4:00 p. m. Round table discussions—Store Managers, Chairman H. C. Zeck, Belleville; Vice Chairman, H. E. Smith, Wamego. Elevator Managers, Chairman E. A. Crawl, Erie; Vice Chairman John Vesceky, Timkin. County Presidents, Chairman Karen Culp, McPherson; Vice Chairman Joe Shaffer, Glen Elder. Local Presidents, Chairman Ward Spencer, Stafford; Vice Chairman W. E. Hays, Osawatomie. Directors of Co-operative Associations, Chairman O. K. Markley, Kansas City; Vice Chairman, C. C. Killian, Green. Insurance Agents, Chairman Charles Frank Becker, Salina. Secretaries of Local Associations, 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. Commodities Marketing, Chairman H. B. Witham, Cawker City; Vice Chairman Harry Neath, Parsons. Livestock Marketing, Chairman Huey Green, Moline; Vice Chairman, D. L. Barrett, Osawatomie. Legislation and Public Affairs, Chairman Senator Ralph Gates, Stafford; Vice Chairman, Charles Thomas, Harper.

Tuesday, September 25.
9:00 a. m. Address—"Getting and Keeping Members," M. O. Glessner, Kansas Farmers Union. 10:00 a. m. Address—"Uncle Reuben at Washington," Charles S. Barrett, Union City, Ga., President National Farmers Union. 2:00 p. m. Address—"Subject to be selected," William Hirth, Columbia, Mo., Editor Missouri Farmer. 3:00 p. m. Address—"Selling Wheat Co-operatively," George C. Jewett, Portland, Ore., General Manager American Wheat Growers Association.

4:00 p. m. Round Table Discussion—Store Managers: "Cost of Doing Business," Elevator Managers: "Side lines," County Presidents: "Monthly or Quarterly Meetings," Local Presidents: "Programs for Open Meetings," Directors of Co-operative Associations: "Direct or Resign," Insurance Agents: "Keeping track of Expirations," Local and County Secretaries: "Collecting the Dues."

Women's Work in the Union.
"Field for Women Club Activities," "Commodity Marketing," "Getting Contracts, Live Stock Marketing," "Local Shipping Associations," "Legislation," "Can Taxation be Decried?"

Wednesday, September 26.
9 a. m. Address—"Field and Functions of the State Farmers Union," E. L. Harrison, Lexington, Ky., President Kentucky Farmers Union.

10 a. m. Address—"Farmers Union Life Insurance," Milo Reno, Des Moines, Ia., President Iowa Farmers Union.

2 p. m. Address—"Business Achievements of Kansas Farmers Union," John Tromble, Salina, President of the Kansas Farmers Union.

3 p. m. Address—"Financing Agriculture," Senator Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kan., United States Senator from Kansas.

4 p. m. Round Table Discussions—Store Managers: "Moving Out of the Stickers," Elevator Managers: "Consignments of Track Sales," County Presidents: "Programs for Regular Conventions," Local Presidents: "Vigilance Committees," Directors of Co-operative Associations: "Accounting and Auditing," Insurance Agents: "Talking Points for Union Insurance," Local and County Secretaries: "Extent and Form of Minutes," Women's Work in the Union: "Programs for Young members," Commodities Marketing: "Meaning and Purpose of Commodity Marketing," Live Stock Marketing: "Hawking and Prorating," Legislation: "Is it time to classify Property for Taxation?"

Thursday, September 27.
9 a. m. Address—"Fighting the Small Farmers Battles Against Graft and Privilege," Dr. George L. Sands, Little Rock, Ark., President of the Arkansas Farmers Union.

10 a. m. Address—"The True Field of Agricultural Organizations," C. J. Osborne, Omaha, Neb., President of the Nebraska Farmers Union.

2 p. m. Address—"Relation of Rural High Schools to Agriculture and Country Life," Jess Milroy, Topeka, Kan., State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

3 p. m. Address—"Building a System of Co-operative Business," W. C. Landon, Salina, Vice President of the Kansas Farmers Union.

4 p. m. Round Table Discussions—Store Managers: "Keeping Inventories Down," Elevator Managers: "Studying Market Conditions," County Presidents: "Butting into Public Affairs," Local Presidents: "Necessary Working Committees," Insurance Agents: "Importance of Prompt Reports and Adjustments," Local and County Secretaries: "Getting New Members," Women's Work in the Union: "Juvenile Clubs and Departments," Commodities Marketing: "Financing Advances," Live Stock Marketing: "Duties and Obligations of Managers and Members," Legislation: "Need of More in law-making bodies."

Friday, September 28.
9 a. m. Address—"Plan for a 100 per cent Increase in Membership Campaign," M. O. Glessner, Salina, State Lecturer, Kansas Farmers Union.

10 a. m. Address—"The Union and its Work in South Dakota," J. W. Batcheller, Mission Hill, C. D., President South Dakota Farmers Union.

2 p. m. Address—"Co-operative Marketing is the Way Out," W. W. Sweet, Denver, Colo., Governor of Colorado.

3 p. m. Address—"The University of Kansas and the Farmers," Dr. C. E. Lindley, Lawrence, Chancellor of the University of Kansas.

4 p. m. Round Table Discussions—Store Managers: "Cash or Credit," Elevator Managers: "Grading and Marketing," County Presidents: "Organizing Membership Drives," Local Presidents: "Capturing the Newcomers," Directors of Co-operative Associations: "Hiring and Firing Managers," Insurance Agents: "Nailing New members," Local and County Secretaries: "Keeping the Record Straight," Women's Work in the Union: "Lunches and Banquets," Commodities Marketing: "Final Statement," Live Stock Marketing: "Subject to be announced," Legislation: "Farm blocs in lay making bodies."

Saturday, September 29.
9 a. m. Address—"Subject to be selected," John A. Simpson, Oklahoma City, President Oklahoma Farmers Union.

10 a. m. Address—"The Extension Service and Farm Organizations," Dr. Umbarger, Manhattan, Kansas, Dean of the Extension Service.

11 a. m. Address—"Subject to be selected," J. M. Collins, Eaton, Colo., President Colorado Farmers Union.

12 m. Closing address—John Tromble, Salina, President of the Kansas Farmers Union.

Driving Him In



The Kansas Union Farmer

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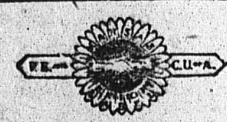
Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the local and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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 6, 1923

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. LANSDON, Vice President,
C. E. BRASTED, Secretary.

THE GEORGIA CANE GROWERS

The Georgia Cane Growers Co-operative Association is more distinctly a Farmers Union organization than any other similar enterprise of the same magnitude in the United States. The inception of this project dates from the 9th of June 1921 when the National Lecturer of the Farmers Union addressed the Grady County Union on the problems of co-operative marketing. Shortly after that meeting an organization committee was formed, a contract was drawn and a campaign for membership was started. The Association was incorporated in time to handle a thousands of gallons of the 1921 syrup problem but never got into business in anything big way until 1922.

When cane of south Georgia is grown, the juice is boiled for the most part

on rather small farms. Under the old system, now happily ended by the success of the co-operative, there was no uniformity of the product. Each farmer was his own more or less expert sirup boiler and his own salesman for the product after it was in the 35 gallon barrels which were the standard containers. The business of buying, refining or rectifying the product sold by the farmers and merchandising it in commercial packages yielded large profits to the men who took the sirup over from the farmers at prices fixed by themselves.

Stories are told in Cairo and other south Georgia cities of sirup buyers who made as much as a hundred thousand dollars a year. This is not at all hard to believe when it is known that many crops were purchased from the growers for from ten to twenty cents a gallon that were afterwards sold to distributors for three, four and even five times the prices paid to the producers. Several farmers told this writer that they had realized less than \$4 a barrel for their sirup the year before the Association took charge.

During the first full year of operation the Co-operative handled about 30,000 barrels or approximately 1,500,000 gallons of sirup for its members. The co-operative furnished the barrels and advanced \$8 on each barrel of sirup delivered by members. An additional payment \$1.50 a barrel has since been made so that the farmers have already received \$9.50 a barrel with the assurance that another payment of around two cents a gallon will accompany the notices of final settlement. As barrels cost last fall \$1.75 each and were supplied free to members the net cash returns to date amount to \$11.25 a barrel. In addition to this a deduction of \$1.00 a barrel was made from the proceeds of each growers' sales for the purpose of building the warehouse and canning plant. For this deduction members received shares of the capital stock of the warehousing association upon which a guaranteed dividend of eight per cent is paid. Assuming that the final payment will be fifty cents a barrel the members will receive a total in cash and stock in the warehousing association and as savings in the purchase of containers of \$12.75 a barrel for their sirup as against an average net of \$4 for the preceding year. This is an increase in price of approximately 220 per cent as a result of one years experience in co-operative marketing.

As always happens in co-operation outsiders, farmers without the courage to take any chance and without the vision to understand the possibilities of co-operation have also been greatly benefitted by the Association. Only about fifty per cent of the cane production of south Georgia is in the Association. This leaves approximately 30,000 barrels a year for the speculators who have been forced to pay a fair price to prevent all the sirup from going into the co-operative. In some instances the old buyers even paid more than the growers will realize through the Association. These high prices paid in the face of the biggest crop ever produced were based on two motives. The buyers hoped to break up the organization by outpaying the co-operative and inducing members to break their contracts and they also planned to prevent the remainder of the farmers from joining the co-operative. Of the more than one thousand growers in the Association only eight are known to have violated their contracts and as a result of the first years success many new members are coming in with their crops for this year.

The members, directors, officers, sales managers and office and warehouse forces are all farmers engaged in cane growing and almost without exception are members of the Farmers Union in good standing. In many parts of the state the County Farmers Union now have committees at work securing additional members for this co-operative without any expense to the Association. The president of the Association, T. M. Chastain of Cairo has been president of the Grady County Farmers Union since it was organized and is now chairman of the Executive Committee of the Georgia Farmers Union. Brother Chastain attributes a very large measure of the success of the Cane Growers Association to the support of the officers and members of the Farmers Union. It is not too much to say that this Co-operative is the most successful commodity marketing association in the United States.

WORDS WILL NOT HELP

The agricultural distress of this country is too deep seated to be reached by the multiplication of words. The only things that will do any good is higher prices. Farm products cannot be made and sold on the present markets. Unless the farmers can get higher prices and have some assurance that such increased prices will continue from year to year there must be a heavy reduction in production.

Farmers may be willing to feed and clothe the world, they may accept their obligations to society but they cannot keep going at their own expense. Every time the consumer pays for a one pound loaf of bread he accepts a gift of one cent from the wheat growers of this country who are paying him that much for the privilege of supplying him with the so called staff of life. The users of bread certainly do not care to accept a charity that will eventually impoverish the donor and force him out of the business of production.

All farmers now know that the government has arranged for them to borrow plenty of money of both long and short maturity. They know about the Capper-Tincher law and the Capper-Volstead law. Also they have heard of the tariff that saves them from competition with cheap foreign farmers.

It is also true that every farmer knows that he cannot afford to borrow money regardless of low interest rates or long maturity periods unless he can make some money in his operations. Borrowed funds never yet saved a losing business from bankruptcy. The farmers know that none of the poultices and panaceas applied to the ills of agriculture have reached the seat and the cause of the disease. The only remedy that means anything to Uncle Reuben is higher prices.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

He must have more income or go out of business. Politicians who have no message for agriculture other than a rehash of the legislation of congress and the state legislatures in the interest of farmers might as well use fewer words and save their breath. Informed by his income from the sale of his products the farmer knows that nothing has been done. In the face of promises, cheaper money, the recognition of co-operative marketing, increased purchasing power of American consumers and the scores of other things that are cited as furnishing relief for agriculture the farmers know that they are getting smaller incomes measured by purchasing power than they ever received before.

Results are what count. The farmers will have little confidence in the relief measures that take the form of words and of laws until they begin to get higher prices for their products.

BANKERS AND COWS

The country bankers of the United States appear to have cow on the brain. Almost with one accord and in all parts of our well known country small town bankers are urging their farmer customers to keep more cows, do more milking and sell more cream or butter. Thad Carver gave that advice at Mohler's meeting last winter. Other bankers in other states deal out the same sort of dope.

Of course farmers should keep enough cows to supply their own families with milk and butter and the sale of the surplus cream is all right and helps out a good deal in existing conditions. What would happen if every small farmer in the country should follow the small banker's advice is something else again. There would be such an over-production of dairy products that milk would be cheaper than water for bathing purposes for fading beauty and butter would replace all other sorts of cup grease for the automobile.

TIME FOR A LITTLE DEBATING

It is time for the program committees to be working on the job of getting up the entertainments for the fall and winter. There are a good many interesting topics that are being discussed more or less intelligently in the newspapers, on the street corners, in the barber shops and other places where men with leisure and words are in the habit of gathering together to consider the good of the order and the welfare and happiness of the well known human race. Here are a few suggestions. Save this paper and debate some of these questions when the weather gets a little cooler.

Resolved, That party candidates for the presidency of the United States should be nominated in primary elections.

Resolved, That the president of the United States should be elected by the popular vote.

Resolved, That American agriculture was handed a gold brick when the law restricting immigration was passed.

Resolved, That a plumber should receive a dollar and a half an hour if a railway president is entitled to a hundred thousand dollars a year.

Resolved, That the benefit district system of highway construction is unjust and should be abolished.

Resolved, That all federal road funds should be used for the construction of interstate highways to be controlled and maintained by the government.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the members of this Local Union to secure applications from all eligible persons within its territorial jurisdiction.

Resolved, That large holdings of agricultural lands should be made impossible by a system of graduated land taxes.

Some of these questions should start an argument almost anywhere. Locals should get busy as soon as possible. There are many things to learn and many things to do before this time next year.

CREDITS FOR FARM OPERATIONS

The officials of the Intermediate Credit Banks established by the last congress in connection with the Federal Farm Loan System are congratulating themselves and the country on the success of their efforts to get the farmers to take and use more money. Their statement, closely analyzed, however, does not indicate that they have loaned very much money to farmers. Most of their advances have been made to co-operative marketing associations that are organized for the use of warehouse certificates as collateral.

The amounts advanced are small. The banks have seen to it that all funds required for the movement of crops by co-operative associations and for the storage of surplus above market demands in the interest of orderly marketing are supplied through the usual financial channels. In short, the new credit agencies, about which so much slush has been printed, are extending help only where it is not needed. Organized farmers are perfectly able to finance their co-operative marketing without any assistance from the government. They have the best of security to pledge for any loans that may be needed.

There is no evidence that many farmers have secured money for personal use as a result of the new system. There are several millions of American farmers who could employ quite a lot of cheaper money without danger to themselves or to the financial stability of the country. Farmers need cheaper money to fund the loans they were forced to take at unduly high rates of interest. Also what few farmers are making money out of their operations could use some more funds at reasonable rates of interest. Neither of these classes is being helped or can be very greatly helped by the new credit agencies.

Nor is inability to secure more and cheaper money any great misfortune to farmers at this time. They are and for years have been carrying on a losing business. It is no favor to man to lend him more money to use in an enterprise that is not making profits; the only result will be to get him more deeply in debt.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Optimism Is Not Very Prevalent

Among farmers right now. Why should it be? There was a time when it was more of a job to see the silver lining that is said to be a part of even the blackest clouds. With few exceptions farm staples are selling lower than ever before if measured by their purchasing power. This means of course that supplies needed on the farm are higher priced than at any time since the peak of inflation during the war.

The non-agricultural industries and enterprises all appear to be doing pretty well but there are signs that a good deal of the prosperity talk in the cities is really bunk. It is a fact that the merchants in almost every part of the country have larger stocks of unsold spring and summer goods on hand than they can dispose of. Nearly every clothing store in the country is offering bargains in summer suits. The unsold stocks are not the usual leavings after a busy and profitable season. They are made up of a very large portion of the purchases that were made last spring and include all sizes, styles and types of fancies.

The relatively small amount of unemployment in the centers of industry and the good wages now being paid to workmen have made business fairly good but it is daily becoming more evident that there can be no real prosperity of permanent character until the purchasing power of the farmer is restored. Business conditions cannot be very good while one third of the population is unable to buy anything except the absolute necessities of life.

Georgia Is Slowly Recovering

From the effects of the legislature that has just adjourned. The state is heavily in debt. New requisitions on the taxpayers are constantly being made. Improvements of the highway system are costing great sums. New offices are being created and all the older office holders are becoming more expert in the fine art of increasing their own compensation and perquisites.

The legislature was forced to work out some way to raise more money for the general revenue fund. Direct taxation on lands is already so burdensome that a very considerable portion of the farms of the state are now being sold for unpaid taxes. The best the lawmakers could do was to impose a tax of three cents a gallon on gasoline and a fairly heavy excise on the sale of all forms of manufactured tobacco. The effect of such taxation is already in evidence. Although the tobacco tax does not take effect until January the dealers are already charging twenty-five cents for two ten cent cigars and fifteen cents straight for the sizes that formerly sold two for a quarter.

The statesman who can work out a system of taxes that cannot be passed on to the final consumer will deserve a monument carved from the everlasting granite but such a memorial will not be necessary for he will live forever in the hearts of the people.

Insurance On Farm Property

Costs several times as much in Georgia as in Kansas. The commercial joint stock insurance companies have long had a most profitable field in that state. Their rates are so high that nearly all farmers get along without insurance but of course the income from premiums five times as high as they should be makes business good even when the number of policies written is small.

Georgia is one of the few states that has barred mutual companies from state wide operations. The one constructive accomplishment of the recent session of the legislature was to enact a law enabling farmers to organize and conduct co-operative insurance on a state wide basis. The co-operative insurance bill was prepared and presented by the official family of the Georgia Farmers Union. There was very strong opposition to the bill. The organized insurance agents sent their best lawyers into the lobbies of both houses with instructions to block the measure at any cost. The Union made the fight for cheaper and co-operative insurance without the assistance of any other farm organization. If the Farm Bureau Federation has any influence

THE VALUE OF CO-OPERATION

We doubt if there is anything new that can be said or written on the subject of co-operation. Its value is known of all men. Its results may be properly appraised at every turn. We have never heard a single person doubt its efficiency or necessity. And this statement applies to every endeavor—finance, labor, transportation, medicine and agriculture.

And here is the remarkable thing about co-operation. All groups apply it to their economic ills except the farmer. And he, above all others, needs it the most and appreciates it less.

True, much progress has been made by the farmer along the lines of co-operation and its prime requisite, organization, but the progress made seems out of all proportion to the effort exerted.

The farmer, as an individualist is hard to persuade to pool a part of his individualism for the community good or for the benefit of his neighbor. Yet who is a better neighbor than a farmer?

The farmer is a little slow in realizing that his own individualism, plus the individualism of his neighbors, makes a pool of individualism which

In Georgia it did not use it in favor of this bill. Night and day for fifty days President Weaver and Secretary Fleming assisted by other members of the Georgia Farmers Union stuck to the job and in the last half hour of the session had the satisfaction of seeing their bill pass the house of representatives after it had been passed by the senate. The governor promptly signed the measure and it is now a law.

The history of the co-operative insurance bill in the Georgia legislature last session is a splendid testimonial to the power and the possibilities of organization. Without the assistance of the forces brought to bear from all over the state by the Georgia Farmers Union the bill never would have been reported out of committee.

Tobacco Is Now Being Produced

In considerable quantities in south Georgia. Several counties down there have gone into the business in quite a large way. The bright or fine cured type constitutes the bulk of the crop. It matures very early and is ready for the market about the middle of July. It is estimated that this years production will reach a total of about ten million pounds and will return between two and three millions of dollars to the farmers.

So far no attempt has been made to organize the Georgia tobacco growers into a co-operative selling association. The crops all go to market through open warehouses on what is called the auction plan. Of course there is no real competition among buyers. The auctioneer sings a little song over each pile of tobacco presumably for the entertainment of the owner and one of the buyers bids it in at a price previously determined by all of them for that particular type.

The Imperial Tobacco company, an English concern, has bought more than half the Georgia tobacco to date this season. Probably a good deal that has been knocked down to the other bidders has also been taken over by this British outfit. It is very significant in this connection to know that up to this time the Imperial Tobacco company has bought nothing from the Tri-State Tobacco Growers or from any of the other co-operative marketing agencies that have been set up by the farmers. The agents of the company claim that they are not fighting the co-operatives but it is time for the farmers to know whether this British owned company has initiated a campaign to destroy co-operative tobacco marketing.

Prices For Georgia Tobacco

Sold this year on the loose leaf warehouse floors have been fairly good. The Imperial Tobacco Company and the other powerful enemies of co-operative marketing have seen to it that the south Georgia farmers have been deceived treated on the open market. With only about half the Virginia and Carolina tobacco production controlled by the co-operatives and with constantly increasing areas of tobacco lands being brought into cultivation in the unorganized areas of south Georgia, Arkansas and Missouri the tobacco traders, speculators and manufacturers still believe that they can block further progress for co-operative marketing.

The tobacco farmers of Georgia, Florida, Missouri and Arkansas who are getting good prices for their crops and a reasonably square deal in grades should not for one moment overlook the fact that they are the beneficiaries of the fight waged for the last two years by the co-operatives for a square deal for tobacco growers. They are reaping the harvest that was sown by their fellow farmers in other parts of the country. It is not too much to say that such growers are not appreciative of what has been done for them. They not only accept the advantages of a co-operative system that has cost them nothing but as a constantly increasing body of unorganized producers they are threatening the success of the whole structure of co-operative tobacco marketing.

Pop May Be a Harmless Drink

But it costs a lot of money. Americans consume annually FOUR BILLIONS of bottles of soft drinks and this does not include either near beer

concoctions or grape juice in any of its various forms. Ten thousand bottling works supply 110,000 retailers with this stuff and nearly every one of the 115,000,000 people in the United States who do take their bottled beverages through a rubber nipple do some of the drinking.

Four billions of bottles of pop cost the consumers thereof a little more than \$200,000,000 a year. The figures for chewing gum and candy are much more impressive. The American people spend enough money yearly on these three wholly non-essential and for the most part actually harmful commodities to pay all the expenses of the federal government.

There is a good deal of truth in the charge that it is not the cost of necessities that makes living so high.

Coolidge Surprised the Folks

When he selected a former Virginia congressman for his secretary, Bascom Slemph, the man who will soon take the place of George C. Christian in the White House organization, is the best known republican leader of the south. He has had many years in congress and has been chairman of the Virginia republican committee for a generation. He is a multi-millionaire, an old bachelor and needless to say is regarded as a mighty smooth guy.

The appointment of Slemph as the president's confidential adviser has generally been interpreted as an announcement that Mr. Coolidge will be a candidate to succeed himself. And why not? The president is wise enough to know that he must go after the nomination if he wants it. He has been in politics so long that he knows that as a rule nominations can be obtained only from politicians. Therefore he enlists in his service the shrewdest southern politician of his party and doubtless turns over to Slemph the job of lining up the southern delegates for Coolidge next year. It may be added that Slemph is undoubtedly the right man for the job.

Fat Impairs the Health

And shortens the lives of millions of Americans. In practically all cases obesity is the result of over eating. It cannot be cured or its results mitigated except by giving up the bad and foolish self indulgence that caused it. Eating too much makes thin people fat. It follows that eating a good deal less is the only way in the world to make fat folks thin. Some think exercise will counteract gluttony. The trouble is that very few gluttons for food have a corresponding appetite for flesh reducing work. If fat people have stretched their stomachs so that a big gorge is necessary to allow them to get their food down, they will find a natural cavity and satisfy their abnormal appetites with foods of small fat making content.

Mobs Have Been Very Busy

In many sections of the country during the past few weeks. There have been hangings, floggings and other acts of violence almost without number. The governors of states and other officers of the law appear to be helpless to prevent this kind of law breaking.

There is a story of the Irishman who was so fond of peace that he would fight for it at any time. These mobs that are acting as self chosen correctors of the public morals are a good deal like the Irishman, they are so devoted to law enforcement that they stand ready at all times to break all the laws necessary to secure it.

Great Men Give Greatness

To small things or at any rate make them interesting. Coolidge is not the only man in the country who honors his father but his example may be worth much to a considerable number who have forgotten to practice that command. The new president is not the only city man who has found wholesome exercise in farm work during vacation but his hay-making may serve to remind a few million other farm bred men that they can get up a good sweat in the hay field when they cannot reach a golf course.

great benefits. He must be shown conclusively the motive of the opposition to this great move.

A campaign is now on for a further sign-up of tobacco growers. May we not urge our readers who have not joined in this great movement to do so now? It is the only solution of their marketing problem.

Put all of the tobacco in the pool. Stop competing with your neighbor. Surrender a small part of your individualism for the time being. You will profit as others who have tried it have done.—Southern Planter

The pooling idea is not alone confined to wheat. All over the country other commodities are pooled by the producers and are being handled at a profit for the growers.

Carelessness means selfishness, for it makes a great deal of unnecessary trouble for other people.—Young People.

The man who grows no legumes is in the same class with the man who never saves any money.

Delivering the goods is as important as getting the order.

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 12—Buffalo Park.
September 14—Lost Springs.
September 22—Neosho Falls.

M. O. GLESSNER.
September 8—Alma.

To Local Secretaries And The Membership In General
We have the State Constitutions for 1923, 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 book "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 MINNEAPOLIS SEPTEMBER 13
The third quarterly meeting of the Ottawa County Farmers' Union will be held at Minneapolis, Thursday September 13. All locals are requested to have a full delegation present.

A. E. Watts, County Pres.

AT GREENLEAF SEPTEMBER 8
The regular quarterly meeting of the Washington County Farmers Union has been postponed until September 8th and will be held in Greenleaf, Kansas, on that day commencing at 10 a. m.

J. T. POLAND, Sec.-Treas.

AT ALMA SEPTEMBER 8TH
The third quarterly meeting of the Wabasha County Farmers Union will be held in the courthouse at Alma, Saturday, September 8th, commencing at 1:30 p. m. A good attendance is desired. See that your local is represented. State Lecturer M. O. Glessner will be with us on that day and will expound the doctrine of co-operation and pooling.

JOE RICHMOND, Co. Sec.

AT MANKATO SEPTEMBER 13TH
The Jewell County Farmers Union No. 26, will hold their regular quarterly meeting in Mankato, Kansas, on Thursday, September 13th. All locals in the county should send delegates.

Respectfully yours,
G. M. SHOOK, Sec.

AT ERIE SEPTEMBER 8
The third quarterly meeting of the Neosha County Farmers' Union will be held in the I. O. O. F. Hall at Erie on Saturday, September 8th commencing at 1:30 p. m. All locals are requested to be represented.

J. O. FOUST, Sec.-Treas.

PICNIC NEAR COLONY SEPTEMBER 8
Sunnyside Local will hold a picnic on Saturday, September 8th, at Henry's Grove five miles west of Colony. Every one is cordially invited to attend. C. E. Henderson and H. B. Whitaker will be the speakers of the day.

Committee.

AT HAYS, SEPTEMBER 8
The Ellis County Farmers Union will hold their third quarterly meeting in the Courthouse at Hays, Saturday, September 8th, beginning at 1 p. m. Locals are requested to send a full delegation.

JOS. P. RUPP, Co. Pres.

AT CONCORDIA SEPTEMBER 7
The Cloud County Farmers Union will hold their third quarterly meeting in the City Hall at Concordia, Friday, September 7th, beginning at 1 p. m. We expect to have a state speaker with us at this meeting.

WM. McCARTY, Pres.
CLARK GREEN, Sec.-Treas.

Pool News

WHEAT POOL NEWS

As the days roll by new contracts are coming in from parts of the state that have been quiet in the pooling game. East, west, north and south are all represented by some contracts this week. Men are coming to realize that to try to market longer as individuals, is only to invite greater disaster. The biggest nuisance is a balky horse in a team of good pullers. The next most aggravating thing is a contrary wheat farmer among a bunch of poolers. If only we could get the farmer to recognize his duty as an individual and get his courage screwed up to the point where he would place his name on the dotted line along with his neighbors. We would hear the end of the oft expressed opinion that "the pool is alright if they would all join."

What kind of a bird is the farmer that tries to shirk his duty by claiming exemption because his neighbor might not do his duty. Ask the wheat farmer for a better means for securing a better price for his wheat than by pooling. If he knows a better way is he trying to put it into effect generally, or is he simply trying to benefit himself as an individual at the expense of the wheat industry.

Count the failures of commodity marketing associations and compare them with the failures of individuals who marketed their products as individuals, and see what the proportion of failures are in comparison. If the marketing of things produced, co-operatively is a failure, then the selling of postage stamps by the United States postoffice in forty-eight states is a failure.

If the winning of the war through the co-operative action of the allied

drives proved of advantage to all concerned, why should the marketing of all the pooled wheat through the American Wheat Growers' Association be other than the applying of the same remedy to the wheat growers. It will win the wheat raisers war.

Competition among ourselves in mobbing the market with wheat is driving the nails in our own coffins with alvim.

Don't punish your back on account of your head.

Five more as brave wheat solicitors as any who have joined the colors, have cast their lot with the pooling army. You can hear the booming of their cannon in the front line trenches.

Alexander, McGinn and son have opened up a barrage in the southern part of the state that will reduce the fortification of the fellows that have "dug in."

N. J. Kaiser runs in with a bunch of hides that he has taken off down in Miami county. Don't let them rest N. J. You have them on the run.

Killian and his scouts must have treed a coon for we don't hear any cracking in the underbrush. William Winkler has his knife all whetted up and blood in his eye. Look out Centralia he is coming your way. Price the leading station for the poolers in Nemaha county has an elevator that will be used exclusively for pooled wheat.

Talk pool, whistle pool, sing pool, yell. If you can't yell for the love of Mike don't holler.

M. O. GLESSNER.

THE WEDDING FEAST AT PILSEN

While in Marion county talking for the Wheat Pool I visited Pilsen; a community center four miles west from Lincolnville.

Perhaps a thousand people most of them descendants from the ancestral stock in Bohemia, were enjoying a real marriage feast. This custom brought from over the sea in celebrating marriage ceremonies is beautiful and interesting far beyond our plan of going to a Probate Judge for the legal ceremony and then rushing away to some pleasure resort or distant sea shore, accompanied by a shower of rice and all the pranks and jokes possible to be culled in the minds of the young heads of the community.

In the evening of this gala day a most bountiful feast was spread on many tables in a commodious community hall, where all the people were invited to eat drink and be merry. For one of the happy incidents in the life of this community was being enacted. Big, wholesome, hospitality and everywhere, and every face had a broad cherry smile that looked as though it "wouldn't come off."

Abundance of all of the good prohibition drinks were to be had for the

asking, and certainly a most pleasant and memorable hour was spent at the evening meal.

The evening feast being over the tables were cleared from the room and a good orchestra struck up a high class of music; the sort that puts "a needle in the heel," and causes the body to sway in harmony with the tempo, and rhythm of the particular selection.

It is now time for the dance, and like magic more than fifty couples appeared on the floor and the last act of the marriage feast is in full swing. Time passes Oh so fast! and the hour of midnight has arrived, and the people reluctantly begin to de-part. Another milestone in the social history in the community of Pilsen has been passed, and the minds of its people are enriched by its memories.

Your humble servant was allowed the privilege to discuss the merits of the Farmers Union Wheat Pool while the tables were being cleared from the hall, and used this time as best he could to show that large bunch of wheat farmers, the necessity for co-operation in selling our produce.

The interest manifested in the pool principle was great and ere long a good bunch of wheat farmers from the Pilsen neighborhood will put their name on the dotted line, and stand for the pool system of marketing not only the farmers wheat but every product the farmer produces.

U. S. ALEXANDER.

OKLAHOMA WHEAT POOL NOW 10,000,000 BUSHELS

Enid, Okla.—Members of the Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Association already have delivered more wheat to the 1923 pool of the organization than was delivered all during 1922, officials of the organization have announced. The 1922 pool contained 3,250,000 bushels. It is said that at least 10,000,000 bushels will be handled this year and officials and members are extremely optimistic over the outlook for the present year.

It is estimated that possibly half of the wheat of members has been delivered to the organization, many of the members storing their own wheat and receiving 1 cent per bushel for each month after August 1. The Oklahoma association is regarded as the most successful wheat association in the United States today.

For just a few cents per week you can reach many thousands of readers telling them what you have to sell or want to buy, if you will use the columns of the Kansas Union Farmer.

Money spent for advertising is not an expense, it is an investment.

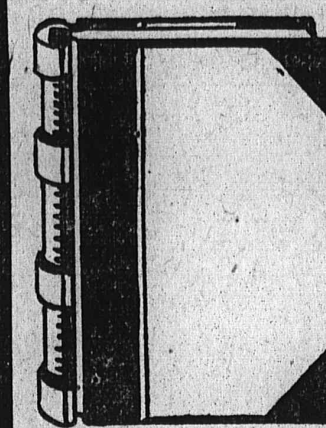
Co-operation stops profiteering.

HOTEL RASBACH

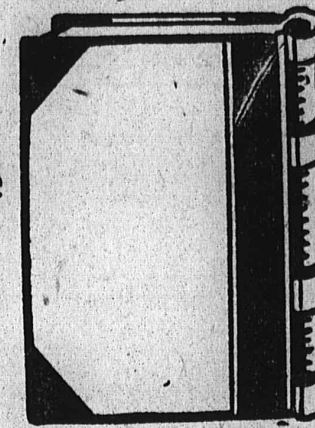
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DEFEATS

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. Lambertson, 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 Miley, 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 Vesecky, 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

Legislation and Public Affairs:
Chairman, Senator Ralph Gates, Stafford
Vice-Chairman, Hon. Charles Thomas, Harper

THE JUBILEE

Big Free Acts
Each Day

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Memorial Hall Entertainment Each Night

Dances

Come---Bring the Family---Spend the Week in Salina