

Ups and Downs of the English Rochdale Weavers In Their Battle for Cooperation

Why Cooperation Appealed to Them
In the summer of 1843 a meeting was held in Rochdale to discuss the best means of obtaining the people's charter." There were present at the meeting several flannel weavers

1. The establishment of a store
2. The manufacture of articles needed by the society.
3. The building of houses in which the workers might live.
4. The eventual establishment of self-sustaining community units which would make it possible for everyone to do just about everything he needed by his own hands.

And that these plans included much more than just a cooperative store. Modern cooperators are termed to look upon the plans with an optimism. Holozyak, who was not a member, says "marvelous success, their subsequent success, their realization of much more stupendous than the fact it amounted to world making. There are cooperators today who are also interested in "world making. And if some are not, it is only because their ideas of cooperation are

A request to carriers to con-
reduced freight rates on feed
ments into drought sections of
Northwest originally was made
Secretary Wallace on June 19. The
signation of drought counties
followed by requests from the De-
partment of Agriculture Drought com-
mittee for a rate reduction on feed
ments into the drought counties.

The requests for these reduc-
tions were made by the Department of
Agriculture in line with the proce-
dure worked out in meeting the

Mr. T. J. Connors, secretary of the Montana Cattle and Horse Raisers' Association, said that he had telegraphed and mailed Mr. Boyd on August 3 in which he forwarded a telegram from the association and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association.

The text of Mr. Boyd's telegram follows:

"J. W. Tapp,
Washington, D. C.

Western carriers yesterday advised in addition to reductions at feed on hay and fodder to South Dakota and Wyoming one of the worst feed lists in fifty per cent forage list to drought counties have or will designate in Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, and Oklahoma. Reduced rates on concern again declined. Publication was made as soon as plan can be determined on which we now have u

tel-
to
ch
Tex-
raisers
gram
approv-
horiz-
in Da-
tent in
s. You
oradoro,
Neb-
trates
will be
deter-
p with

The Primary Interest Of Bill Is To Regulate Buying, Selling and Transportation of Farm Products

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. The term "farm products" as used in this act shall include all products of the land and farm, such as grasses, grain, seed, livestock, livestock products, poultry, poultry products, vegetables, and apian products.

The term "transportation"

the secretary or his authorized assistants shall attempt to give the explanation on all ver-
bal complaints and if failing to make
justment he shall give notice of
time and place for a hearing or
complaint to be served personally
by registered mail upon a duly
notified party. The hearing shall be
appointed for such hearing the
retary or his authorized assis-
tant shall hear the parties to such
complaint and shall enter in the
minutes of the secretary a decision either
missing such complaint or failing to
make justment. The secretary shall
decide such hearing, and in such
facts are established as to w
revocation of such license, the
retary may revoke said license
person or firm defrauded by s
(continued on page 4)

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Published every Thursday at Salina, Kansas, by THE KANSAS BRANCH of the FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & COOPERATIVE UNION, 119 South Seventh Street, Salina, Kansas.

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1872

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1003, Act of October 3, 1917, Authorized July 30, 1918

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

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

NATIONAL OFFICERS

E. H. Everson, President.....St. Charles, South Dakota
C. N. Rogers, vice president.....Indianola, Iowa
E. E. Kennedy, Secretary.....Kankakee, Ill.

KANSAS OFFICIALS

John Vesceky, President.....Salina, Kansas
John Frost, Vice President.....Blue Rapids, Kansas
Pauline Cowger, Assistant Secretary.....Salina, Kansas
John Tomner, Conductor.....Waterville, Kansas
John Scheel, Doorkeeper.....Emporia, Kansas

DIRECTORS

Ross Palenske.....Alma, Kansas
E. E. Winchester.....Stafford, Kansas
John Fengel.....Lincolnville, Kansas
F. C. Gerstenberger.....Blue Mound, Kansas
Wm. E. Roesch.....Quinter, Kansas

FARMERS UNION LADIES AUXILIARY

Mrs. M. L. Beckman, President.....Clay Center
Mrs. John Orr, Vice President.....Conway Springs
Mrs. Everett Alquist, Secretary-Treasurer.....Clay Center

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION—Central and Water Streets, Kansas City, Kansas. T. C. Belden, Manager.

FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION—Colony, Kansas; Wakarusa, Kansas. N. A. Ormsby, Mr.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.—Suite 127 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas. Live Stock Exchange Building, Parsons, Kansas. G. W. Hobbs, Kansas City, General Manager; L. J. Alkire, Manager, Wichita Branch.

W. L. Acuff, Manager, Parsons Branch.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—Room 202 Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas. G. W. Bushby, President-Manager.

FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSN., Room 308, Farmers Union Bldg., Kansas City, Kansas. B. Dunn, Secretary-Manager, Salina, Kansas.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION—Salina, Kansas. Room 215, Farmers Union Bldg., John Vesceky, President.

FARMERS UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.—Room 200, Farmers Union Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas. Rex Lear, State Manager, Salina, Kansas.

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION ROYALTY CO.—Room 305, Farmers Union Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kansas. G. E. Creitz, State Manager.

FARMERS UNION MANAGERIAL ASSOCIATION

C. B. Thove, President
T. C. Belden, Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1936

EDITORIAL

In reading an analysis made of the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, by H. H. Hulbert of the Farm Credit Administration I was much impressed by the last paragraph of the analysis. In this paragraph Mr. Hulbert speaks of the difference of opinion among farmers and others dealing in livestock, over the question of "Direct to Packer" marketing and "Terminal Marketing". This paragraph reads as follows:

"Honest differences of opinion exist between the proponents of the direct-to-packer marketing and terminal marketing. The Illinois Livestock Marketing Ass'n. has both classes of producers as members. The board of directors includes some men favorable to direct marketing as well as some men who do not look with favor on the direct method of sale. The cleavage among directors and among producers presents one of the major obstacles to an intelligent treatment of the direct-marketing problem. As long as cooperatives are inclined to split over such questions as direct marketing versus terminal marketing, just so long will they continue to fall short of the goal which they otherwise might attain in service to the industry. Those responsible for the formulation of cooperative policies need to be reminded periodically that the purpose of cooperative associations is to serve the producer in the manner in which he chooses to be served, provided his decision is sound and based upon facts. It will take time for the two systems of marketing to become adjusted to one another, but eventually a better and stronger cooperative service to the producer should result. It does not matter if one is a believer in the terminal or the direct to packer system of marketing, he must admit that there is much truth in this last paragraph. I believe it is the part of wisdom to lay aside our prejudice and study the question with a view to both the good of the producer and of our Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company. After all, their interests are mutual. No cooperative can long exist unless it renders the producer member the service that he needs and must have in order to be successful himself. Times are changing. The present terminal markets for livestock and also the large packing houses were located at Chicago, Kansas City and other rail or river terminals because at that time nearly all transportation was either by rail or water. With the advent of the truck as a commercial carrier conditions have changed fundamentally. A large percentage of both livestock and of the finished livestock products such as fresh and cured meats, etc., are now carried by truck. The packing business the same as many other kinds of business is becoming decentralized. As a result new methods

of buying and selling have come into use. It will be that a new era in livestock marketing has begun, in which terminal markets are coming to play a much less important part. It is not then the part of wisdom to insist the new trend and adapt our livestock cooperatives to the truck era, rather than spend our time and money to try to turn back the wheel of time and force all the livestock again through the terminal markets.

The railroads thought that they could hold back progress and by demanding ever higher freight and passenger rates replace the revenue lost to trucks and busses. They are finally coming to the realization that by their bull headedness they have lost most of their business to the trucks and that only through modern efficient service will they be able to get it back. Are we as cooperatives going to follow their foolish example or are we going to profit by their mistakes and wisely revise our method of cooperative marketing of livestock so as to meet modern conditions. It is true that at present direct to packer marketing is costing our farmers millions of dollars annually in lower hog prices because of the lack of competition and of bargaining power out in the country. This loss may be the direct result of the packer country buying, or it might be the result of our failure to see the trend of the market towards the country in time, and our lack of organization to meet the condition as it arose. I am calling on the livestock farmers of Kansas and neighboring states and on our Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co., to get together in a conference and work out a plan by which they can meet the packers out in the country with the united bargaining power so as to get our farmers a fair price for their hogs and other livestock whether sold in the country or in the terminal market. I feel sure it can be done, so let us do it.

TRAVELOGUE

Monday, Aug. 3rd I took the bus at 11 o'clock for Wichita, Kansas, on my way to meet with the Farmers Union folks of Conway Springs. I arrived at Wichita at about half past two and called up L. J. Alkire, manager of the Wichita house of the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co. Brother Alkire said that he was going to the Conway Springs meeting and invited me to ride with him and to visit at the office until time to go. Of course I accepted I had a fine visit with Mr. Alkire and his competent staff of salesmen and office employees. Every one in that office is on his toes ready to serve our farmers to the best of their ability. Mr. Alkire and I discussed Farmers Union affairs and the live stock markets until about 6 o'clock when Mr. Alkire took me along with him to supper. I never can get used

to calling the evening meal dinner as they do in town, anyhow it was a fine supper. Mrs. Alkire said that one of her daughters was the cook, but that both of the girls are good cooks. If that supper was a sample of their art I certainly can recommend the girls to any one seeking a life partner. After supper Mr. Alkire, his son Lyle and I drove to Conway Springs. When we arrived there we were met by Mr. and Mrs. John C. Orr. Mr. Ben Rice, president of the local, and many other of the local members. Mrs. Orr told me that I had missed a fine chicken dinner because I stopped at Wichita instead of going right through to Conway Springs. I assured her that Mr. Alkire and I would come some other time and eat chicken with the Orr family.

The program opened with a concert by the band, which was much appreciated by us all. After the concert Pres. Rice introduced me as the speaker of the evening. They had one of those MIKE affairs to talk to so as to make it possible for all the folks who were seated in cars, surrounding the park, to hear what was said. I felt that I was really back in the buggy days that evening. The only lights in the park were directly overhead and as a result every June Bug in town came down to pay me a visit. If my talk was half as full of bugs as I was I am sorry for the folks who had to listen to me. But in spite of the bugs the crowd which was anywhere from 100 to 200 was very attentive through the whole evening. After the talk we all drank our fill of fine lemonade and ate cookies, and visited for about an hour before taking our leave. The Conway Springs folks have a fine business association and a fine local. I certainly enjoyed my visit with them and although they already have a good local, I feel that with such a start we may expect much from them in the future.

Tuesday evening, Aug. 4th I took the bus for Colby, Kansas. I had made arrangements previously that I was to be met at Colby by some of the Brewster Farmers Union folks and taken to the picnic grounds, west of Brewster, in time for the picnic dinner on Wednesday the 5th. About 11 o'clock Mr. Emel, secretary and general manager of the Brewster Farmers Cooperative association, stopped for me at the hotel. We drove out to Brewster where we picked up Mrs. Emel and family and the Stovers of Page City. We arrived at the picnic grounds in time to see a part of the ball game and then we went to the grove to eat a real picnic dinner with all the "trimmings". Mr. Sallee and I were assigned to eat with Brother John McDaniel and family. Mr. Emel and others joined us as there was plenty of space for all and certainly enough of all kinds of good things to eat. After the dinner the Brewster band which had been furnishing abundance of fine music during the day, gave us another concert and then Mr. Emel introduced me as the first speaker. Mr. Sallee, representing the Consumers Cooperative Association of North Kansas City, talked next.

Then Miss Lillian O'Neal, chairman of the arrangements committee, in an unassuming manner acknowledged the appreciation of the folks for the fine work of her committee, and asked those present if they wanted to make the picnic an annual affair. The unanimous rising vote showed plainly that they were all in favor of the motion. After visiting with the folks and talking over future membership prospects I bade them all Good Bye and rode back to Colby with County Agent Rogers.

Although I have known John McDaniel, Clifford Miller and several of the other Farmers Union folks around Brewster for a long time, this was my first visit to Brewster. I always knew that they were the kind of folks that get things done and it was a pleasure to meet with them all. I feel sure that they will not only keep up their fine past record but I look forward to a large increase in membership in that territory before the convention time this fall.

I have traveled much since harvest over Kansas, but in a field near the picnic ground west of Brewster was the first stock of corn with an honest goodness nubb in it that I saw this season. With a few timely rains they might raise quite a bit of feed yet.

FARM RADIO BREVITIES
Although the National Farm and Home Hour contains a wealth of farm news and information, each day's program brings to country folk music by some of radio's best known musicians. Walter Blaufuss and the Homesteaders, the United States Army Band, guest soloists and many other radio stars contribute the daily musical portions of the program.

The Farm and Home Hour ends each day with the playing of the national anthem. It is the only network radio program which regularly features the "Star Spangled Banner." The opening theme of the program is the "Stars and Stripes."

Neighborhood Notes

A LETTER FROM MR. AMOS

By request of Brother M. L. Amos we are publishing the following letter written by him which is self explanatory. The Union Party Walter Burwisch Chr. Filing Com. Steuben Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:
Yours of the 22nd inst. at hand stating that I, with another, have been recommended as qualified persons to undertake the filing of the Union Party in the state of Kansas, and asking me to inform you if I am "willing to accept this responsibility."

Will say in reply that I was writing a letter for publication on the subject of Lemke's candidacy for president when your request came so will send it as my reply.

Congressman Wm. Lemke, now presidential candidate on the Union Party ticket, was serving on the National Executive Committee of the Non-Partisan League during the four years I served as state chairman and national committeeman from Kansas from 1917 to 1921. I attended all the meetings of the national organization and became acquainted with and prized very highly the ability and character of "Bill Lemke" as we called him. I have since followed his political activity and appreciate his legislative efforts and determination in the interest of the people. The Frazier-Lemke Farm Refinancing Bill, for which he worked so hard to save our 240 acre farm against mortgage foreclosure. You can see that I have personal reasons for liking Bill Lemke besides his general years and the grasshopper invasions over 6 or 8 states there will be few fruit trees surviving.

If all the children of school age were let have full swing at the apple barrels and boxes, to consume as many as they could eat, there would be no need to worry this year what to do with the 1936 apple crop.

What apple states will at this Thanksgiving time send cars of apples at say one dollar per bushel. Many children of these states will be most lucky if they have one lone apple to eat this winter. Mary E. Winters.

cent in the last fifteen years. I believe I would not be far off in asserting that since 1929, in over half our homes, especially in the Central Western section, there has not been three bushels of apples consumed in a year because we are off using the apple—they were just too high to be bought and used.

A family of six persons should for health's sake consume, at the very least, ten bushels per year—apple pie, baked sauce, fried butter, jelly cider and vinegar, and last a large bowl of apples on a table to be eaten raw around the fire-side. As a youngster I ate 3 or 4 a day, and I believe it did help to keep the doctor away.

On our farm in Indiana, where I lived as a child, we commenced to use apples in July, and had them to use in great quantities until the next April, then dried apple pie and sauce until the new crop.

No, the American families are not off the use of apples in our diet. With better times, less unemployment, more cash for the necessary things to eat.

Cooperation in buying and selling all our farm produce would be a tremendous help.

The last few years there has been too much government meddling with the farming profession, and it is a profession and the oldest.

The farm families and city dwellers as well of the plains states don't have cash for all the necessities of life and the apple is one of them. In 1930, 1931, 1932, wheat selling at 35 cents per bushel, corn at 14 cents and apples at three dollars per bushel, they were a luxury, so could not be consumed in large quantities, as we would have liked to.

With continued drought this last 7 years and the grasshopper invasions over 6 or 8 states there will be few fruit trees surviving.

If all the children of school age were let have full swing at the apple barrels and boxes, to consume as many as they could eat, there would be no need to worry this year what to do with the 1936 apple crop.

What apple states will at this Thanksgiving time send cars of apples at say one dollar per bushel. Many children of these states will be most lucky if they have one lone apple to eat this winter. Mary E. Winters.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Ellsworth County

Whereas, it pleased our wise God to remove from our midst our friend and brother, Henry Lorenz, that thy Therefore, be it resolved that we extend our deepest heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family;

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of our local, Ellsworth 2020, that a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and that a copy be published in the columns of the Kansas Union Farmer.

Brad Hooper,
Mart Gwinner
Joe Polach.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Cowley County

Since our Heavenly Father has seen fit to call from our midst our brother member, Rufus I. Cook, be it Therefore, Resolved, that we, the members of Beaver Local No. 1558 extend our sympathy to the bereaved family, and be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be

sent to the family, a copy be placed in our local record and a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

Mrs. Leona Dranden,
Mrs. Clyde Gottlob.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

(Mitchell County)

Whereas, the death angel has visited the home of one of our beloved members of the Farmers Union and taken from our midst the life of Brother Chas. Margreiter, who had served as one of the directors of the Mitchell County Union for many years, be it therefore

Resolved that at this time we go on record expressing our deep sympathy for the relatives and neighbors who are sorrow stricken. We do share this sorrow with them.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the sorrowing wife with a letter and a copy be spread on the minutes of the Quarterly meeting records, also that a copy be printed in our state paper.

Signed,
G. W. Geiser,
A. M. Geiser,
Lee Vetter.
Committee.

LA HARPE FARMERS UNION BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

Some years ago this association was in debt. But in the last 6 or 8 years the new manager, Mr. Moore, has pulled it out of debt. No dividend was paid until the debt was wiped out. Since then interest on stock has been paid and some patronage dividends. Last year 8 per cent interest was paid on stock, and a 43 per cent patronage dividend on all business was paid, amounting to something like \$4,000. Also something like \$2000 was set aside as a reserve. A goodly number of farmers that did not belong to the association, but traded with it, bought a \$10 share of stock, paid their dues and joined the Farmers Union, and then received the patronage dividend on their business done with the association. That is the Farmers Union way. Who can beat this fine record? Mr. Stanley Harris of LaHarpe is President of the Allen County Farmers Union. When rain kept the farmer folks from coming out in the morning and to the Picnic Dinner, then Mr. Harris and others arranged for an afternoon meeting in the Odd Fellows Hall by phone calls, and a good bunch of loyal Farmers Union folks listened patiently while I expounded Farmers Union doctrines.

JOHN FROST.

Dear Cooperators:
Dry weather continues with severity of heat much abated however, which permits sleep in comfort at least. Despite the drought however we find business conditions over the U. S. much improved. I stated five years ago that when enough Americans said better times are here, we would have them.

Noteworthy among recent happenings of interest to everyone, is the fact a study is being made of the Cooperative movement abroad, which is an admission of men high in national affairs that they too believe much can be done to secure equity and stability among peoples by voluntary cooperation.

The late Calvin Coolidge stated farmers could best solve agricultural problems, having in mind no doubt cooperative effort.

Herbert Hoover asked Congress to pass a new law placing agriculture on a basis of economic equality with industry.

Out of this came the Agricultural Marketing Act with \$500,000,000 appropriated for the establishing of

The Farmers Cooperative picnic sponsored by the Farmers Cooperative Association of Brewster, Kansas, held August 5 at Stanley's Grove northwest of Brewster with approximately 600 people present, was a big success.

The entertainment started with a ball game between the farmers north of town and the farmers south of town and although there was something like 15 runs scored in one inning, there is nothing like a great America game of baseball to get the crowd stirred up and get things going.

The Brewster Community Band was on the grounds to furnish the music, and did a very fine job. Several of the business men of Brewster are in this band and are to be commended for giving their time. To me this shows cooperation, not only people within the organization, but people of Brewster and Western Kansas as a whole.

At noon a picnic dinner was served with ice cream, coffee and iced tea furnished by the local. Following the dinner and more music by the band, the real entertainment of the day started with talks by Mr. John Vesceky and Mr. Emmett Sallee.

Mr. Vesceky, president of the Kan- (continued on page 4)

TORNADO and WIND STORMS

Swept Northern Kansas on July 27 from Scott City to Atchison

Thousands of dollars worth of property was destroyed and many families lost most of their life time savings in that one storm.

You cannot keep a tornado or a wind storm from wrecking your buildings but you can protect your investment in the buildings with a policy in your own safe and sound Insurance company, The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance company of Salina, Kansas.

See your local agent today and have him fix you up with a complete coverage on your property before it is too late.

Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company

FARMERS UNION INSURANCE BLDG. SALINA, KANSAS

PAGE FOUR

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK SALES

Below is published a representative list of the sales by Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company of Kansas City

Week Ending August 7th, 1936

CATTLE	
Ed. and Carl Anderson—Cloud Co Ks—8 heifers 651	8.75
J. E. Hannah and Son—Lafayette Co Mo—6 hfs 776	8.25
Wherry Bros—Pawnee, Neb—29 str 1141	8.25
Rhine Bros—Washington Co Mo—23 str 1075	8.00
Roger Jennings—Osage Co Ks—17 hfs 664	7.75
Lawrence Davis—Osage Co Ks—17 hfs 695	7.50
Earl Hickman—Caldwell Co Mo—17 hfs 695	7.50
L. M. Martz—Bates Co Mo—6 hfs 723	7.50
Geo. J. Kent—Sullivan Co Mo—7 hfs 687	7.50
J. S. Brandon—Coffey Co Ks—23 yls 1107	6.00
G. A. Greening—Wabunsee Co Ks—9 hfs 615	5.50
Joe A. Richmond—Marion Co Ks—9 hfs 295	5.50
Tony Sump—Riley Co Ks—10 str 727	5.35
Wm. Heitz—Norton Co Ks—20 str 82	5.00
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co Ks—21 cows 821	5.00
D. N. Sheets—Dickinson Co Ks—9 hfs 901	5.00
G. A. Oberhelman—Osage Co Ks—13 cows 997	4.75
Weldon Kline—Clay Co Mo—9 str 752	4.50
Ross and Son—Johnson Co Ks—16 hfs 730	4.50
Ross and Son—Johnson Co Ks—18 cows 1107	4.50
Tony Sump—Riley Co Ks—8 hfs 652	4.50
Jacob Stamm—Washington Co Ks—18 cows 910	4.00
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co Ks—9 hfs 687	4.00
W. E. Decker—Clay Co Mo—24 hfs 507	4.00
F. O. Kinney—Osage Co Ks—32 str 535	3.75
Ross and Son—Johnson Co Ks—13 cows 987	3.50
H. E. Turner—Johnson Co Ks—27 cows 851	3.25
David Heinz—Dickinson Co Ks—8 cows 868	3.00
Frank Simon—Osage Co Ks—8 cows 868	3.00

SHEEP

A. L. Kinger—Franklin Co Ks—10 75	10.25
Harold Berry—Grueney Co Mo—5 78	10.25
H. W. Levecke—Jackson Co Mo—8 82	10.25
W. G. Moorehead—Cass Co Mo—8 89	10.00
Carney Barr—Allen Co Ks—21 81	10.00
Frank Fowler—Washington Co Ks—21 81	10.00
Dan H. Combs—Franklin Co Ks—11 70	10.00
J. E. Carver—Sullivan Co Mo—5 72	10.00
M. E. Lash—Miami Co Ks—14 75	10.00
E. C. Berry—Sullivan Co Mo—5 72	10.00
Oscar Brown—Lafayette Co Mo—7 73	10.00
Tone Darnell—Lafayette Co Mo—7 73	10.00
F. A. Dugger—Jewell Co Ks—8 76	10.00
T. D. Simpson—Cedar County Mo—16 69	10.00
Ted Clifton—Allen Co Ks—10 68	10.00
Joe Waller—Osage Co Ks—8 70	10.00
Vernon Cullum—Mitchell Co Ks—14 74	10.00
Conrad Boeding—Nemaha Co Ks—6 83	10.00
William Shatlock—Linn Co Mo—7 75	9.75
Dick Lemkuhl—Miami Co Ks—7 79	9.75
Gilbert Miller—Polk Co Mo—14 86	9.75
John Watts—Douglas Co Ks—16 73	9.75
Matt Bowen—Miami Co Ks—8 85	9.50
L. A. Sickman—Dickinson Co Ks—49 73	9.50
J. A. Sheets—Dickinson Co Ks—49 74	9.50
R. M. Melville—Anderson Co Ks—8 61	9.50
H. M. Gall—Johnson Co Ks—8 61	9.50
R. L. Hampton—Cass Co Mo—8 70	9.50
Mrs. M. E. Hall—Johnson Co Mo—45 65	9.00
R. C. Fielder—Pettis Co Mo—5 63	9.00
Geo. B. Kyle—Pottawatomie Co Ks—10 52	2.50
G. H. Pate—Linn Co Mo—23 100	1.75
A. West—Linn Co Mo—23 100	1.75
Henry Whitaker—Chas. Co Ks—6 85	1.75
Powell Bros—Lafayette Co Ks—13 96	1.50

HOGS

Butcher 170 Lbs. Avgs. Up	
I. Mansur—Ray Co Mo—21 223	10.90
M. E. Begley—Cedar Co Mo—10 218	10.85
C. A. Taylor—Anderson Co Ks—22 194	10.80
C. L. Gibson—Lafayette Co Mo—19 198	10.75
E. C. Mitchell—Henry Co Mo—8 225	10.75
Virgil Day—Linn Co Mo—14 194	10.75
Elton R. Clark—Osage Co Ks—13 218	10.75
E. E. Strickler—Anderson Co Ks—13 218	10.75
Dan Younk—Clay Co Ks—7 227	10.70
Edward Clifton—Allen Co Ks—5 186	10.70
Morris Sawyer—Grueney Co Mo—30 205	10.65
Alfred Amor—Lafayette Co Mo—19 174	10.65
J. D. Snyder—St. Clair Co Mo—7 221	10.65
Chas. Record—Allen Co Ks—46 257	10.65
Geo. H. Plentie—Nemaha Co Ks—10 202	10.60
L. C. Bagby—Jackson Co Mo—10 202	10.60
Herb Masenthin—Osage Co Ks—5 205	10.60
Robert K. Gibb—Bates Co Mo—6 203	10.60
Tom Gibb—Bates Co Mo—6 203	10.60
A. J. Schen—Wabunsee Co Ks—6 195	10.50
Floyd Ward—Nemaha Co Ks—17 220	10.50
C. W. Bailey—Riley Co Ks—6 254	10.50
John Sloan—Miami Co Ks—8 197	10.40
Powell Bros—Lafayette Co Ks—18 302	10.35
F. A. Hodler—Mitchell Co Ks—18 302	10.25
G. D. Woodward—Gentry Co Mo—89 176	9.75
W. F. Arnold—Woodson Co Ks—6 173	9.75
W. F. Arnold—Woodson Co Ks—6 173	9.75
Thomas Farms—Linn Co Ks—5 222	9.50

Light Lights and Pigs

H. W. Levecke—Jackson Co Mo—10 142	9.50
Chas. Record—Allen Co Ks—11 96	8.25
Mrs. J. C. Fleming—Miami Co Ks—6 105	8.25
John Gloss—Osage Co Ks—16 86	7.50
Harry Fisher—Douglas Co Ks—6 106	7.50
Chas. Boecker—Johnson Co Ks—12 80	7.40
Glenn Carpenter—Pettis Co Mo—30 79	7.40
Fred Thove and Kimble—Wabunsee Co Ks—23 95	7.40
Scott W. Mast—Livingston Co Mo—23 95	7.40
James Shigley—Allen Co Ks—24 78	7.25
Frank Walker—Morris Co Ks—34 57	7.00
Joe Doherty—Jackson Co Ks—101	6.50
L. C. Cleveland—Merrill Co Ks—6 41	6.50
Frank Walker—Morris Co Ks—34 57	6.50

Sows

F. D. Cox—Linn Co Ks—15 321	9.25
Walter Ellis—Osage Co Ks—12 312	9.25
E. H. Erickson—Pottawatomie Co Ks—5 288	9.25
Lawrence Ebert—Pottawatomie Co Ks—8 367	9.15
E. A. Parks—Franklin Co Ks—7 214	9.00
Albert Plentie—Nemaha Co Ks—5 298	9.00
J. G. Rufenacht—Henry Co Mo—5 364	9.00
Floyd Ward—Nemaha Co Ks—5 356	8.75
Edward Clifton—Allen Co Ks—7 307	9.00
Lawrence Ebert—Pottawatomie Co Ks—8 367	8.75
R. C. Donald—Anderson Co Ks—301	8.75
Ben Nitcher—Franklin Co Ks—5 272	8.50
W. J. Boone—Greenwood Co Ks—7 332	8.25
C. W. Bailey—Riley Co Ks—5 364	6.00

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET LETTER

By P. L. Betts
Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives Inc.Week Ending August 5, 1936
BUTTER MARKET

The Butter market continued throughout the current week with the very sharp upward trend begun in the previous week. The gain on an average for all grades was about 1 3/4 per pound.

The weather was again the prime factor. Daily reports of further disaster to all feed crops and pastures made bullish factors that could not be ignored and prices bounded upward almost daily. However, on the closing day, with much cooler weather, the sky overcast, and reported beneficial rains in some parts of the corn belt, a bear movement set in on the November futures market, and values were quickly marked down a

full cent from the top. The spot market was met effected so far as the quotation was concerned, which remained unchanged, but sales at the market became impossible, although at this hour, late in the day, we have not heard of any sales under the market, all of which indicates that both buyers and sellers are playing a waiting game to further test the weather situation before making new commitments.

EGG MARKET

The Egg market also continued the advance mentioned in last week's letter, and all grades on the spot market had further advance of about 3-4 cents. The into storage movement that had continued right through the hot weather, suddenly changed and very substantial out of storage movements have been the rule for the current week. The slightly cooler weather, especially in the east, made that possible. It is very difficult to move storage eggs and prevent sweating in the extreme hot weather, like Butter, have lost ground the past two days in the

futures market, while spot has held steady. The slump both in butter and egg futures, has been largely due to profit taking which is to be expected after a long upward trend. We do not look for a marked slump in the Egg market at this time. A change to rainy and cooler weather, if it should occur, will likely result in somewhat lower butter prices at least temporarily.

WHAT IS CONSUMERS COOPERATION

(continued from page 1)
amounts of capital which each member had loaned to the society. Some of the store's profit, or surplus, would be used for this purpose. But what is a wonderful idea. They decided that the rest of the surplus should be divided among the members of the society according to the amount that each member brought from the store. (Not according to the amount that each member invested in the society.) This share of the store's surplus is appropriately known as a patronage dividend. The Rochdale cooperators saw that such an arrangement would encourage and reward the loyalty of the members. It also had another remarkable effect; the weavers found that instead of getting into debt to the storekeeper, they were now actually saving money. At the end of each quarter, when the store's profits were divided, the weavers received their "patronage dividends" over the counter, and the actual receipt of this money seemed to be a pure gift. Thus, other workers were eager to join the society to share in the "dividends."

The system of voting also encouraged people to join, for not only were both sexes to have equal membership rights, but each member was to have one vote and no more, regardless of how many shares he owned or how much he purchased from the store. Thus, the newest man in the society had as much voice in its meetings as the man who had belonged long from the time of the society's formation. This emphasis and democratic control was from the first, one of the strongest principles of the Cooperative movement.

The Pioneers also set up rules and methods aiming to insure both economy and efficiency in the management of the store. Business was to be done on a cash basis. All purchases and all sales were paid for in cash. The cooperators regarded credit as only a costly practice leading to indebtedness and waste. Furthermore, they ruled that accounts must be properly kept and audited, and balance sheets regularly presented to the members. The desire for business efficiency shown in these rules was the natural result of their attempt to supply their own needs as cheaply as possible.

First Year of Growth

During the first year, the store was kept open only during the evenings, and the weavers took turns in helping in the work. As the benefits of the store became known, the membership of the society increased. With the growth of membership and trade, the store was gradually able to add new items to its stock. Some of the members helped the store to do so by turning in their profits for this purpose. Before long the store was doing so well that the private shopkeepers were beginning to feel that the workers' loyalty, for here they were able to buy fresh and unadulterated goods at prices no higher than they paid for inferior goods elsewhere, and while they had to pay cash for what they bought, they actually got what they wanted at a lower price because they ultimately received the "profit" themselves. At the end of the first year of business, the store had over eighty members and possessed a capital of 181 pounds or about \$900.00.

New Field for Cooperation
By 1851 the business had grown to such a volume that the society decided to keep the store open all day, and pay full time wages to the men who cared for it. Other stores were also being organized, and there was talk of the necessity of all of these stores having a single wholesale store from which they could buy their goods. This movement in knitting together the increasing number of organizations.

In 1852 the scope of the society's activities was increased by the passage of the first "Industrial and Provident Societies Act." Up till then the activities of the society had been limited to the "friendly society" under which they were first registered, and for them a few privileges, but it had been intended for purely charitable associations and was wholly unsuited to the wider law swept away the legal obligation on the part of the store to deal only with its own members. It also allowed the cooperators to use their funds for many new and different purposes. It was now possible for them to allocate 2 1/2 per cent of their profits for educational purposes. With this fund, they established reading rooms and libraries in each of the Societies' Centers, and published cooperative magazines, and began to set up all their members. Indeed, it began to appear as if there was no part of their life which would not be touched by cooperation, for they established insurance companies, turnish baths, a sick and burial society, and a building society.

The Pioneers did not have complete success with everything they tried, but as the years passed, they found themselves growing more independent citizens who were free of debt and the owners of their institutions. They were better dressed, ate better food, and were educating their children. Not only this, but their rapidly growing stores offered a field of employment for their members, and the fear of the poorhouse no longer haunted those who were growing old. The experiment at Rochdale was a success. And as the stores succeeded, the idea began to spread. To quote from Holyoake: "An almost universal opinion was prevalent not only in Rochdale, but throughout the country and in Parliament, that Cooperation was an ex-

ploded fallacy. And the poor cooperators were looked upon as dangerous emissaries of some revolutionary plot, and at the same time as fanatics deluded beyond all hope of enlightenment, who were bent on ruining themselves, and too ignorant to comprehend their folly or their danger. It was not until the small but unflinching stream of profits began to meander in all out of the way cottages and tenements—it was not until the town had been repeatedly astonished by the discovery of weavers with money in their pockets, who had never before been known to be out of debt—that the working class began to perceive that the "exploded fallacy" was a paying fallacy; and then crowds of people who had all their life been saving and proving that nothing of the kind could happen, now declared that they had never denied it, and that everybody knew Cooperation would succeed, and that everybody could do what the Pioneers did."

This reminds one of the more recent remark of the Very Reverend Inge, that "Every worthy movement has to pass through three stages: first, it is ridiculed; second, it is opposed; and third, it is everybody knew it before."

The Rochdale System Today
The story of the little shop in Toad Lane is not yet complete. The Cooperative movement is now stronger than it has been before. It has a far-flung organization of stores, wholesale companies, factories, farms, and banking societies, covering all the civilized countries of the world. The greatest strength of the Cooperators is still in England, the country in which it began. England has today a thousand cooperative societies with a total membership of nearly seven million persons. This, with the families of the cooperators, represents at least half of Great Britain's population. These societies have a share capital of 115 million pounds (about 575 million dollars) and employ more than a hundred thousand workers. At the present time the Cooperative movement shows a steady growth in every country where the government had not hindered the movement.

The story of Rochdale is the story of a group of ordinary workers who lived in England about a hundred years ago. Many of these men were illiterate; all of them were poor. They attempted to better their wages and working conditions by means of strikes. They failed in this because their trade unions were weak and because they were unable to save enough money to care for their families while they were not working. After the strike a few of the weavers contrived to attract all their attention on the problem of saving money, of getting the capital to enable them to fight their battles more effectively.

While doing this they learned of the Cooperative Colonies, which Owen had set up and tried to form, and decided that a self-supporting colony would be the ideal solution of their troubles. Because it was impossible to carry out such a far-reaching scheme immediately, they decided to start with a store, and gradually build from it towards a completely cooperative community. Handicapped by lack of money, education, experience, and by the opposition of shopkeepers, they nevertheless succeeded in raising enough money to start a very modest store. Each of the weavers subscribed a little money to the undertaking. A fixed rate of interest was paid for the money which each weaver had invested. The "profits" of the store were then divided among the members according to the amount of goods they bought. The control of the store was in the hands of the members, each having one vote regardless of the amount he had invested.

The store soon became a financial success, with the result that its membership grew rapidly and the society soon expanded its activities far beyond the confines of Rochdale. The principles on which this store was founded finally became the basis of a world-wide Cooperative movement. This movement looks upon all people as consumers and, therefore, as possible patrons and shareholders of Cooperative enterprises. The organizers of the Rochdale store, however, had no intention of starting such a movement. They were interested only in improving their own position as workers, and they believe that they could do this if they possessed the

machinery for producing and distributing the products of their own labor. The store was to be only a first step towards the accomplishment of this aim. This aim was never realized, but the twenty-eight weavers did make a success of their cooperatively-owned store. Furthermore, the example they set has been the basis of the present world-wide "Consumer Cooperative Movement."

A BILL TO REGULATE THE TRUCKING

(continued from page 1)
censee may bring an action on the bond within sixty days from the date of filing of such decision.

Sec. 5. The secretary may refuse to issue a license or may revoke a license already issued where he is satisfied of the existence of the following facts or any of them: (a) Where money judgment has been entered against such applicant or licensee and upon which execution has been returned, unsatisfied. (b) Where he or they have failed to account promptly and properly. (c) Where the applicant is in bankruptcy or insolvency, or where the secretary has reason to believe the same may shortly occur. (d) Where a licensee has been guilty of fraud or deception in obtaining a license. (e) Where the licensee neglects to file a new surety bond when notified by the secretary that the bond previously accepted is unsatisfactory to the secretary or risk unsatisfactory to the surety company. (f) Where the applicant has violated any of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. The state board of agriculture is hereby empowered to make and publish and enforce such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary to carry into effect the full intent and meaning of this act.

Sec. 7. Any person, partnership, firm, or corporation who shall buy, transport, sell or offer for sale any kind of farm products within this state without a license and bond, except as in this statute permitted, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$500.00, or may be confined in the county jail not more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect and be in force on and after its publication in the statute book.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES

(continued from page 2)
sas State Farmers Union, gave an address which was a masterpiece, an easily understood, straightforward talk on the fundamental of world peace and cooperation.

Mr. Sallee, field man for the Consumers Cooperative Association of North Kansas City gave an address on the value of supply the cooperatives through the Consumers Cooperative Association.

Following these talks Miss Lillian O'Neal of the entertainment committee put up the proposition of making this picnic an annual affair. It was the unanimous vote of the crowd that we do have a picnic every year on the first Wednesday in August. A special grange should be given the entertainment committee which consists of Lillian O'Neal, Rose Fletcher, Hattie Miller, Troy Dillinger and Clyde Jones for keeping things moving and really putting the picnic across.

Farmers Cooperative Ass'n,
Ray Emel, Secretary.

PLANS ICE CREAM SOCIAL
Maple Hill, Kans., Aug. 6, 1936
Kansas Farmers Union,
Spring Glen Local, No. 1976, met on August 4, 1936. We were glad to see such a fine attendance at this meeting.

Plans were made at this meeting for an ice cream social to be held soon. We hope every member of our local will be able to attend.

Yours very truly
Mrs. Maude Roth, Local Sec.

INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

Editor Kansas Union Farmer,
Salina, Kansas,
Dear Sir:

Just a few days ago near here, a farmer laid an old half bushel mea-

sure over the opening in his well platform. His little child came and learned or sat on it. It gave way and let her down into a deep well.

I have known so many cases of a like nature where children have drowned in open or carelessly covered wells and cisterns that I am sending you the enclosed short warning in the hope that you will print it to make some of your farm readers more thoughtful of these dangers, as I believe they are mostly caused by fathers not thinking.

"Folks need a lot of reminding."
Yours sincerely,
O. L. Potter,
312 West Oak Street

"DING DONG BELL, PUSSY'S IN THE WELL"

But she won't be in and your children won't fall in and be drowned either if you will keep your wells or cisterns securely covered.

I have known of many children that were drowned in wells because their fathers didn't think to keep them securely covered.

Abandoned wells and cisterns are a crime. A tragedy, and a constant source of danger.

Better think now and you won't have to think sad thoughts later.

REVISING A MOTTO

The good old-fashioned motto about children was:

"Children should be seen but not heard."

To keep so many children from being run over by automobiles and trucks the drivers motto should be:

"Children should be seen and not hurt."

A. L. Potter, Independence, Kas.

HAVE YOU TRIED THIS

If you're one of those clever people who make exquisite gifts by covering handy little tin boxes with ornamental fabrics and lining them, here is something for your special benefit. added to the solution, you will not attack textile materials firmly to metallic surfaces, but when glycerine is added to the solution, you will not have any trouble.

WHO narrowed the spread in butterfat prices?
WHO forced other cream buyers to pay better prices?

Your only opportunity to help in these matters has been through your Farmers Union cooperatives.

THE FARMERS UNION COOP.
CREAMERY ASSN.

Colony, Kansas WaKeeney, Kansas

YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF

to patronize your own cooperative live stock marketing company. Your own firm has contributed more than any old-line firm in the favorable development of a farmers' market for Kansas live stock.

Best attention and service possible given to all consignments, whether one animal or several car loads.

THE FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION CO.

G. W. Hobbs, General Manager
Kansas City Wichita Parsons

PRICE LIST OF SERUMS AND OTHER REMEDIES SUPPLIED BY THE FARMERS SERUM & SUPPLY COMPANY

CATTLE

Abortion Vaccine—For lasting or long time protection.	53c
Money back guarantee, per dose	7 1/2c
Blackleg Bacterin. Life protection in 100 dose lots per dose	7 1/2c
Bovine Mixed Bacterin. For prevention and treatment of shipping fever, Hemorrhagic. 100 dose lots, per dose	7 1/2c
Pinkeye Bacterin. For prevention and treatment, 100 dose lots, per dose	7 1/2c
Mastitis Bacterin (gargol), 10 doses	1.00
Calf Scours Bacterin, 10 doses	1.00
Branding Fluid—1 lb. can, (for approximately 100 head), used with cold iron	1.00
Branding Iron. 3 inch bronze letter	1.00
Special brands \$3.00 each.	
De-Horning paste—preventing growth of horns on calves and goats. For 50 head	1.00
Wound Paint—Used after dehorning or castration and on screw worms. Per gallon	\$3.00
Syringes, (Heavy Duty). Last a lifetime, 40 cc or 20 cc size	2.00
Two Needles 2EX, supplied with each syringe, free. Extra needles, 3 for	.50

HOGS

Hog Serum—Cholera—per 100 ccs	.75
Virus, 100 ccs	1.65
Swine Mixed Bacterin—"Flu", swine plague, hemorrhagic Septicemia, Para-typoid, etc., per dose	.08
Hog Worm Capsules—Guaranteed to rid hogs of worms, 50 per box	3.50
Cresol Dip Disinfectant, per gallon	1.00

HORSES

Equine Influenza Bacterin—distemper, influenza, shipping fever, 10 doses	1.95
Equine Polyvalent Bacterin—abscesses, infections, fistulous withers, etc., 10 doses	1.25
Colic Capsule for horses—indicated in colic and gastric indigestion. 3 in box	1.00
Purgative Capsules for horses. Rapid. Dependable. 3 in box.	1.00
Balling Gun, Brass, heavy nickelled. For giving capsules to horses and cattle. Only	2.00

POULTRY

"Big Pay" mineral. For all livestock and poultry.	
100 pound bag, (5 bags \$20.00)	\$4.
Poultry Antiseptic tablets. 100 tablets makes	
100 gallons drinking water, box	\$1.
Respirators. Used in lung type poultry diseases.	
100 tablets to box	\$1.
Poultry Worm Tablets, adult size, per dose	\$1.
We Sell Results — At Reasonable Prices — That's What You Want	
Direct Orders, with remittance, to	