



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

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How Wheat Is Marketed Under Cooperative Plan

Very Little Difference Will Be Noticed in the Manner of Delivering and Handling by Farmers Who Sell Their Wheat Through the Kansas Wheat Pool

The many questions asked in wheat marketing meetings shows a keen desire on the part of those present to know just how their wheat will be handled in the pool of the Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association.

The farmer who signs the wheat contract will find very little change in the way his wheat goes to market. He will keep at home the wheat he wants for feed and seed. He will sell part of his crop for seed, and will fill out an affidavit in which he declares that it is actually intended for use as seed and is not intended to compete with pooled wheat in the commercial grain channels and permission for such sales will be granted by the association.

Local Elevators. The farmer will be made with local elevators to handle members' wheat at local stations at a flat charge per bushel, the amount of which will be determined by the local members and the elevator in cooperation with the Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association. Preference will be given in all cases to farmer-owned elevators. In some instances the elevator will handle only wheat of grower members, in others they will handle wheat of both members and non-members. Where non-members' wheat is handled and elevator space is limited the wheat may be mixed with wheat of similar grade, a bonus being given by the association equal in quality to that delivered by the members. The price paid the local elevator will vary at different stations according to volume, overhead costs and investments. Conferences will be held with the managers of these elevators where all details of co-operation will be discussed and plans made for the mutual benefit of the elevators and the association.

Method of Handling. When a grower member delivers a load of his wheat to the local elevator he will be given a scale ticket for each load, one duplicate will be kept by the elevator and one sent to the association office. Wheat will be graded by the local manager and if the grade is disputed by the grower an agreed on sample will be placed in an airtight container and mailed to the association and grader. Printed forms will be furnished the elevator for convenience in making this as well as all other reports. The duplicate report will be given to the association and grower. Samples will be taken by federal samplers of all car lot shipments from the local elevators to the association as soon as they reach a terminal where samples are maintained. The elevator wants a car done, but the expense of bringing the sampler to that station will be borne by the elevator.

As soon as a member has delivered all his wheat he will fill out a draft on the association for the amount of advance agreement. This will be about 60 per cent of the local market value. The regular differential between grades will be determined, and this differential of grade and the local handling charge will be deducted and draft filled in for the balance. The draft filled in for the balance of the grower, the amount of the mortgagee's interest — if any, and a copy of the elevator certificate showing the kind, grade and number of bushels delivered. This draft may be cashed at the local bank which will attach them to a bill of lading, draw when a car is shipped and draw upon the association for the total. A copy of each draft will be kept by the association and one sent to the elevator. Also a notice will be sent by the association to the mortgagee so his interest will be protected.

Elevator Reports. As soon as the local elevator has a car load ready for shipment, shipping instructions will be given from the association office. Daily reports through the shipping season will be mailed to the association each evening, showing the amount of grain received from members by the elevator, the amount shipped out to the order of the association. These reports will be accompanied by duplicate scale tickets, loading out record and bills of lading. Printed forms will be furnished each evening to the elevator, and 15 minutes will be required each evening to assemble a daily report. These reports will reach the office next morning and the association can show on its records within 24 hours the complete business standing of the association as a whole, the standing with each elevator and each grower member.

Regular forms will be provided for additional payments to members, which will be mailed out from the association office as fast as sales and collections warrant. Final settlement will be made as soon as possible after the pool is closed out.

Finances for payment of advances will be obtained from local banks and intermediate credit banks. For short time loans the local banks will be used, while longer loans will be placed with the credit banks. Growers who wish to leave the amount of their advance on interest can do so by forwarding their draft to the association and receiving a note of the association therefor. Storage will be allowed the growers

who have adequate storage facilities at home at a fair rate for the time the wheat is stored on their farm after harvest. Advances, however, will not be paid on any wheat until delivered to the local elevator or loaded on cars directly by the growers and consigned to the association.

Field Service. The books will be open to inspection of members at any time. Complete reports of its activities will be furnished the members from time to time. In addition necessary meetings of members will be held under the direction of the field service department. Local elevator managers will be kept informed of all activities of the association and advised of the only as field service men in straightening out misunderstandings that may arise between the members and the association, but also may secure contracts of new members in their localities. Men who join the association will be stored and insured to avoid damage of any sort in the period between production and final sale. And last but not least, they will know that they are conducting their own business — wheat farming — in a businesslike manner.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Good word comes from Jacob T. Taylor, Editor of the Farmers' National Magazine to the effect that the Magazine will be issued twice a month instead of monthly beginning with May and continuing thru the closing period of Congress and thru-out the impending campaign.

Mr. Taylor states that the fight of the farmers before Congress and the issues involved in the campaign are so important that this additional service is being rendered by the Magazine in order to give the Farmers' Union folks full and reliable information on these national affairs. The situation with the farmers is very critical and while Congress is claiming to want to do something for the farmers, the usual attempt by the politicians to fool them is under full headway. Washington was never more crowded with lobbyists, big business and special representatives. The people at large never needed to be on guard more than at the present time. The packers have just increased the number of their gum shoe workers in Washington. The mortgage bankers are on the job. The big money interests are insistently watching every move. The middlemen and speculators were never more active. If the interests of the farmers are to be protected, the farmers have got to be alive to the situation, thoroughly posted and constantly active.

The Farmers' National Magazine gives the reliable and valuable information important to everyone. It should be widely read. Mr. Taylor, further advises that this increase in the service of the Farmers' National Magazine will be done at no increased cost. The special club rate of 50c for Farmers' Union members is continued.

The efforts of the Farmers' National Magazine in this service for the farmers is entitled to only the sympathy and appreciation, but also the cooperation and support of the farmers thru-out the country. This can best be manifested by sending in your subscription if you have not already done so. If you are a reader of the Farmers' National Magazine, you know of the value of its service. Tell your friends and neighbors about it and help this publication which is invaluable in the fight for the farmers not only in a national political way, but active in support of the national organization activities. If we are friendly to the farmers, but fighting for them, as we support those papers and magazines run in the interests of politicians and big business, we will make real headway. Send your subscription and they will be forwarded on or send them direct to the Farmers' National Magazine, 1731 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Farmers Lead In Organizing Institute On Cooperation

Representatives of farm organizations, farmers' cooperatives, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, meeting recently in Washington, have definitely decided that an International Institute on Cooperation will be held in the summer of 1925. A call held in the same time for a general meeting to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on August 11-16, 1924, for the purpose of canvassing the entire cooperative field, its successes and problems, and working out a comprehensive course of study to be carried out by the Institute.

The purposes of the proposed International Institute on Cooperation are: first to collect and make available a

body of knowledge concerning the cooperative movement in this and other lands; second, to serve as a means of clarifying thought as to what the cooperative movement really is and of bringing about more harmony and unity of action among organizations directly or indirectly connected with cooperation; third, to serve as a means of training and developing leaders and workers in respect to cooperative theory and practice; fourth, to serve as a means of assisting educational institutions throughout this country to improve their teaching courses in cooperation.

The Institute will be held in connection with some high grade college or university under the general auspices of that institution and the following organizations: American Farm Economics Association; American Association of Commissioners, State Secretaries and Departments of Agriculture; National Grange, American Farm Bureau Federation; Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America; Farmers' National Grain Dealers' Association; National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation; National Board of Farm Organizations; National Association of State Marketing Officials; Sun-Maid Raisin Growers; American Committee on the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome; and the United States Department of Agriculture. The Institute will have the services of picked men from the great educational institutions and from successful cooperative organizations, who will conduct study courses and conferences. The student body will consist of cooperative leaders and active workers in cooperative organizations, of graduate students and members of faculties, and of other persons interested in the broader aspects of the subject.

FARMERS START A BANK.

The stock of the Farmers' Union State Bank, now being organized at Kansas City is a sound investment.

The farmers of Kansas have invested millions of dollars in the stock of oil companies, packing plants, milling ventures and other concerns but have had no say as to the policy of the concern nor any control of the affairs of the companies which they have financed.

As much as the majority of the stock of these companies has been controlled by one man or a few men. The Farmers' Union State Bank will have 1,000 shares of stock but the number of shares to any one member will be limited to 15. In this manner each stockholder will have an actual vote in the selection of directors and the shaping of the policy of the institution. One-third of the stock has been placed with members thru-out the state by mail, both in the business associations and individual members.

The week of April 28 to May 3 was set aside as bank week, for the purpose of completing the subscription to the capital stock of this bank — Kansas Farmer.

Use Union Want Ads.

A Summary of the Curtis-Aswell Farm Relief Bill

The Curtis-Aswell Bill, H. R. 8108, seeks to solve the harassing national farm problem. It proposes permanent farm relief. It does not propose a temporary, artificial price-fixing scheme. Its proposals are sane, based upon sound business principles. It in no way breathes the spirit of communism. It would not put the Government into business, but would enable the farmers to organize and successfully transact their own business.

The Government should authorize and encourage the farmers to organize to protect themselves. By well-known special legislation, the special interests and the favored industries are so well protected that the results are disastrous to the UNORGANIZED farmers. The prices of things the farmer has to buy are unreasonable and exorbitant when compared with the prices of the things he has to sell. This most serious situation must long continue without grave and permanent injury to organized government.

Upon careful consideration, it may be decided that H. R. 8108, which is identical with S. 2844, is the best and soundest farm relief yet proposed. It embodies what has become known throughout the country as the Yoakum Plan. B. F. Yoakum, New York financier, has devoted himself to a careful study of the depressing agricultural problem of the country for three years. He has studied the situation in all of its phases and has made original inquiries in every farming section of the country; first, to ascertain the conditions, and, second, to devise a remedy. In this work Mr. Yoakum has been alone. His exhaustive researches have been made at his own expense. He has called to his aid several leading lawyers of the country, including leading members of the New York, Chicago, and the Texas bar. Their counsel has been closely followed in framing the bill. Thus the constitutionality and the general legal soundness of the Yoakum Plan are believed to be beyond question. The bill primarily seeks to relieve the farming industry of all and any Government interference. In a word it aims to put the farming industry wholly under the charge and management of the men who actually are engaged in the distribution of its products.

Through its general executive authority over all subsidiary organizations that will be needed for the efficient functioning of the system. These subsidiary organizations will consist of a State Board in each state, with county and community cooperatives to function under the respective State Boards. The country may also be divided into eight or nine

zones each composed of states whose agricultural productions are related, with zone headquarters located with reference to the transportation facilities of each zone.

The plan utterly devoid of any character or touch either of socialism or government paternalism. The bill calls for no charity whatever from the Government. It provides merely for a loan of ten million dollars from the Government at the rate of four and one-half per cent payable in ten years. The security of the loan is gilt edge and is to consist of small assessments levied on the commodities that enter into the cooperative marketing scheme. The loan is to be allocated in amounts needed for strict organization purposes of the Interstate Marketing Association. It might develop that the full amount of the loan would not be needed.

The farmers are at the moment so hard pressed that they have not actually sufficient resources of their own to perfect the proposed organization. The Board of Directors, operating thru a Board of Directors, is to be the judge of the sums to be allocated and the commodity assessments to be levied as collateral for these respective allocations. The Board of Directors is at first to consist of three members to be chosen by the charter members of the organization. The President is to designate a fiduciary officer of the Government as a member of the Board of Directors, and this fiduciary officer's connection with the Board is to cease as soon as the public monies used under the loan arrangement shall be repaid to the Government.

Provision is made in the bill for the creation or accumulation by the Interstate Farm Marketing Association of a fund of sufficient size to meet the costs of the Association's operations. The accumulation is to come from the commodity assessments levied by the State Boards.

Among the duties and powers of the Association will be to provide a system of reporting and disseminating marketing and crop information for the benefit of the organizations that are members of the Association; to advise the members of such organizations as to the diversification of production and as to the increase or decrease of production necessary to cause either an undue shortage or surplus of production; to acquire, construct, maintain and dispose of or lease the rights of operation of storage warehouses for agricultural commodities, facilities for transportation (otherwise than as a common carrier) in connection with the storage of such commodities, and facilities for processing such commodities.

Very respectfully,
J. B. ASWELL

LARGEST CO-OPERATIVE.

The Burley Tobacco Growers Association now has 100,285 members. This is the first cooperative association in the United States to pass the 100,000 mark. Recently the association made one sale of 60,000,000 pounds of tobacco to one manufacturer.

Governor Lowden Asks If Farmer Is "Independent"

What Freedom Does the Farmer Have When He Sells "Outside" and Has Nothing to Say About Price For Which His Wheat Is Ultimately Sold?

By Frank O. Lowden

One of the chief objections to the commodity marketing associations is that the farmer surrenders his independence, in a way, when he signs a contract for five years. How does he surrender his independence? Let's just find out what freedom he has got over his wheat, now, so as to see how much of a sacrifice he is making when he signs this contract. You raise the wheat just as you did before. When it is raised, if you don't belong to the association, how many different options have you got? How many different things can you do with that wheat? You can haul it to town or maybe some buyer enough of it, after he offers you a price. You can accept or decline but you have got to do one of the two. You haven't anything, yourself, to say about the price at which that wheat is going to be ultimately sold. Is that a very precious thing you are giving up for putting your wheat into an organization along with the wheat of all your neighbors and the other producers of the country, and we will have just as much brains in the organization that sells that wheat as there are in the organization that buys that wheat.

Now, I know something about it, not because I raise wheat, but because I raise cotton in the south, and I joined the Arkansas Cotton Growers' association very early, just as early as I had a chance. I advocated it before it was organized and for the last two years I have been selling my cotton that way. Before I had this liberty about which our good friend the grain dealer is so afraid you will sacrifice. Let me tell you what this liberty was. In the cotton business, just as in the wheat business, we have exchanges and they have an open market. There is the New York Cotton Exchange and there is the New Orleans Cotton Exchange and there are a lot of other smaller ones. I can read the quotations of these exchanges from day to day in my paper, but what do I know about the secret influence at work which would affect the price of my cotton? It is a pure guess, all founded on no adequate knowledge of the situation, when I decide upon the times for marketing my product. Once in a while I would sell near the top.

When men tell you that cooperative commodity marketing won't apply to wheat, ask them why. I want to know. I don't want to go on with this proposition if it can't be done. I haven't usually been connected with failures and I don't want to begin now. Nobody has given me a good reason and I want to tell you that if I can't do it right, it is a big economic question, nobody can prevent the success of this great movement but the farmers themselves.

CLEAN GOVERNMENT AND A SQUARE DEAL FOR FARMERS

(By Gifford Pinchot)

Time for talking is past. Time for action is at hand. And that the time for American farmers to arise and take hold in Governmental affairs is grievously manifest by the exposures now startling the whole country.

We all know what the trouble with agriculture is. We know what must be done to bring about the change. The question is, are we going to do what we must to bring about the change? We cannot trust to politicians, the middlemen, exploiters, the business geniuses, the professional uplift agencies, to relieve the farmers of the nation. They have been running things their own way these many years. The best that they have been able to do is permit bankruptcy and distress to overtake the farmers. So widespread is the condition, it fore-shadows grave national disaster in business and industry if not relieved. They have also permitted the development of government conduct which dissipates our national resources, sears the soul of many trusted men and puts graft and treachery of public trust to the forefront in public life. Farmers have never failed the nation in times of crisis. This is a time of crisis. The farmers will not fail now, however difficult their duty. With this faith in the reliability and responsibility of our farmers, the time has come to do real things. I believe they can be done.

The long years of battling for existence have established these important things as necessary to be done to meet the situation and as I view it, constitute the farmer program:

Government aid, not by lending more money or devising new methods to loan the farmer money to get deeper into debt, but by assisting the farmers to organize his own organizations and cooperative marketing efforts.

Stop middlemen and exploiters in their cheating of the farmer and profiteering on the consumer.

Stop false and short returns by dealers to farmers.

Give farmers selling agencies the same discount and financial service accorded other business and industrial interests.

Give farmers cooperative livestock and other selling agencies as fair and liberal supervision and administration as is accorded old line agencies and packers.

Stop the malicious and unfair attacks by dealers and middlemen through misrepresentation and false reports on farmers' cooperative institutions.

Put the farm work of the Government and all its bureaus and divisions under the administration of farmers and farmer minded men.

See that the Farm Loan Board is in the hands of sympathetic admin-

A lot of people will come around to you and they will point out that the cooperatives are not getting the top price for everything they sell. Nobody ever gets the top price, but one man in all America. You might live a thousand years and never get that top price. I never got the top price for anything I ever sold. I have gotten near it sometimes, but never the top price, but I would be as likely to get the bottom price. That meant, in addition to all the risks which every farmer must assume, that I had to take the unnecessary and additional risk of guessing at the right time at which to market my cotton, and that is all it is — guessing. I have eliminated that by belonging to the cooperative association. If I receive only the average price of all the cotton sold in any year, I am better off as a cotton farmer than if I had to take the risk of selling either at a higher price or a lower price because the difference between the average of the highest and lowest might be the difference between success and failure, so far as that year went.

Now, I haven't any more worry. I am told by everyone who knows anything about it that I have gotten at least \$20 more a bale for my cotton than people outside of my organization. I think that has not been contradicted. That is something. That is a difference frequently between a profitable year's operations and an unprofitable year, but in addition to that, I have had a peace of mind by virtue of the fact that I did not have to worry from day to day as to the right hour at which to go to the market. I wouldn't go out of the association. I wouldn't go out of the association and recover this much celebrated "liberty" that they tell you you are going to lose, for anything in the world.

When men tell you that cooperative commodity marketing won't apply to wheat, ask them why. I want to know. I don't want to go on with this proposition if it can't be done. I haven't usually been connected with failures and I don't want to begin now. Nobody has given me a good reason and I want to tell you that if I can't do it right, it is a big economic question, nobody can prevent the success of this great movement but the farmers themselves.

Scrutinize every department of the Government with all farm affairs and show out whatever is wrong. I found unacquainted with the farmer. (A huge task but a mighty important matter.)

Prepare to get more farmers elected to positions of trust. There are too few farmers identified with the government for the good of the nation. Recognize the welfare of the nation, industry and encourage farmer organizations built up and directed by the farmers themselves and take their chosen and tried leaders as spokesmen for farmers who know what the farmers need and want. Let the voice of the farmer be raised in matters relating to his problems, and not the voice of those who farm the farmer.

Keep ever in mind that the safety of the nation, the stability of our Government and the welfare of our people depend upon the American farmer; that his life must be both happy and prosperous if he is to continue his labors and if his children are to be kept on the farm to continue to produce the necessities of life for all that in order to bring such a condition about the farmers must come forward at this time and through the exercise of their constructive force redeem their own industry and duty in cleaning up the regrettable conditions which cloud the honor and integrity of many of our directing forces of government.

In a final word — clean government, preservation of our national resources for the benefit of all our people, and the restoration of farm life to happiness and prosperity is now the grave problem of the farmers of America.

POOLING FOR FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Seasonal pools by variety are favored by nearly 50 per cent of 476 associations handling fruits and vegetables reporting to the United States Department of Agriculture. The weekly pool is next in popularity, followed by daily pools and monthly pools. The percentage of associations handling some of the more important products through seasonal pools is as follows: Apple associations, 87 per cent; cran berry, 80 per cent; sweet potato, 80 per cent; peach, 71 per cent; grape, 67 per cent; and citrus fruit 81 per cent.

The daily pool is the most common with the strawberry associations, 59 per cent employing this type. Five of the six watermelon associations reporting pool returns over periods of two and three days. The 48 potato marketing associations reported pooling periods as follows: 1 day, 4 associations; 2 to 3 days, 6 associations; 4 to 5 days, 5 associations; one-third of a season, 2 associations; semi-seasonal, 1 association; and seasonal, 0 associations.

Answer to Dr. Jardine's Statement in Regard to the McNary-Haugen Bill

I see in a good many periodicals a statement made in Washington, D. C. by Dr. Jardine of K. S. A. in regard to the McNary-Haugen Bill.

In his statement he is pernicious enough to say that the farmers of Kansas are opposed to the passage of the McNary-Haugen Bill. I presume that Dr. Jardine is aware of the fact that the National Farmers Union, the National Grange, the National Farm Bureau and all of the wheat growers of the Northwest declared themselves in strong terms in favor of said bill.

I presume that I am as well acquainted with the sentiment of the farmers in Kansas as any man in Kansas. I think a great deal more so than a man cooped up in an office at the state agricultural college at Manhattan.

I find that a great majority of the farmers of the state of Kansas are in favor of the bill. Especially all of them that have read the bill and have not listened to the propaganda put out by the grain trade and other opponents of the farmer. I would presume that Dr. Jardine is aware of the fact that half of the farmers are bankrupt at this time for the reason that they have been selling their products for less than the cost of production and the relative value of the farmers' products are not in comparison with the price asked for the products he has to buy.

Everybody recognizes the fact that if there ever was a time or a case for emergency in agriculture it is now. As the Dr. Jardine admits "that it might temporarily help but in the long run it would be detrimental" seems to me to be poor argument for the bill expires itself in 5 years or when the farmers' dollar is worth the same price as the other fellow's dollar. In other words when the farmers' commodities are of relative value with other commodities, then the bill is null and void.

If there is any man in the country that knows the farmer needs help at this time, it should be the heads of our agricultural department. It seems they are unaware of the agricultural conditions of the farmer.

I see statements nearly every day from the agricultural department telling the farmers they should restrict their production to home consumption when there are thousands of people in Europe starving to death. I saw a notice the other day put out by our agricultural department that they are going to start out a lot of automobiles and speakers making a speech in every county advising the farmer how to produce more.

In one breath they say restrict production because we have an over production and in the next breath they will say produce more and make two blades of grass grow where one grows now. They seem to be consistent in their work.

I think it would be very advisable if the agricultural department of our state would confine themselves to what they are supposed to do and that is experimental work, analyzing soil and educational work in general.

I think it very ill advised of Dr. Jardine making his statement in Washington when he was wholly uninformed as to the wishes of the farmer in regard to legislation. The farmer has been asking for legislation and been not only asking but demanding something that would tide them over this depression and then it seems strange that a man of the intelligence of Dr. Jardine fighting a bill that would bring about some good results.

It seems to me strange that anybody who is acquainted with agriculture and knows what the demands have been on our Congressmen and Senators that when they introduce a bill that will be of some benefit to agriculture, would turn around and fight it. Now, the majority of farmers in Kansas are very much in hopes that this bill will pass because of the help it will give them.

JOHN TROMBLE,
President Kansas Farmers Union.

Department of Practical Co-Operation

UNION MEETING NOTICES
Notices of Farmers' Union meetings will be printed under this head without charge. Secretaries should send in their copy at least two weeks before the date of the meeting.

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.

UNION LOCAL NO. 273.
Regular meetings on second and fourth Thursday each month.
Charles Crossardt, Sec.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051.
Silverdale Local No. 2051 meets every second and fourth Wednesday afternoon at the Silverdale School House.
J. F. Lewis, Sec.

NEWHERRY LOCAL NO. 1922.
Newberry Local No. 1922 meets regularly, the first and third Monday nights of each month. The members make the union what is. You help make it a success in every way by doing more than your part and attending these meetings.
R. J. Muckenthaler, Secy-Treas.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019.
Regular meetings on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 7:30 p. m.
Geo. Speed, Pres.
Alice Kendall, Sec.

CARLETON LOCAL NO. 1911.
Regular meetings on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month.
J. Humberger, Pres.
R. J. Logan, Sec.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 364.
Cleveland Local No. 364, Neosho County, will hold their regular meetings on the third Tuesday of every month. Come out and boost. Don't stay home and kick.
George J. Schoenhofner, Sec.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL.
Pleasant Valley Local Union No. 1309 meets every first and third Wednesday evening of each month.
E. J. Kissinger, Pres.
W. T. Flinn, Secy-Treas.

NEOSHA COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
The regular quarterly meetings of the Neosha County Farmers Union will be held in the I. O. O. F. hall in Erie, Kansas on the second Saturday of the following months: March, June, September and December.
E. G. Clark, Pres.
J. O. Foust, Sec.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1934.
Livingston Local No. 1934 meets regularly on the first and third Friday nights of each month at Livingston School House. A short program is prepared for each night.
Clyde B. Wells, Sec.

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494.
Girard Local No. 494 meets in Union Hall over the Crawford County State Bank in Girard, Kansas on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p. m.
W. D. McClaskey, Pres.
Roy W. Holland, Sec.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226.
Brogan Local No. 226 meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Visitors are always welcome.
George Baumgartner, Sec.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL 1652.
Pretty Creek Local No. 1652 meets every first and third Wednesday of each month at the Hinerville School house. Come out. Don't stay home and kick.
H. C. Mathies, Secy-Treas.

FONTANA LOCAL 1789.
Fontana Local No. 1789 will meet the first and third Friday nights regularly.
All members should be present.
W. A. Boose, Secy-Treas.
W. H. Slyter, Pres.

PRESIDENT TROMBLE AT GRINNELL, MAY 15.
All farmers, whether Union members or not, are cordially invited to attend the basket dinner at Grinnell Township hall, Grinnell, Kansas, Thursday, May 15. President Tromble will be present and explain "The Wheat Pool".
Mat Degea, Secy.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETING.
The second quarterly meeting of Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 will be held at Randolph, Kansas, Saturday, May 24, 1924, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. Each local is requested to send a full delegation, and all members are invited to attend.
Gust Larson, Secretary.

STAFFORD COUNTY POOLING ORDERS FOR TWINE, FLOUR AND COFFEE.
Liberty Local No. 1988 met Friday May 2nd. Important matters of business were discussed and an order for twine started, a truck load of flour and the remainder of the previous shipment of coffee was disposed of.

At the close of the business session a cyphering match was held. Matt Krey and Darwin Minnis, the winners of first and second honors of our county meet were contestants, with 6 on each side. Both old and young were represented and it made much fun for the remainder of the crowd. Miss Krey's side won. There will be a spelling match at our next meeting and important business. Be sure to there May 16th.
Secretary.

MIAMI COUNTY LOCAL

MAKING MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

The Farmer Union members and officers of Miami County are now making an intensive drive for new members of the different Locals of the county. Every farmer in Miami county is solicited to join some Local Union. Our dues are a small item as compared to the benefits you derive. We have our own Insurance company, the cheapest and best in the State. Shipping associations are scattered all over your county and are showing a profit to members and the pooling of our wheat and other products is still in its infancy but will in time lead to success. All other business is strongly organized. Why not the farmers?

From a social standpoint it has no equal for the Union families. To prove this one has but to visit the live Locals and see the part the Ladies take in the Unions. We all need more sociability and our meetings give the Ladies and children that few hours' recreation they all so much need.

Now try and forget all neighborhood quarrels and all get together and we will have the most progressive Unions in the State. We have some thirty Locals in this county and now let's revive and make a new showing of new members.

W. J. Prescott.

County Secretary, Miami County Local No. 59.

HONOR ROLL

The following secretaries of Farmers Union Locals reported to their rolls paid up in full for the year 1924.

Bellview — 2042—John T. Anderson, Sec. 52 paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.
Burns — 943 — Roy Hunter, Sec. 24 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Athelstone Central—1171— Ralph Heikes, Wakefield, Sec.—12 members paid for 1924—100 per cent.
Summit—1574—Mrs. Alice Ames, Madison, Sec.—30 paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Pleasant Valley —1804 — Frank R. Erbert, Ellis, Sec. — 18 paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.
Fairdale — 927 — Carl W. Mayer, Brewster, Sec. 13 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Rydal — 763 — G. S. Duncan, Belleville, Sec. 22 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.
Prairie College — 1227 — I. P. Bruening, Robinson, Sec. 23 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Sylvan Grove—1555—J. A. Reichard, Minneapolis, Sec. — 11 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.
Point Lookout, 1072, Jno. Hoffhines, Esbon—all members paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Neutral, 303, John Costello, McClure — 11 paid for 1924—100 per cent.
Independence, 1419—Hugh Winslow Sec., Wellington, Kans.—10 paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Liberty, 925 — Ed. Mog, Sec. — 42 members paid for 1924. 100 per cent.
Twelve Mile, 2002 — R. L. Pearce, Sec., Downs—12 paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Walnut Grove — 1308—Robert J. Meyer, Girard, Secretary—100%.
Victor—1516 — W. G. Harris, Burrton, Secretary, 5 members—100%.

New Hope—1834—S. Tibble, Cedar Point, Secretary, 8 members—100%.
Gem—1689—G. E. Weir, Pittsburg, Secretary, 10 members—100%.

Survey — 34 — Grant Bliss, Woodstock, Secretary, members—100%.
Star—837—Willis J. Billings, Linn, Secretary, 6 members, 100%.

Olive Hill—1120—A. F. Braun, Clay Center, Sec.—36 members, 100%.
Coin—1657—S. M. Beason, Orion, Secretary—7 members, 100%.

Bushy—579 — H. C. C. Harder, Dunlap, Secretary, 10 members, 100%.
Hunt — 1107 — J. L. Kongs, Corning, Secretary — 19 members 100%.

Santa Fe—1717—Marion Johnson, secretary, Lyons. Thirteen members — 100 per cent.
No. 5—761—Clarence W. Smith, secretary, Phillipsburg, six members — 100 per cent.

1803—Maple Grove—Howard Timmerman, secretary, Hepler, Five members — 100 per cent.
1935—Kaw Valley — Jerome Van Hole, secretary, Belvue, 10 members, 100 per cent.

1669—Highland—Roy L. Lee, secretary, Paola, 80 male members, 56 female members, 100 per cent.
1684—Prospect, Martin Kohn, Jr., Secretary, 28 members, 100 per cent.

Prairie Star—944—E. W. Podlana, secretary, Wilson, 15 members, 100 Herynk 1427—Henry Eden, Sec. 13 members, 100%.

Koerber 914—F. A. Korber, Seneca, secretary, 21 members, 100%.
Hobo 1497—W. C. Coffman, Madison, secretary, 22 members. 100%.

FROM THE DIFFERENT METHODS OF APPLYING FERTILIZER, AS FOLLOWS:

Method of Fertilizer Application Yield Above seed with soil between 128 bu. Direct contact with seed 132 bu. Mixed with soil in row152 bu. Beside seed, and on same level 173 bu. Beside seed, but lower206 bu.

While fertilizers should be applied properly to all crops, if maximum profits are to be obtained, the necessity is particularly strong in the case of such crops as potatoes, where all the fertilizer is usually applied at planting time, and of wheat and corn which are often drilled at the same time as the fertilizer.

AGRICULTURE PROMISES BETTER BALANCE THIS YEAR

Agriculture promises to go into the current season with the best balanced production program since 1920, the United States Department of Agriculture declares in its monthly report on the general agricultural situation. The planting season is about a week late, labor is scarce and wages high, but this will not apparently reduce spring plantings, the department says.

A note of nervousness in the West is reported due to the slaughtering of some 50,000 cattle, sheep and swine on account of the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in California. The egg situation now reflects the cumulative effect of three years' increased production. Over a third of a million more cases of eggs went to market or storage in April than in the same month last year.

The swing away from hogs is the most outstanding shift this spring, the department says. Federal estimates indicate 13 per cent fewer brood sows in the Corn Belt than a year ago, and an increase in corn acreage is expected. Much present shifting in agricultural enterprise has had its origin in the wild disturbance of postwar price relations.

On the whole the management of crop acreages and livestock during the past three years represents a skillful and courageous adjustment to hard conditions, the department declares. Cotton planting is in full swing in the South, with more and better fertilizer being used. Considerable land is being brought under plow in Texas. Winter grain has come through the season in good shape west of the Missouri and is growing well. Spring wheat is practically all sown. Livestock is reported in generally good condition except in New Mexico.

WHEAT POOLING IN TWO CANADIAN PROVINCES

A report from the United States Consul General at Winnipeg, Can., dated March 1, 1924, states that efforts are being made in Saskatchewan and Manitoba to secure a sufficient number of signatures to make possible the operation of a wheat pool in each of the two provinces, to cooperate with the Alberta pool. In five Saskatchewan districts contracts have been secured covering 100,000 acres each, and seven districts have over 75,000 acres each. Manitoba has a much smaller producing area than either Saskatchewan or Alberta. The merits of wheat marketing pools have been discussed pro and con, but "the condition of agriculture is not satisfactory and all would await the result of the experiment."

The report further states that the Canadian Council of Agriculture has determined to send a delegation to Ottawa to present to the Dominion Parliament the true condition of the farmers.

BEIGIAN COOPERATORS WAGE WAR AGAINST SUGAR TRUST

A battle of figures is being waged between the cooperatives of Brussels, Belgium, and the union of grocers on the question of sugar prices. So intense has the contest become that the daily press of the Belgian capital is joining in the contest in an effort to find out "where are the figures."

The head of the Brussels' sugar combine boldly says the cooperators are robbing the population by selling sugar at 4 francs 50 centimes, which is delivered to them at 3 francs 50 centimes. "The gentleman" lies," he replies the cooperators, "who give figures to show that their margin instead of being in francs is in centimes, and is the lowest price charged in the city."

Meanwhile, the management committee of the famous cooperatives, "La Maison du peuple," has challenged the sugar trust, magnates to a public debate, on condition that the other side will permit an examination of their profits. So far the sugar trust has not shown any willingness to come out in the open and lay their cards on the table of public opinion.

1922 DISASTER CAUSED BY LACK OF COOPERATION

The agricultural collapse of 1922 could have been averted if the farmers had had more nation-wide cooperation.

This is the declaration of B. F. Yoakum, former chairman of the board of directors of the St. Louis and San Francisco railway, following a three years' survey of farming conditions in the United States. "The year 1922 did" as much to break down the farmers of the country as any other one season," Mr. Yoakum asserted. "Although the industry has been drifting from bad to worse for several seasons."

South Dakota farmers lost 30 cents a bushel on a production of 40,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1922, Mr. Yoakum said. In the same year, he declared growers let 8,500,000 bushels of potatoes rot in the ground because dealers would not pay 20 to 30 cents a bushel, while consumers were pay-

ing retail by the pound at the rate of \$2 a bushel.

"Under a national cooperative farm association, the farmers could have sold their potatoes for \$1.25 a bushel, or two-thirds of the consumer's price. Under such conditions the potato growers of South Dakota would have been about \$10,000,000 ahead on their potatoes.

Co-ops Badly Needed. "If the wheat farmers had received even cost of production—30 cents a bushel more than they did receive—on their 40,000,000 bushels of wheat, it would have made a difference to them of \$12,000,000 over what they did sell their wheat for."

Mr. Yoakum declared that if the same consideration for the farmers' relief had been given three years ago as is being done now, the banks of the Northwest would be enjoying healthy deposits rather than being in bankruptcy and pleading for government money to tide them through.

"Briefly, there is only one way to make farming profitable, and that is to put the farmers in position to grow and sell their own products, or at least control the price of their products so as to obtain a fair and equitable share of the price for which their products are sold to consumers.

PRODUCING HIGH PROTEIN WHEAT

"There are three factors that control the production of high protein wheat: climate, available nitrogen and variety," says H. M. Bainer, Director, The Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association. "He continues by saying, 'While we are unable to control the climatic conditions, we can control the soil conditions and the variety. Any good suitable variety, however, is capable of producing a high protein wheat, if the other conditions are satisfactory. The main thing, therefore, to produce high quality wheat, is to see that the soil is well supplied with available nitrogen and is put in a good physical condition.'

"Recent experimental work has proven, conclusively, that protein in wheat depends upon the supply in the soil. If plenty of nitrogen is available, it will increase the protein content considerably; it will improve the milling and baking properties, and consequently increase the market value of the wheat. The California Experiment Station, for example, found that by adding nitrogen to the soil, they could increase the protein in their soft white wheats from 11 to 15 per cent, raising the grade from No. 2, Soft to No. 1 Hard. Similar results have been shown at the Kansas Station, on the hard winter wheats. Farmers are finding that the ground which has previously been in alfalfa, clover, sweet clover, soy beans, cow peas or legumes, always produces a darker and better quality wheat, than that which is grown on ground that has never produced any of the legumes.

"The question of 'Quantity and Quality' in wheat growing, can be solved, economically, through a rotation with legumes; judicious use of manure and early seed-bed preparation. It has been known for several years, that early preparation will increase the wheat yield materially. But, only recently, has it been known, that the wheat from the early preparation makes better bread than that from the late preparation."

TELL THE WORLD THAT

Kansas Has The second largest meat packing industry in the world.

The second largest creamery in the world.

The second largest milling industry in the world.

Largest broom corn market in the world.

Livestock of highest quality.

Extensive deposits of bituminous coal.

A long growing season.

A wide variety of crops.

A health giving climate, where people live longer.

A state agricultural college of international reputation.

A noted state university.

A school for each 65 of school population.

Unmined riches in undeveloped resources.

Unlimited opportunities for profitable investments.

TELL THE WORLD THAT Kansas is—
First in wheat.
First in acres operated by by owners.
Second in number of acres under cultivation.
Second in alfalfa.
Third in salt.
Third in value of cereal crops.
Third in sorghums.
Third in petroleum.
Third in zinc.
Third in farm automobiles.
Sixth in corn acreage.
Sixth in value of livestock products.
Sixth in value of all farm crops.
Third in beef cattle of all breeds.
Third in purebred Herefords.
Fifth in purebred Shorthorns.
Double any other state in number of calves.
Eighth in purebred Ayreshires.
Tenth in purebred Jerseys.
Ninth in swine of all breeds.
Ninth in purebred Poland China hogs.
Sixth in poultry.
Fifth in poultry products.
J. C. Mohr, secretary State Board of Agriculture.

Plant lice feeding on the buds and foliage of fruit trees are readily controlled by spraying with three-fourths of a pint of nicotine sulphate to 100 gallons of water, to which is added three pounds of soap. This is a contact insecticide and kills by coming in contact with the body of the insect.

ARKANSAS FARMERS UNION BANK

Arkansas also has a Farmers' Union Bank. This bank is financed by the members of the Farmers' Union. One great advantage of this bank is that when a stockholder borrows money from this bank he is in a sense borrowing from himself.

Suppose you are a stockholder in this bank and wish to borrow \$100 at 6 per cent interest. At the end of the year, you with many others who have borrowed have paid in interest into your own bank many hundreds of dollars. Then suppose that this interest, with other profits, amounts to many hundreds of dollars above the actual expenses of running the bank. After all the running expenses and the interest on the capital has been paid, there may be several hundred dollars to be divided among the stockholders in dividends. Taking into consideration that there may be many borrowers who are not stockholders and of course would get no dividends, it is possible that you, being a stockholder and a borrower also, may get as much as 7 per cent dividends and although you had had the use of \$100 for a year, instead of you paying 6 per cent interest into your own bank, you are 1 per cent to the good. The farmers can, must and will run their own banks in the near future.

KANSAS AND INDIANA.

The wheat pools in Kansas and Indiana are going head with a bang. Oklahoma is glad to hear of the success in both these states. Indiana growers are most enthusiastic and although the crop there is not so very large it is evident that a great proportion of it will go to market by the co-op route. Kansas is the banner wheat producing state of the union and the success of the drive and pool in that state will lend great assistance to the pool in Oklahoma and other states.—Southwest Wheat Grower.

MOST FARM COOPERATIVES IN THREE CENTRAL WEST

More than 45 per cent of the 1,460 farmers' business organizations reporting to the United States Department of Agriculture up to April 1 are in the seven West North Central States including Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas. Over 25 per cent of the associations are in the five East North Central States, including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and more than 8 per cent are in the three Pacific Coast States.

Minnesota leads in number of associations, 1,380 organizations being reported from that State. Other States with numerous farmers' business organizations are Iowa with 1,039; Wisconsin, 879; Illinois, 640; and Nebraska, 477. Seven hundred and seventeen cooperatives are engaged in retailing. These are mostly stores and a large percentage of them are located in the following States: Minnesota, 86; Nebraska, 82; Iowa, 84; Kansas, 68; Wisconsin, 49.

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THINK THIS OVER.

You may ask the question, "What is there in the Farmers Union?" I shall answer it by asking another question, "What is there in the Hudson River?"

The Farmers Union is to the member that embraces it, just what the Hudson river is to the valley that embraces it. The Hudson river refreshes and enriches the soil of its valley. The Farmers Union refreshes and enriches the minds of its members. The Hudson river furnishes transportation, thereby providing an outlet for the products of its valley and a means of receiving necessary commodities from other sources. The Farmers Union furnishes the means through its cooperative enterprises to dispose of the products of its membership and also provides a means to procure the necessary commodities at the lower price through volume purchasing.

The Hudson river furnishes the power to run dynamos, thereby furnishing light up and down its valley. The Farmers Union through its many educational features furnishes light to its membership as to the true condition of the affairs that they are most interested in.

The Hudson river is useful in thousands of ways to its valley. Likewise the Farmers Union is useful in thousands of ways to its membership, entirely too many and too well known to need repeating.

I use the Hudson river for an illustration for the reason that every other river on the globe, at sometime, due to heavy torrents, earthquakes and etc., has changed its course to some extent, while the magnificent Hudson flows today in the same channel God gave it in its creation.

While every Farm Organization that has ever been created has done its share of good, every one of them at some time during its history have gone off on a tangent, following some more or less unsuccessful venture, with the exception of the Farmers Union. Like the Hudson, the Farmers Union since its organization has followed the same channel, promoting fraternal and educational improvement, and providing TRUE cooperative institutions through the Rockdale plan of purchasing and the Denmark system of marketing—C. S. Frogg in Kentucky Union Farmer.

HE CAN'T GO IT ALONE

A farmer in Pawnee county, Kansas, decided to sell a carload of sheep. He shipped the animals to market in Kansas City. There another Pawnee county farmer saw them. He needed more sheep for his farm. He bought his neighbor's sheep and shipped them back to Pawnee county. What the transaction cost these farmers at present freight rates may easily be conceived.

This incident — a true one, by the way—merely suggests the waste involved in many present-day processes.

es, the waste involved, to be specific in present-day agriculture. It teaches a lesson as to the need of cooperation—cooperation between farmers and other classes.

If the farmers in Pawnee county were thoroughly organized, there would be some sort of farmers' exchange, some means whereby the farmers of the county could buy and sell among themselves the products that could be used on Pawnee county farms.

Even without any cooperative organization, if the farmer who had the sheep for sale had considered the newspaper as a cooperating agency, he could doubtless have sold his animals by inserting a classified advertisement at a cost of less than a dol-

lar—a considerable saving under the cost of transporting a carload of sheep to Kansas City and back. The successful farmer of today cannot go it alone, any more than can the successful manufacturer or the successful storekeeper.

HOLD SOYBEAN BANQUET.

Labette county recently held a soy bean banquet at Parsons which was attended by one hundred farmers. Thirty-six farmers pooled orders for seed, while many others are ordering locally.

For cow's sake grow some soy-bean hay. Legumes increase production.

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