

The Kansas Union Farmer

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

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

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION



THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1923

CO-OPERATIVE TOBACCO MARKETING.

The Tri-State Tobacco Growers Cooperative Marketing Association is just finishing its first years operations. It is made up of 90,000 farmers residing in the states of South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia. The membership produces 60 per cent of the tobacco of the three states. The Association received and handled sixty per cent of the 1922 crop. Eighty per cent of the receipts from growers has been sold, and the remaining twenty per cent has been processed, redried and stored and is being sold as fast as the principles of orderly marketing permit.

The Association has made two payments to its members. Forty per cent of the current value was advanced to each grower when he delivered his crop and about as much more was paid after all the tobacco had been received. The sum of the two payments already made to growers is considerably above the average price of tobacco during the past ten years but is still slightly below the prices paid by the open warehouses to farmers who have not yet signed association contracts. When the unsold tobacco is turned into cash and distributed to members each grower will have received some what more than average warehouse price for the 1922 crop.

The tobacco buyers, traders and speculators who have been considerably interfered with by the success of the Association are still fighting the cooperative. Nor are they at all careful as to the methods they use. Quite a few farmers have been induced to violate their contracts but suits to enforce the penalty clauses have all been decided in favor of the Association. Many growers in the three states covered by the organization are not very well educated. Such men are easily worked on through their fears, their prejudices or their necessities. Tobacco buyers have done all they could to create dissension in the ranks of the members and dissatisfaction with the results.

It would be foolish to say that there are no dissatisfied members but in all the circumstances the percentage of loyalty, especially in Virginia is remarkably high. In every tobacco county there are scores and hundreds of growers so thoroughly convinced that cooperative selling offers the only hope for better conditions that they declare that they will stick whether they ever get a third payment and even if the marketing costs this first year should turn out to be heavier than the commissions and other exactions of the open selling system.

The Association is one of the greatest enterprises ever undertaken by producers. It covers a territory 400 miles in extent from north to south and 225 miles in width from east to west. The whole product of tobacco for this section runs towards 300,000,000 pounds a year. The directors are men of the highest character and of fine business ability and experience. Only honest and competent salesmen have been employed. The results of the first year's operations have proved the value of cooperative marketing. Additional contracts are being signed all the time and it now seems assured that the Association will handle at least two thirds of this years production in its territory.

CO-OPERATIVE COTTON MARKET.

The Georgia Cooperative Cotton Marketing Association is largely a child of the Farmers Union. President Barrett acted as chairman of the Organization Committee. The Georgia Union supported the campaign with all its resources. A. A. Elmore for many years the president of the Washington Farmers Union was organization manager. The lecturer of the National Farmers Union also assisted by holding about thirty meetings in the state while the sign up was being secured and by devoting most of his time for one whole summer to cotton and the problems of the cotton farmer. The Farm Bureau Federation of Georgia and

the Georgia College of Agriculture with all the resources of its Extension Service fought the cotton association from start to finish.

The Georgia Cotton Association has now completed its first year of operations. All the cotton delivered by the members has been sold. Final settlement for the cotton year is being made. Advances amounting to 24 1/2 cents a pound have already been made to the grower members and a final payment of 2 cents more will accompany the final statements to go out to members in a few days. These figures are an average on the basis of middling cotton. This grade of cotton sold at the local markets all over Georgia last fall for as low as eighteen cents a pound and the average country price was probably under twenty cents. The president of the Association estimates that members received an average of \$25 a bale as their dividend for their first years experience in cooperative marketing. On the amount handled this indicates a net profit for the Georgia cotton farmers who adopted the co-operative system last year of \$1,650,000.

The Georgia Cotton Association had no trouble in financing its operations. Much more than half the money required was supplied by the local banks and the president is certain that about all of it will come from that source this year. Many banks have already expressed a wish to double their last years loans to the Association. Why not? The business was handled safely and interest and principal of all loans made last year were promptly paid.

The Association has also established itself in the confidence of the farmers. It began business one year ago with 13,000 members. There are now 34,000 contracts on file with every reason to believe that the number will reach 40,000 before operations for this year get fairly under way. Georgia has proved the merits of cooperative marketing and will stick to it.

DIVIDING THE PROFITS.

The business partnership of Land, Labor and Capital makes some money every year in this country. There is a constant growth in the material resources and in the intangible wealth of the republic. The current season has not been very profitable to those who operate the agricultural lands of the United States but the other two partners are doing fairly well.

Transportation, next to farming is the most important industry in this country. The capital invested in railways is conceded by the Interstate Commerce Commission to amount to \$18,900,000,000 for rate making purposes. The Esch-Cummins railway recognizes the right of the railways to earn five and three fourths per cent annually on that valuation. During the first six months of 1923 the roads did much better than that. They earned an average of nearly SIX PER CENT not on their tentative valuation but on their PROPERTY VALUE as determined by their own accounts and made of record in their own books.

There is a very great difference between the tentative valuation by the Commission and the property value basis set up by the roads themselves. The Santa Fe for example is capitalized, including bonds and preferred stock, at about \$500,000,000. Its tentative valuation is also around that figure, perhaps a few millions of dollars more. Its property value however according to its own accountants and statisticians is about ONE BILLION dollars and on that billion it is making a net income of seven or eight per cent. The same statement applies to the Union Pacific and the Burlington, two other Kansas roads that have a property value far in excess of their investments in facilities for transportation. The supporting territory of these lines, largely agricultural is required to pay rates for services sufficient not only to a return five and a half per cent on investment in transportation facilities but also on the enormous surplus that each of these lines has piled up and on the investment it has made in the securities of other lines. Of course, assuming that those investments were wisely made, the stock of other companies owned by these roads takes care of itself but its value is included in the property accounts and the public is required to pay double what is right and what the law contemplates.

The eastern newspapers have recently carried many stories about the unusual dividends distributed by a great number of industrial enterprises as a result of the first six months business this year. Merchants, jobbers, brokers and manufacturers are making a lot of money. Almost every great commercial enterprise operating in the United States will have a huge melon to cut for the benefit of its stockholders at the end of this year. There is also every reason to believe that the banks are at least as prosperous as usual. They should be. Every legislative protection that they have ever asked for has been conceded almost without debate. It is certain that the great insurance companies will pay their usual dividends and pass about a billion dollars to reserves at the end of this year.

Labor is doing fairly well. Coal mining is about the only major industry in which wages are still below the requirements for decent living. During the year there have been increases in many wage schedules and others are assured in the near future. The United States Steel Corporation has not only voluntarily increased the wages of a great proportion of its workers but, together with other steel companies, has taken steps to abolish the twelve hour day at an expense to the iron masters of the country of around \$20,000,000 annually. Most of that additional cost item in the manufacture of steel will go to wage workers. On the whole labor is doing better in this country than ever before.

Agriculture alone is unable to draw out—not

a fair share—but any share at all of the profits of the firm of Land, Labor and Capital. The reverse is true. For a long time now, so long a time that many farmers have given up the struggle for decent treatment, this industry has not only failed to receive dividends from the profits of the business of which it is an equal and an essential partner but has annually contributed a large share of its savings and property to swell the profits arbitrarily taken by the other two partners.

There is no real reason for the low price of farm products. The home market is bigger than it ever was before. There are more people in this country to be fed than ever before and they have more with which to buy food and clothing. The consumers of the United States in the cities and industrial centers are buying more farm products than ever before and for the most part they are paying prices as high or higher than during war times. Overorganized distribution takes the spread between the producers and consumers of this country and while impoverishing both the farmers and the wage workers by its extortions accumulates wealth in amounts wholly inconceivable. Such a situation, dangerous to every one of our free institutions and to our continued security, must be ended. Nobody but the farmer is interested in the job. He must do something now.

MEREDITH'S DELUSIONS

The Hon. E. T. Meredith who was Secretary of Agriculture during the latter part of Wilson's administration and who is now as he has been for many years the financially successful publisher of a farm magazine called Successful Farming is of the opinion that the farmers' situation is not nearly so desperate as a good many would have us believe. Meredith likes to be accurate and exact. He believes in the infallibility of mathematical processes and that results so obtained must be true. He has been doing some figuring on the present conditions of the wheat farmer and has got an answer that seems to please him. He has found that the farmers are actually better off than they were a year ago, that they have crops of greater cash value to sell and that should be able to pay their living expenses besides taking care of the interest and amortization charges on their mortgages.

Meredith concedes that the price of wheat is substantially lower than it was a year ago. On a pinch, if crowded into a corner, he would admit that the price of wheat when translated into purchasing power and applied to the living and operating expenses of the farmer is lower than it has been ever since the days of the cradle, the reep hook, the flail, the treadmill and the ox team. But although the farmer gets a losing price for his wheat there is a big corn crop and the high price of corn will much more than compensate for the low price of wheat.

This is fine if it is true but like every other supposedly debatable proposition, even though arrived at by mathematical processes, it is not worth while to waste words and time in arguing over until it is known to be so. Meredith's statement is not so. He knows that it cannot be so. At least eighty-five per cent of the corn of this country never goes to market in the shape of grain. It is consumed on the farms or in the neighborhood of the farms on which it is used to feed farm teams, to mature meat animals for market, to keep the cows giving milk and the hens laying eggs. It is not sold by the bushel and consequently any calculation based on the bushel price of corn as compared with wheat can have no value.

The continued decline of hog prices, the low level reached by dairy products quotations, the uncertainties of cattle feedings, and cheap eggs all indicate that the farmers' will not get as much for their corn marketed in the shape of meat, butter and eggs as they would receive if they could sell it by the bushel, but of course there would be a sudden and enormous decline in the bushel of corn if any attempt should be made to sell as much as three fifths of the present supply that way.

Meredith believes that the prices of staple farm products should be stabilized. He is quite sure that this can be done only by governmental action but he has never been able to explain just what sort of governmental action is necessary. He asserts that he does not believe in government price fixing maintained by government purchase and storage of perishable products. His idea seems to be to fix the price at least a year in advance. He would have congress determine the minimum price for a crop at least in advance of planting. The farmer could then decide whether it would be profitable for him to plant at the price assured him for his product. To make this plan effective the government would of necessity be required either to buy and pay cash for products or to receive and store and advance money. But Meredith would not have Uncle Sam do any of these things except determine the price until at least one year after harvest. He believes that if each producer could be assured of a certain good price at the end of twelve months that he would hold his crop that long. This would mean that no one would be able to buy any crop at any lower price than that fixed by law and that no consumption must be supplied the price would at once go to that figure and the whole supply would be sold by the farmers through regular channels at the fixed price long before the government could be called on to make its guarantee good.

There is more to Meredith's price or guarantee proposition than to his delusion that the losses on wheat are more than made up for by the profits on corn. Either by governmental action or through more effective organization of producers the prices of farm products must be stabilized.

Fat Is A Deadly Disease

That is rapidly becoming epidemic throughout the country. No other malady that afflicts humanity takes so high a toll from the total of useful years. The ill of childhood remove human souls to other spheres before they have learned to serve with value in this world. Fat shortens the lives of thousands, probably of millions who are just reaching the time of great usefulness.

Out of less than fifty women on an excursion from Savannah to Beaufort and return the other day more than a dozen weighed in excess of two hundred pounds. On the same steamer more than half a dozen of the men were of a weight that interferes with their activities and threatens to cut short their lives. One party of six, three men and three women, with a combined weight of more than one thousand five hundred pounds remained more than an hour at the table and each had a second helping of all the fat creating food that a cunning negro cook could compose.

On the last leg of the journey one of the fat men on board keeled over. The heat, the crowd and the discomfort of the crowded ship were too much for a man of his pounds although all the slim jims of both sexes were having a good time. A doctor, taking a day off to give his patients a chance to get well, took charge of the sick mountain of flesh and assisted by the two hundred pound wife of the fat afflicted victim, bit of fat finally restored the man to some semblance of life.

Gluttony Is Fast Becoming

Our besetting American sin and danger. Men and women of all classes are eating too much and too often and are taking so little physical exercise that the threat to their health is rendered four fold more deadly by their own laziness. Stuffing with sweets and starches, with weight creating meats and other fat forming foods nearly one half the people of the United States are daily digging their graves with their teeth while they are burying all their high possibilities of usefulness in their own ever-expanding stomachs.

In some way the prevailing sinful and self indulgent consumption of unnecessary food must be checked and regulated if the American people are to retain the vitality and strength to deal with the constantly increasing complexities of our over organized and restless modern life. Probably half our entire population would be much better off with two daily meals than with three. For a very considerable number no treatment short of the starvation or an absolute fast offers any remedy for the most execrable self indulgence that ever undermined the vigor and force of a normally healthy population.

Automobiles Are Largely Responsible

For the unwholesome fatness that is so evident in all walks of life. Time was when an office worker, a merchant, a lawyer or editor walked to and from his place of business and by vigorous exercise used up the over supply of fuel stored in the human stock-holds by the sensual and foolish habit of gluttony. Today walking has gone clear out of style. The man or woman employed in the city who do a straightaway of five miles on foot is so rare that walking has become a mere eccentric indulged in only by the old fashioned who despise the ease of rubber tires or the poverty stricken who cannot afford gasoline or food sufficient to induce and feed obesity.

One of the most amazing spectacles of the time is to see a young man in the fullness of strength and health drive a car five blocks to his sedentary work in some shut in office, park his machine in front of his place of business and after a few hours of indoors work drive back five blocks to his home and there poison himself and shorten his life by indulging the consumption of two or three times as much food as he should have if he expects to maintain even passable health through middle life.

Crusaders Must Curious Types

Have busied themselves in the reformation of human weaknesses. In

THE WHEAT SITUATION.

By J. Paul Gleason, Editor, The Southwest Wheat Grower.

It is generally agreed that the wheat farmer of the United States is in a pretty bad fix. Alleged "economists" and so-called "politicians" have suggested hundreds of ways for the betterment of the producer of wheat in this country. Tip date, none of the plans have been adopted and many of them consist of so much bunk that the leaders in the wheat movement have quit giving consideration to the alleged panaceas.

The recent wheat conference at Wichita, attended by delegates of the six largest wheat producing states in the Southwest, brought out the actual facts. The delegates were real dirt farmers, leaders in their respective communities, farm paper editors, college men and men who are conceded to be at the top of their business in agriculture. For one whole day these delegates exchanged ideas, gave actual facts and completely aired the wheat situation from its various angles.

The conference brought out the fact that 200,000,000 more bushels of wheat are produced than are consumed. The production in this country is estimated this year at 800,000,000 bushels and the consumption at

this country drink has been outlawed and in the course of another generation will have been abolished because the young will not acquire the habit now so discredited and the old who will not surrender their personal liberty will all die of the deadly effects of the various compounds, all dangerous, that are peddled by professional bootleggers. Other flagrant human vices have been driven into hiding and will soon disappear.

There are indications that those who live to reform their bad habits of their fellow men will make their next war against the use of tobacco, a habit that has claimed nearly the whole male population of the nation, was placed on beer. Coffee and tea are as useless if not quite so dangerous as beer and tobacco and some pussyfoot Johnson of the future will duly appear and demand their outlawry.

Notwithstanding the growing decency and self restraint of sensible human beings in most other ways the sin of gluttony condemned alike by scriptures, creeds, and the laws of health and common sense flourishes almost unrebuked. Who will lead a movement to liberate millions of Americans from the bondage of overburdened flesh which so eloquently testifies to self indulgence at the table? Any people that engages in constant over feeding as its most popular indoor sport is a spectacle to arouse sorrow in the hearts of the most thoughtful.

Woodrow Wilson

Has Broken A Long Silence

By writing a piece for publication. That comparatively small number of Americans who engage in the doubtful pleasure of reading the Atlantic Monthly have just had the privilege of learning what the ex-president thinks about "The Road from Revolution." Those patient souls who have the ability to exhume buried meaning from multiplied words will learn by reading Wilson's contribution that there is real threat of revolution.

If our former president has not misjudged the situation it is the result of the selfishness, greed and cruelty of capital. He does not join his voice with radicalism, socialism or communism and demand the end of the capitalistic system. He does assert that the dangers that threaten in America may be averted if the reign of justice based on spiritual rather than material things can be established. He advises all who are inherent in capital and all who are suffering from the injustices the existing order to give more thought to the spiritual an immortal side of life.

The advice is good. If followed by all, this would be a better and a happier world but so far as one constant Wilson admirer can see it would correct none of the inequalities and injustices that make life here on earth such a constant and untimely struggle for so many millions of hard working folks who deserve well of society.

Germany

Is Rushing Right on to Ruin

With a speed that constantly increases. The paper mark has no longer any more value than the paper that is used in its making. Factories are not in operation. Laborers are out of work. The national revenues supply only about three per cent of the costs of the government. The people are riotous and threaten revolutionary uprisings sure to result, if they occur, either in the restoration of the Hohenzollerns or in the establishment of a communistic Bolshevistic state.

The whole trouble seems to be that neither the government nor the government will seriously consider the payment of reparations to the Allies. If this question could be settled on any basis, even the maximum asked by France, industry would soon restore the prosperity of the people and of the republic.

Italy Is Now Threatened

With the complete loss of the constitutional liberties that were conferred on the nation and the people a good many years ago. Mussolini, the dictator who took control of the government nearly a year ago, ignores all the guarantees of freedom that

the people had secured. He has only the most profound contempt for the voters and for the representatives that they elect. He constantly refers to parliament as the "squash court of the nation" and orders all senators and representatives about as if they were errand boys.

Fascism may have saved Italy from bolshevism but if the last result of the movement now dominating that country is the destruction of all vestiges of democracy it would seem that price of such salvation is a little too high. The whole Fascist uprising is based on the theory that the people are unfit to rule themselves through democratic agencies. A law that Mussolini has ordered parliament to pass virtually disfranchises more than half the voters and will result in the perpetuation of the rule of the dictator for an indefinite period.

Alaska

Has Been Rediscovered

As a result of the recent visit of the late President Harding to that territory. It is some country with an area of 590,000 square miles which makes it about seven times as big as the state of Kansas. The Yukon is the seventh largest river in the world and is navigable for 2400 miles or about the distance from New York to Salt Lake City.

There is pasture in Alaska for 30,000,000 reindeer. If that area of grazing land is ever utilized fully in the production of venison for the market the beef business will take a great slump in this country and the packing industry may be transferred from Chicago and Kansas City to the shores of Byrring sea.

The total population of the territory is about 55,000 or a little less than one to ten square miles. There is plenty of room for folks up there and plenty for them to do in mining, lumbering, fishing, farming and other occupations. The whole territory cost \$7,200,000 when purchased from Russia and was paid for with a collection of second hand war ships that this country had no use for the end of the civil war. Since the purchase, less than sixty years ago, Alaska has contributed more than \$1,000,000,000 to the national wealth. Her resources are so great that if properly developed the products would be worth a billion dollars a year.

No one should stay away from Alaska on account of the cold weather. In a great portion of the territory the winters are less severe than in Minnesota and Wisconsin and there is enough coal in the undeveloped mines to last all the people of the whole United States for consumption at the present rate of consumption. Alaska is a land of great opportunity but it is not at all likely that there will be any immediate rush of pioneers willing to face the climate for the sake of the riches that so abound up there.

Magnus Johnson

Has Caused more Hysterics

In the eastern parts of the country than any other man that was ever elected to the United States Senate. It is strange that there should be so much excited alarm over the choice of a farmer for congress. Notwithstanding the rapid growth of industrialism, farming is still the biggest single industry in the country. Agriculture employs more labor and uses more capital than transportation and several other groups combined. The farmer is certainly entitled to representation at Washington and is beginning to demand it. It is not at all unlikely that Magnus Johnson will have a good deal of company after the next general elections.

The west is certain to retire a number of the senators and congressmen who do not fairly represent the agricultural interests of their constituents. All over the south there is also a muttering and grumbling arising from the farms that seems to point to the possibility of a break from the traditional solid support of the democratic party. All that Georgia needs today to put her along side of Minnesota in the Farm-Labor movement is a few active and bold leaders. No state is more hopelessly bureau ridden by purely personal political government and the signs all indicate that the farmers are fully fed up on existing conditions.

same plan for the toll worn cotton farmers of the dozen cotton states and the south today generally is prosperous. Those farmers set their tables from their own gardens and orchards.

Wheat that yields only 10 bushels to the acre is not a profitable investment regardless of the prevailing market price. Acreage should be lessened and the land so prepared and cultivated as to make the yield greater per acre and of better quality.

This is one of the big ideas in co-operative marketing. If the middle-man can handle the farmers' own product and market it at a profit and realize that same profit to which he is justly entitled, Co-operative marketing helps the farmer to get a greater share of that consumer's dollar. It helps to market the wheat as the market demands it. It places the wheat business on a par with any other big business.

When 60 percent of the wheat in the United States is signed up to be marketed on a co-operative orderly manner the market here will become stabilized to a certain extent. The farmers then will be in a position to demand cost of production plus a reasonable profit. That is all they are asking for.

W. Grady, years ago suggested the

Department of Practical Co-Operation

ATTENTION! FARMERS UNION MEMBERS

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

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

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

C. E. BRASTED, Sec'y.

SPEAKING DATES.

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

JOHN TROMBLE.

September 3—Freemont (afternoon).
McPherson—at Scandia School house in the evening.
September 12—Buffalo Park.
September 14—Lost Springs.
September 22—Neosho Falls.

M. O. GLESSNER.

September 3—Cedar Vale.
September 8—Alma.

To Local Secretaries And The Membership In General

We have the State Constitution for 1922, containing the Amendments as adopted, ready for distribution at 5c per copy.
C. E. Brasted, Secretary.

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

A. C. BROWN, Co. Pres.

CRAWFORD COUNTY MEETINGS AT GIRARD KANSAS

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

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

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019

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

J. R. Horton, Pres.

ORDER! PRESIDENT BARRETT'S BOOK

We now have a supply of the book "Uncle Reuben's Activities in Washington," on hand and can fill orders direct from this office.

Make remittance of \$2.00 to C. E. Brasted, Salina.

C. E. Brasted, Secretary.

MIAMI COUNTY MEETING

The Miami County Farmers Union will hold their third quarterly meeting in the American Legion room in the City Hall in Paola, Saturday, September 13. All locals are requested to have a full delegation present.

A. E. Watts, County Pres.

AT GREENLEAF SEPTEMBER 8

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

J. T. POLARD, Sec.-Treas.

AT ALMA, SEPTEMBER 8TH

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

JOE RICHMOND, Co. Sec.

PICNIC AT BUSH CITY

A Farmers Union picnic will be held at Bush City, Saturday September 1. An interesting program has been arranged consisting of athletic contests, music, and a real Farmers Union dinner.

SHAVE—SAVE—AND BE SAFE

To shavers who all know by experience the many inconveniences to be overcome by users of razors and brushes and patrons of barber shops, and who are in constant danger of contracting terrible diseases such as ANTHRAX, ECZEMA, BARBERS' ITCH, etc. etc. etc. GET US CONVEY A HAPPY MESSAGE WITH MACKAY'S RAZORINE. YOU CAN SHAVE YOURSELF WITHOUT A RAZOR OR BRUSH. Just mix RAZORINE with water, apply to the beard, and in a few minutes you're shaved as good as any razor shave on it. All who used it recommend it highly. Try it you will enjoy your shave. A package RAZORINE good for about 25-30 shaves. Sent by parcel post outside the U. S. for one dollar.

MACKAY CHEMICAL CO.

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ner. In the afternoon commencing at 1 o'clock the regular business meeting will be held.
At 2 o'clock the meeting will be addressed by W. C. Lansdon, National Lecturer, and vice president of the Kansas Farmers Union.

CAN YOU DRIVE COWS ON PAVED ROAD?

Editor Kansas Union Farmer:
I have been a taxpayer in Geary county for 49 years, and live on the Golden Belt paved road, for which I have paid the sum of \$557.40. I have a pasture, to which, I have to drive my milk cows over this paving.

Now comes the sheriff by order of the county attorney and orders me to keep my cows off the paved road. What I want to know is: Is there any law in Kansas which prevents a man from driving cows on a paved road? I and my neighbors think not and would like to see this letter published in the Union Farmer and also some discussion on the subject. I was also told to keep my girl off the road.

JACOB ERICKSON.

Rt. 3, Junction City, Kansas.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2055

August 8th our annual meeting was held in the Legion Hall, with about one hundred present. After the regular business, a short program was given by the young people of the local.

MRS. FRANK MCLELLAND.

Corresponding Sec.

HAWKINS LOCAL 1615

We held a very interesting meeting at Hawkins local No. 1615, August 14th with an unusual good attendance. Mr. R. T. Costigan from the Centropolis local gave us a very interesting talk. We served ice cream and cake but the social hour was cut short owing to quite a storm appearing to be coming up.

MRS. L. C. RICE, Sec.-Treas.

ANOTHER JOYFUL GATHERING OF 1669 LOCAL

Sunday, August 12th the members of Highland Local Farmers Union No. 1669 held another picnic in the W. A. Walter's Grove southwest of Paola, Kansas. The first local picnic picnic was held just a few weeks ago and everybody enjoyed themselves to the full extent so they decided that they would have another picnic soon, and this picnic was held August 12th.

The employees of the Farmer's Co-operative Association were invited to attend the picnic and were all present except two persons. The employees joined in the contests and amusement exercises of the day and departed for Paola at a late hour, "tired" but knowing they enjoyed a day well spent.

When men, women and children all join in the amusement exercises, you are sure to be well entertained and spend a long day in just a few exciting hours. There were contests of numerous kinds and prizes were awarded to the winners. A long white table was spread with eats too numerous to mention and at high noon this wonderful dinner was served cafeteria style along with the hot or cold drinks, which ever you desired. As mentioned before this was the second happy picnic gathering and the members are anxiously awaiting the third.

The local meeting was held August 17th. There was a full house. Several visiting members were present, all of whom made interesting talks. Twelve of the ladies of the locality entertained the members of the house for an hour, with a play named "The Doo-Funny Family," though they were all ladies, during the play they were dressed in funny costumes and the house was made to believe they were husband, wives, children, grand mothers and etc. At the end of the play they received high applause. The members are planning to have entertainments of this sort on many of the time and I am sure it will make the local more progressive and the people more interested in the Farmer's Union business.

Cor. Sec. Local 1669.

FARMERS UNION PICNIC

Saturday, August 11th Columbia Local F. E. C. U. of A. held a picnic in the Dunkle Grove, a fine picnic ground with a ball diamond just across the road made it an ideal place for the occasion. The day being pleasant.

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PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES

Application cards.....20 for 5c	County Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c
Credential blanks.....10 for 5c	Secretary's Minute Books.....50c
Dimit blanks.....1 for 10c	Farmers' Union Buttons.....50c
O. C. cards.....12 for 20c	Farmers' Union Fag Leaflets, per dozen.....10c
Constitutions.....5c	Business Manuals, now used instead of F. U. I., each.....50c
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books.....25c	

Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to save expense in postage and labor.

WRITE

C. E. BRASTED, Box 51, Salina, Kansas
for above supplies. He is the only one you can get them from.

mention that the wheat acreage this year is 17 million acres less than in the record year of 1919, although it is still about 11 million acres above the pre-war average. Considerable progress in the acreage adjustment of crops has, therefore, been made since the war and it is highly probable that further reduction of the wheat acreage will be made at a much slower rate if at all.

Wheat is a very desirable crop to grow—especially in a system of general or mixed farming—for a number of reasons which are perfectly familiar to farmers and which probably account for their reluctance to reduce acreage in many cases.

Wheat is the only important cash crop on many thousands of farms. Moreover it just naturally fits into a rotation of crops. The labor required in its production is well distributed with respect to corn, oats and hay. Preparation of the soil in late summer after harvest, seeding in the early fall before corn is ripe, cutting just ahead of oats and after hay making and corn cultivation are about done, are big advantages in favor of wheat.

Then wheat is an excellent "nurse" crop for clover. It shades the ground less completely than oats and is cut earlier. Young clover, therefore, is able to get a good start when seeded in wheat, provided that sufficient plow and lime are present in the soil.

Cutting the Cost.
When the evidence is all in, it would seem that the hope of the wheat grower lies in lowered production costs. This means, in most cases, a higher yield per acre, and will involve, principally a more general adoption of the practice of early plowing, a more thorough preparation of the seed bed, the use of the best seed of the highest yielding varieties, and a more general and liberal use of commercial fertilizer.

Fertilizer gives the young wheat a good start in the fall in spite of delayed seeding to avoid the fly. In fact, fertilizer really makes late seeding possible. It prevents winter-killing to a large extent, encourages "stooling," and gives the wheat a boost in the spring that sends it along to maturity several days ahead of unfertilized wheat. Fertilizer experiments that have been conducted in every important wheat growing State from Kansas east, show that even moderate applications of fertilizer will increase the wheat yield by from 5 to 20 bushels per acre. In addition to this direct effect there is usually enough increase in the hay crop the following year to pay the entire cost of the fertilizer.—H. R. Smalley.

CANADIAN FARMERS WOULD CO-OPERATE WITH UNION LABOR
Saskatoon, Can.—United action with organized labor is sought by the Farmers' Union of Canada through a committee created by its annual convention in session here. The farmers

have laid aside the hostile feeling toward city workers inspired in them for years by the press of the employers and bankers. They are taking the position that co-operation on the economic and political field with their fellow workers is the way out of their troubles. Special efforts on the part of the labor press were requested by the farmers to correct big business propaganda seeking to flood farm and city with a surplus of labor. A wheat pool will be attempted to stabilize the price and selling volume of wheat.—By the Federated Press.

FARMERS UNION BANKER.

The president of the Farmers Union cooperative bank of Conway, Arkansas, lives on his farm. He takes his team to the field at 5 o'clock in the morning and plows until 8, puts up his team, changes his clothes, and goes to the bank; works in the bank until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, then goes home and changes his clothes, takes his team to the field, and plows until dark. Wouldn't you feel safe to put your money in a bank with such a president? Some contrast between him and a \$15,000 or \$20,000 salary bank president who spends his time on the golf links or joy riding. When we have a hundred such banks in Arkansas with similar presidents, who make their living on the farm, then we will have banks for service with lower interest rates. It would be some joke if the farmers should teach these high-salaried roosters how to do banking.—Arkansas Union Farmer.

COOPERATIVE LAW IS PASSED IN OKLAHOMA.

A law permitting cooperative agricultural organizations to function as non-stock associations and protect them in contract with their membership has passed the state legislature. The law will make it possible for cotton growers, wheat growers, tobacco and other associations who have had some difficulty with contract violations to protect the interests of its loyal members. It is similar to the laws that have been passed in other states where cooperative marketing has been developed on the California plan.

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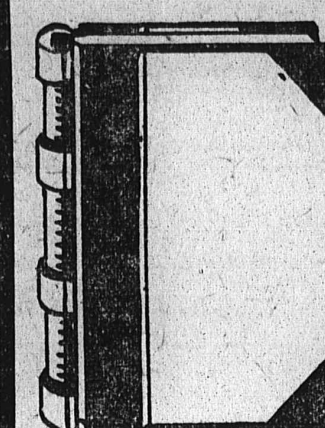
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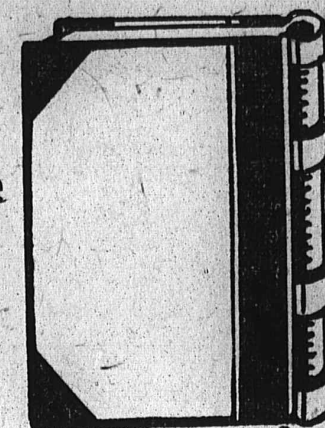
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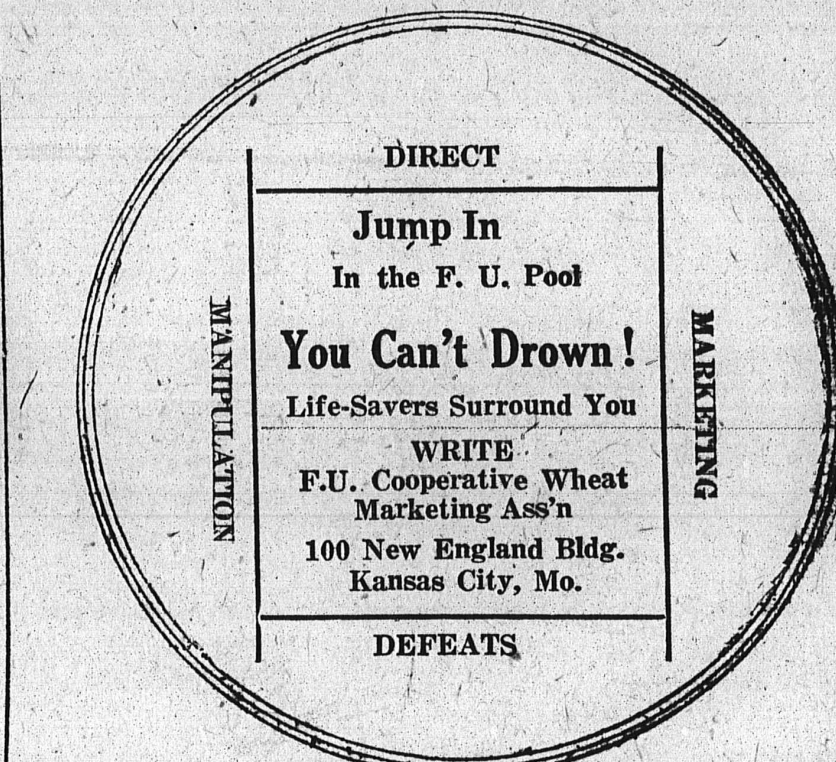
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The Article on the First Page
in This Issue

relative to the opening of the

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission

on the Wichita market

September 1, 1923