



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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The Need of Banks for Farmers And the Service They Can Render

Banks Conducted on Cooperative Plan Will Enable Agriculture to Command Credit and Mobilize Its Economic Power to Build Up Production.

(By Frederic C. Howe.)

BANKING A PUBLIC SERVICE.

A bank can be the greatest agency of service in the world. Mr. J. P. Morgan once said before a committee of the United States Senate: "Give me control of the finances of a country and I care not who or what party makes the laws."

A bank can do even more for the farmer, than it does for the financier. For they need banking service most. They are the producers. They keep the world going.

What do men most want in the world? Men want first of all to find expression in their own way. They want to use their powers. That is nature's law.

Men want to work for themselves and keep what they produce. They want to be their own masters. That too is nature's law. It is the finest tradition of America.

Men want a home of their own. They want a farm, something they can pass on to their children. Men want to provide for those they hold dear. They want education for their children. They want to provide for old age and sickness. Men want to be free from fear. Men want to enjoy the inspiration of hope.

Credit makes these things possible. The bank controls credit. That is why banking and credit are so important. That is why they should be for service. That is why people should have banks of their own. That is why agriculture should own its banks and mobilize its economic power as does organized capital.

Credit Controls Everything Else. The man without capital or credit is helpless. Without tools he can hardly keep himself alive. Men grow rich not by labor, but by credit or capital which the economist.

Credit controls life. It controls the smallest shopkeeper, the poorest farmer, the most powerful railway system and the greatest empire. The man who can secure credit can buy tools, machines. He can employ other labor.

Credit should be obtainable by any man of character and ability. A new society would be created if the colossal credit resources of America, almost as great as all of Europe, were dedicated as they should be, dedicated to assist men and to develop the resources of the country. Were credit dedicated to service it would start men in business, assist them in time of need or distress, it would build homes, aid the farmer to harvest and market his crops. It would develop talent and open up our resources as well.

What Banking Has Become. Banking in these times for 150 years in America. Unfortunately the control of credit has passed into the hands of men interested primarily in high finance, in speculation, in the creation of monopolies, in the control of the industrial life of the people and financing foreign countries rather than our own. The money of the people is used against the people. The worker and the farmer cannot get credit. They may not borrow their own money or use it for their own needs. They often pay usurious interest. The man most in need of credit, the worker and the tenant farmer have to go to the loan shark. They pay twenty, fifty, sometimes a hundred per cent interest. In the larger cities commercial banks do not accept the deposits of the workers. They often charge them for keeping their money in the banks. Credit should be dedicated to the production of wealth not the exploitation of the people. That is the primary purpose of banking and credit. Were banking controlled by the producers rather than the exploiters, were credit dedicated exclusively to the production of wealth there is no telling how much wealth would be produced. Certainly it would be increased by billions. It would also be far more fairly distributed.

We need new kinds of banks. We need more banks. In Europe the workers and the farmers have banks of their own. They are service banks in every sense. They are often aided by the state.

The People Have the Resources and the Intelligence. There is no reason why we should not have banks organized for service. For 150 years in this country. The marvelous growth of the cooperative movement is proof that the farmers and workers can do almost anything they set their hand to. They can if they will mobilize their financial resources for their own use. There are nearly 4000 cooperative stores in the United States. The farmers of Wisconsin own and operate 2000 cooperative producers societies. They own 718 cheese factories, 380 creameries, 437 telephone companies, 214 insurance societies, 150 live stock shipping, 4 packing plants, 2 hundred and 7 fruit exchanges.

The farmers of Minnesota own and operate 2950 cooperative societies, including 646 creameries, 360 elevators, 400 live stock shipping, 52 cheese factories, 102 starch mills, 950 telephone companies, 150 fire insurance and 290 other societies. They did a business in 1917 of \$118,710,000.

The farmers of North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, California, Washington and other states have organized thousands of other cooperative societies and do a business running into the hundreds of millions annually.

There are 19,000,000 depositors in the National Banks alone or one depositor for every family. They are mostly workers and farmers. The average of farm produce is over \$20,000,000 a year. If the farmers used their economic power cooperatively, they could own banks all over the country. Legitimate banking is safer, more easily managed than a cooperative store or elevator.

How Banks Can Be Organized. Unfortunately there are no cooperative banking laws in this country. Banks with a service motive can, however, be organized under existing laws. They can be given a cooperative quality by regulations or by laws that provide for the following:

One. A limitation on dividends on the invested capital. Any surplus should be distributed back to borrowers, depositors and educational work after provision is made for a banking surplus.

Two. Stock should be sold to as many people as possible. The bank will then approximate the Rochdale principle of one man one vote. It will have a broad basis of popular support.

Three. The motto of the bank should be SERVICE. Loans should be in small sums, to many people and to those who now have limited banking facilities. Loans should be confined to productive purposes, to aiding men in need, to the building of homes, to the promotion of the cooperative movement.

In addition groups of farmers should organize credit unions, or people banks which should be affiliated with the parent bank.

By these devices we can have cooperative banks even under existing laws. They can be organized under either state or national laws.

The Simplicity of Banking. We are made to believe that banking is a mysterious business that cannot be understood by ordinary people. It can only be carried on by men familiar with Wall Street operations and intricate financial transactions. This is not true! Banking is easily understood. It can be carried on at very little risk and by persons familiar with ordinary business transactions.

For 150 years the people of America ran their own banks. They ran them successfully. Even banks were run by men with no banking experience. This was true up to the Civil War.

There are 31,000 banks in the country today operated mostly by business men and farmers. But one National Bank failed in the 22 months prior to October 31, 1919, and but 45 state and private banks failed in the year 1919, or two banks out of every 1000.

All over Europe the peasants and workers manage their own banks. There are 65,000 people banks or credit unions in Europe, operated by men who have had no training in banking. They run these banks so successfully that there are no losses. They carry on a business running into billions of dollars each year. These banks are called Credit Unions. They have been in existence for 70 years.

What Is Banking. True banking carried on as a service for the benefit of the people, consists of three things:

(a) Bookkeeping, in which the accounts of customers are kept as in any other business.

(b) Passing on the honesty and ability of a borrower to pay back a loan.

(c) Making investments of the banks resources. That is almost all there is to banking. Thousands of bank clerks all over the country perform these functions every day. They are largely bookkeeping entries.

First—The bank receives money from depositors. The bank gives the depositor a receipt in his pass book. The teller enters the deposit to the credit of the depositor in a ledger and in another column charges the bank with the amount of the deposit. That is all there is to the deposit transaction.

Second—The bank has to invest the money deposited with it to make a profit for the stockholders and to pay interest on savings deposits. When a loan is made the bookkeeper reverses the transaction described in the deposit transaction and credits the bank with the amount of the loan, and debits the borrower with the same sum. This too is a simple process. It is performed every day by thousands of clerks all over the country. The bank takes from 6 to 8 per cent and often much more as interest on the transaction.

Making Loans. But, it surely requires experienced and highly intelligent persons to make loans. Let us analyze what takes place when a loan is made. Hundreds of thousands of retail and wholesale merchants make loans to their customers every day. They

Excerpts from Kansas Wheat Pool Speeches

"Kansas farmers and the farmers of all other states must either combine to market their own wheat or go bankrupt and quit the wheat business. On this trip I covered a dozen Kansas counties. If what I have seen is a sample of the whole state, the 40,000,000 bushel pool for Kansas will go over with a bang before May 24."—Carl Williams, Oklahoma City, publisher of the Oklahoma Farmers-Stockman and former president of the American Cotton Growers Exchange, Dallas, Texas.

"Why should not cooperative marketing of the world's greatest commodity—wheat—prove equally as successful as cooperative selling in any other big industry? The time is not far off when practically every bushel of wheat raised in the United States will be marketed on the cooperative plan."—W. C. Lansdon of Salina, chairman of the 44,000,000 bushel pool organization committee.

"The only man in Kansas who should not sign the 44,000,000 bushel wheat pool contract is the man who wheat pool that day. Farmers are the only large class of people who sell at the buyers price and buy at the seller's price; the only class which has no voice in determining values of the commodities it handles. It is not a question of whether the wheat farmers of Kansas and the whole country are going to market their wheat cooperatively—they will do it sooner or later. This is an inevitable fact of the times. The question is whether the producers of Kansas and other states are going to market cooperatively now—this year—or whether they are going to wait a few more years before taking advantage of the opportunity to pool their wheat and have a voice in their own business."—W. C. Lansdon, secretary of the National Council of Co-operative Marketing Associations, representing nearly 1,000,000 American farmers.

"Don't pass resolutions and get mad about everything and don't expect congress to pass a law to give you some money or make you prosperous. Take the live out of Liverpool and make it a farmer's pool. The wheat growers must take a leaf out of the book of business men—they must eliminate Liverpool price discrimination of American wheat prices and sell in American markets at American prices."—J. N. Kehoe, of Lexington, Ky., vice-president of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association and former congressman.

"Farmers, unorganized, are compelled to compete in the markets at home and abroad with the organized efforts of all other industries. They can never have the proper say in the price of their products until they have their marketing forces organized, so that they can say 'I will take so much' instead of asking 'What will you give.'"—Governor Jonathan M. Davis.

"Cooperative marketing is not a 'cure-all,' but is offered as a remedy for some of our ills. We have been taught about good seed, tillage, fertilizer, cultivation and harvesting. Teaching on the other side of agriculture—selling—has been overlooked. Selling your individual crop to organized middlemen when you don't know how to grade it and don't know its value if it is wrong grade and marketed at the wrong price. The present system of marketing seems to have created prosperity in the cities, but has left the country dry. The time and manner of marketing and price affects every man, woman and child in every community."—C. O. Moser, Dallas, Texas, secretary of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, the federation of the 12 state cooperative associations of the South.

"Whenever you have the right kind of cooperative marketing association, with commodity organization, you stop the dumping of farm crops, you stop the dumping of farm crops, you stop the dumping of farm crops. The merchandising of farm crops means simply the control of the movement of those farm crops so that they go into the markets of the world in such quantities that the world in such times and at prices that are fair under given commercial conditions."

"No one farmer can merchandise his crop, but every cooperative association organized on the commodity line can merchandise crops because when you get a commodity association then you have reached the same point that ordinary business has in the United States."

—Aaron Sapiro. (Wheat Growers Edition Wichita Daily Eagle.)

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE SAYS: "Cooperation intelligently organized, is capable of solving an amazing proportion of the difficulties that agriculture confronts," declared President Coolidge in a recent letter.

"A sounder adjustment in the relations between industry, transportation and consumption ought to improve the status of the farmer," the president's letter said.

Referring to freight rates, the President asserted "both among economists and among transportation authorities there is a widespread recognition that many inequalities exist in the relationships and the adjustments of rates."

SOME HOGS 1923. There were some hogs raised and killed in the United States during the year 1923. The killings during the past year would make a double pile of hogs around the world at the equator, and a single unbroken line from the north pole to the southern end of South America. The 1923 butchering of 81,532,600 hogs would reach 61,770 miles if placed end to end, nose to tail, allowing four feet for each hog. The same bunch of nine would stand 21 abreast in a briskly and bristling army from New York City to San Francisco. Smoo hogs!

Kill the rabbits that girdle the fruit trees. Try poison oats. Kafir and cane are practically of equal value to corn for silage and for most of the state a more dependable crop.

Iron Clad Contract Best. Usually the iron-clad contracts run from one to seven years. One of the largest contracts is that being used by the raisin growers of California, which runs for fifteen years. The most common contract now being used is the five-year binding type that gives the producer no opportunity to withdraw during that time. This type is used by the cotton growers of the South, the tobacco growers of Kentucky and also most of the wheat marketing organizations. About fifty thousand such contracts are in force. The total membership would likely be far in excess of five hundred thousand.

Since the courts are disposed to consider these contracts entirely valid it is probably not far wrong to say that the contracts can be made of the iron-clad type and the success of cooperative associations. This assumes, however, that producers are educated to the purpose of the contract and have complete confidence in the organization back of the contract.

Fifteen years ago fruit was about the only crop being marketed under contract. Today there are under contract a vast variety of crops, including hay, cotton, berries, peanuts, wheat, beans, cheese, canning crops, honey, maple products, wool, raising melons, potatoes, milk, alfalfa, seed, red top seed, vegetable crops, tobacco and a large list of perishable fruits.

Today marketing contracts are being used by more than one hundred district and state organizations that do an annual business aggregating millions of dollars and ship their products to markets in all parts of the world.

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Making Loans. But, it surely requires experienced and highly intelligent persons to make loans. Let us analyze what takes place when a loan is made. Hundreds of thousands of retail and wholesale merchants make loans to their customers every day. They

Union stands on the wheat pool.

"Efficient marketing is just as essential to the success of agriculture as is efficient production. Cooperative marketing will not solve the whole of the problem of the farmer any more than efficient production will solve it all, but no industry can succeed which neglects the selling end of the business. The pool plan is the most advantageous for the farmers of this country because it is the most equitable."—Dr. Bradford A. Knapp, president of Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater.

"If you take away from our so-called well-to-do Kansas farmers the increase in the value of their land, the decrease in the fertility of their soil, and the unpaid labor of their wives and children, you will bankrupt 90 per cent of them. This condition cannot be remedied until the farmers of Kansas assume control of the marketing of their products."—Robert N. Clarke, of Chicago, representative of the National Wheat Growers' Advisory Committee.

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Farmers Must Put Stop to "Dividing Up" in Department of Agriculture

President Charles S. Barrett Says Secretary of Commerce Now Wants to Control All Foreign Investigations Pertaining to Marketing of Farm Products.

A warning to the farmers of America to guard themselves against the attacks of exploitive interests was issued recently by Charles S. Barrett, chairman of the National Board of Farm Organizations and President of the National Farmers' Union. In no uncertain terms, Mr. Barrett informed the farmers that the Federal Department of Agriculture was in serious danger of being "divided up."

"This 'dividing up' process has been very popular of late," said Mr. Barrett. "It started back in 1921 when Secretary Fall wanted Secretary Wallace and the Alaskan natural resources by turning them over to Mr. Fall. It looked for a time as if Mr. Fall would get away with the bacon; but the National Board of Farm Organizations called the turn. We went to the White House and to the friends of the farmers in Congress, and we stopped Mr. Fall's attempt to grab the Forestry Service. We didn't know then what Mr. Fall intended to do with the public domain but we do know now what happened when the Navy Department 'divided up' with Mr. Fall and turned the Teapot Dome oil lands over to him."

"The Department of Commerce also caught this 'dividing up' fever. While Mr. Fall was trying to get the forest lands, the Department of Commerce was trying to get control of the Bureau of Markets. Mr. Hoover had reached the conclusion that the Department of Agriculture should control only those questions pertaining to the production of crops. When the farmers' products started toward the market, Mr. Hoover thought that all investigations should then be made under his direction."

"This view, however, has never been shared by the farmers of the United States. At their insistence, Congress created an office of markets in the Department of Agriculture, and later made this office a full-fledged bureau, charged with the task of helping farmers to solve their market problems at home and abroad. Our people knew that the Bureau should be placed then and they know where they want it kept."

"For a time it looked as if this neat little plan of lifting a chunk out of the farmers' department and turning it into a little Department of Agriculture within Commerce would succeed. It would seem as if the idea appealed to Walter F. Brown, the head of President Harding's Congressional Committee on Reorganization of Executive Departments. If it had succeeded, the control of all important governmental information on marketing would have been in the hands of a department especially created to work for the interests of the groups that do not want farmers to organize and market their products cooperatively. The job of the Department of Commerce is to help especially the manufacturers, the middlemen, and the transportation groups. To do its work right the Department must have men trained in private business practices. Such men become steeped in the tradition of their work—the tradition of caring for urban industries. A different type of man is needed to work for the interests of farmers; he must be steeped in the farmer viewpoint; he must be agriculturally minded. For the Department of Commerce to attempt to serve with its right hand those who are exploiting the farmer and with its left hand the farmer, struck our people as being a little inconsistent. We didn't see how he could keep his right hand from knowing what his left hand was doing. So the National Board of Farm Organizations smashed that beneficent plan."

"And now we have to face another danger. The Secretary of Commerce wants to control all of the foreign investigations pertaining to the marketing of farm products. A shrewdly-drawn bill to do this was introduced last January by Representative Winslow of Massachusetts, chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Mr. Winslow succeeded in getting that bill reported. In its present text that bill constitutes another attempt to take a slice out of the Department of Agriculture."

"The National Board of Farm Organizations will fight that bill as it fought the effort of Mr. Fall to grab the Forestry and Alaskan resources, and as it fought the attempt to dismantle the Bureau of Markets. But I warn the farmers of this nation that they had better wake up and put a stop for all time to this 'dividing up' stage, or they may still not have anything left to divide."

Salina, Kansas, April 10, 1924.

The Board of Directors of the Kansas Division of the National Farmers Union of America met in the office of President Tromble. Members present were C. E. Henderson, O. M. Lippert and C. E. Clark, Directors; Huff and Lamberson were absent. Treasurer Grant Bliss and Secretary C. E. Brasted attended.

The members immediately proceeded to canvass the referendum ballots. Said count disclosed the following results. All amendments carried by majorities as follows:

Amendment No. 1 majority for	1363
" No. 2 "	2308
" No. 3 "	908
" No. 4 "	2042
" No. 5 "	588
" No. 6 "	773
" No. 7 "	2564
" No. 8 "	2919

The secretary was instructed to have a new copy of constitutions made to conform with the provisions of the amendments.

April 11, 1924.

The Board of Directors met in the office of President John Tromble, President Tromble presiding.

The minutes of the previous Board meeting were read. No objections or corrections appearing, the minutes were duly adopted as read.

The auditors report was read and accepted as read. After a thorough discussion of the matter, it was unanimously agreed that amendments No. 5 and No. 6 do not apply to the handling of the 1924 dues and that the secretary shall not put their provisions into effect until the 1925 payment of dues begins.

It was moved by Director Lippert and seconded by Director Henderson that when opened, the Farmers Union State Bank of Kansas City, Kansas be used as one of the banks in which we deposit the funds of the state union.

Bills allowed as follows:

O. M. Lippert,	\$14.00
Grant Bliss	38.23
C. E. Henderson	30.41
C. E. Clark	14.10
No further business appearing	

The board adjourned.

C. E. Brasted, Secy.

SPECIAL MEETING

Salina, Kansas, April 21, 1924.

The Board of Directors of the Kansas Division of the National F. E. & C. U. of America met in special session at 8:00 p. m.

President Tromble presiding, Vice President W. C. Lansdon, Grant Bliss, Treasurer, C. E. Brasted, Secretary, and Directors C. E. Huff, O. M. Lippert, C. E. Clark and C. E. Henderson.

son in attendance.

Reading of the minutes of the regular session of the Board April 10th and 11th was by common consent dispensed with.

The Secretary then brought to the attention of the Board the action of the National Board of Directors at their last meeting as regards the debt on the building in Washington, D. C. known as the home of the National Board of Farm Organizations at 1781 Eye Street, N. W. and read a letter from Secretary Davis pertaining to the matter.

After a general discussion it was moved by Director Huff and seconded by Director Lippert that we lay the matter on the table until the next regular meeting of the Board. Motion carried.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the secretary be instructed to pay to the various county secretaries the sums due their counties resulting from the membership drive as per terms as published in the Kansas Union Farmer.

It was moved by Director Huff, seconded by Director Lippert that to comply with the provisions of amendment No. 3, that an investment committee be appointed by President Tromble. Motion carried.

President Tromble appointed as members of this committee C. E. Huff, Grant Bliss and C. E. Brasted.

It being the understanding of the members of the board that in as much as Amendment No. 1 had carried and that no action had been taken to locate place for the next annual meeting that the Board of Directors should name the place of meeting in January 1925.

Acting in accordance with that interpretation of the subject, it was moved by Director Clark and seconded by Director Lippert that Hutchinson be designated our next meeting place for the annual meeting. Motion carried.

Moved by Director Huff and seconded by Director Clark that a committee of three composed of Messrs. Tromble, Lansdon and Brasted be designated to determine if there shall be held an Educational Assembly in 1924. Motion carried.

Moved by Director Huff and seconded by Director Lippert that in view of the fact that it is essential that the state organization use the utmost economy consistent with good service we instruct the State Secretary beginning with July 1st to remove from the mailing list of the Kansas Union Farmer the names of all members whose 1924 dues have not been remitted to the office of the State Secretary. Motion carried.

The following bills were allowed:

Grant Bliss	\$30.23
C. E. Henderson	26.68
C. E. Clark	12.20
C. E. Huff	40.60

No further business appearing the Board adjourned.

C. E. Brasted, Secy.

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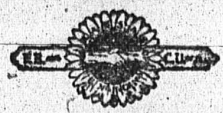
Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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, MAY 1, 1924.

SOME QUESTIONS FOR DEBATE.

No matter how busy the farmers may become during the spring and summer the members of the Union should not fail to hold their Local meetings for the discussion of questions vital to agriculture. Here are a few suggestions for spring time debates:

Resolved, that the alliance between the Kansas Cooperative Grain Dealers Association and the organized grain trade is evidence of the blindness of the party of the first part and of the desperation of the party of the second part.

Resolved, that a considerable portion of the revenues for the support of the state government should be derived from a moderate state tax on all incomes in excess of \$500.

Resolved, that the State Tax Commission should readjust land valuations, and thereby lift a considerable portion of the costs of government from the farms of Kansas.

Resolved, that no industry without power to price its own products can escape the payment of an unjust proportion of taxes for the support of government and of the costs of carrying on business.

Resolved, that modern salesmanship creates the heaviest burdens that are imposed on production.

Resolved, that the various boards of county commissioners in Kansas should adopt the patrol system for the maintenance of county roads.

If none of these topics are sufficiently stimulating and interesting try this one: Resolved, that the man with an open mind is a more valuable citizen than one whose conduct is always governed by settled and immovable convictions.

If this last seems trifling this one might be tried out: Resolved that it is always unwise to waste labor.

ORGANIZE YOUR PICNICS.

Winter is about through lingering in the lap of spring. In a few weeks summer will be here and all sound minded human folks on the farms will be looking for a chance for picnics, fun, speech making, races and all that go along with the most popular kind of out door entertainment that has been invented by good Americans.

A picnic can be a lot of fun or a lot of bother; it can be very much worth while or entirely worthless. Depends altogether on how much work of the right sort is done in advance. In other words, a picnic, like every sort of activity, has to be well organized to make it worth anything at all. Locals will have picnics all by themselves this summer. Two or more Locals, in many places, will join in a neighborhood affair. Then there will be the countywide picnics. Also there are some places where the Union should work with the Grange or the Bureau or both. It is time to begin the work of preparation. Also it is necessary to do the thing right if it is to be done at all.

Locals that propose to have a picnic either alone or in partnership with neighboring organizations should begin the preliminary work at the next meeting. After the time and place are determined some committees should be appointed. It will take some money to assure success. Therefore there must be a finance committee. There should be some good speaking. This means a committee on program with authority to arrange not only for speakers from a distance but for music, recitations, drills and other features by the young folks and some of the elders.

If you are going to have a picnic be sure that it is a success and that means to begin early and keep at the organization work until the appointed day arrives. Anything that is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

TAXATION FOR COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

There appears to be an unusual interest in the problem of raising and distributing taxes for the support of country schools. Several county superintendents have made this question the main feature of their school board conventions. Leaders of the Farmers' Union have been invited to a number of places to explain the position of our

organization on this matter.

Our position is fairly well known. The farmers of Kansas believe that there should be equal educational advantages for all the country children and that taxpayers should share equitably and justly in the necessary expense. Both these desirable things are impossible without substantial amendments to the school laws. In existing conditions the poorest schools are supported by the highest rates of taxation and the patrons of the best country schools pay least for elementary education.

The first thing that must be kept in mind is that the farmers of Kansas will not give up the independent school district. There is almost universal opposition to any change in the direction of a county unit of administration. The problem then is to save the district school managed by its own patrons and at the same time do no injustice either to the children or the taxpayers.

If the county can be made the unit of taxation without creating any new administrative machinery that would seem to be the way out. A county wide tax to raise enough money to give about \$400 to each teacher employed and a local tax voted by the annual meeting to supply the additional funds necessary would seem to be about the right thing. This would enable the poor districts to share in the school tax paid by railroads and other corporations and should be acceptable to the farmers.

The Kansas Farmers Union and the Kansas Teachers' Association are now working together on this problem. There never was a better chance to obtain justice for the children and the taxpayers. But nothing can be accomplished unless the right sort of men and women are sent to the legislature.

GOOD ROADS AND GOOD SENSE.

There has been a lot of mud this spring. It hardly ever happens that there has been such a long stretch of bad weather for roads. This has made it hard to get around with automobiles and to haul wheat to town. The hard roads boosters are taking advantage of this situation and are starting new campaigns for highways too costly for the means of the farmers.

In most parts of the state the dirt and gravel roads that have been well built and properly cared for have been all right most of the time. They have had a real try out and have come through in shape that is fairly satisfactory. The improved roads problem in Kansas can be solved for the present by building graveled highways where the materials are not too costly and by better methods of constructing and maintaining dirt roads.

Local secretaries should clean up their dues collecting early in the year. In so doing they will save both money and members for the organization.

LOCALS SHOULD NOT DIE.

Every man who signs an application for membership in the Farmers' Union believes in the necessity for such an organization. That was true twenty years ago when the first local was organized in Raines county Texas and it is just as true today. If it was necessary to establish our organization nearly a generation ago it is far more necessary to maintain and strengthen it at this time. Once established there is no real reason for the failure of a Farmers' Union Local.

In discussing this matter, so vital to agriculture, the Illinois editor of the National Farmers' Magazine recently used this language:

"There is always a cause for every effect. If we knew exactly why a local dies, we might find a remedy. I think there are several causes. The main cause is that the members do not know the great principles and possibilities of the Farmers' Union. They do not know the goal for which the Union is striving. Here is where the educational part of our Union can be applied with great results.

I do not believe any member, after he has joined, would drop out if he would educate himself on the great principles of the Union and get filled with such a zeal that nothing could daunt him.

I do not believe any local would die if it had as many as five members that understood what the Farmers' Union was organized for and understood that, if the farmers do not organize and stay with it, there is no chance for them to get what is their due.

I believe that five members, filled with this zeal, can keep any local alive. Even if they were the only members that stayed with it, it could never die. When a local runs below five members, it is the same as dead, because no local can be in good standing with less than five members. So you can see the reason a local dies is because there are not as many as five members in that local that understand the great principles upon which it is founded and what is its aim.

In Illinois, there have been 888 locals organized in the last twenty years and over three-fourths of them are dead. Suppose we had five members in each local who had determined, come what may, they would stay with it, today we could not have had less than 4,400 members.

If we could revive all the old locals with as many as five members, we would be strong enough to be reckoned with.

Cannot something be done, to get those old locals revived? I wish I knew how many locals that are in good standing right now had five members who would make up their minds that they are going to stay with it and try to teach others the great need of staying with it. Do not neglect the educational part. If we can educate them and get them to understand what the Farmers' Union means for them, their children and grandchildren, they will never drop out.

The Farmers' Union has done so much for the farmer so far, but nothing in comparison with

what it was organized for and will do if it can have membership to back it. Learn what it stands for and what it is doing and you will never think of dropping out.

Do not think that if you do not have a good attendance at your meetings it is dying. The Farmers' Union is here to stay, and cooperation is here to stay; nothing can stop it. Get into it with all your might and you will soon see things move."

THE BURLEY ASSOCIATION

It is reported that the Burley Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association now has 101,000 members. That means that tobacco organizations are now about one hundred perfect. Fact is that men who want to grow tobacco and still retain their liberty to be robbed by the traders are having a rather rocky road to travel. They are being told that they must either join the Association or quit raising tobacco.

The Kentucky farmers are really hard boiled when it comes to advancing their own interest. The air and water are both bad in the warehouses but a good many of the growers pay less attention to prices than their neighbors do to last years crop of lambs.

MARKET YOUR OWN PRODUCE.

The Organization Committee of the Farmers Union Produce Association has begun its work and is meeting with gratifying success in securing members and subscribers for its stock. This is an enterprise that can help every farmer in the state. There is no Kansas farm commodity more important than eggs, poultry and cream to the average farmer. There is no other commodity that can be so rapidly handled cooperatively.

Members of the Union who are interested and that should mean about all the members in the state should get in touch with the Organization Committee. Write to A. W. Seamans, Organization Manager, 106, New England Building, Kansas City, Mo., for information, literature or contracts.

THE EDUCATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Last year the Board of Directors of the Kansas Farmers Union undertook a new educational enterprise. A program extending over a week was arranged and the membership from over the state was invited to attend and participate. The response was not as encouraging as it might have been but five hundred members spent from one to five days each at Salina. Those who were able to be there were benefitted in many ways. They had a rest. They met their fellow farmers from all over the state and became better acquainted with each other. They heard many of the problems of agriculture and cooperation discussed by men of authority and experience. They also had the opportunity to see and study men in other lines of work.

The State Convention held at Emporia authorized the Board of Directors to hold other educational assemblies if considered desirable. The time has now come for a decision in this matter. If a program of value is to be presented the preliminary work must begin as soon as possible. If the members are to participate they must know in what way and to what extent. The Directors believe in the value of the Educational Assembly but they cannot make it a success without the cooperation of the membership.

Unless there can be some assurance of a larger attendance and participation than last year it is hardly worth while to undertake the work. This is not on account of the expense because that was not heavy. The State Union paid out less than a hundred dollars last year for all purposes. It is not possible to have another such Assembly with so little cost but it can be done for comparatively small cash outlay. It should be done and will be if the membership wants it.

Perhaps the time of last year's Assembly was badly chosen. Schools had begun. Seeding wheat was in progress. Other things prevented a large attendance. It might be better to select an earlier date, say the last week in August but of course there is no time in the year that farmers are idle. Whenever held it is certain that many members of the Union will be unable to attend and others will be forced to make substantial sacrifices in order to do so.

What do you say? Shall we try it again this year. If so, when? And if so, have you any suggestions as to the program? Those who are interested are urged to write at once to President John Tromble and state their views on this matter.

ORGANIZE WOMEN'S CLUBS.

The hope of the cooperative movement is largely in the women and young folks of the farms. Women are either the best or the poorest of cooperators. Once understanding the issues at stake they are the best.

The brunt of the suffering from the declining prosperity of agriculture must be borne by the wives and daughters of the farmers. They lack the comforts and decencies that are a part of life with their more favored sisters. They are beginning to understand that their condition is the result of the poor business system followed by their husbands and fathers.

The men may not have the courage and patience to fight the long hard battle necessary to secure justice but courage and patience are virtues that farm women have practiced for so long that they have become habits and they are willing to face any struggle to secure the things that have been denied them.

The women of every Farmers' Union Local should have their own organization both for the direct benefits that are certain and for the indirect benefits of keeping the husbands and fathers in line and fighting for the success of agriculture.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Ford Has Busted Out

In an entirely new place but with the same old venom against certain of his fellow citizens who have won his dislike. Ever since a bunch of lady Jews persuaded the kindhearted tinner to furnish a big ship and invite a crowd of pacifists to go with him to Europe and get the soldiers all out of the trenches before Christmas he has a terrible feeling against all the children of Israel. The world has not yet forgotten the spectacle that Ford made of himself on that venture and like many other perfectly natural human beings he can stand anything better than getting the big ha ha.

It is also a matter of common report that the Jew bankers of New York once thought they had Henry Ford on the hip when he needed money in large quantities. They were mistaken. When it comes to money Ford is as smart as any Isaac in the pawn broking game. He raised all the coin he needed outside of Wall Street by the expedient of consigning a lot of cars to all his dealers C. O. D. with advice from the home office that they must come across with the cash or look for another job not in any way connected with the tin lizzie business. He got the money he needed by holding up his own agents and the bankers who were after his scalp, financially speaking, got what many thoughtless folks call the raspberry. Ever since the days of the Peace Ship and that forced loan from the Ford dealers the earnest tinner has been getting even with the Jews by printing pieces about them. In who are engaged in the conversion of the Jews and requires all his agents to subscribe for with payment in cash in advance required. Just lately Mr. Ford has discovered that the Jews are trying to control agricultural marketing in this country and he is using all the power of his paper and of the vocabulary of one of his high priced writers to uncover and expose their nefarious designs.

Warning The Farmers

Against designing men accused of wanting money is one of the most popular diversions of the grain trade and of Mr. Henry Ford. This concern is mighty touching and should be appreciated by the down trodden tillers of the soil. The most interesting part of the story is that neither Ford nor the wheat merchants ever expressed any alarm over the condition of agriculture and the credit of those who follow that rather necessary business as long as each of the parties of the first part was getting a regular patronage from the farmers. Ford has made a billion dollars, mostly from the sale of lizzies and tractors to the men for whose mental powers he has so little respect. Similarly the grain merchants from Old Hutch, Levi Z. Leiter and Son and Jim Patton down to the Armours, the Logans, the Bakers and the balance have gathered in several billions of dollars at the expense of the wheat growers of our more or less well beloved republic.

Now both Ford and the Grain merchants are worried over the intrusion of certain Jews into the field of cooperative marketing. In a recent issue of his mouth organ, the Dearborn Independent, Ford declares that Aaron Sapiro has made a million out of his connection with marketing organizations and the grain traders are peddling the same sort of dope. Perhaps Sapiro's real offense is in getting paid for his services. Neither Ford nor the grain traders like to see a million dollars go to some one else. The most dangerous man in the world is the fellow that knows so many things that are not so. If Ford knows where that million is Sapiro will gladly give him a substantial percentage for locating it.

Borah Is a Plain Spoken Man

When his feelings are deeply stirred. In his recent speech of protest against the enactment of the Bonus Bill he declared that Washington is "city conspicuous in crime and contempt." That is a fine way for a distinguished senator to talk about the beautiful and thrifty capital of the republic.

In the same address Senator Borah also used the following very startling language: "While we may be reluctant to admit it, the people feel, with great disquietude, we have fallen upon entirely different days. Party lines are shadowy and uncertain. Party appeal incites no enthusiasm. The voter is dissatisfied and restless, and the reason is that the principles upon which we base our contentions are below the intelligence and

the courage of the average voter. If we would advocate those things, regardless of political expediency, which seem to conserve the interests of the entire people the old days of party solitariness and enthusiasm would return. A Democrat in the days of Jackson was a crusader, as it can be again. A Republican in the days of Lincoln was an apostle. It can be again.

Does this mean that one of the most independent men in the senate believes that the safety of the country demands unquestioning party loyalty?

Congress Is Very Dusy

Amending the McNary-Haugen bill that neither one of the parents of that wandering child will be able to recognize it in its final form. Also it daily becomes more certain after all the changes suggested by the enemies and friends of the measure are adopted that the bill itself will be defeated on final passage.

Congress wants to do something for agriculture but is determined to pass nothing that will offend any other class or calling.

Bankers And Business Men

Are again accusing the farmers of being radical. It is mighty hard for the farmer to please the fellows who have been doing well in handling his business and in lending him for use in operations that are beneficial only to those who are engaged in the processes of conversion and distribution.

Farmers might as well make up their minds that any organized attempt on their part to better their conditions is radical. From the point of view of the average business man and politician the only really conservative farmer is the one who lacks the sense and courage to join and work with a farmers organization.

Santa Fe Operations Were Fairly

Remunerative last year. That railroad paid all its operating expenses on its preferred stock and six percent in its common stock took care of its depreciation and had left a little more than TWENTY-ONE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS which it passed to its surplus account. This year it will insist on rates and business that will enable it to pay dividends on that \$21,000,000 surplus.

Nothing in the report indicates that any payment to the federal treasury has been made on account of money due under the recapture clause of the Esch-Commins Act. From the railroad point of view the provisions of that law that favor the roads are fine but those that require payments for the support of weaker lines are bad and must be repealed.

The total surplus of the Santa Fe is now about \$165,000,000. With so much in its stocking that system should begin to pay off the mortgages on its property.

Thaw Has Been Declared

Sane and competent to manage his own business. His fortune has increased during the time that he has been in the asylum. His affairs were in the hands of competent business men. If he really gets out of jail it will not take him long to spend most of his money and get back again.

Japan Regrets that Congress

Passed the immigration bill with a provision for excluding Japanese from this country. Most Americans regret that such a measure was not adopted a long time ago. This difference in regrets, however, is not likely to result in war or even in the cessation of the very profitable trade that Japanese manufacturers and exporters carry on with the United States.

If there is any sovereign right that no nation can forego it is the privilege of passing on the qualification of strangers who want to be settlers and citizens.

Brewster, Supreme Court Commissioner

Has decided that the Kl Klux Klan is a Georgia corporation which has never secured the privilege of doing business in Kansas. The next move will be for the organization to apply to the Kansas charter board for a permit to carry on its business in this state. As Attorney General

Griffith and Secretary of State Ryan are both members of that board it is not likely that such an application will be made until after the next election.

Saving Money Is Easy

Even for folks with small incomes if they know how. The building and loan associations of Kansas are teaching their members how to save and invest money and in that way rendering a service that cannot be measured in money. Incidentally, however, Kansas building and loan associations now have assets worth \$68,000,000.

This property belongs for the most part to people who live in towns. Credit Unions properly organized and conducted should be serving farmers in the same way.

California, Like Congress,

Is being ravaged by the foot and mouth disease. Only difference is that adjacent states can maintain quarantine against contagion from the California type of the malady but the country is wholly unable to prevent the spread of the infection that originates in a boundless flow of livestock from senators and representatives few of whom ever open a mouth without putting a foot in it.

Coolidge Is now Certain

Of the republican nomination for the presidency. But the convention also names a vice president and the party chiefs are looking to the west for a man able to bring the erring brethren back into the fold. Many there be who assert that Senator Capper is the right man to run with the president but none of that opinion live in Missouri.

Governor Hyde is an avowed candidate for the vice presidency and his supporters declare that his nomination would throw that state into the republican column by at least a hundred thousand majority. Perhaps so. Still the fixers should remember that six vice presidents have succeeded to the first office and that is one fifth of all the presidents since he time of Washington.

No man should be named for the vice presidency who is not big enough to be president and that seems to exclude the governor of Missouri from consideration.

Baseball Is in Full Swing

With about a thousand young men earning large sums of money for doing athletic stunts for the diversion of that small part of the population of our various cities that take their exercise by proxy. The daily papers are devoting more space to the report of games in which no one was interested than they are to the politics and business of Europe and America combined and are doing it without pay.

It would be interesting to know whether any one except players on the teams reported ever read what the reporters call a box score. Certainly nothing in the shape of news has less value than the record of hits, runs and errors that is daily presented to American readers who care nothing for such information. The good side of this matter, however, is that the box scores crowd out crime stories.

Flying Around the World

By officers of the United States army is now in progress. Four planes are making the trip. Scores of naval ships have been sent on ahead to pick up aviators of machines that have taken up to drop into the water. It may take about all summer to complete the stunt and the cost to the taxpayers will run into millions of dollars. It is very likely that several lives will be lost.

Just why should we undertake such an enterprise and what is it worth to any human being in this whole world if it succeeds?

The President Said a Mouthful

In his recent speech at New York when he suggested that he might call another conference for the limitation of armaments. Fine plan but can country stand another reduction like the one that followed the Washington meeting. We are building no more battleships but all the nations that signed that treaty are building more war planes, destroyers and light cruisers than ever and the armies and navies of the world are costing as much or more than in the past. Let us have no more Conferences on Limitation of Armaments until we are all ready to do a little limiting.

MANY ARE JOINING THE KANSAS WHEAT POOL

The business men as well as the farmers of Kansas are manifesting great interest and enthusiasm in the big wheat pool movement. For example, in Phillips county the executives of the County Farmers Union have set as their goal 600 contracts for the pool. The first man to sign the contract in that county was A. W. Warner, president of the Bank of Phillipsburg, said to be the oldest banking institution in the county. Four McPherson business men signed the big pool contract at a meeting the other day, their total acreage sown to wheat this year being 3,480 acres.

In Reno county where approximately half a million bushels already have been signed into the big pool, the farmers have gotten the co-operative idea to the extent that they will eat only raisin pie for dessert because raisins are marketed co-operatively. —Cappers Farmer

RECORD WORLD SUGAR CROP IS FORECAST

World sugar production this year is forecast at 21,800,000 short tons in reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture. Production last year was 20,400,000 short tons. The previous high record was 21,000,000 short tons in 1918-19.

A considerable shift in sources of production has taken place since previous years, the department says in pointing out that the forecast 1923-24 production is 71 per cent cane sugar and 29 per cent beet sugar, whereas in 1913-14 nearly 50 per cent of the total supply was beet sugar of which more than 90 per cent was of European origin.

During and following the war cane sugar production was rapidly increased to compensate for the decreased production of beet sugar in Central Europe. It is expected that European countries, notably Czechoslovakia and Germany, will attempt to regain their pre-war position in sugar production, but there is no indication of any intention of cane sugar produc-

ers to give up the dominant position in the world sugar market which they have attained in the past ten years. Consequently, sharp competition for markets is to be expected within the next few years between producers of cane and producers of beet sugar, the department says.

Beet sugar production is expected to be about 6,200,000 tons, which shows a large increase over the 5,500,000 tons produced in 1919-20. The Cuban crop this year is forecast at 4,271,000 tons, which is 240,000 tons more than last year, but lower by about the same quantity than the crop of 1921-22. The Louisiana cane crop is short, but is more than offset by the larger beet sugar production of Continental United States.

Exports of refined sugar from the United States, which rose to more than 1,000,000 tons in the year ended June 30, 1922, and were down to about 400,000 tons in the following year, had declined to only 35,000 tons in the eight months ended February 29, 1924.

Department of Practical Co-Operation

UNION MEETING NOTICES
Notices of Farmers' Union meetings will be printed under this heading 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 Thursdays of each month.
Charles Crossard, Sec.

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

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922.
Newberry Local No. 1922 meets regularly, the first and third Monday nights of each month. The members make the union their headquarters in every way by doing more than their part and attending these meetings.
R. J. Muckenthaler, Sec'y-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 each month. Come out and boost. Don't say home and kick.
George J. Schoenhof, Sec.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL.
Pleasant Valley Local Union No. 1509 meets every first and third Wednesday evening of each month.
E. J. Kissinger, Pres.
W. T. Flinn, Sec.-Treas.

NEOSHA COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETINGS
The regular quarterly meetings of the Neosho 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. East, Sec.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984.
Livingston Local No. 1984 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 Tuesdays 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, Sec.-Treas.

THEY APPRECIATE GOOD SERVICE.
Sumnerfield, Kans.
4-21-24.

Farmers Union Live Stock Com. Co.
South St. Joe, Mo.
Gentlemen:

We wish to thank you for the way you handled our last shipment of hogs and cattle. The sale on the load of cattle was very good. We are shipping you tomorrow two loads, one load of hogs and a mixed load. Again we thank you for the excellent service you have given us in the past. We certainly appreciate it. Yours truly,
Farmers Union Co-operative Assn.
I. F. M. Manager.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY MEETING A SUCCESS

The first quarterly meeting of the P. E. and C. U. of A. of Pottawatomie County held at Westmoreland Thursday, April 17 was a very successful meeting. A goodly number of delegates were present.

Mr. DeVoss of Kansas City, and Mr. Hotten of Junction City were both there in the interest of the Wheat Pool proposition and both gentlemen addressed the meeting. After 8 o'clock Hon. Judge Kemper of Topeka gave a very interesting talk on the Tax Payers Organization.
T. P. Heptig, County Secy.

COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL 1788

A local seldom heard from but very much alive. Due to unfavorable weather conditions and bad roads, we have only had 6 meetings this year but we have instituted a social hour to follow the business session one evening each month; made arrangements with the County Farm agent to have a moving picture show each month; elected project leaders in club work, dairying, livestock, crops and soils to assist the agent in his work in this part of Cherokee county; or-

dored a car of corn through our West store; and are now taking orders for feed by the ton, seed potatoes and kaffir corn.

Have had a chili supper and two programs. A peppy bunch of boosters from the Owsley local put on a program of fifteen numbers at our last meeting which was very much enjoyed. From Uncle Hiram's "White Mule" to President Blair's closing remarks in which he gave us an invitation to furnish a program at their local some meeting night. As one of their members remarked "We should stand by each other and this is a good way to get acquainted."

We have fifteen members who are not yet "in line" but the membership committee have instructions to receive them in the near future even if they have to take a pulmotor along. Yes, it is invited to assist the neighboring locals in furnishing a program for the annual Farmers-Merchants picnic. The merchants of Pittsburg take this plan of a series of picnics to promote good fellowship with their farmer patrons. Our meetings are held on the first and third Mondays of the month and a cordial welcome awaits all visitors.
Mrs. Ethel Roberts, Secretary.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779.

RIGHT ON TOP
Vassar? Have you heard of it? No, not Vassar Chocolates, not Vassar College. No, I mean Vassar Local No. 1779, right in the heart of Osage county, the garden spot of America.

Yes, it is on the map all right and so is the union at Vassar. Why, we just qualified the finest bunch of officers. Any local must rightly be proud of such men. There E. L. Bullard, our president. He is, in the first place, a wonderful speaker. He holds the job of County lecturer. He is such a loyal union member that if he was offered a pitchfork handle at a local store for one dollar and the union store would charge two dollars for the same article, he would buy the handle at his own place of business. Some loyalty that! Then there is our vice-president Wm. Handler. His fame goes far beyond the borders of Osage county. He is manager of the Farmers Union cooperative Elevator Company. Honesty is second nature to him. He would rather give you a dollar than cheat you out of a penny. Give him your business, and you will never regret it. Do it now and save money. Our Secretary H. Wigger is a live wire too. He likes a good program and a good turnout at our meetings. He is standing editor of the Vassar Gazette. Our doorkeeper Wm. Priebner never fails to cheer up the crowd, when things get a little dull, and is always ready to call a motion for the state. And then, not to forget our Conductor Fred Masenthin, Jr. It would have been worth an evening's time for you to see how gracefully he led the newly elected officers to the chair.

Our shipping manager, M. Schlicher, knows a great many more things than ship cattle and hogs. He can give you some points on cooperative banking that will make you sit up and listen. Our cream man, Chris Schlicher is some hustler. He made some good money for the Union last year. Bring him your cream and be assured of an honest test. Plus Brown, the all around man is just itching to work for you. On rainy days, when farmers don't show up, he gets the blues. Keep him busy.

We had some great business in the last meeting too. Bought a share of stock in the new Farmer's Union Bank at Kansas City, Kansas. Yes, Vassar is right on top. You farmers who stay at home when these meetings are going on, do not realize what you are missing. Remember, the purpose of the local is to HELP YOU. Congress may be helpful, but if the farmers refuse to help themselves, as many evidently do, they will never get out of the rut. Let us pull all together and all will soon be over but the shouting. Mr. Farmer, do you know that if you all would pull together, as big business does, you would in a very short time have all the big industries, including the railroads at your feet asking for mercy.

If all the farmers would withhold their produce for one month, everything would be at a standstill. Farmers, wake up, take the bull by the horns or put a ring in his nose and win big. Stand by and let the other fellow run your business and you will go begging after a while. On the first Tuesday in May, at 8 p. m. the local will give a program and eat. Come, and bring your family and friends along. If you doubt what I have said about Mr. Bullard's ability as a speaker, come and judge for yourselves. The Vassar Brass band will also entertain us with a few selections.
K. A. Leinberger.

FONTANA LOCAL 1789.

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

RILEY COUNTY PASSES RESOLUTIONS

The first quarterly meeting of Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 was held at Riley, Kansas, April 12, 1924. Meeting called to order at 11 o'clock a. m. by Pres. John Toy and after a short business session meeting adjourned till 1 p. m. Meeting called to order at 1 o'clock p. m. The credentials committee reported the following Locals represented by delegates: Ashland, Frank Creek, Grandview, Baldwin Creek,

Oak Grove and Strong. Chas. Page, Mrs. Harry Johnson, Ott Scott, committee.

The Resolution Committee reported the following resolutions which were adopted:
I. We reiterate our belief in the educational and cooperative features of the Farmers Union and recommend that the members use their best endeavors to extend their usefulness and every member use his best endeavors to extend his usefulness and every member be loyal to his Local and its interest.

II. We urge upon Congress the immediate repeal of the Esch-Cummings Law, for the reason that it is detrimental to agriculture.

III. We endorse the work of the Kansas Wheat Pooling Association and urge upon every wheat raiser to join it.

IV. We urge all our member voters to attend the primary election and help to get the best men nominated, and then see to it that they are elected.

Signed:
Alex Gravenstein,
John Linn, Sr.,
John Larson, Committee.

The following report of the Committee of the Good of the Order was adopted:

I. That the program committee of the different Locals follow the suggestions of the committee of the good of the order for exchange of programs and debates between locals.

II. Each Local be required to furnish a short (stunt) at each County meeting.

III. An effort be made to begin all Local and County meetings in time. IV. Sometime during this summer we have an all-day picnic for the Farmers Union members and their families and all others who wish to come.

V. We urge a better attendance at the County and Local meetings.

VI. We want the list of delegates to this convention sent to the Local secretaries and read at their meeting.

Mrs. John Linn,
Mrs. Ott Scott,
M. E. Fritz, Committee.

Moved and carried: President V. President and Secretary be appointed as a picnic committee and report at our next meeting.

Moved and carried: Secretary be instructed to send list of the delegates present at this meeting to the Local secretaries.

Moved and carried: These resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer and a copy be sent to the Local secretaries.

Moved and carried: Our next quarterly meeting be held at Randolph, Kansas, May 24, 1924.

A short program rendered by members of Ashland Local. Report by delegates to the State Convention. Speeches by Mr. Spenser, Mr. DeVoss and Mr. Hotten; subject "The Wheat Pool".
Adjourned.
Gust Larson, Secy.

HONOR ROLL.

The following secretaries of Farmers Union Locals have reported to the state office every member on their rolls paid up in full for the year 1924.

Bellview — 2042—John T. Anderson, Sec. 52 paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Burmeister — 943 — Roy Hunter, Ellsworth Sec. 24 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Ashland — Central — 1171 — Ralph Helkes, 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. 18 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Rydal — 763 — G. S. Duncan, Belleview, Sec. 22 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Prairie College — 1227 — I. P. Bruening, Robinson, Sec. 29 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Catherine — 884 — Wm. R. Staab, Sec. 7 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Hays — 1130 Mrs. Everett Alquist Sec. — 76 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. Hoffmeyer, 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. — 19 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 — 1808 — Robert J. Meyer, Girard, Secretary — 100%.

Victor — 1516 — W. G. Harris, Burton, Secretary, 5 members — 100%.

1895 — New Valley — Jerome Van Hole, secretary, Belvue, 10 members, 100 per cent.

1689 — Highland — Roy L. Lee, secretary, Paola, 80 male members, 56 female members, 100 per cent.

1884 — Prospect, Martin Roke, Jr., Secretary, 39 members, 100 per cent.

Prairie Star — 944 — E. W. Podlena secretary, Wilson, 15 members, 100 per cent.

MARSHALL COUNTY HAS GOOD MEETING

The first quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union was held at Marysville on Friday, April 4 with less than 50 delegates present. Owing to several causes the attendance was small considering the array of speaking talent we had on hand. The meeting was called to order by President Fitch at 1:30 and after a short business session, Mr. O. K. Marley representing the Farmers Union Bank that is being organized in Kansas City was given the floor, and delivered such an eloquent address, that he talked us out of \$200, for one share of Bank stock before he finished.

Brother John Frost, next introduced the following resolutions which were adopted by the Farmers Union:

I. That the Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association and its campaign now on to sign up 44,000,000 bushels of wheat by May 24. Congress has enacted a Cooperative marketing law exempting the farmer from the penalties of the anti-trust laws, and enabling him to market his products cooperatively.

The courts have upheld the constitutionality of the Cooperative marketing law. President Coolidge is urging the farmers to make use of the law.

Bankers and businessmen everywhere are backing the Cooperative wheat pool. Never before have other industries so unanimously and generously thrown their great strength, behind a farmers business program.

Farmers now have the long hoped for opportunity to use the power of United Cooperative Marketing to combine their products into one great volume, where better prices, and standardization, more even distribution, and the increased power of concentrated volume, can be used to enhance the price of our products.

For Farmers now to falter or fail to sign up for this great program, will bring upon us the displeasure and contempt of every other industry. We earnestly appeal to every wheat grower in Marshall county to sign the wheat pool.

"Farmers ungrateful for the enactment of the Federal farm loan act and intermediate credit act. But credit while a temporary advantage, only sinks us deeper in debt. In order that Agriculture may be saved from bankruptcy, and restored to prosperity, farmers must get better prices for their products. Deflation has reduced farm prices far below the level of the prices of the products of other industries. In 1923 farm prices averaged only 72 per cent of the pre-war level of prices of other industries. In order to restore farm prices to a parity with other prices, we favor the McNary-Haugen bill to form a government corporation, to take our surplus products off our home market so that prices of farm products may be raised to the level of the prices of other industries, as protected by reasonable tariff."

Brother John Tromble was then given the floor and delivered us one of those nice, sound common sense lectures he is noted for.

Mr. L. T. Marshall our assistant lecturer next entertained us with a short talk and song. He was followed by Henry Farrar. Mr. Fells then explained the why and wherefore of the Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Association and the benefits to be derived from it. Mr. A. P. Hotten then spoke and explained the wheat pooling plan and urged everyone to be ready to sign up contracts when they would be presented to them.

H. G. Neal of the St. Joseph's Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company was present but owing to the lateness of the day only spoke a few words until some future time when he could be with us.

No further business being brought up the meeting then adjourned to meet at Beatrice in June.

Richard H. Mackey, Secretary and Treasurer.

TO TEST KANSAS SOILS.

Five experiment fields with different types of soils have been located in southeastern Kansas, to carry on a five-year investigation in cooperation with the Kansas State Agricultural college. The location of the fields and the kind of soil are as follows: In Allen county at Moran in Osage county, in Bourbon county at Fort Scott with Summit soil, in Wilson county at Rest with Crawford soil, in Labette county at Parsons with Bates soil, and in Cherokee county at Columbus with Cherokee soil.

Study Value of Crops. Experiments are being started in these fields to study the relative value of different varieties of leading crops. This is a continuation of the variety of work done in cooperative experiments with the farmers. With the present organization, however, there will be greater continuity of the work.

Special crops which are grown only in a limited way, or which may have promise in that section are being tested. Experiments with flax are located on the Rest field; work with cotton is being carried out on the Columbus field; experiments with grasses and legumes are being stressed on the Moran field.

Emphasis on Negumes. Crop rotation and fertility treatments are being started with the principle crop grown in that section of the state including corn, wheat, oats, kaffir, soybeans, sweet clover,

red clover, and alfalfa. The rotation of each farm is outlined to suit the particular kind of soil and the type of farming that is best adapted to those conditions. Special emphasis is placed upon the use of legumes although the value of manure and commercial fertilizers are given attention.

NATIONAL EGG MARKETING ASSOCIATION.

At a conference held in Chicago April 1 representatives of cooperative egg marketing associations laid plans for a National Egg Marketing Association. The associations represented at the conference are now marketing the eggs from more than 12 million hens. Howard A. Cowden, represented the M. F. A. at the conference. "Provision was made for a national advisory egg marketing committee to consist of and formulate plans for organizing a national cooperative egg marketing sales agency, and generally, to consider and deal with all questions related to cooperative egg marketing, including grading and standardization. The advisory committee was instructed to encourage the organization of more state and regional cooperative egg marketing associations.

The national egg marketing advisory committee which will consist of one member from each state or regional cooperative organization now marketing eggs will call a meeting to form a national sales agency when as many as 15 state or regional cooperatives egg marketing associations are ready to become members.

It was generally recognized that the Missouri Farmer's Association had blazed the way for cooperative egg marketing in the corn belt. This section handled last year more than half million cases of eggs. The association by signing up 75 per cent of the farmers of Missouri on the five-year producers' contract expects to materially increase its volume. This great volume when supplemented by the immense volume being handled by cooperative egg marketing associations in other states will place the producer, the association believes, in a position to dominate the market.

Farm Club News.

THE GRAIN DEALERS' WHINE.
Farmer, dear farmer, stay home with us now.

Don't wander away in the cold; Let us do your business you follow your plow;

Don't leave our dear graindealers' fold. Just bring in your wheat as you always have done.

'Tis a duty which you should not shrink; If we have shortchanged you, 'twas only in fun;

Please don't make us poor fellows work. Stay home, stay home, please farmer, dear farmer stay home.

For years we have lived on the fat of the land, 'Tis the middlemen's right, as you know;

If you pool your wheat, then us fellows are canned; Dear farmer, don't deal us this blow.

If you folks compel us to work for our bread, Just think how we'll worry and fret; We'll almost be drowned in the tears we will shed;

Dear farmer, forgive and forget. Stay home, stay home, please farmer, dear farmer stay home.

Just think of our comforts and pleasures dear folks, And don't take our profits away; Then tell us, this Wheat Pool is one of your jokes;

Dear farmer, don't leave us, we pray. We own that sometimes we have treated you cool;

But now, we will really be fair; So down with the UNION! To hell with the POOL! They're GIVING US DEALERS NIGHTMARE.

Stay home, stay home, please farmer, dear farmer stay home.

A. M. KINNEY.

PROPOSAL TO MAKE MILK NATIONAL DRINK IS FAVORED

"Resolved that we, the agricultural representatives of the Commonwealth of the great State of Kansas, do favor and recommend the establishment of milk as a national drink."

This resolution was adopted at the Kansas Agricultural Convention held early in January at Topeka, Kans. The convention included prominent agricultural organizations and officials of the state.

The resolution was based on the preamble that "our boys and girls are the men and women of tomorrow, and healthy physique is conducive to good citizenship." Another basis for the resolution was recognition that the dairy cow is the foster mother and an important financial support of the Nation.

The resolution is believed, by dairy officials of the United States Department of Agriculture to be the first of its kind on record. Dr. C. W. Larson, Chief of the Dairy Division of the department, expressed the opinion that the proposal to make milk a national drink is an appropriate recognition of "the drink of health" as it is sometimes called.

"Certainly," Doctor Larson remarked, "milk is worthy of the distinction as a national beverage. In addition to its high nutritive value and health giving properties as a drink, it yields other valuable food products, including butter, cheese, ice cream, milk. Its by-products enter into the manufacture of almost countless products. The widespread distribution of the dairy in every State and its growth in our island possessions also appear to

warrant the election of milk as a national drink."

COMMANDMENTS FOR CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

The Ten Commandments for Co-operative Marketing Organizations presented herewith have been prepared by W. B. Lanham, Marketing Specialist, Extension Service, A. and M. College of Texas. After considerable training and experience, obtained from association with cooperative marketing organizations, Mr. Lanham spent some time on the Pacific Coast and in the northwest gathering data and details regarding the leading co-operative marketing organizations in existence, and as a result has formulated ten commandments which he believes are essential in successful cooperative marketing. Discussion and criticism by producers, consumers, marketing specialists and others interested will be greatly appreciated.

Ten Commandments.
For Cooperative Marketing Organizations.

First. Absolute Necessity.—Do not attempt to organize a cooperative marketing association until there is a real need for it. If the farmers feel such necessity and will support their organization it will fail. Successful farmers/cooperative associations have only grown out of dire necessity.

Second. Service.—A farmers' cooperative marketing organization must render better or cheaper service than existing organizations, if it is to succeed.

Third. Loyalty of Members.—Members must support their organizations thru adversity as well as prosperity, if it is to live and render them a service.

Fourth. Adequate Finance.—To succeed in competition with other business organizations the farmers' association must have ample funds to operate on.

Fifth. Large Volume of Business.—To be most successful the farmers' organization must be the largest single dealer in the particular field. The larger percent controlled by the organization, the smaller the amount of the competition.

Sixth. Merchandising.—In times of optimum production provision must be made to keep off the market more than can be used. Farm products are not all consumed at harvest time. They should be sold as the consumer can use, and is willing to pay for them.

Seventh. Standardization.—Farm products must be standardized and sold for their true value. Only when this is done there is an incentive to produce more of the best.

Eighth. Management.—A capable conscientious and honest management must be employed. No organization can grow larger than its manager and board of directors.

Ninth. Commodity not Community Organization.—Cooperative farmers' marketing organizations are business concerns to sell farm products, not people. Different farm commodities require different methods of handling. Only one, or similar commodities, should be in a single organization. Each organization should return to the grower the most profit possible for the given commodity.

Tenth. Information.—Each grower member must at all times be kept fully informed as to all the operations of his organization. Only thus will he feel that it truly is his organization and loyally support it.

The consuming public must be kept informed of the aims and objects of the organization so they will realize that it is not to make food or clothing more dear for them but rather to insure to them a dependable supply of standardized products at a fair price both to producer and consumer.

"This bank cannot live without you therefore it is going to insist upon living with you."

Grained ewes, more milk, lambs on early market, big profits.

"Chthches" won't eat "soys" or sweet clover.

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