



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

NUMBER 47

VOLUME XVI

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1924.

Farmers Union Managerial Association Is Organized

Elect Officers and Adopt By-Laws at Salina, June 26th—Purpose of Association to Promote Closer Business Relationship Between Co-operative Enterprises of the State.

Pursuant to the call made by the managers in attendance at the spring conference of Farmers Union managers and directors which was held in Kansas City, Kansas on June 2nd, a well attended meeting of the managers of Union enterprises was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce in Salina on June 25th. A. M. Kinney, manager of Farmers Union Elevator at Huron, Kansas called the meeting to order and was elected temporary chairman. C. B. Thowe, manager of the Farmers Union Association at Alma was selected for temporary secretary.

After some general discussion in which E. F. Anderson of Phillips county, A. M. Kinney of Atchison county, R. E. Jacobs of Norton county and others participated the chairman on authority voted by the conference, appointed W. C. Lansford, R. E. Jacobs, C. B. Thowe, R. F. Anderson, and H. Conrad to draft a set of by-laws for the Association. This committee worked during the noon hour and reported at the afternoon meeting. It was the judgment of the committee that incorporation with chartered associations as constituent members would be difficult if not impossible under the laws of Kansas. The committee, therefore recommended the organization of an unincorporated voluntary association or federation of the various farmers cooperative business associations of Kansas. The preliminary draft of by-laws presented by the committee was discussed and amended in several particulars and was finally unanimously adopted as printed in connection with this report.

After the adoption of the by-laws the conference elected A. M. Kinney of Atchison county president, R. F. Anderson of Phillips county vice president and Harry Neath of Wyandotte county secretary-treasurer. A. M. Kinney, R. F. Anderson, H. E. McMillen, R. D. Samuelson and John Veech were elected the first Board of Directors. The terms of all officers and directors elected at the organization meeting will expire when the first regular annual meeting of the Association is held in January of 1925 at Hutsdale, Kansas.

The following business associations became members of the Association and their representatives all pledged themselves to solicit all neighboring associations in their own or adjacent counties to come into the organization. The charter members are:

- The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company, Salina, Kansas;
- The Cooperative Grain Association, Great Bend, Kansas;
- The Farmers Union Elevator Association, Vassar, Kansas;
- The Farmers Union Cooperative Business Association, Michigan Valley, Kansas;
- The Washington County Cooperative Association, Greenleaf, Kansas;
- The Farmers Union Cooperative Association, Olathe, Kansas;
- The Elmo Farmers Union, Elmo, Kansas;
- The Lenora Mercantile Association, Lenora, Kansas;
- The Farmers Union Cooperative Association, Herington, Kansas;
- The Farmers Union Cooperative Business Association, Alma, Kansas;
- The Phillips County Cooperative Business Association, Phillipsburg, Kansas;
- The Trego County Cooperative Association, Wakeeney, Kansas;
- The Farmers Union Association, Dells, Kansas;
- The Farmers Union Cooperative Association, Quinter, Kansas;
- The Farmers Union Store, Madison, Kansas;
- The Farmers Union Elevator, Lincolnville, Kansas;
- The Farmers Union Cooperative Elevator, Lost Springs, Kansas;
- The Farmers Union Association, Huron, Kansas;
- The Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, Kansas;
- The Sumner County Farmers Union Association, Cicero, Kansas;
- The Farmers Union Business Association, Healy, Kansas;
- The Farmers Union Cooperative Association, Hays, Kansas;
- The Farmers Union Elevator, Rock, Kansas;
- The Cooperative Elevator, Zarrah, Kansas;
- The Farmers Union Cooperative Association, Burlington, Kansas.

The By-Laws adopted for the government of the Association are as follows:

BY-LAWS

of the Farmers Union Managerial Association of Kansas.

ARTICLE I: Name and Location of Offices.

This Association shall be known as the Farmers Union Managerial Association of Kansas. The offices of the Association shall be located in Kansas City, Kansas.

ARTICLE II: Purpose. The purposes of this Association shall be educational, social, to increase the membership and usefulness of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union in Kansas, to establish a closer and more helpful business relationship between and among the farmers, cooperative enterprises of Kansas, to secure a larger support for the state wide Farmers Union insti-

tutions by the members of the Union and the local chartered associations, and to promote the business of the member-associations.

ARTICLE III: Membership. Any farmers cooperative business association chartered and operating under the Kansas Cooperative Acts of 1913 or 1921 may become a member of this Association by agreeing to conform to these By-Laws but all applications for membership must be approved by a majority vote of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV: Representation and Voting.

Each member-association shall be entitled to be represented at all meetings by its business manager and Board of Directors and shall have one vote and only one vote in the determination of all questions that may be decided by roll call or ballot.

ARTICLE V: Management.

The affairs of this Association shall be managed by a Board of five Directors all of whom shall be members in good standing of the Kansas Division of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America.

ARTICLE VI: Officers.

The officers of this Association shall be a president, a vice president and a secretary-treasurer all of whom shall be elected at the regular annual meeting of the Association in January of each year and all such officers must be members in good standing of the Kansas Division of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America. The secretary-treasurer shall receive such compensation as may be determined by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VII: Fees and Dues.

Each member-association shall pay annual dues of \$5, payable in advance at or before the regular annual meeting in January.

ARTICLE VIII: Meetings.

There shall be two regular meetings of the Association each year. The first meeting each year shall be held in connection with the regular annual convention of the Kansas Division of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America and shall be known as the Annual Meeting of the Association; the second meeting shall be held in May of each year and the date and place for holding this meeting shall be determined by a majority vote of the Annual Meeting of the same year.

ARTICLE IX: Quorum.

A majority of the member-associations represented at any regular meeting shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE X: Directors Meetings.

The Board of Directors shall meet immediately following the regular meeting of the Association in January and May and at such other times as may be necessary in the judgment of the president or upon written request to the president of three or more of the Directors. The Directors and other officers of the Association shall be repaid all the necessary traveling and hotel expenses incurred by them in attending to the meetings and business of the Association.

ARTICLE XI: These By-Laws may be amended by a majority vote of the member-associations present at any regular meeting.

ARTICLE XII: Election of Officers.

The directors and officers shall be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Association in January of each year and for a term of one year. The Board of Directors shall have authority to fill all vacancies occurring when the Association is not in session but such appointments shall not fill vacancies shall hold only until the next regular meeting.

KANSAS POULTRY PLAN TO PROFIT BY GRADING

Many Kansas poultry keepers are now interested in marketing quality eggs because of the fact that buyers in various sections of the state have offered premiums for grade 1 produce.

The objective which producers are urged to follow by Kansas State Agricultural college poultrymen is to supply the consumer with just what he wants. A study of his demands show that the consumer requires, first of all, fresh eggs and is willing to pay for them. The consumer also likes his dozen eggs the same size, shape, and color. He is willing to pay more money to be pleased in this respect. Clean eggs which the market demands can be produced if hens are kept in the laying house during muddy weather and if kept off the night droppings by putting poultry netting under the roof. Plenty of scratch material on the floor and clean nests are other necessary precautions.

CANADIANS JOIN WHEAT POOL

More than 8 million acres of wheat land in Western Canada will be signed up under contract to wheat pools this year, according to officials of the organizations in the three prairie provinces.

In Alberta, directors of the provincial wheat pool report that between 6,000 and 7,000 acres are being added daily to the contract acreage and they expect 3 or 4 million acres to be signed this year.

FARMERS UNION LEATHER FACTORY

At Moreland, Arkansas, is located the first Farmers Union Manufacturing Company. The company is known as the Pope County Cooperative Manufacturing Association and was established by the Pope County Farmers Union, later endorsed by the Arkansas State Farmers Union, the Arkansas State Federation of Labor, and by the Arkansas Advisory Council.

The association has an authorized capital of \$5,000 and under its present charter can manufacture any or all products of the farm and forest. Since its establishment the association has manufactured only leather and leather goods, the process of custom tanning being the main activity. For the future development of the association it is planned to manufacture caskets.

This has been tried in an experimental way and it is estimated that at least 50 per cent could be saved by making them in their present factory. The casket enterprise will not be started until the leather business has been put on a proper basis.

The manufacturing association is transacted on the Rochdale Plan, controlled by a board of nine directors elected by the members of the association. Under the present business plan, the association charges 42 cents per pound for the finished leather delivered to the customer, the customer furnishing the hides delivered to the tannery. This charge is made to all members and non-members alike.

After 8 per cent interest dividend has been paid on the capital stock invested, the remaining net profits are returned to the members of the association on the patronage basis.

To become a member of the manufacturing association it is necessary to be a member of a Union or some self-help organization and to purchase one or more shares of capital stock in the association at the par value of five dollars each.

It is estimated that with a modern factory the cost of tanning can be reduced to 22 cents per pound.

The present officers of the Pope County Cooperative Manufacturing Association are L. F. Singleton, president; A. E. Duval, secretary; and Oscar Williamson, business manager.—Kentucky Union Farmer.

POOLING ASSOCIATION MARKETS FIRST CAR OF NEW WHEAT IN UNITED STATES

ENID, Okla., (Special)—The first car of 1924 wheat sold in the United States was sold on Monday afternoon, June 16 on the Wichita market by the Southwest Wheat Growers Association. The wheat brought \$1.30 a bushel basis Chicago which will figure \$1.027 at Grandfield, Okla., the point from which the wheat was shipped.

The wheat was produced by E. C. Hasenmeyer, member of the Oklahoma Wheat Growers association. It was harvested by a combine machine and rushed to Wichita on a fast freight by the Rock Island railroad.

The wheat was sold Friday, June 13, delivered to the Farmers' Elevator Saturday, arrived in Wichita Sunday and was sold Monday. The grower and the Farmers' Elevator, which handled the local loading, both will receive prizes which were offered by the Wichita board of trade for the first new wheat. The pooling association also had the honor Thursday of being the first shipper to market wheat at Kansas City.

WHAT CO-OPERATORS DO FOR NON-CO-OPERATORS

Dividends aren't the only dollars-and-cents gains of cooperation; and co-operators aren't the only ones who reap the benefits of cooperation.

Did you ever hear the story of the famous match trust? The generally known consumption of matches is at present estimated at 90,000,000 cases, each of which contains 1,000 boxes of 50 matches. The value of these matches is nearly \$200,000,000. Their manufacture is controlled by the International Match Combine—and the Finnish Cooperative Wholesale Society!

About a year ago, the directors of the match trust went to call on the directors of the cooperative. They said, "See here, we control this match business. Why don't we cash in on it? Why don't we agree to combine in fixing our prices to the public? We could make millions more out of our business if we did."

"That's just the reason why we refuse to combine with you. We're in this business for service, not for fleecing the public," was the emphatic answer of the cooperators. The "S. O. K." which is short for the Finnish Cooperative Wholesale Society, refused to accept the proposal of the match trust and stood out alone to combat it.

For the past year this fight has continued, with the result that the price of matches has decreased by from 10 to 30 per cent in different countries. According to the lowest estimate, the consumers have saved at least \$20,000,000 which is the amount which the match trust would have taxed them if there had not been a powerful cooperative society to prevent a monopoly price.

The kafirs are a good "living" insurance. Kernel smut of kafirs can be readily controlled by treating with formaldehyde.

Farm Leaders Not Discouraged

Defeat of McNary-Haugen Bill Only Means Continuance of Fight.

The defeat of the McNary-Haugen bill in Congress recently was not the end of the fight.

The killing of the farm relief measure means, on the other hand, redoubling the battle to place agriculture on a basis of equality with industry.

This statement by agricultural leaders, made after the death of the McNary-Haugen bill last Tuesday, was followed by announcement of a national meeting of farm leaders called for July 17 and 18 in Minneapolis. Plans will be laid at this meeting for continuing the fight to give farmers the same economic advantages already being enjoyed by industrialists.

Lack of Farmers' Interest Caused Defeat.

The McNary-Haugen bill, which would have meant \$1.50 wheat and which would have done away with foreign price-fixing on American products, was defeated because of lack of sufficient support by the farmers, according to the farm leaders in Washington. It was generally admitted that the farmers were "asleep on the job."

Thousands of farmers, of course, worked hard for the passage of the measure. Scores of cooperative associations threw their entire strength into the fight. But these thousands lacked the power to combat the combined forces of the interests against the bill.

Thousands of dollars were reported spent by the grain traders over a period of almost six months in opposing the farm relief measure. At the last moment it was reported that city interests had combined with the grain traders in backing the proposal. Their reason was said to be that since tariff measures had originally been framed for the benefit of the industrial centers, there was no need for setting a precedent by "letting the farmers in."

Fight for Bill to be Continued.

The defeat of the McNary-Haugen bill, agricultural leaders were far from discouraged. It was pointed out that sentiment in favor of the McNary-Haugen principle is stronger today than ever. "It could hardly be hoped," said W. J. Brown, president of the American Wheat Growers Association, "that the principle which we have been trying to get before the people for 30 years would become a law as soon as it was finally placed before Congress."

Mr. Brown brought out the fact that the McNary-Haugen bill has been in effect for 30 years, but that not one of the last year had any farm organization been strong enough to place the matter before the people of the country.

"The plan to put agriculture on an equal footing with industry was finally brought to Congress through the efforts of the American Wheat Growers Association."

Many interests supported the measure. While the American was probably responsible for bringing the issue to a head, American officials were quick to declare that without the support of the farmers, the New Moline Flour Co. officials, and scores of farmers organizations, the bill would not have received the consideration which it did, before its defeat.

Defeat of the McNary-Haugen bill marked the end of any chances for relief measures in the last session of Congress. Political leaders freely admit that the Republican party has lost considerable strength because of this fact.

Not only is the agricultural section in an unstable economic condition—but it is also in an unstable political position.

"The present administration has done nothing for the farmer," said Bruce Lampson, manager of the Colorado Wheat Growers' association, "there is a decided difference between 'farm legislation' and legislation which is of some benefit to the farmer. The last Congress passed nothing of real benefit to the farmers."

With the aid and assistance of many of the other farm organizations the cooperative marketing groups were able to finally place a practical plan for putting agriculture on a parity with industry before Congress. The defeat of the McNary-Haugen bill proves just one thing—that the farmers' organizations were not yet strong enough to buck the organizations of those opposing the measure.—Colorado Wheat Grower.

FARMING IS A BUSINESS PROPOSITION

Modern business requires that successful men be mentally alert and physically active with sufficient nerve to take a chance and push ahead.

Farmers who are not already business men must sufficiently become interested in business to ally themselves with a business organization that is strong enough to fight their business battles for them.

Bankers and manufacturers have their associations where the most successful lend their assistance in promoting the business interests of all members.

Merchants have their associations where valuable data regarding the markets is collected and cooperative buying by experts is done for the entire membership.

Coal operators have their associations where the most alert and best men are selected to make terms with labor organizations, secure freight reductions and promote the interest and increase the profits of the coal business.

The coal miners have their organizations with carefully selected men of ability devoting their entire time in the interest of their members.

The railroad workmen have their Brotherhood with high salaried officials continually on the job in the interest of the members. The carpenters, the bricklayers, the paper hangers, the iron and steel workers, the teamsters, the barbers, the chauffeurs, the musicians, the waiters, the clerks, the printers, the newspaper publishers, the bakers, and the butchers all have their associations and salaried men of unusual ability who devote their best energies and spend the money of their union and association to promote the financial interests of their members.

In a business world of intensive organization where millions are spent to promote the business interest of a single class, pray tell me what chance has the unorganized farmer when it comes to promoting his financial interests?

Less than 10 per cent of the farmers of the United States belong to any union or farm organization. Not one farmer out of four is willing to part with a poultry two dollars a year to perfect a farm organization that might increase his earning power a thousand to five thousand dollars a year.

Truly the situation is hopeless until such time as the average farmer can be educated to realize that we are living in an age of intensive organization—that with organization there is strength, profit and independence—without organization you are a lone fisherman in a great industrial sea.

Without organization the farmer pays the express companies two calves for hauling five, and knows no way to save this two-fifths of his labor.

With an organization as strong as the Miner's Union, he could compel the State administration to build hard roads from the auto license fees. The association would be able to build within two years. This would enable him to haul his products to market and save the enormous sums he is now paying the express companies.

With organization there are a thousand things that might be done to increase the income of farmers—without organization there will be nothing done for his financial interest.

Are you running a farming business because it is a delightful pastime; because there is no drudgery—no hardships and no self-sacrifice connected with it?

If such was the case there would be some reason in farmers refusing to organize for a more profitable farming business.

As it is the farmer works in season from 4 a. m. until 9 or 10 p. m. He endures the severe heat, the cold, the rains, the mud, and labors incessantly to the utmost of his physical ability and then conducts his business at a loss or makes less than 6 per cent on his investment.

Every farmer should make a salary sufficient to provide the necessities and comforts for his family, an education for his children and twenty per cent on his investments, 10 per cent for improvements and 10 per cent to be deposited in the bank or safe securities for old age.

This condition can only be brought about by conducting the farm on a business basis, as a manufacturer conducts his plant, and through Co-operative Marketing and Co-operative Marketing can be accomplished only through organization.

Whenever the farmers are all willing to organize and spend a liberal fee to support their organization, the best methods of Co-operative Marketing will be put into operation and the problems will be solved without governmental assistance or paternal legislation.

It is indeed unfortunate that the farmer has so long been the victim of unscrupulous speculators and demagogues—but it is more unfortunate that he should permit the propaganda of these speculators and demagogues to keep him out of a farm organization that would enable him to put his farming business on a profitable basis.

A few weeks ago our linotype operator informed me that we were paying for an electric burner without owning one. We asked him, in what way? He replied that we were paying him \$5.00 a day to operate that machine. He said that half the day was spent operating the machine, the other half in trying to get the gasoline burner to work—and that the \$2.50 burner he lost would buy an electric burner in one hundred days.

We immediately purchased an electric burner, not because we wanted to, but that we might get the increase in profits which the burner would bring to our business.

Now, brother farmer, you are paying an enormous sum in lost profits because you don't want to support a farm organization. If you would spend a like sum in promoting your farm organization until its membership and financial ability could effect a Co-operative Marketing system for your products, you would soon be putting into the bank the profits you are now losing.—Illinois Weekly Farmer.

Soybeans usually need inoculation. Treat seed with bacteria.

Members Are Delighted With Kansas Wheat Pool Settlement

Will Receive Quarter of Million Dollars More Through Pool Than If They Had Sold Through Local Elevators. Expense of Doing Business Reduced.

Checks for the final settlement of the 1923 pool of the Kansas Wheat Growers association have just been mailed according to R. E. Corporon, general manager of the association. With a wheat market that averaged 10 cents lower throughout the year than it did for the 1922-23 season, the Kansas Wheat Growers association will pay its members considerably more than they received a year ago. This is accounted for by better management, less overhead and higher sales. The payment for No. 2 wheat will run from 97 cents to \$1.20 per bushel less the freight from Kansas City and less local elevator handling charges which were around three cents.

As a grower with No. 2 wheat, 12.50 protein, with a freight rate of 10.8 per bushel, and three cent local elevator handling charge will receive, net, slightly over a dollar per bushel, if he held it in his own bin until March 1, or 92 cents if he delivered it before August 1, at which time local elevators were paying from 74 to 78 cents for that grade wheat.

Members who delivered wheat to the association at threshing time last year will receive at least a quarter million dollars more through the pool than if they had sold to local elevators, according to the figures made public by the organization. The average price which the pool members will receive is not only considerably more than the average price paid by the local elevators, in any particular community, but in most cases will be as much as the peak price paid locally, according to R. E. Corporon, "This too," stated Mr. Corporon, "in the face of the fact that local elevators have operated on a margin of around 10 cents per bushel less than they did before the pool started or on so close a margin that hundreds of elevators have actually lost money in the past year."

The association handled over half a million bushels of wheat from north-west Kansas where the wheat tested sample grade, of less than 12 per cent protein. Local elevators paid from 50 to 60 cents per bushel for that kind of wheat. Members of the pool will get from 65 to 75 cents, net to them, for that grade of wheat.

The cost of marketing the pooled wheat and storing it in the terminals was six cents per bushel, not including the freight and local elevator handling charge. Of this six cents, three cents was spent for storing wheat so as to avoid dumping it on the market when the price was unfavorable. "This compares," said Mr. Corporon, "with a charge of 15.89 cents per bushel which it has been costing the old-line grain trade, according to the report of the Federal Trade commission, not including a three cent local elevator handling charge."

The differential between grades was as follows: No. 1 and No. 2, the same. No. 3, two cents less than No. 2; No. 4, five cents less than No. 3; No. 5, four cents less than No. 4; sample grade, two cents less than No. 5. Wheat of the same grade shows a range of thirteen cents, between the high and low prices for the same grade, depending on the amount of protein, wheat of 13.50 protein netting the owner 13 cents per bushel more than the wheat of less than 12 per cent.

The wide difference between No. 2 and No. 4 is accounted for by the fact that the lower grades usually are exported and the past year there was but little export trade and the result was a sharp reduction on the lower grade wheats.

The majority of the wheat in the pool was delivered to the association at threshing time, when local elevators in southern and central Kansas were paying from 68 to 82 cents for No. 1 wheat. Farmers who delivered to the pool at that time will receive from 82 to 95 cents per bushel, net, for that grade of wheat.

MADE 17 CENTS IN POOL

Hutchinson, Kans., June 16, 1924.

Editor Wheat Growers Journal, Wichita, Kansas.

Dear Sir: Last fall at threshing time one of my neighbors was telling me what a fool I was to belong to the wheat pool, while he was on the way to the elevator to sell his wheat. I asked him what he was getting for his wheat. He said 78 cents a bushel. I told him I would buy his wheat at 78 cents and he sold me approximately 500 bushels at that price. I put it in the pool, holding it for the storage on my farm.

I have just got the final payment and find I have received 95½ cents per bushel.

Wonder how my neighbor feels now?

Yours 100 per cent for the pool, GROVER BOWSER.

SUMNER COUNTY MAN MADE 14 CENTS THROUGH POOL

South Haven, Kans., June 16, 1924. Kansas Wheat Growers Association, Wichita, Kansas.

Gentlemen:—When I delivered wheat to my local elevator they were paying around 71 cents per bushel for No. 3 wheat. I am a member of the pool and have just received my final payment. I

had no storage of course, as I delivered right from the threshing. I find I have received 85 cents per bushel for my wheat, or about 14 cents more than the elevator offered me. This was wheat of low protein content and to say that I am delighted is putting it mildly.

When the rest of the wheat growers of Kansas wake up and quit dumping their wheat to the speculators and give us enough in the pool to really have something to say about the market, we can just as well all be making a living on the farm in place of giving all the profits to the fellows in the city. I think we owe that much of gratitude to the officers and directors for making this fine a record in the face of all the opposition which the organized and wealthy grain trade is making against our little organization. Thank goodness for the thousands of other additional members we now have, and I am sure that next year's record will far surpass even the good one this season. Sincerely yours,

J. W. Hellstern.

THIS MEMBER BEAT TOP PRICE OF LOCAL ELEVATOR BY 9 CTS.

Salina, Kans., June 17, 1924. The Kansas Wheat Growers Ass'n., Wichita, Kansas.

Gentlemen:—I find that the car of wheat which I sold to the pool brought me a net price of \$1.03 per bushel. It was No. 2 grade of 12½ per cent protein. I delivered the wheat, loaded it right on the car, in March. The local elevator where I delivered it has not paid over 94 cents all the year. It was not paying over that when I delivered it to the pool.

So I am at least 9 cents ahead by belonging to the pool, even if I had been lucky enough to get the peak price at the local elevator.

If all the wheat growers in the state were in the pool, in place of staying on the outside and dumping their wheat against mine and all the other poolers, we could just as well have had cost plus a profit. I can't understand why any farmer prefers to make a living for the speculators in place of for himself. Yours very sincerely,

J. B. LOCKARD.

THE FARMERS' VOICE IN KANSAS

(From Salina Daily Union)

In our judgment, the Kansas Union Farmer, the official publication of the Farmers Union in this state comes nearer speaking with the voice of the farmer than any other paper. It is his paper. Compared with it, certain other publications are made ridiculous and pitiful in the presumption of being representative of the farming interests. The Union Farmer is well edited, progressive and soundly American. It has nothing in common with radicalism or radical tendencies, and with those who ape the Leninists of Russia.

Although the Union Farmer is thoroughly non-partisan, it is true to its mission. That mission is to keep constant vigil over the welfare of its constituents, which number many, many thousands. Its subscription list could well be envied, in point of numbers, by any newspaper published in Kansas.

In fulfilling its mission, it looks at public questions from an impartial standpoint, that is, when it comes to showing preference for political parties and their candidates. Therefore of particular value to the republican party is the comment made on President Coolidge in the Union Farmer of June 19th:

"Coolidge has the confidence of the common folks of the country in a most unusual measure. He has never gotten very far away from the people. When he considers a proposition to spend a big lot of public money, he applies the same principles that an ordinarily competent and frugal business man would apply in regulating his own expenditures. The president knows that no concern not even if it is as big as the United States can survive unless it lives within its income. The republican party has acted with wisdom in giving the president a practically unanimous nomination to succeed himself. In the present state of the public mind it is not too much to say that Calvin Coolidge is the only member of his party whom a majority of the people would consider as a candidate for the presidency this year. It remains to be seen whether he can personally carry the load that has been imposed upon him by his party associates. The democratic meeting next week in New York can hope to win only if that party has the wisdom to select a candidate as folksy, sound at heart and strong of conviction as Calvin Coolidge."

SEDGWICK POOLS ITS WOOL Sedgwick county wool growers as well as those of Kansas that consigned their wool to the Kansas State Wool Pool believe that they realized more for their wool than if sold locally or consigned to the regular channel of commission firms.

About 71,338 pounds of Kansas wool were sold thru the pool at Chicago last year for which the entire proceeds were \$27,790.53 or an average of a little more than 38.5 cents a pound.

The Kansas Union Farmer

Published Every Thursday at Salina, Kansas By
THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS
EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912,
at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1879

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage
Provided for in Section 1103, Act of
October 3, 1917, Authorized July 30, 1918.

JOHN TROMBLE, Editor and Manager
W. C. LANDSON, Associate Editor
DON C. ESTES, Director of Advertising

Subscription Price, per Year \$1.00

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

All copy, with the exception of notices and in-
cluding advertising, should be in seven days be-
fore 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—Communica-
tions are solicited from practical farmers, mem-
bers of the F. E. & C. U. of A., are at liberty to
ask questions on any phase of farm work. Ans-
will be either published or mailed.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION



THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1924.

GASOLINE AND THE PUBLIC.

The people of Kansas use a good deal of gaso-
line and probably pay too much for it. There
are about three hundred and fifty thousand mo-
tor vehicles in the state. Brother Fred Fraley
of the Leader, a somewhat progressive, not to
say radical paper, published in Salina has been
figuring on this gasoline problem. He estimates
that Kansas people burn a million gallons of
gas every day. That would be an average of
about three gallons to the engine and is certain-
ly conservative.

Fraley believes that the state of Kansas should
take over the business of retailing gasoline. He
says that it can be bought for nine cents a gallon
delivered in car load lots anywhere in the state
and that the state could pay all operating ex-
penses and still have a margin of profit by sell-
ing it at retail for 12c a gallon. The consumers
are now paying an average of about 20c a gallon
and if Bro. Fraley is correct a state distributing
system would save eight cents a gallon or a
total of \$80,000 a day, which amounts to \$27,200-
000 in a year.

There is no disguising the fact that \$80-
000 a day is real money. Set apart as a sinking
fund for the payment of the mortgage on the
farms of Kansas it would liquidate that entire
debt within ten years. It would pay all the ex-
penses of the state government and leave enough
over to support the school system of the state
without levying any taxes. Why not accept Fra-
ley's suggestion, go into the gasoline business
and thereby save so much money that tax pay-
ing will become a pleasure?

Perhaps Brother Fraley forgets that society
is a unit. Corporations and individuals have
\$10,000,000 invested in the facilities for retail-
ing gasoline to Kansas consumers. About 15,000
men are employed in that business and they re-
ceive wages of at least \$30,000 a day. If the
state should take over this business it would be
necessary to junk most of the plant now em-
ployed, and perhaps a good deal of it is unnec-
essary. The state could get control of the exist-
ing filling stations in several ways. With a suf-
ficiently radical legislature perhaps they might
be confiscated, or at least condemned as nuisanc-
es or as coming under the provisions of the sta-
tute of eminent domain. Probably the good sense
and honesty of the people in the long run would
tolerate nothing more revolutionary than an out-
right purchase by the state. An initial invest-
ment of at least \$10,000,000 therefore would be
required before the commonwealth could begin to
peddle oil and gas.

It is likely that the state system would throw
about 15,000 men out of employment but it is cer-
tain that it would not stop the demands that na-
ture and society make on those men for the use of
their wages. They and their families would still
eat, wear clothes, require shelter, enjoy picture
shows, and demand many other things that have
become practical necessities in our modern life.
Most of them have small savings which would
be used up.

All the men thrown out of employment by the
state operated gasoline distributing system
would be forced to look for other jobs in indus-
tries where there are already too many workmen.
This would result in forcing down wages and still
further reduce the income of the entire social
body. The state and the municipalities could no
longer collect any taxes from the gasoline dis-
tributing plants. It would require a large amount
each year to keep the stations in repair. Finally
the low price of gasoline would so stimulate its
use that in a few years the supply would be ex-
hausted and the owners of motor vehicles would
be forced to use potato juice for engine fuel.

Nearly all of these socialistic proposals, al-
ways well meant and always advanced by sin-
cere men and women, have many drawbacks
when they are considered from all points of view.

THE HELPFUL MR. LAWRENCE.

The Farmers' Cooperative Grain Dealers As-
sociation had a perfect right to oppose the pool-
ing movement in Kansas. That organization

recognized that it was necessary to protect the
interests of the grain dealers against the farm-
ers who proposed to establish their own selling
agencies. That Association also had a perfect
right to act as the mouth piece of the Boards of
Trade and other agencies that exploit the farm-
er and to accept money for us in the campaign
if it felt that by so doing it was serving the best
interests of its supporters and members.

Every organization and every individual in
business, however, is expected to observe certain
well established principles of courtesy, decency
and ethics. Even before the close of the pooling
campaign on May 24th. Mr. Lawrence was send-
ing out letters to elevators and farmers announc-
ing the failure of the pool and enclosing forms
for members to sign ordering the cancellation of
their contracts. When the first of those letters
began to go out no man knew whether the pool
had gone over the top. Lawrence and his as-
sociates did know that an immense volume of
wheat had been secured and that the campaign
had been a success. The letters that Lawrence
wrote advising cancellation of contracts and en-
closing forms for that purpose were so worded
that many of the farmers who received them
took it for granted that they had been sent out
by the pooling committee. Others were so certain
that Lawrence was acting with authority from
the Organization committee that to the number
of more than one hundred and fifty they sent
their withdrawal notices to Hutchinson instead of
Wichita.

The cancellation notices sent to Mr. Lawrence
were all opened in his office, the names of the
withdrawing members listed with their address-
es and were then sent on to Wichita to the offices
of the Organization Committee. Probably there
was no violation of the postal laws in the pro-
cedure of Mr. Lawrence and his associates but
they certainly sailed mighty close to the line and
it is certain that the officers of the Kansas Co-
operative Wheat Marketing Association would
be justified in filing charges with the department
and demanding an investigation.

NEW BUSINESS ORGANIZATION.

Something like two hundred managers of Farm-
ers Union elevators and stores met for confer-
ence in the offices of the Farmers Union State
Bank at Kansas City, Kansas, on the 2nd of
June. There was a very general feeling of indig-
nation against the course pursued by the Kansas
Grain Dealers Association and its ally and mouth-
piece the Farmers Cooperative Grain Dealers As-
sociation during the pooling campaign that had
then just closed. After considerable discussion
that conference voted unanimously that Union
elevators had no right to belong to either of the
associations that were so active in the preven-
tion of cooperative organization. It was deter-
mined there that Union elevators should no longer
support what all regarded as an enemy or-
ganization.

A committee with A. M. Kinney of Huron as
chairman was appointed to form a plan for a
federation of Farmers Union elevators and
stores. That committee submitted a plan which
was approved and another meeting was called
to be held at Salina on the 26th and 27th of June.
The Salina conference was well attended. A set
of by-laws was adopted, officers and directors
were elected and plans for pushing organization
work were made. In addition to the managers in
attendance applications for membership from
many Union Associations were received.

There is absolutely no reason for any Farm-
ers Union elevator or for that matter for any
cooperative elevator controlled by actual farm-
ers belonging to and paying to support the or-
ganizations under the direction of Smiley and
Lawrence. Each of those Associations uses all its
influence against the Farmers Union; each is a
determined and active enemy of cooperative mar-
keting and an open ally and supporter of the
methods and practices of the organized grain
trade; each one of them maintains an auditing
department that is an active and aggressive com-
petitor of the Farmers Union Auditing Associa-
tion and has the patronage of a considerable num-
ber of Union enterprises; each of these organiza-
tions opposes practically every thing for which
the Union stands.

The Union enterprises that have been mem-
bers of the Smiley and Lawrence Associations
have been paying out money that is used to fight
the cooperative movement in Kansas. It is time
to quit that sort of thing. The Union elevators
are strong enough to support their own federa-
tion in Kansas and through the agency that they
have formed they can secure all the service for
themselves that either of the old association pre-
tends to furnish its members.

Every Farmers Union business association in
Kansas should ally itself with the new Kansas
Cooperative Managerial Association. For all de-
tails and further information interested man-
agers and directors should write to President A.
M. Kinney, Huron, Kansas.

Furnishing the enemy with supplies is mighty
poor strategy. Therefore the Farmers Union
elevators will all quit paying money to Smiley
and Lawrence.

APOLOGIES TO EMINENT STATESMEN

Last week this paper discussed the democra-
tic convention then in session in New York and
undertook to name various distinguished Ameri-
cans who were asking for the nomination for the
presidency by the votes of that great body of free-
men. At that the editor was able to name only
fifteen avowed candidates for the presidency al-
though it had been reported in the public press
that at least twenty-seven statesmen or near
statesmen would have their claims for preferment
presented and would receive votes of friends and
admirers from their own and other states.

It now becomes necessary to apologize for
omissions to assure the great men whose names
were not listed that the oversight was wholly

without malice or intention to discredit them
with the readers of this educational organ that
alone among all the papers of the country aims
to print the truth and nothing but the truth. Long
before this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer
is distributed the democratic convention will have
named the candidate for president and vice pres-
ident who may or may not be elected when the
sovereign citizens of the republic get an oppor-
tunity to do their stuff in November.

The omission of the name of James M. Cox
was certainly inexcusable. A man who was nomi-
nated for the presidency only four years ago
and who made the unequalled and probably un-
approachable record of being defeated by a ma-
jority of more than 8,000,000 votes deserves to
be remembered. Cox was again presented to the
democratic convention as the favorite son of
Ohio.

Well informed farmers may not easily forgive
the omission of the name of their sterling friend,
David F. Houston, who served in the Wilson cab-
inet as secretary of Agriculture and later as sec-
retary of the Treasury. So far as anyone knows
poise is Houston's only qualification for the pre-
sidency and is the only quality or attribute that
he carried with him through his official career.
An Illinois delegate who was careful to explain
that he spoke only for himself put Houston in
nomination. As this is written there is no evi-
dence that he received any votes in the convention
but it is certain that he was as strong there as
he would have been among the farmers had he
been nominated.

Then there is Edwin C. Meredith of Iowa who
became secretary of Agriculture when Wilson
promoted Houston to the treasury department.
Meredith admitted long ago that he has worked
out the best possible plan for stabilizing the
prices of farm products but so far he is the only
man in the country who knows what it is.

Willard Saulsbury of Delaware who served a
term in the senate from Delaware when there
was neither a Bayard nor a Dupont available
for that office was also named as a possible
president. The demonstration in his behalf was
the shortest in the history of that or any other
convention.

Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland who
is as wet and as strongly anti-Klan as Alfred
E. Smith himself was presented by his delega-
tion. His strongest claim to the office was that
Maryland has never yet had a president and that
the song "Maryland, My Maryland" was the offi-
cial anthem of the convention.

Senator Woodbridge C. Ferris of Michigan
won his opportunity to secure a place in the Sun
when he went into office as a protest against
Senator Townsend's vote on the qualifications of
the Hon. Newberry to be senator. Ferris may
be a good man for the presidency but he would
have been handicapped as a candidate by the
necessity of wearing an identification tag every-
where outside of his own state.

Of course there were others. Pat Harrison of
Mississippi, Bryans candidate from Florida,
former Governor, Gardiner of Missouri, Senator
James A. Reed of the same state who unfortun-
ately got so badly tangled up in the starting ma-
chine that he could not attend the convention,
were all chuck full of aspirations doomed to be
unrealized. Then of course there were as always
William R. Hearst, Ring Lardner and Irvine
Cobb.

If any other statesmen have been omitted prop-
er apologies will be made in future issues of this
paper.

VISION AND FAITH NECESSARY.

Farmers who would be cooperators must have
sufficient imagination to vision the possible
results of team work in marketing and other
services that are essential to the success of ag-
riculture.

They must also have faith and confidence, in
each other, in the principles of cooperative busi-
ness and in the character, integrity and com-
petency of the men whom they select as their
agents and representatives.

There are altogether too many cooperators who
trust everybody but their neighbors and have
confidence in everybody but farmers.

The farmers must be organized for self help
and self protection. Every one admits this but
no one but a few farmers actually believes it.
The most of the business men of the country
are like the grain traders who advocated self
help for farmers while they were in Washington
fighting legislative relief for agriculture and
at the same time were exerting all their influ-
ence and spending a lot of their money in
fighting cooperative marketing in Kansas. If
the farmers are ever organized they must do the
job themselves and work it out on a farm made
program.

The California Milk Producers Association has
just made final settlement on a years business
that totaled more than \$5,000,000. The expense
was ONE AND ONE-FIFTH per cent of the
turn over. If old line methods can show any
better results than this trot them out.

The Cooperative Store at Dundee, Minnesota,
has paid patronage dividends continuously for
fifteen years. The members have received back
in savings more than twice the capital stock of
the concern. Cooperation always succeeds if it is
given half a chance by its own supporters.

Farmers are accused of taking too many vaca-
tions. Well why not? The farmer is the one
man who may be sure that he can make just as
much when he is away from home as when he
is on the job.

Freedom is so dear that it is well worth a
fight and the experience of human family from
the beginning of time indicates that it cannot be
secured any other way.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Fishing With Rod and Reel

Is almost a lost art in Kansas.
Salt water, oil, lead and coal have
destroyed the game fish in the south-
eastern part of the state. The Can-
eys, Walnut river, the Verdigris, the
Cottonwood, the Neosho, Spring riv-
er and their tributaries were once
abundantly stocked with black bass,
many varieties of sunfish, drum,
jack salmon and other sorts of fish
beloved by the angler.

In the early days old timers de-
clare that they have seen jack sal-
mon so thick in the waters of Shoal
creek where it joins Spring river that
the bottom was invisible. The creeks
flowing into Spring river and the
Neosho abounded in bass during the
early spring months. Fish up to four
pounds in weight were frequently
taken. The wash from the plowed
fields has filled up most of the deep
holes and those that remain have
been killed by the drainage from
the coal mines.

The streams of northern and west-
ern Kansas never had many game
fish although bass are found in some
of the headwater tributaries of the
Saline, the Solomon and the Smoky
Hill. The Kansas, the Republican
Hill, and the Smoky Hill rivers always
have been noted for their fine catfish
but of late years the carp has made
such inroads on the native fish that
few are left after the freshets of
early spring.

There should be at least fifty
thousand farm ponds in Kan-
sas. They would serve many good
purposes. They would conserve the
moisture and modify the climate;
they would supply the most whole-
some sort of recreation and out-door
sport in sections that have nothing
worth while of that sort; and they
would supply the farmers with an
abundance of food fish.

Catfish Are Much Misunderstood

By folks in general. There are
about seventeen varieties of this fish
in the waters of Kansas. They
range all the way from the huge
cat that come into the Kansas, Mar-
cas des Cygnes and other streams
of the eastern part of the state to
the lowly bull heads of various col-
ors and types that are found where-
ever there is water sufficient for their
propagation.

The king of the family is the chan-
nel cat, so-called because it is usu-
ally found in the swift waters, which
sometimes reaches a weight of as
much as twenty pounds. This fel-
low is a real game fish judged from
his fighting abilities but cannot be
taken on any sort of artificial bait.
He is fond of live minnows, crawfish
and frogs and does not reject a nice
piece of liver. As a table fish when
taken from clear water the channel
cat is equal to the trout or the wall
eyed pike.

Yellow Cats Are not Attractive

Looking fish but they are fine for
the table and sometimes grow to a
size of fifteen pounds or even more.
They are almost universally distrib-
uted through the waters of Kansas.
They are equally at home in the
deep waters of the rivers, in the
limp pools of the creeks and in the
ponds that the farmers build primarily
for water for their stock. The yellow
cat is the nearest approach that we
have in Kansas to the bull heads of
the northern lakes.

The catfish, no matter what the
variety, deserves more consideration
than he receives from sportsmen and
than he receives from the public in
keeping our waters stocked with ed-
ible fish that can live and flourish
under adverse conditions.

Bass Is the American

Game fish best known and be-
loved of anglers. Originally found in
all waters east of the Rocky moun-
tains from the St. Lawrence and the
Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico
it has been introduced into about all

the Pacific coast streams and lakes
and now has the whole country for
its home.

There are two principal types of
black bass known to anglers as the
large and the small mouth. The
large mouth called locally by a vari-
ety of names such as Oswego bass,
line sides, and even trout ranges in
size from six or eight pounds in the
north to as much as twenty pounds
in the lakes of Florida and other
southern states. This boy is a real
game fish always ready to feed or
fight and has provided more real
sport for anglers than all the other
fish in the country.

The large mouth black bass is not
very particular about what he eats.
He is fond of live minnows but will
eat a dead one if nothing better of-
fers. He has a good appetite for
live frogs and for shadder crawfish
and when hungry will eat worms. He
is also easily taken at certain sea-
sons of the year on artificial lures
and with the fly. Whenever he is
hooked he is ready and always able
to put up a real fight for life and
liberty.

Small Mouth Black Bass Fishing

Is more interesting, if possible,
than angling for the big mouth. This
fish is always found in clear waters
and over hard bottoms. He is clean
living, hard fighting and hardy. He
is found in northern lakes and south-
ern streams but not so widely as his
cousin the big mouth. He is of a
solid dark brown color and his
mouth and head are some what dif-
ferent in shape from the big mouth
but are not by any means small, es-
pecially when the fish is large. This
is the fish that the natives of the
Ozark regions call trout but is in no
way related to the trout family.

Fly fishing for small black bass on
the lakes of Minnesota and Wiscon-
sin is one of the finest pastimes in
which the angler can engage. This
fish will also rise to the usual arti-
ficial baits and may be taken on al-
most any standard fly bait or even
with worms. The small mouth bass
found in certain parts of Kansas is
an immigrant who has been intro-
duced from other waters. Most expe-
rienced fishermen insist that he is
a harder fighter than the big mouth
but that probably depends on condi-
tions rather than on the nature of
the fish.

Carp Is a German Immigrant

That should have been excluded and
deserves to be deported or destroyed
in some other way. About fifty years
ago some wise boy conceived the idea
of introducing the German carp to
be raised in ponds as a food fish. The
ponds were washed out by spring
freshets and the carp soon found
their way into the streams and lakes
of the whole country until it has be-
come one of the most numerous and
widely distributed fish in the United
States.

Carp is a regular hog fish? His
favorite feeding place is the bottom
of a muddy stream or pond or the
outlet of a city sewer. He roots up
the bottom and eats everything that
comes his way, especially the spawn
of better fish. The flesh of the carp
is eaten by slum dwellers in the ci-
ties and by other folks who know no
better. If allowed to multiply un-
molested it is only a question of time
when the German carp will be about
the only fish that can survive in Amer-
ican waters.

The carp is a sort of second cousin
to the American buffalo fish but lacks
the good qualities of that numerous
family. He can be taken on the hook
with worms, dough balls or green
corn and does most of his feeding
early in the morning and always at
the bottom of the river or pond.

Trout In Kansas Are

About as numerous as snakes in
Ireland. This fish, of which there
are scores of varieties in the United
States lives only in clear and cold
waters. It abounds in the brooks and
lakes of the northern part of the

country and is found in mountain
streams as far south as Georgia. Sev-
eral attempts have been made to in-
troduce brook and rainbow trout into
the Ozark region but, except in a
very few streams fed by cold springs
without success.

There are no trout in Kansas ex-
cept a very few that are introduced
into the hatchery once in a while but
are never able to maintain themselves
in the natural waters of this state
which are either too warm or too mud-
dy for this fastidious and beautiful
fish. The cold, snow fed streams
and lakes of the Rocky Mountain re-
gion and the Pacific slope are the
natural home of many varieties of
trout.

Fishing for trout is a fine art that
is seldom mastered except by those
who have made a life study of the
habits of that fish.

Crappie, Calico Bass

Are their numerous kinsfolk are
members of the bass family but are
of shape and color very far removed
from the large and small mouth fight-
ers that are so well known to all true
fishermen. These fish will live in al-
most any deep water. They always
swim in schools and when the fish-
erman gets one he is certain to hook
others unless he hurries away too
quickly.

The crappie and his kin are all
good pan fish but are not very high-
ly regarded for their fighting quali-
ties.

The blue gills and the many vari-
eties of the sunfish are almost uni-
versally distributed and where they
grow to any size are fine for the
table. Several kinds of these fish are
locally known as perch but are not
entitled to that name. The yellow
perch which abounds in northern
lakes is seldom in the middle or
southern section of the country. The
white perch so-called is not a perch
at all but is a member of the bass
family.

Pioneers Tell Marvelous Stories

Of the jack salmon that was once
very abundant in the rivers of south-
eastern Kansas and in all the dark
streams. This fish has almost dis-
appeared in the west but is occasionally
taken from the White river and its
tributaries. If not identical with the
wall-eyed pike of the north the jack
salmon is a close relative to that fish.

The wall-eyed pike is the favorite
food fish of those who are fortunate
enough to have access to the lakes
and rivers of Minnesota, Wisconsin
and Michigan where it still abounds
in great numbers due to propagation
by the fish hatcheries of the northern
states and of the federal government.
There is no finer game fish nor very
many fish in America that are as
good when properly cooked and served
as the wall-eyed pike. The fish is
not too far away from the waters
from which they were taken.

The man who has never eaten a
mess of fresh fried wall-eyed pike on
the shore of a lake has no real knowl-
edge of good food fish.

Folks In Great Numbers

Will fail to see anything impor-
tant in this column this week. The
average American has never learned
fish or how to catch them and con-
siders politics, wheat harvesting, di-
versified farming, prize fighting, bal-
l and scores of other diversions
much more important than talking
about fish or going fishing. They
may be right but this writer loves
fish and fishing and believes that the
man who can get pleasure from that
sport is a safe and sane citizen who
can be trusted in positions of respon-
sibility in business and public life.

The boys of Kansas are growing
up without any knowledge of fish or
any experience in fishing. They are
missing something that was keenly
enjoyed by the fathers and that is
still the principal form of out-door
sport for a good many millions of
nature loving Americans. This pa-
per would love to print a lot of good
fish stories sent in by readers who
live in this state and know where to
go to get both sport and fish.

nomination even if it were tendered
me.

"I must adhere to this resolution."
"FRANK O. LOWDEN."

STUDIES OPERATION OF FARMERS' ELEVATORS

A study of the operations of farm-
ers' elevators throughout the mid-
west grain-growing States is being
made by the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture and the Uni-
versity of Minnesota in an effort to
bring out the methods found to have
produced success and those which may
have been responsible for failure.
There are more than 5,000 such ele-
vators in the midwest grain-growing
States. Many avenues of possible
loss are open to these elevators due
in part to limited capital, small vol-
ume of business, and the nature of the
business itself, the study has reveal-
ed.

Other causes of financial difficulty
may be the failure to insure prop-
erty, the grain and other merchandise,
building and equipment; failure to
bond officials; bad accounts; failure
to provide sinking funds to replace
depreciating property; failure to col-
lect full charges for services; failure
to detect erroneous charges; losses in
weighing grain; losses from over-
grading grain; losses from dockage,
and losses from ineffective hedging.

Preliminary results of the study
have been prepared in a mimeograph-
ed pamphlet, entitled "A Study of the
Operation of Farmers' Elevators,"
copies of which may be obtained on
request to the Bureau of Agricul-
tural Economics, United States De-
partment of Agriculture, Washington.

"I have, therefore, said to every
one who has approached me upon the
subject, that I could not accept the D. C.

Boys' and Girls' Club News

OTHERS BELIEVE IN IT.
The following news item copied from an exchange publication shows that other industries, organizations, and people believe in educating the youngsters to their views. They realize that if adults convince the kids when they are young, they will follow these beliefs when they grow older.

"In December, 1,600 boys and girls from the farms, members of boys and girls clubs, attended the national congress in Chicago. Naturally, they were among the brightest and most intelligent boys and girls in their particular communities. In fact they will probably be the local leaders some day in the future.

"They were a fine lot of youngsters, as bright and keen as you will find anywhere, town or country. They came from the forty-three states and from the farms.

"Monday, December 3rd, they were addressed by Mr. Walter W. Head, president of the American Bankers Association.

"Tuesday the boys and girls were the guests of Armour and Company and Swift and Company, packers.

"Tuesday evening the 1,600 boys and girls from the farms were the dinner guests of Wilson and Company, packers.

"Wednesday the farm boys and girls were taken to the Chicago Board of Trade. According to the report of this incident 'the club learned of the trading going on in the wheat pit, corn pit, etc.'

"Thursday evening, the 1,600 farm boys and girls were guests at a banquet tendered by eight railroads—Santa Fe, Illinois Central, Rock Island, Northwestern, Wabash, Burlington, Union Pacific and Chicago Great Western. At this banquet they were addressed by the presidents of the above railroads.

Members of these industries believe it necessary and worthwhile to spend time and money in educating and convincing the boys and girls to their way of looking at things, don't you think it is about time for us to get busy and teach the boys and girls a little about cooperation.

STATE FAIR SCHOOL—NEW

The Kansas State Fair management has adopted a new educational feature this year for the pupils and students of the common schools of Kansas. Monday and Tuesday the entrance gates to the grounds will be free to all school children and they will be met and directed to the various places where courses of instruction in which they are mostly interested will be going on. For instance, the livestock pavilion will be used for lectures about various livestock, and other buildings for other subjects in which the boys and girls of the State will want to know. A short history of the respective breeds of livestock in this and other countries will be an interesting story and with the animal present the explanation given will have an educational value of rare merit, for the young as well as the older folks who attend the State Fair. These two days will be the best days of the State Fair, which will be held at Hutchinson, Sept. 13-19, for the children. The entertainment features will all be in full array and the entertainment in front of the grandstand will be as good on those days as on any other day. The State Fair management will be pleased to receive notice of such individuals or classes from the schools of the state as may decide to come, so that they may be properly met and directed.

CLUB WORK IN GEORGIA

(By G. C. Harrington)
Boys' and Girls' club camps will be held in all states during July and August. It is only during recent years that camps have been a definite part of club work. It is not compulsory that boys or girls attend but on the other hand, camps have demonstrated their value to the club organizations from the fact that many enroll as club members and benefit themselves by doing successful club work, in order that they might attend camp. It is not advisable to hold camps unless something worth while is accomplished. If boys and girls come to camp for a week, have a well-served vacation, take part in clean sport, and go home with a greater zest for club work the following twelve months, it will certainly be time well spent.

Club Camp Motive.
Mr. G. V. Cunningham, state club leader, Athens, Georgia, in discussing camps in his state, gives the real motive as follows: "What has been done in Georgia has been in the form of using every means we could devise and all the suggestions from without to stimulate and encourage club work among the farmers' boys."

Perhaps too many county camps with small attendance have been attempted in some states. If there is an increase in attendance each year, the county camps should be continued, but in counties that do not have as many as forty or fifty in attendance the question of combining with adjoining counties well might be considered.

In locating sites for county camps four things are of major importance, and still others might well be considered. The important things are: First, sanitation, which includes clean drinking water, screened places for cooling and serving meals, and comfortable sleeping quarters; second, suitable playgrounds where boys and girls may have plenty of recreation; third, a swimming pool; fourth, within reasonable distance from town and in the center of the county; fifth, near good livestock, so the boys can be given training in stock judging. Schools, colleges, resorts and regular camping grounds are most convenient. District and state camps are held at exper-

ment stations, agricultural colleges and at fairs during the fall.

Discussing further the plan followed in the state of Georgia, Mr. Cunningham says:

"Thirty-one county club camps were held in the past year with 1,669 club boys and 843 visiting adults attending. The boys furnished the rations from their homes and did the cooking, in most instances. Tents and the camping equipment were furnished by business concerns. Usually the boys paid a fee of \$1.00 each to take care of incidentals.

"District short courses were held at five of the district agricultural schools of the state with club boys attending from the surrounding counties. A total attendance of 703 was registered. The courses of instruction were largely of demonstrational nature, such as culling poultry, grading farm products and livestock for market, working with improved farm machinery, judging livestock and poultry.

"The annual state short course for boys is held in August of each year for ten days. Those attending are prize winners from the counties, coming on scholarships which include transportation and necessary expenses. The past year 128 boys came on these scholarships. These scholarships are given by the big fair associations of the state and business concerns and interested individuals.

"In 1923, during the annual short course and at other times 473 boys brought their camping equipment and spent a week on the college farm. The college furnished army coats, army stoves, cooking utensils and wood. The boys paid a depreciation fee of \$1 each for the service. This gave us the inspiration for the big permanent camp idea.

Fishing Trip That Paid.
"I go fishing sometimes. The man who likes bait casting better than I do, I would like to meet him. I found one such man in Georgia. He is a wealthy banker. I invited him to go fishing with me. Final result: He gave \$5,000 to establish a permanent club camp on the agricultural college farm grounds. This camp is prepared to take care of about 200 boys at a time. We are hoping to have 1,000 boys camp here during the summer of 1924. In addition, the camp building will be used for housing poor, worthy boys who will cooperate in financing living costs while in college. Besides cafeteria fashion as indicated in housing the boys and feeding them the plan, a beautiful lake is to be built for bathing and boating where courses of instruction in which they are mostly interested will be going on. For instance, the livestock pavilion will be used for lectures about various livestock, and other buildings for other subjects in which the boys and girls of the State will want to know. A short history of the respective breeds of livestock in this and other countries will be an interesting story and with the animal present the explanation given will have an educational value of rare merit, for the young as well as the older folks who attend the State Fair. These two days will be the best days of the State Fair, which will be held at Hutchinson, Sept. 13-19, for the children. The entertainment features will all be in full array and the entertainment in front of the grandstand will be as good on those days as on any other day. The State Fair management will be pleased to receive notice of such individuals or classes from the schools of the state as may decide to come, so that they may be properly met and directed.

"Back in the years of 1912 and 1913 the people of Atlanta opened their homes to the club boys of Georgia, and at the annual Georgia Corn Show in the state capitol building about 1,000 of these boys would gather and for a week would be entertained in the homes of Atlanta's citizenship. "The Georgia Corn Show for these two years was the source of the inspiration that resulted in building the great Southwestern fair. This fair association never forgot the club boys and even from the year 1914 to this day they have supported club work in the form of prizes and camping facilities.

"The fair association took over the entertainment of the boys, camping them in tents by the lakeside inside the fair grounds. They call it the Southeastern Fair school. The boys are fed and furnished with entertainment free of charge. They go so far as to furnish free railroad transportation to the boys. The only requirements are that for each boy who attends, \$5.00 must be sent in as an incidental fee. This is paid either by the boy or given as a reward for good work. Then, only two boys between the ages of 15 and 18 from each county of the state are permitted to attend, and are eligible for only one trip. Specialists from the different departments of the agricultural college give the instruction to the boys, using the fair exhibits as a basis of study. The camp is entirely in charge of the club department of the agricultural college as to the personnel of the boys attending, discipline, etc. This camp costs the fair association approximately \$3,500 annually.

HOW TO REVIVE YOUR LOCAL

First, start with your lights. When the lighting is poor it casts a gloom over the meeting. When the members can step into a well-lighted schoolhouse it awakens them instead of making them feel sleepy and tired. A well-lighted house brings cheer and inspiration. Get a good lamp of some description. Some schoolhouses have gasoline lamps which when hung in the center of the room illuminates the room almost as well as an electric light. These lamps may be bought for about \$8.00 and it is money well spent. You can also purchase a coal oil lamp with a round burner and a large reflector. You should have at least two of these.

Have a janitor who will prepare the room several hours before the meeting. It may be necessary to pay him a small amount for his work but it is well worth while. See that he has the room well lighted and warm and it will increase your membership 100 per cent.

Monthly socials, pie sales, entertainments, programs by the members, and amusing and entertaining features will add another 100 per cent to the membership. Get the women and children out to the meetings. The children in the country need a place to go just as well as the grown-ups. Get your teacher to drill them in recitations, and songs and have a little entertainment every meeting and the children will enjoy this as much as the older members. What is better yet, organize a juvenile club. In the last issue of the Kentucky Union Farmer

we published instructions as to how this may be done and the benefits that would be derived from it.

Organize a Farmers Union women's Auxiliary. We also told you how to do this in the last issue of the Union Farmer. We know of locals where there are as many women and boys and girls under sixteen as there are male members and they are large locals too. The man and his wife bring their whole family. You may drive up to the schoolhouse any meeting night and if the weather permits the schoolyard is alive with children romping and having the time of their lives. Get them out and train them up in the Farmers Union and when they get older they will not depart from it; then in the next generation there will be no trouble in holding the membership.

Elect women to offices. We have heard of locals where the president, vice-president, doorkeeper and janitor are male members; the rest of the officers are women members. They are just as eligible to office as the men.

There is one big thing about having a live local. Every man must do his or her part. Mr. Reader, are you doing yours?

Open your meeting early. Some locals do not have a set time to open the meeting. They wait until they are all there. That is all right, but all are there that will come before they wait. Many a local when they wait on the members, to come before opening, do not call the meeting to order until after eight o'clock. This is entirely too late in the winter, at least, the president should open the meeting at 7 o'clock and not later than seven-thirty during the work season.—Kentucky Union Farmer.

SILVER LINING A DARK PICTURE

A little more money for your year's work than if he had hired himself out as a farm hand, is what the Agricultural Department found the average farmer was getting even in the days before the war. Tho his investment is about as great as that of the average business man, the average farmer is rewarded with little or nothing for the risk that he takes or the responsibility he assumes. The general public believes American farmers are much better off than they are. The Department is doing useful work in forming the nation of the true condition of the farm industry as a whole. It will be of help in bringing about needed legislation in behalf of this unorganized business.

Farming is the greatest gamble in the world. Usually when it comes time to plant it is too wet and a farmer wonders if it ever will quit raining. Then when he gets his crop in it turns off dry and he wonders if it is ever going to rain again. He battles with the elements, cut worms, chinch bugs, frosts, droughts, labor problem and other things all summer. And when harvest comes he falls prey to the organized price-makers. Sometimes they give him back a small part of what his crop brings and sometimes they take his entire crop and ask him to pay the freight besides. Crop raising cannot be made safe for the food-producer but crop-marketing must and will be. This is the meaning of the Anti-gambling act, the act legalizing cooperative marketing and pooling the cooperative farm credit and warehouse acts, etc. And there is more to come — Cappons Weekly.

THE FARMING BUSINESS

Old Russell Sage, who died several years ago and whose present whereabouts are uncertain, granting that there is a survival of the person after death, was asked once for a certain rule for making money. He replied that a sure rule was to buy cheap and sell high.

Of course he didn't tell the inquirer just how he could always do that, but "Uncle Russell," as he was called, managed to do that rule pretty successfully, so that he died with a fortune of 75 million dollars or more. It is certainly true that a good time to get into some basic and necessary industry is when the majority already engaged in that industry seem to be crazy to get out.

That is a good rule to follow then this is the best time to get into the farming game there has been for 30 years. Jesse Greenleaf, of the Board of Public Utilities, says that he sold good work horses a few days ago as low as \$2 a head. That is even a lower price than work horses brought back in the sad days of the early Nineties.

Now a good team of horses will do as much work as a good team ever could do and more because there are better implements to work with. There has not been a time in many years when a young man desiring to

get into the farming business could outfit himself with the necessary work horses for so little money as now.

Not only that but I have not for a long time seen so favorable a time to buy a farm as now. Farmers are badly discouraged and with reason, but remember this, people of the world are not going to quit eating until they die; there are more people who must eat to live than ever before and therefore more demand for the products of the farm than ever.

Grant, if you please the truth of every student that is made concerning the very serious condition of agriculture and it merely proves that in some way a change will be made for the betterment of that condition. I have my own notions about what ought to be done to bring about that betterment. I may be mistaken but even if I am that does not do away with the fact that a change is coming.

The young man starting in the farming business may have to wait a while for the upward turn; it seems to me that the farming business has touched bottom but here again I may be mistaken. It may be that conditions will get even worse than now. If so, it simply means that the investor will have to wait longer for the turn.

On the other hand it seems to me that there are hard times ahead for the non-productive vocations. They are constantly becoming more overcrowded. That condition simply cannot continue indefinitely. There is in my opinion bound to be reaction favorable to the farming business.—T. A. McNeal in Kansas Farmer.

URGES FEEDING OF SCREENINGS TO LIVESTOCK

The wheat screenings wasted in the spring-wheat States last year could have been fed to more than 3,500,000 lambs and returned to the farmers by way of increased weight of the lambs more than \$8,500,000, the United States Department of Agriculture declares in urging farmers to separate screenings from their wheat on the farm and feed it to livestock. Nearly 12,000,000 bushels of screenings were produced last year by spring-wheat growers in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Montana, the department says. The cost of threshing this dockage was over \$675,000 and the department says. The cost of threshing this dockage was over \$675,000 and the freight cost of hauling it to market was more than \$800,000. The growers received nothing for the dockage, and in fact the presence of the dockage in the wheat often meant lower grain prices.

Screenings can be cleaned out of wheat and rye at the time of threshing or at the farm granaries at a cost of 2 to 3 cents a bushel, the department says. Cleaning the grain will often raise the grain one or more grades and cleaner seed wheat will result in higher yields per acre. Spring wheat farmers who cleaned their market wheat on the farm last year gained over 5 cents a bushel as a result of cleaning, it is pointed out.

Screenings may be turned to valuable account by feeding them to livestock, the department recommends. More livestock will mean better balanced farming and the conservation of soil fertility.

The following general points in feeding screenings are emphasized by the Department: Always grind screenings before feeding to prevent the spread of weed seeds.

For sheep, feed good wheat screenings with clover or alfalfa hay, and they will be worth as much as good wheat.

For hogs, two parts of heavy screenings, ground and mixed with one part corn is an excellent feed. The palatability is increased by cooking, which makes grinding unnecessary as cooking kills the weed seeds.

For cattle, a good grade of cleaned screenings with good quality legume hay, or with silage and some protein meal.

For poultry, screenings may be fed in the scratch mixture or with the mash. Since it is difficult to grind the small, hard-seeded weeds to destroy their ability to grow, they should be separated by riddling the screenings over a screen with perforations 1/4 of an inch in diameter. The riddled screenings may then be ground by an ordinary grinder.

Dockage and grain-cleaning methods, together with practices recommended in feeding screenings to livestock have been published in a mimeograph pamphlet entitled "Screenings As A Feed for Livestock," copies of which may be obtained upon request to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

KANSAS CITY HAY MARKET
Receipts of hay on the Kansas City market this week were: Prairie 39 cars, Alfalfa 169 cars, Timothy 23 cars, Clover Mixed 2 cars, Clover 2 cars and Straw 1 car, a total of 279 cars, as compared with 382 cars last week and 187 cars a year ago.

The market on Prairie hay was reported steady at unchanged prices. Upper grades of Alfalfa were unchanged to two dollars higher, while low grades were unchanged to fifty cents down, with the market irregular to slow and dull. The market on upper grades of Timothy was steady, but slow on low grades. New Clover prices became effective this week.

Nominal Quotations—June 27, 1924

Prairie:
No. 1—\$11.50-12.50.
No. 2—\$10.00-11.00.
No. 3—\$6.50-9.50.
Alfalfa:
Choice—\$20.00-22.00.
No. 1—\$17.50-19.50.
Standard—\$15.00-17.00.
No. 2—\$10.50-14.50.
No. 3—\$7.00-10.00.
Timothy:
No. 1—\$19.00-20.00.
Standard—\$17.50-18.50.
No. 2—\$15.00-17.00.
No. 3—\$10.00-14.50.
Clover Mixed:
Light—\$18.50-19.50.
No. 1—\$16.00-18.00.
No. 2—\$11.00-15.50.
Clover:
No. 1—\$14.00-15.00.
No. 2—\$11.00-13.50.
Straw—\$4.00-9.50.
d Uge.00

We would advise shipping at this time, if your hay is well cured, as we do not look for an advance in prices in the near future.

WISCONSIN TO FORM COOPERATIVE COUNCIL

Cooperation has become such an important movement in Wisconsin that a state-wide Cooperative Marketing Council is being organized to study the common interests of the co-operators of the state and to act as a defensive and advisory body in behalf of the societies. A preliminary conference was recently held at Madison where leading co-operators discussed "the Wisconsin brand of co-operation on the plan of the federation of small locals into statewide agencies." The speakers stressed the idea that co-operation can only be an aid to agriculture when it is effectively built upon the faith of the members.

The new organizations; Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation, Wisconsin Cooperative Creameries Association, Northern Wisconsin Cooperative Tobacco Pool, Wisconsin Foreign Cheese Pool (not yet formed), Equity Livestock Sales Association, Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, and the Door County Fruit Growers' Union. Additional delegates at large may be appointed later to represent other groups.

HANDLING WHEAT FROM FIELD TO MARKET.

The above caption is the title of a very interesting booklet issued by the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association. Anyone desiring a copy may obtain same free of charge by writing the association at 946 New York Life Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our Brother Carl Mumm.
Be It Resolved: That the Farmers Union of Seldoan has lost a faithful worker, the community a good citizen and his family a loving husband and helper.

We extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy.
Be It Further Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication and one to be spread on the minutes of this Association.

Signed: Victor Anderson, M. H. Neff, John Huber.
YOUR OWN FIRM
Will Give You Better Prices
BETTER FIELDS
BETTER STOCK
Farmers' Union Live Stock Co.
406-8-10 Livestock Exchange
Kansas City, Mo.
Wichita, Kansas

The Farmers National Bank
SALINA, KANSAS
Solicits Your Business
Oldest Bank in Saline County

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rate: 5 cents a word per issue; four or more insertions 4 cents a word. Count words in headings, as "For Sale" or "Wanted" or "Buy", and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

FARM FOR SALE

FOR SALE 80 ACRES CREEK BOTTOM, 1 mile from Minneapolis, Kansas. Good house, 0 rooms and bath. Soft water in house. Large barn, nearly new chicken house, garage and granary, lots of shade and fruit. Jess Schibler, Minneapolis, Kansas.

FARMS WANTED

FARM WANTED NEAR SCHOOL at spot cash price. Mean business. FULLER, Wichita, Kansas.

FARM WANTED FROM OWNER: Write immediately, Raymond Smith, Maplewood, Mo.

SALESMEN WANTED

"Buy a share of Farmers Union Bank Stock."

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
VEIL MATERNITY HOSPITAL for confinement. Ethical, private, home-like. Reasonable. Babies for adoption. Hill Blvd. Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

SITUATION WANTED

SITUATION WANTED—MANAGER ELEVATOR or bookkeeper. Five years experience, best of reference, furnish bond. A. J. McMahon, Latimer, Kansas. 47*

MACHINERY

FOR SALE ONE FIFTEEN HORSE POWER Farmhand-Norse engine type. Good condition. Selling to install electric motor. Price \$200. Elmo Farmers Union, Elmo, Kansas. 49*

FOR SALE—ONE WAGON GRAIN ELEVATOR in good running order. The Farmers Union, Le Roy, Kansas. U. Merrill, Sec. Treas. 49*

STOCK

FOR SALE REGISTERED TAMWORTH GILTS also weaned sow pigs. E. C. Long, Alma, Nebraska. 47½

FOR SALE—PURE BRED HOLSTEIN bull from my best cow \$40. J. Nauerth, Kears, Kansas. 45½

TOBACCO FOR SALE

YOU ARE READING this classified advertisement. Which is just what thousands of other folks are doing. It is a great way to carry your wants to sell something, buy or exchange. Only four cents per word if ad runs 4 or more times to tell the story and certain to bring returns. If you try it you'll be sure of it.

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REQUEST PRICES

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CENTRAL KANSAS PUBLISHING CO., Salina, Kan.

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By the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upholding the Guaranty Law, your deposit in this bank is made as safe as Government Bonds.

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Farmers' Union Member—Your own Insurance Company gives you absolute protection at lowest cost. Your own Company has greater resources, in proportion to insurance in force, than any other state-wide mutual company in Kansas.

Your Fall Insurance Company is the biggest and strongest Mutual Fall Company in Kansas, and the lowest in actual cost. Get in line.
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Application cards20 or 5c
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Secretary's Minute Books.....50c
Farmers Union Buttons.....25c
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Rate: 5 cents a word on single insertion; 4 cents a word each week if ordered 4 or more consecutive weeks
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Fill This Please!
Your Count, ofWords
No. Times to run
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Place under heading of
(Your Name) (Route)
(Town) (State)
NOTE: Count your name and address as part of advertisement

Department of Practical Co-Operation

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE F. E. & C. U. OF KANSAS
 Allow me to call your attention again that the Board of Directors have authorized me beginning July 1st, 1924, to remove from the mailing list the names of all those members whose 1924 dues have not reached the Secretary's office.
 C. E. Brasted, State Secretary

UNION MEETING NOTICES
 Notice 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.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051.
 Silverdale Local No. 2051 meets every second and fourth Wednesday of 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 what is. You help make it a success in every way by doing more than your 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 every month. Come out and boost. Don't stay home and kick.
 George J. Schoenhofner, Sec.

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

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

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 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 Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p. m.
 W. D. McClaskey, Pres.
 Roy W. Holland, Sec.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226.
 Brogan Local No. 226 meets on the second and fourth Tuesday 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.

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

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679.
 We meet every two weeks on Tuesday. All Farmer Union members welcome.
 Owen Hunsperger, Pres.
 I. M. Wagner, Sec.

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

CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 2096.
 Centennial Local No. 2096 meets every two weeks on Friday night, the next meeting being on July the 11th.
 F. C. Feuerborn, Sec.

BROGAN LOCAL FAVORS EDUCATIONAL ASSEMBLY
 Editor Kansas Union Farmer: Brogan Local No. 226 wishes to inform you:
 First: that they are in favor of the Educational Week as held last year.
 Second: That we think the first week in September is the proper time for the same.

Yours truly,
 Henry E. Severt, Acting Sec.
EAGLE VALLEY LOCAL 916.
 To let the State know we are still in the "ring" we want to relate some of our doings.
 On Thursday, May 22, 1924, we assembled in the grove of our brother, W. S. Odell for an all day picnic and basket dinner.

In the morning there was "swing" for the children; horseshoe pitching and "see-saw" and visiting among everyone.
 At 12:00 o'clock someone rumored that dinner was served, so we all rushed for the table and lo! We beheld a heavy laden table of eats spread upon mother-earth and you may be assured everyone did justice to what our lady-members had prepared, and we thank everyone who helped toward making it a success.
 After dinner there was a continuation of the morning events, and everyone enjoyed themselves until a late hour in the afternoon.
 We want to thank Brother Odell for the use of his grove; it's an ideal picnic ground, and we hope to have our picnic again next May.
 A. R. Weiser, Co-Sec.

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.
 Bellevue — 2042—John T. Anderson, Sec. 52 paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.
 Burmeister — 943 — Roy Hunter, Ellisworth sec. 24 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.
 Athelstone Central—1171— Ralph Heikes, Wakefield, Sec.—12 members paid for 1924—100 per cent.
 Summit—1574—Mrs. Alice Ames, Madison, Sec. — 30 paid for 1924—100 per cent.
 Pleasant Valley —1804— Frank R. Erbert, Ellis, Sec. — 18 paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.
 Fairdale — 927 — Carl W. Mayer, Brewster, Sec. 13 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.
 Rydal — 763 — G. S. Duncan, Beeleville, Sec. 31 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.
 Prairie College — 1227 — I. P. Brading, 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. 7 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. Hoffrines, Esbon—all members paid for 1924—100 per cent.
 Neutral, 3032—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, 2092 — R. L. Pearce, Sec., Downs—12 paid for 1924—100 per cent.
 Walnut Grove — 1308—Robert J. Meyer, Girard, Secretary—100%.

Viper—1516 — W. G. Harris, Burrton, Secretary, 5 members—100%.
 New Hope—1834—S. Tibble, Cedar Point, Secretary, 8 members—100%.
 Gem—1689—G. E. Weir, Pittsburg, Secretary, 10 members—100%.
 Survey—154—Grant Bliss, Woodbury, Secretary, 9 members—100%.
 Star—831—Willis J. Billings, Linn, Secretary, 6 members, 100%.
 Olive Hill—1120—A. F. Braun—100%.
 Clay Center, Sec.—36 members, 100%.
 Coln—1657—S. M. Beason, Orion, Secretary, 7 members, 100%.
 Burdick—579 — H. C. Harder, Dunlap, Secretary, 10 members, 100%.
 Hunt — 1107 — J. L. Kongs, Cornjig, Secretary — 19 members, 100%.

Santa Fe—1717—Marion Johnson, secretary, Lyons. Thirteen members — 100 per cent.
 No. 5—761—Clarence W. Smith, secretary, Phillipsburg, six members — 100 per cent.
 1303—Maple Grove—Howard Timberman, secretary, Hepler, Five members—100 per cent.
 1935—Kaw Valley — Jerome Van Hule, secretary, Belvue, 10 members, 100 per cent.
 1669—Highland—Roy L. Lee, secretary, Paola, 80 male members, 66 female members, 100 per cent.
 1684—Prospect, Martin Rohe, Jr., Secretary, 29 members, 100 per cent.
 Prairie Star—944—E. W. Podiat, secretary, Wilson, 15 members, 100%.
 Herynk 1427—Henry Eden, Sec., 13 members, 100%.

Koeber 914—F. A. Korber, Seneca, secretary, 21 members, 100%.
 Hobo 1497—W. C. Coffman, Madison, secretary, 22 members, 100%.
 Eagle Star—928—C. G. Conrad, Du Bois, Nebraska, secretary, 21 members—100%.

Eureka—911—Harvey Strahm, Sabetha, Kansas, secretary, 37 members 100%.
 Summerville—1402— D. H. Kirkland, Minneapolis, Secretary, 39 members paid for 1924.

"LEST WE FORGET"
 "The co-operative system is the most hopeful movement ever inaugurated to obtain justice for, and improve the financial condition of, farmers and laborers."
 "The producers are paying all the costs and assuming all the responsibilities of these co-operative associations. They are taking all the risks. They are asking for assistance from the public treasury. They are forcing no one to join and they are exacting no inordinate prices for their product."
 "These associations have become necessary, not only as a matter of justice, but also as a matter of self-interest to the producers of the great staples of the gigantic combinations of capital which have been taken all the profits, or more, which should have gone to the producers of the great staple crops of the country, and to furnish a reasonable, decent wage for the laborers in such industries."
 —Chief Justice Walter Clark of the N. C. Supreme Court.

TEXAS ANNUAL MEETING
 The current issue of the Farmers Union Messenger, the official publication of the Texas Farmers Union, carries the call for the annual meeting of the Texas association.
 President J. D. Henderson has designated the town of Stockdale, as the place and the date is July 8th.

THE KELLY MEETING.
 On the fourth attempt to hold the quarterly meeting at Kelly, it proved only a partial success on account of rain. Speaker Lambertson got stuck in the mud on the way over and could not be present. Mr. Kiel of St. Joseph was fortunate enough to arrive before the rain, as well as about 25 nearby folks.
 We enjoyed a pleasant time in the hall while it rained outside. Mr. Kiel gave a very interesting talk on the live stock marketing situation. Mrs. Alice Williams, the county organizer, talked largely on the need of the farming class taking more interest in the economic problems of agriculture through legislation. She said that Kansas was an agricultural state and therefore should be largely represented by the true farmer who farms the soil, and not by those that farm the money. Mr. William Winkler also gave a brief talk in behalf of the Farmers Union State Bank at Kansas City, Kansas, and sold some stock. The Kelly folks are true sticklers in every sense of the word. Three times Saturday was their choice for meeting day, and each time they got stuck, and some of us in the mud. I presume that Saturday is the chosen time because the folks are in the habit of going to town on that day, and the town being rather small, there would be nothing to do but stick to the hall. Anyway, on Saturday, May 31st, the meeting was called for the fourth time at Kelly, and we all stuck to the hall on account of rain. Kelly is a strong cooperative community. Goff will have the next quarterly meeting, September 17th, and I predict that it will be a good one.
 Joel Strahn, Co. Sec.-Treas.

SILVERDALE FARMERS UNION ELEVATOR TO OPEN JULY 1ST
 The Silverdale Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n will open their Elevator at Silverdale, on or about July 1st, 1924 for the buying of our members' grain crop, assuring the best market and patron in general the best the market affords when they are ready to market their grain.
 The policy the directors of this Association have followed the past few months in only opening the elevator and ware rooms one day in the week was for two principal reasons: first, on account of flood damage to a large portion of the wheat crop in our territory in the early season of 1923, and later in the season a severe drought which cut the corn short; second, after all the marketable grain of our vicinity had been cared for, the elevator five days for the grinding of grain and the sale of flour, feed and coal for the accommodation of our members and the public.
 All roads leading to Silverdale have been improved in recent months. One of Cowley County's finest bridges recently built leads to Silverdale from the East, and a temporary bridge has just been completed south of Silverdale to replace the one wrecked in the flood of June 1923.
 The Silverdale Elevator is a co-operative concern owned, operated and controlled by the farmers of Silverdale and the adjoining territory. The directors of this association desire to express their appreciation of the splendid patronage and support they have received in the past, both from membership and the general public, and solicit a continuance for the future of your patronage with the assurance that it pays to be loyal to an institution whose one aim is to represent the farmer and his best interests.

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CENTRAL STATES HAVE MOST LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATIONS
 Of 1,598 farmers' associations handling livestock which have reported to the United States Department of Agriculture, 94 per cent are in the North Central States. Nearly 60 per cent are in the seven States west of the Mississippi River and over 34 per cent in the five States east of the river. Fewer than 100 reports were received from the other 36 States.

Iowa seems to be the leading State with regard to number of associations of this type, followed in turn by Minnesota, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Ohio is first in volume of business per association in 1923, followed by Iowa and Missouri. Slightly over 40 per cent of the associations reporting are incorporated; 18 per cent have capital stock; 11 per cent pay dividends on capital stock; 90 per cent are composed only of producers of livestock; and 54 per cent pay patronage dividends. The average age of 774 associations is 5 1/2 years. Over 27 per cent of 603 associations have from 51 to 100 members each; over 19 per cent have from 101 to 150 members; and over 14 per cent have from 151 to 200 members. Four hundred and thirty-three associations reported collective buying.

ASSOCIATIONS NOW OPERATE IN 15 STATES
 More Than 100,000 Farmers to Market 1924 Crop Through Pools.
 Figures compiled by the department of agriculture at Washington, which were released May 20, showed that farmers in fifteen states were marketing their wheat under practically the same contract as is used in Oklahoma and Texas. Total of 73,151 farmers and Texas. Total of 73,151 farmers and Texas. Total of 73,151 farmers and Texas.

Following is the list of states in which wheat associations are operating, together with the membership for each state as compiled by the department of agriculture: Arizona, 280; California, 880; Colorado, 5,185; Idaho, 3,296; Indiana, 4,500; Kansas, 3,500; Minnesota, 7,852; Montana, 10,869; Nebraska, 2,425; North Dakota, 14,545; Oklahoma, 11,552; Oregon, 3,200; South Dakota, 3,000; Texas, 4,100 and Washington, 3,017.

It will be noted from the above that the Oklahoma stands high in the list of the fifteen states being second in membership in the entire United States. The North Dakota organization was started before the Oklahoma association came into existence. Names of the town and state in which they are located are as follows: Washington Wheat Growers' Association, Spokane, Washington; Texas Wheat Growers' Association, Amarillo, Texas; South Dakota Wheat Growers' Association, Aberdeen, South Dakota; Oregon Grain Growers, Portland, Oregon; Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Association, Enid, Okla.; North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association, Grand Forks, North Dakota; Nebraska Wheat Growers' Association, Hastings, Nebraska; Montana Wheat Growers' Association, Lewiston, Montana; Thief River Falls, Minnesota; Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association, Wichita, Kansas; Indiana Wheat Growers' Association, Indianapolis, Indiana; Idaho Growers' Association, Ammon, Idaho; Colorado Wheat Growers' Association, Steamboat Exchange, San Francisco, California; and Arizona Grain Growers, Phoenix, Arizona.

Extensive membership campaigns are being carried on in Kansas, Colorado and Indiana, and with the usual sign-up going on in the other twelve states, it is plainly apparent that more than 100,000 American farmers will market their 1924 wheat crop by the co-op route.

EGG GRADES FOR COUNTRY BUYERS
 Buyers' egg grades have been prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture in an effort to simplify egg standards and to facilitate trading on a uniform basis between producers and country buyers. Only two grades, No. 1 and No. 2, are provided for sound shell eggs.
 Grade No. 1 consists of eggs of an average weight of 24 ounces net per dozen with a minimum weight at the dozen of 22 ounces. The shell shall be clean and sound; the air cell shall be of a depth of 3/8 inch or less, localized, and may be slightly tremulous; the yolk may be visible and mobile; the white reasonably firm, and the development of the germ may be slightly visible.
 Grade No. 2 consists of eggs of an average weight of 22 ounces net per dozen with a minimum weight at the rate of 18 ounces per dozen for individual eggs; the shell clean or dirty, but sound; the air cell having a depth of over 3/8 inch, and bubbly or freely mobile; the yolk plainly visible and freely mobile; and the germ development clearly visible but with no blood showing.
 Despite heavy prospective production of eggs this year, the supply of eggs of high quality will not be excessive and will bring much better prices proportionately than ordinary eggs, the department points out in urging farmers to produce high quality eggs and market them through agencies or to buyers who appreciate quality and will pay for it. Under the present system of paying a flat price for eggs the producers of good quality eggs are penalized by receiving a lower price than his eggs are worth, whereas the poor or bad receives more than he is justly entitled to receive, the department says. Use of the buyers' egg grades just promulgated is expected to correct this situation.

The services of county agents and extension agencies generally over the country are being enlisted in the campaign to bring about the marketing of eggs according to quality. It is felt that the grades of eggs used by the wholesale trade in terminal markets are too complicated for use by the simple buying grades proposed by the department. When buyers pay prices for eggs based on quality, an incentive is immediately offered producers to produce and market eggs of the higher qualities, the department says. Use of the new grades requires the candling of eggs by buyers. Information regarding candling methods may be obtained by writing the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

As a general rule kaffir should be seeded more thinly.
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HESSIAN FLY CONTROL IS DEVELOPED AT K. S. A. C.
 "The damage to the wheat due to Hessian fly amounts to about one 15 per cent of the total crop sown in bad years," said E. S. Kelly, K. S. A. C. extension entomologist, recently. "Some years it does not quite reach this percentage. The worst outbreaks were in 1908, 1912, 1915. During the last six years the pest has been held in check in the eastern two-thirds of the state by good farming methods and the application of known methods of control." Mr. Kelly is responsible for putting the Hessian fly into the hands of the farmers and teaching them how to use such information.

"For 15 years the experiment station has been working on a method of control of the Hessian fly," said Mr. Kelly.
 "The method includes four steps, namely, plow the ground early, plow the wheat stubble before August 15; keep the volunteer down, and sow the wheat on or near the fly-free date."

The results of the continuous fighting of the Hessian fly in many of the Kansas counties is saving hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat, annually. The Hessian fly has been a pest of wheat in the eastern half of the state for many years. The western half is not usually affected by the fly. During the fall of 1923 the campaign for a clean-up in the eastern counties was a success in the pest in now and very little of the pest is now found in that section. It may be necessary to put on a Hessian fly campaign in the western counties in the near future. However, wheat in the 13 or 14 counties lying out in the northwestern section of the state became badly infected in the fall of 1923 and there may be a bad outbreak of the fly in the section in 1924, it is pointed out.

CO-OPERATIVES ORGANIZED ON COMMODITY BASIS
 By J. Paul Gleason
 (Editor, Southwest Wheat Grower)
 The modern cooperative marketing association is organized upon what is commonly called the "commodity plan." For instance, a wheat association markets only wheat, the fruit association markets only fruit, and the cotton association markets only cotton.
 There is a reason for this. Experts are hired by the farmer-members to head the various departments. Their one big goal is to secure the highest possible price for that particular commodity. There is no diversity of ideas. The men are experts in their particular lines and therefore are not compelled to branch off on something about which they know nothing. Each commodity has its own organization. The organizations could not efficiently be combined. In Denmark, the wonder land of the world where cooperative marketing excels, the producer is a member of as many organizations as he has products. If he produces six products he is a member of six different marketing organizations because in Denmark each commodity has its own organization. To make a cooperative organization successful it is not necessary that the organization control 100 per cent of the commodity. It should, however, be the largest single dealer in its particular line. Large-scale organization is necessary for the greatest efficiency at the lowest cost per capita. It is only with a comparatively large scale of organization that the organization is enabled to secure experts to conduct its technical affairs. The modern cooperative is governed by a farmers' board of directors.

FOR A CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY
 Mr. Levi B. Smith, who is one of the sincere and enthusiastic workers for the making of better markets for farm products, hands us the following, which we heartily commend to the readers of this paper.

The Washington County Co-operative Creamery Co., with headquarters at Linn, Kansas, is a splendid example of the possibilities of dairying in Kansas. During 1923, this company purchased 243,323 pounds of butterfat for which it paid \$103,328.54; 302,841 pounds of butter were made and the butter sales amounted to \$122,995.46. Practically all the butter was sold at wholesale on the Chicago market.
 This company is owned by 306

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MEETING OF RURAL REST LOCAL
 Rural Rest Local of Salina held their regular meeting Saturday June 2 at the Insurance Company's office. Meeting called to order by the president. Program was taken up in discussing the Wheat Pool, Insurance and The Farmers Union Bank.

Arrangements were discussed for the coming of the ladies meeting which will have for the principal subject, the organizing of a local company of ladies of the Union, for the purpose of buying stock in the Farmers Union Bank of Kansas City.
 Mrs. Charles Simpson as head of the proposed ladies company has issued a call for the proposed meeting to be held in the afternoon of the coming week at the home of one of the members which is yet undecided at the present time.
 There were not as many of the members present as was possible but the spirit manifest by those present was evidence that the spirit of co-operation does not necessarily depend upon numbers for leadership is essential among even the few who would cling to the age old principles of self help and it is the pioneers that are always on the job. All necessary business having been attended to a motion to adjourn carried.
 Regular meetings are the first and third Saturdays of each month.

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