THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization :-: :-: *Education* :-: :-: *Co-operation*

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National Convention of the Farmers Educational and Co-Operative Union of America at Lynchburg, Va.

Annual Address by President C. S. Barrett, at Opening Session on November 21st, Reviews the Year's Work of the Organization in An Able and Forceful Manner.

During the twelve months that have rolled around since last we met in national convention, I have devoted my time, perhaps as never before to coming to grips with farming conditions. In this time, I have travelled more miles, attended more meetings, got face to face with more folks and visited more farmers' business activities than in any other year of my life. No one can say, therefore, that I have not had an exceptional opportunity to find out what is in the minds of hundreds of thousands of farmers.

Out of the Maelstrom

A great change is coming over the American farmer. He has been sorely disappointed, bruised and battered and all but submerged in the economic maelstrom. The farmer will not soon forget the billions upon billions of dollars losses which he has suffered during the long period of deflation. For some little time he was stunned, bewildered, as a man fighting for life usually is; but now, glory be, he is coming to his senses in more ways than one.

Farmers' Business Awakening

For a moment I shall discuss the business side of the farmers' awakening before dwelling upon the more spectacular re-entry of the farmer into th arena of politics.

Wherever I have been I have closely studied the progress of our cooperative associations and business institutions and it is very plain to me that our membership through the many states are, with renewed and determind vigor, throwing their energies into and behind our self-help institutions. Our cooperative livestock, shipping and centralized commission companies are upon a most satisfactory basis and are doing a volume of business almost undreamed of a few years ago. A similar situation exists upon the part of our cooperative grain elevators, the management of which are still pressing forward with all commendable zeal toward the goal which they have ever had in mind; viz; the gradual and orderly absorption of the farmers' grain until present unnecessary and positively harmful speculative middlemen can no longer exact their toll in the handling of the farmers' products. In this connection, it may not be inappropriate to say, now that the ill-advised and ill-starred U. S. Grain Growers Inc., has resulted only in self-acknowledged failure, that the way for legitimate cooperative pooling effort on the part of self-help organizations has been made easier. As a feeder for membership in a certain so-called farm organization, from the outset financially backed by the Chicago Board of Trade, the U. S. Grain Growers was for a time fairly successful; but as the legitimate, national cooperative grain marketing movement, it has taken a header into the ditch as was only to be expected by those who were familiar with the origin and chief backers of the enterprise.

In addition to the highly satisfactory situation in the cooperative marketing of livestock and grain great progress has been made along the other well established lines of Farmers Union effort, both in the selling of farm products and the affecting of legitimate savings in the purchase of the farmers' requirements. Cooperative insurance, including hail, fire nd life is progressing safely and rapidly. In addition there is a strong indication that within a comparatively short time the membership will have organized a number of cooperative banking institutions following the example of practically every great industry which has found it advisable and necessary to become a part of the banking system of the country. Recently in Arkansas, I attended the organization of the first farmers' cooperative bank where an enthusiastic grup of Farmer Union members made a 100 per cent subscription to their bank.

The Farmers in Politics

On the political side of the farmers' activities I am frank to say that I have never seen them so determined to play their part in governmental affairs, and on the other hand, I don't believe I ever saw the old political war horses more determined to prevent them from getting their minds on things political. One need not pose as a prophet to predict that at least several of the newly nominated United States Senators, will, when they enter Congress, give considerably more attention to and show more interest and sympathy in the problems that are concerning organized agriculture. The fact is that our farmers have been thoroughly aroused. They say they have been fooled with too long and there is bound to be more upsetting of the apple cart if the farmers do not get the recognition they are entitled to.

Recognition of Agriculture Defined

When I speak of recognition of agriculture, I am referring of course, to those legitimate aims and needs of agriculture which spring into being and become articulate from the experience and consciousness of the organized agricultural producers.

It is very clear that the viewpoint of the farmer who has things largely his own way, through good fortune, inheritance or special privilege, would not be necessarily be a viewpoint which would at all fairly reflect the condition of American agriculture. Such fortunate individuals might fairly radiate a well fed contentment and feel at peace with all mankind. Having an abundance of life's necessaries and luxuries, such things as the lack of a fair market for farm products, the exhorbitant interest rate, the discrimination and boycotting of Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade which injure the average farmer might give him no concern. Often enough his viewpoint on such matters as the Esch-Cummins law, the excess profits tax, ship subsidy bill or the gambling of speculative middlemen would be bad, as we folks see it. There are many farmers of this sort with their little gardens of Eden, and whose complacent indifference toward the evils and abuses which exist in our human society, make them a positive menace to the program of general advancement for all. And for every one of these complacent producers, there is usually another so-called farmer to match him, who, upon investigation, will prove to be a banker-farmer, a lawyer-farmer or a political farmer, whose income is principally derived from interests which have nothing to do with the growing crops. It is almost wholly rom these two classes of non-representative farmers that men are being considered for positions in Government Departments, Boards and Commissions. As I have said on former occasions that just dirt farmer won't do. There are other requirements besides the ownership and operation of a farm.

Trying to Think for the Farmer

For the last two or three years a powerfully financed movement has been attempting to do the farmers' thinking for him, and quite naturally it has attempted to do much of its work through the two types of farmers I have named. Generally speaking the organization known as the American Farm Bureau Federation has, throughout its state units been officered and led by the "complacent" farmer and the banker or politician-farmer, and it has been in the activities of the Farm Bureau movement that no one could best see the efforts of a certain group of financial, manufacturing and political magnates to direct and to mold the destiny of American agriculture. No one can truthfully say that I have ever been unfair to the Farm Bureau. The fact is, that I am surprised at the forebearance and toler tion which I e shown toward a movement which, deep down in my heart, from the very first, I extinctively knew was destined to become consciously or unconsciously a plaything and a tool of certain great vested interests. Some of these interests have ever been determnied to rob the farmer of initiative to lull him into paths of industrial indolence, to do both his business and his thinking for him, to keep him happy and contented with the growing of bumper crops. I do not intend to make any extended or specific statement with reference to the record of the Farm Bureau movement. Those who are interested in the record would have proof in black and white might secure a copy of the Farmers Union statement—"Who and What Are Behind The American Farm Bureau Movement." — copies of which probably can be secured from Secretary A. C. Davis. My business now is to deal with certain conclusions with respect to the unenlightened attitude of those who feel called upon to guide and direct the farmers' affairs.

American Farmers Won't be Fooled Long

The first outstanding conclusion is that the dream of a generation, the dream to make the farmer safe and sane in the eyes of th business world has been tried out and failed. The dream that farmers can be taught to remain patient plodding producers or food and clothing materials, that farmers would continue to permit exploiting middlemen to take these products at their own prices under the law of supply and demand which business interests are forever tampering with and making inoperative the dream that leaders could be set up in every rural community who would take their economic doctrines from the hands of the exploiters, has been shattered into a thousand bits. What mighty backing, what wondrous publicity, what powerful personages have thrown their influence into the Farm Bureau scale. What a fair trial they had in doing this. The great manufacturing interests, the most powerful financial interests on earth have proved to their satisfaction, let us trust, that nobody can run the farmers' business but the farmers themselves. Great men have smeared fingers in the pie. Men who wanted to see that the farmers were organized and belonged to a "respectable" sort of farm organization. Great captains of industry have thrown their mighty influence behind the movement that would "weed out the sheep from the goats." The great metropolitan press, the biggest magazines with their millions of readers, the wise-acre reviews and the digest of current affairs, all or nearly all decided that the farmer had been or should be organized in a safe and sane manner. Large sums or money and time were spent in this direction. Even the greatest government in the world acting through the Department of Agriculture in conjunction with these other gigantic interests with the biggest brains in the country planning and advising each step, were not able to make a go of the Farm Bureau movement.

After twenty years of experience in farm organization work with nothing else on my mind during the whole time, I unqualifiedly declare that these is not enough brains, money and influence and power in the world to put over on the American farmer wrong sort of organization and make a permanent institution of it.

The Reason and the Remedy

Why? Because what the business world, what politicians, what government has been trying to do in this matter runs counter to human nature. The farmers naturally resent an interference from quarters which experience and intuition tells them is not working to their best interests. Farmers have never tried to dictate the policies of the business groups. They do not go to the banker or manufacturers conventions expecting to be seated as delegates or to be received as confidential advisers. They accept the general run of manufacturers, bankers, railroad magnates for what they are, individuals largely imbued with the present day spirit of money making and of acquiring vast economic or political power. Steadily, inevitably, the bona fide farm organization member has been building toward a better condition for himself and for civilization through a cooperative system of purchase and sale which recognizes the value of the individual as higher than the Almighty Dollar. The organized farmer expects as time goes on that the soundness and justice of the cooperative program will leaven the class commercialism of the nation and make it a better place for all to live in; but our farmers do not expect this to come about all in a minute. What they do expect is to be left alone free from any tampering or manipulation. That is why they have resented and repudiated the attempts of those who have set up or backed the Farm Bureau as a movement to dominate and control the farmers' affairs. I cannot help commenting on the sad, the sorry, spectacle presented by those who have tried to put the ring in the farmers' nose and lead him from the paths of his own choosing. And what a great economic and social loss must result from these pitiable, misguided efforts.

Well Wishers Fooled

It certainly is true that not all are bad who have entered into the designs to "educate" the farmer. Some of these manufacturers and bankers for instance and many of the educators in the nation have been and are sincerely interested in being of help to agriculture. What a pity, therefore, that they have been in such abysmal ignorance of the way to do it. What loss has resulted in their lack of knowledge, for in retarding the wholesome program of agricultural cooperation, they have retarded the general prosperity of the nation—a loss of prosperity in which they themselves must eventually share.

So many of our city brothers think they have been helping agriculaure when they have simply been following some red herring drawn across th trail. A city friend recently told me that he had done his bit to help our movement along. It seems he had subscribed to a certain proprietary farm paper which is about as much in sympathy with the Farmers' Union as I am with the boll weevils in my cotton patch. But this man was honest in his belief that he had been doing his bit to help us on the way; and there are thousands of dent individuals who would like, but do not know how, to help bring prosperity to agriculture which they instinctively know is the bed rock of general prosperity.

United States Department of Agriculture

With the United States Department of Agriculture, I ask you, to show a broad minded and tolerant spirit. In many respects it has been and can be a power for good. It rests largely with the enlightened organized farmers of this nation to say what the Department of Agriculture shall do. There is no doubt that many of the Department's chieftains were sincere in their belief that they were increasing the influence of the Department by trying to build up in every agricultural county in the various states and nationally the Farm Bureau movement. Departmental leaders and directors have gathered widely in the Farm Bureau conclaves, quite largely directed its activities, furnished advisors on the U. S. Gran Growers Committee, believing that they were doing something of a beneficial nature. Instead they find that they have antagonized a very large number of farmers. They are facing cuts in their appropriations and they see their efforts instead of helping have retarded. I say that we must stand by the Department of Agriculture and together with all bona fide self-help farm organizations helped to make it retain the confidence and the respect of the American farmer. And what I say of the United States Department of Agriculture applies also to the State Agricultural Colleges, many of which, I regret to say, have upon their own initiative or because of Federal pressure, been carrying Farm Bureau banners, and ignoring if not attacking the movements which years ago naturally and properly sprang up upon their native heaths.

These State Agricultural Colleges will learn, if they have not already done so, that the farmer himself must work out his own salvation. They can help him do it if they will by throwing their efforts in the direction of his cooperative activities. But if they do not choose to do so they must at least confine their efforts to the two blades of grass theory and not attempt to dictate his economic program.

When I think of all the splendid men and women in the agricultural colleges and state extension work, and of the many folks in other classes of society who really have a desire to be of help to the farmer, I wonder why, if they really wished to help, they did not throw their support behind the Farmers Union movement and other great self-help organizations that for years have been doing the important and necessary things for the farmer along economic lines. Why, when the Farmers Union already had over 6000 local business institutions, many of them federated into strong centralized activity, did our self-confessed well wishers fail to throw their support behind us? We, and other self-help organizations, have long been upon the right road. Then why have not these great Chambers of Commerce that have given such large cash grants to the Farm Bureau, why have not the politicians and the money lenders given us their hearty support? Can it be that these institutions and individuals have felt that we were not going fast enough Or, can it be barely possible that we are making too much headway?

State Aid Versus Self-Help

A considerable number of farmers joined the Farm Bureau, believing it worthy of their support. There are members of the Farmers Union who belong to the courty Farm Bureaus. I have no criticism to make of them. There might be a way to make the Farm Bureau a useful institution. Whatever it may be in some particular county or even in a state or two, as a national movement it is not wholesome or helpful. There are too many middlemen, too many bankers, coal operators, industrial overlords in and behind the membership, and too many designing politicians have wound their tentacles around the movement. A legitimate farm organization must be an organization of, by and for the farmer. This the Farm Bureau is not. In the main it permits any citizen to belong to it. This feature alone is enough to bring it everlasting harm. But in addition to being a purely farmers' movement a farm organization must be self-help, that is, it must be financed solely by the farmers. I will stand for no hair splitting by those who say that the national Farm Bureau movement is wholly supported by the dues of the membership. The fact is and no one can deny it, that the movement was builded upon county agricultural agents who are supported by federal, state and county funds. The officials themselves have said that the county agent is the keystone of the Farm Bureau movement. Lincoln said, "no nation can exist half slave and half free." Agricultural cooperators now that no farmer's organization can exist in the interest of the farmers when the geneal tax-payers' money is furnishing the keystone to the arch. The testimony of the world great agricultural leaders points the way for the Farm Bureau if it has the will to become a real farm organization. Purge the membership of its non-farmer members, the banker, the lawyer, the politician, the industrial magnate. They already have their clubs and associations: let them gather in them. Let the Farm Bureau cast off all its state aid associations and the leading strings of state and federal supervision and stand on its own feet.

Adhering to the principle that all my time and energy belong to the Farmers' Union, I have steadily and resolutely rejected all invitations to serve in other capacities, complimentary and even flattering as some of these invitations have been, I am devoted to agriculture and whatever of power and influence I may possess will be used to promote our cause. Of course I have given aid on boards and commissions where agriculture wa sentitled to a voice, but without pay.

During the year just passed, I have produced a book entitled "Uncle Reuben in Washington." I expect no revenue. Neither will I accept any personal profit from its sale. If it is extensively distributed, I believe it will prove a valuable agency in getting over to a large part of the public the story of the farmer, a story which is little known and therefore not appreciated. In this book I try to tell the tale of the farmers' trials, tribulation, sorrows and difficulties, and also something of his success.

I try to show how he has been tripped, fooled, camouflaged, skinned and humbugged. But the book, I trust, carries a message of good cheer and hope to the farmers. In it, I try to show, I think successfully, how agriculture may, by its own efforts, pull itself out of the ditch and eventually become a cooperative and articulate power that will be able successfully to defend itself against the designs of the confederated interests. I regard the production of this book as entirely in line with the commission you have repeatedly given me to serve as head of our magnificent organization.

GOVERNMENT FOREST WORK

What the national forests stand for, how they are handled, and how they serve the people, are a few of the subjects discussed in a pamphlet just issued by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, entitled "Government Forest Work." Printed in pocket size, the 47 pages of this booklet are filled with information regarding the administration of the 156,000,000 acres of national forest lands, which dot the country from Maine to Florida and from southern California to Alaska.

What are the duties of a forest ranger or supervisor; how does the Forest Service select timber for cutting; under what system are cattle and sheep grazed?" Answers to these frequently-asked questions and to many others are found between the covers of this booklet which may be obtained free of charge from any Forest Service office or by writing the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

THE PENNY OVER THE EYE OBSCURES THE DOLLAR BEYOND

While our nation is largely agricultural and though the success of agriculture permeates to the ends of the earth, yet there is a general belief that cost of production plus a profit to the farmer be is an omen of ill and general disaster, while on the other hand the farmer's loss is viewed as another's gain, but is it? Take wheat for example. South Dakota raises 60 or 70 million bushels a year, averaging about 12 bushels per acre, which on $200 land, of which there is considerable raising of wheat, a dollar a bushel would cover interest on investment, which makes up much less than half actual cost of prodution, so that the wheat farmer is driven westward to cheaper land as though wheat were an unimportant cereal. But aside from that general fact, the thought in mind is, that the non-producer of wheat in South Dakota, imagines he sees in the cheap wheat, cheap flour, and therefore less likilihood of starvation; but taking the state as a whole, if the producer is out a dollar a bushel, that means 60 or 70 million dollars less for the crop, a small per cent of which is consumed in the state to offset the loss.

Sixty or seventy millions less to go through the local channels of trade to stimulate business and fortify our basic industry. South Dakota does not buy a thing at what she is willing to give, but at what she must give or go without which covers not only cost of production but a profit. The extent of which in many cases is almost unbelievable, yet when she sells in competition with her sister states she has to put on night shifts at her bankruptcy mills, the state ownership of which has never graced the political limelight, while the buyer at sheriff's sale or otherwise views Mr. Farmer's loss as his gain, but is it when hundreds of millions are taken from us annually on our total production for which not a penny is given in return?

Isn't it about time that agriculture and those dependent directly upon it were waking up to the fact that they are being played up as suckers in a shell game, through discriminations in trade and legislation? The Farmers' Union for over twenty years has been advocating cost plus for the agriculture, while its foes have just as relentlessly opposed the same, they maintaining that a strictly farmer organization would be irreconcilable and intolerable, but if they are not traitors for outside commercial interests, are not the pennies in their eyes obscuring the dollars beyond, which can only be realized through business like marketing? The Farmers' Union is launching an extensive programme to ascertain "bulk line" cost of production, to which will be added a marketing plan consistent with all other business operation. Opposition is contemplated through commercial pirates, scabbing outlaws and the "penny wise" but with the forces and means at our control the opposition appears negligible. The organized robbery of agriculture should be classed with all other robbery and the culprits dealt with summarily while the "penny wise" should be given sympathetic attention with other mental unfortunates. Recent developments have caused many to shed their penny goggles and see in a new light the organized farmer.

J. W. Batcheller.

Spain Promises Plenty of Grapes for This Country

Spanish grapes are apt to be very plentiful in this country this fall and winter, according to indications received at the Department of Commerce from Consul Kemp at Cadiz. The grape crop for Almeria is likely to be a big one—probably 2,000,000 barrels. The weather has been very dry and the blossom set has turned out satisfactorily in most of the villages.

high and the crop was short, no body was in a hurry to ship to this coun-

"Shipments for the United States started last year on September 25, and as prices in England were then very try. This season, however, shipments may start earlier on account of the larger crops."

WE SURELY HAVE OUR WORRIES, BUT—

ECONOMICAL PRODUCTION MUST OBTAIN TO ASSURE SUCCESS

Farmers, during the past few years, have been working under a heavy handicap and it has only been the exceptional farmer who has been able to show a profit. Prices have been so far out of line and so much depends on the price received that one is liable to over emphasize the importance of prices in determining profit.

For short periods, prices are no doubt of more importance than cost of production in determining profit, but for long periods this is not the case. In the long run, prices will always tend to be such that the majority of farmers will be able to make at least a small profit in their operations and it is the farmer who keeps the cost of production down who will come out on top in the end. Economical production must in the future be the slogan of our farmers if they would regularly receive profits from their operations.

Labor is a big factor in the production of most agricultural products and is an item that must always be carefully scrutinized. This applies both to man labor and horse labor. In the case of horse labor, probably one of the greatest sources of waste and increased cost is to have the horses remain idle during a large part of the year. Many of our farmers have not learned to utilize all the time and to have something for man and beast to do every day on the farm.

In the case of men, there is not a day in the year, however inclement the weather may be in which there should not be some inside job to keep them employed and the good manager on the farm will see to it that no time is lost but all of it utilized to advantage.

The difficulty of producing cheaply on a very small farm is realized. The farm should be large enough in order that labor and machinery can be economically employed, but not so large that there is needless waste in going and coming from fields.

The size of the farm is not always determined by area alone, but by the intensity by which the land is cultivated. The size of the farm depends largely upon the ability and resources of the farmer, but be the farm large or small or the resources of the farmer large or small there is no farmer who cannot, if he applies himself properly, produce more economically, and in producing more economically he must know the cost of production.

Let us urge our farmers now at the time of seeding the winter grain crop to begin a strict system of accounting and next year when harvest time comes, know what it costs you to produce your wheat or your rye or your alfalfa. In other words, know what it costs to produce a thing and then you will know what price should be received for it.

We offer no apology for mentioning these factors in farming so frequently. It is important and so important that farmers must be business men and carry on their operations in a business like manner if they would succeed. Competition will become keener and keener as time goes on and the farmer who does not learn to produce more and more economically will be left in the whirlpool of failure.—Southern Planter.

THE BIGGEST PRODUCER

There are now no less than 28 Holstein cows in this country that have produced 30,000 pounds, or more, of milk apiece in one year. This quantity of milk contains 4,500 pounds of edible dry matter. No other single thing will produce an amount of human food even approaching this yield of the exceptional cow and do it year after year. The 1,000 pound beef steer yields only about 350 pounds of dry, edible matter after the moisture content has been deducted and he does it only once. The same situation applies to the hog. The average milk cow, which produces less than 4,000 pounds of milk a year and which is hardly worth her keep in the dairy, will produce 600 pounds of edible, dry matter a year.

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

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

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1922

LOAD UP THE YOUNG MEN

During December all the Local and County Unions in Kansas will hold their annual meetings and elect their officers for the coming year. Success or failure is dependent on the sort of leaders that are chosen. Many of the presidents and secretaries are so true, faithful, loyal, and industrious that they will be re-elected as a matter of course. There are others who have never appreciated the honor conferred on them by their neighbors and have neglected most of the duties which their obligation requires them on honor to discharge.

Where changes are necessary young men and young women should be selected for presidents and secretaries if there are such members who have the ability and the pep to do the work. Many of the best local secretaries are women. Many of the most active presidents of locals are young men. We must enlist the young if our organization is to have any future.

This does not mean that service, loyalty, and efficiency of older men is to be ignored. The leaders who have borne the brunt of the battle will always be ready to work whether they are in command or are in the ranks.

POSSIBILITIES OF A PRODUCTION TAX

For the past two years the State of Minnesota has had no general property tax levy for state purposes. All the revenues necessary to run all the departments of the state government are derived from a tonnage tax on iron ore and from other taxes on raw materials furnished by nature This is a matter that might well receive some consideration from the legislature of Kansas.

Our state produces great quantities of coal, petroleum, lead, and zinc. There has never been a tax on any of these things at all commensurate with their value and with the wealth which has been made from their production. To impose such a tax now would be a good deal like locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen but it will be many years before these resources are exhausted.

Shall the men who have control of these natural resources operate them without dividing their values with the public in the way of production taxes. In the past and at this time they pay very little more than is taxed against the owners of equal areas of agricultural lands. It would be wise, at least, to investigate this matter and determine whether it is not possible to shift the crushing burden of taxation in some small measure from agriculture and impose it on other industries more able to bear it.

TRIAL BY JURY ENDANGERED

The worst thing about the abuse of the injunction that has developed is that in a certain very definite sense it abolishes trial by jury. The acts forbidden are either legal or illegal. If illegal their punishment is already provided for by law and require information, presentment and a trial by jury.

If such illegal acts are committed after an injunction is issued their commission is called contempt of court. The accused parties are arrested on a court order without the usual warrant, are tried by the court without a jury, and are punished not because the act committed was unlawful but because it had been forbidden by a court.

The legislatures and the congress have the authority to define crimes and their punishments. The courts apply the law to cases. Punishment for contempt of court without a jury trial violates a principle in the administration of justice that is as old as Anglo Saxon liberty.

ARMOUR AND THE TRADE COMMISSION

Armour the great packer and grain speculator recently refused to answer questions put to him by the Federal Trades Commission and also declined to permit that body to examine his books. The Commission, if it lacks the power to enforce its authority, should have asked the federal courts for an order requiring Armour to answer and to produce his records.

If this was done there was no account of it in the newspapers. Why is it so easy to put a poor man in a position where he can be haled into court and punished for contempt while at the same time it is almost impossible to force any rich man into the same relation to the judiciary. Perhaps this question is socialistic propaganda. It is if socialism is merely a demand that all citizens, rich and poor alike, shall receive equal protection from the laws and be equally amenable and punishable for their violation.

There is no socialism about such a question. It is simply a suggestion that all American citizens are equal before the law.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

The constitution itself provides two methods both of initiating and ratifying proposed amendments. Such proposition may either originate by joint resolutions of two thirds of the legislatures or by joint action of two-thirds of each house of congress.

An amendment once initiated in either way may be ratified by the affirmative action of three fourths of the state legislatures of by similar action by conventions in three fourths of the states constituted for that express purpose with their members elected to perform that duty and no other.

All of our amendments have been proposed by congress and ratified by the state legislatures. In most cases legislative ratification has been done in bodies whose members were elected on political issues without any reference to pending amendments. It is evident, therefore, that the constitution has always been amended in the way that prevents the voters of the republic from passing on the questions involved.

No great harm has resulted from the established practice of amending the fundamental law by legislative and congressional action. The real mischief has been worked by amendments made by the supreme court without constitutional authority of any sort. The courts have no authority for declaring an act of congress unconstitutional but they have done this since the first administration was only three years old.

A NEW POLITICAL FORCE

Lloyd George undertook to organize a new political party to stand midway between the conservatives and the liberals, to be a sort of halfway house between the ancient tories and the almost equally ancient and reactionary liberals. He failed. Labor elected almost as many members of parliament as the liberals and the George followers combined. It was the great Welshman's hope that he might to get a group of able and courageous men together strong enough to stand between the two extremes of British political thought and save the country from the danger of domination either by the dukes or by the radicals.

Something like the program attempted by Lloyd George in England appears to have been accomplished in the United States without any previous planning by any great leader. The voters of several states, iniating their own program and selecting their own leaders have elected a center group to the United States senate that can hold the balance of power between the democrats and the republicans and pass or defeat any measure that originates with either of the two great parties.

There are ten men in the independent center group of the United States senate. All but one are nominally republicans but none of them have accepted the leadership of the party of which they are members for some time. Norbeck of South Dakota, Norris of Nebraska, Ladd of North Dakota, La Follette of Wisconsin, Borah of Idaho, and Johnson of California, have all been in the senate for some time. They have legislative experience and political shrewdness. In a general way they have advocated progressive ideas and have usually voted right on all questions of interest to agriculture.

Howell of Nebraska is a Roosevelt progressive who was supported by the farmers of his state. Frazier of North Dakota, formerly Non Partisan League governor, was elected on the republican ticket but was opposed by the so-called regulars of his party who supported the democratic nominee. Brookhart of Iowa was nominated in the republican primary but was forced to fight an open bolt in his own party organized around the personalities of six former republican governors of that state. Shipstead of Minnesota was elected by the Farmer Labor party displacing Senator Kellogg who had always been somewhat friendly to farmer measures.

Several of this group, Johnson, Norris, Borah, Norbeck, Howell and Brookhart are still members of the republican party in somewhat impaired standing but willing to act with the party in many ways if they can get what they want. Frazier, Ladd and LaFollette have been disowned by the party and Shipstead is an unknown quantity. Counting all these men, including Shipstead as republicans the total strength of that party in the senate after March fourth will be fifty four or twelve more than the democratic membership of forty two. Without any of this group the republicans have only forty four votes as against forty two for the democrats.

It is plain, therefore, that neither party can organize the senate without the assistance of the independents. To control, the republicans must have the support of at least five of these men. The democrats cannot take charge without the assistance of seven members of this group. Neither party can pass any bill without their help. Here is a position of influence and power never before occupied by so small a body of American law makers. They can not only defeat at will all the legislation proposed by either party but by standing solidly together they can dictate the reorganization of the senate, take their share of the chairmanships of the great committees, and force the two great parties to accept their legislative program or see all their own measures defeated.

The strength and advantage of this Center party may be forfeited in either of two ways. The independent members may not be able to get together and act as a unit which is likely as they are nearly all lone hand players. Or, as is much less likely, the republicans and democrats in the senate may agree with each other to vote together when it is necessary to protect themselves against the radicals. In any event there will be a lot of history made in the United States senate during the next two years. If the ten independents run true to form and keep their promises to their people something in the interest of the common man should be accomplshed.

CREDIT HELP FOR AGRICULTURE

The floating or short term debt of the farmers of this country is very heavy. It has been increasing rapidly for the last three years. As nearly as it can be estimated it now amounts to approximately FIVE BILLIONS of dollars. During the next few months that debt must be handled in one of three ways or by a combination of the various methods of settlement or adjustment. It may be funded into long time obligations secured by mortgages on land. The Federal and Joint Stock Land Banks have all the necessary facilities for doing this. The notes may be renewed and the ledger accounts converted into credits obtained from the banks on new obligations running for longer periods than is customary in sound banking. Or at times may improve and prices may rise to a point that will enable the farmers to pay their debts out of income with no assistance other than the usual arrangements with local bankers.

The funded or long time debt of agriculture is already very heavy, probably not less than SEVEN BILLIONS of dollars. This imposes an annual charge for interest and sinking funds of approximately FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS of dollars a year on agricultural income. It is certainly not good business to add to that load. every farmer should realize that his first duty as a business man is to decrease his fixed charges by reducing the mortgage on his land. Contrary to good policy it is certain, however, that the land mortgage debt of American farmers is rapidly increasing and that it will soon equal the bonded debt of the railroads.

If agricultural prices rise above production costs and Providence gives bountiful harvests for a few years much of the farmers' floating debt can be paid from income without any further advances. This would be a good way out but just now it seems to be closed. Prices are slowly advancing but not in proportion to the costs of production involved in the more rapid advance of quotations for supplies, equipment, and machinery. That agriculture will be able to pay its current debts out of income is a very remote possibility.

There remains then only one course. The short term obligations of the farmers' must be renewed and the new paper so created must run for longer periods and with lower interest rates. This is a service that cannot be rendered by the commercial banks. This is a condition that makes the creation of new national agricultural agency for the service of agriculture alone an imperative necessity. There is only one measure pending in congress that can do the required work. That is the Norbeck-King bill. All farmers and all farm organizations should get back of that measure and make every possible effort to get it passed before March 4th

PREPARE FOR WINTER WORK

Every Farmers Union Local in Kansas should meet at least twice a month from now until April or May. It would be better if weekly meetings could be held. Meetings however, without programs will accomplish little. Meetings without a good attendance will accomplish still less. The first thing then is to get the delinquent members back in good standing and to enlist all eligible non members in the work. The second thing is to organize or reorganize the Local as community center for social activities and educational work.

Every local in Kansas should have a meeting of all its active members at the earliest possible date. This meeting will not be a success unless some body takes considerable trouble. The members of all locals can be divided into two groups—those who never let anything interfere with their attendance at the meetings and those who are always looking for an excuse to stay away. The first group needs no attention. They will be at the meeting. The second group must be induced to attend. Most of them can be reached by telephone but some will have to be called on in person.

The most important business of this meeting is to organize a Vigilence Committee and set it to work in rounding up delinquents and securing applications from candidates. This committee should be made of at least eight of the most active and earnest Union workers in the Local. It should not break up and as individuals undertake to do its work. Load up one or even two automobiles and go in a body accompanied by the secretary with his receipt book. One man by himself would start more arguments than he would collect dues. Eight men together can convince the average delinquent that it is time to pay up and can do it without very much argument. In the same way a committee working as such, two carloads of intelligent and sincere farmers, is the best possible argument that can be presented to a man whose application for membership is desirable. The strength of our organization must be kept up by the voluntary work of the men who believe in its principles, and its program, and who know what it has done in the past and can do in the future. It will take a little time, a little unpaid labor, and some money for gasoline. But it is worth while. Volunteers in the neighborhood can do much better in this work than any hired man can be sent from state or national headquarters. If every local in Kansas will start this sort of campaign we can go into the Annual State Convention in January with the most numerous and most powerful and influential membership in the history of our organization.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Reed
Was Re-elected Senator

From Missouri but no one seems to know whether to credit his victory to the democrats or the republicans. He carried the great republican city of St. Louis by a tremendous majority and lost his own home town, democratic Kansas City, by a couple of thousand.

The results of the Missouri election confirm the growing suspicion that a big lot of the American voters are no longer governed by party basses or bound by parties ties. Entirely regardless of the merits of Senator Reed as a statesman and a man it is good to know that in Missouri and many other states the voters re now doing their own thinking.

Shenandoah
Valley of Virginia

Is all historic ground. In Winchester stands the office in which George Washington practiced the profession of land surveying. Only a few miles away is Greenway court the seat of Lord Fairfax who gave Washington his first job. Fifteen miles south of Winchester is Cedar Creek where General Phil Sheridan was when he heard the opening guns of the battle. that was started while the commander was away.

Between Winchester at one end of the Valley and Staunton at the other is the historic pike first improved much more than a hundred years ago. Scarcely a mile of the pike is unmarked with monuments to the brave men who died on Valley battlefields.

The Valley of Virginia is now probably the most prosperous agricultural district in the United States. Its apples have no superior and there are many thousands of acres of orchards Its productions are so varied that a general crop failure is impossible and its farmers are about as well organized for purchasing and marketing as anywhere in the cuntry. It is much changed since it was devastated by the Union armies during the closing of the Civil War that General Custer reported to General Sheridan that he had swept it so clean that a migratory crow travelling across would have to carry rations with him or starve.

Oregon
Has Just Adopted

A constitutional amendment that requires all children from eight to sixteen years of age to attend the public schools. It is said that this measure was inlated by the Ku Klux Klan for the purpose of destroying the parochial schools maintained by the Catholic church.

The same spirit would condemn all schools conducted by religious denominations. The provisions of the act do not apply expressly to high schools and colleges but it is difficult to understand why religious education should be a bad thing for children in the graded schools and harmless for those of more mature years.

Congress
Will Soon Assemble

For an extra session just called by the president. It is said that the extraordinary emergency that compelled the president to call our lawmakers together about three weeks before the regular session is the necessity for enacting the Ship Subsidy bill.

Around Washington it is suspected that many administration men who have been home during the campaign will have lost a good deal of their enthusasm for this measure. Just at this time it does not seem to be good policy to subsidize a business that is confessedly unable to pay its own way and to loan money to such a failing concern at two per cent a year with useless ships up to 75 per cent of the value as the only security.

Two Vacancies
In Federal Reserve Board

Must soon be filled by the president. The place assigned to agriculture is giving Mr. Harding a good deal of concern. There are two candidates for this new job—Milo D. Campbell of Michigan, a member of the National Board of Farm Organizations and J. R. Howard of Iowa, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

All the indications at this time from the best information that can be obtained here in Washington is that Howard's chances are better than Campbell's. Naturally the president feels himself under heavy obligations to Mr. Howard for his whole hearted support of the Ship Subsidy proposition.

Dope
Went Wrong Generally

In the election but the two most extraordinary upsets occurred in Delaware and Minnesota. The Du Pont family is supposed to own the state of Delaware. Different branches of this powder making outfit have around a half billion dollars. They own almost half the total wealth of the state and have used many millions of dollars in the public interest. Senator Du Pont was defeated by Thomas F. Bayard who is a member of the famous family that has furnished statesmen and diplomats for the service of the republic in every generation that has lived since the constitution was adopted. Bayard has no money as compared with the Du Ponts but he was elected senator for both the long and short terms.

Shipstead who defeated Kellogg in Minnesota is a dentist who entered politics two years ago as the candidate of the Farmor Labor party for governor. He defeated Kellogg a candidate for third term by a majority of more than 60,000 votes. Had the opposition been united Senator Kellogg would have received only about one half the total vote.

Kellogg made his campaign in defense of his vote in favor of Newberry, the McCumber-Fordney Tariff the Esch-Cummins, law and the Ship Subsidy. Shipstead was on the other side of all these propositions.

Chet Thomas
An Old Topeka Politician

Was regarded as the boss of certain precincts of the capital city and held his job until the folks down there, as reported to him by one of his henchmen, began "to vote just as they derned please."

It seems that independent voting disease that destroyed Old Chet has spread throughout the country and that very few voters are now immune from the infection.

Taxation
Is the Dominant Issue

In Kansas today just as much as it was before the election. The governor and a big majority of the house of representatives of the state legislature are pledged to reduce taxes. This can be done only by weaning the papsuckers and abolishing their offices.

Women
Had Hard Luck

In the recent election. Alice Robertson lost her place in congress and is so put out about it that she threatens to abandon her home town of Muscogee to its fate and take up her residence in some part of the country where a stateswoman's merits are more likely to be recognized.

Mrs. Peter Oleson democratic candidate for the United States senate in Minnesota, finished a poor third in the race that resulted in the election of Dr. Henry Shipstead. Mrs. Hooper of Wisconsin got only a few scattering votes in her contest with La Follette. Mrs. Moss, democratic candidate in a strongly democratic Missouri district was defeated by the man named by the republicans.

In the future the women folks will hold many congressional and state offices but their elections will be based upon qualifications other than that they are running against men.

Smith,
Governor Elect of New York

Is already being discussed as a possibie presidental candidate. He appears, from all reports, to be a pretty good man. He made a good governor when he was in Albany before and he will do even better this time but he will never be president of the United States.

The next presidential campaign will see an entirely new line up on new issues. Some man as untried and as unknown as was Abraham Lincoln in 1861 will defeat President Harding or be defeated by him. The country is about fed up on democrats of the type that are most prominent in this country just now.

English
Parliamentary Candidates

Do not run the gauntlet of pre-election primaries. Each party not only selects its men through the organization but picks out the districts in which they are to run. It is perfectly legal for a Canadian or an Australian to run for Parliament in England. In fact the present Prime Minister is an Australian who was well advanced in years before he ever saw England. The campaigns are always short but they are often more costly than the famous contest between Ford and Newberry.

The Turks
Demand Constantinople

At once. They are all around the city and if they take it by force of arms there will be greater slaughter than took place at Symrna. If the allied powers do not move very quickly the world will again be shocked by another serious of barbarous Turkish atrocities.

The whole world of civilization is beginning to believe that the only good Turk is a dead one and that the time has about come to make most of them good.

Wilson
Is Nominee for President

Already by many enthusiastic admirers. He is a great man and in the judgment of many good men was a great president but he cannot come back. The two term tradition is now so firmly established that it cannot be overcome. This is right. To admit that there is only one man in the country fit for the responsibilities of the presidency is to confess that our form of government and our free institutions are failures.

We are certain to be much safer during the first term of a new president than in the third term of any one no matter how great and patriotic he may be.

Unemployment
Is Rapidly Disappearing

Wages have not been reduced, and markets are broadening. Merchandise is moving. There are more automobiles than ever before. Silk shirts are again on sale at most of the clothing stores. The business outlook is bright if the newspapers are reliable.

Good times are in sight for everybody but the farmer. His products are still priced below the cost of production and his supplies are at war price levels. In this condition there may be a little spasmodic, hysterical business revival but there will never be any general prosperity until the farmer is able to get prices for his products that will pay him a reasonable profit on his investment and fair wages for his labor.

Explanations of
Recent Election Results

Are of queer sorts but the most amazing solution of the puzzle is offered by a Washington newspaper that declares that the voters swatted the administration because the army and navy have both been reduced by the present congress leaving the country inadequately prepared for war.

Can you beat that?

The Kansas Union Farmer will give a big reward to any voter who will confess and prove that he turned on the administration on account of its economies in reducing the armed forces of the republic.

THE WASTE MARKET

Advertising used to be done haphazard. Nobody had any real knowledge of it. Advertising has got standardized largely as a result of the efforts and investigations of advertising agencies.

One of the main points discovered is the problem of waste circulation. The waste circulation of a publication is that part of the circulation which goes to persons who cannot be interested in the particular product under consideration. Formerly the advertiser knew nothing about this problem—he placed his advertising hit-or-miss. Now he tries to place his copy in papers that have a minimum of waste circulation so far as his product is concerned.

Until recently, the farmer failed to consider the fact that he has a similar problem. It is not the problem of waste circulation, but it is the problem on which waste circulation depends. There is waste circulation because there is a waste market— a market which on account of locality, season, or lack of purchasing power, or other reasons, will not absorb the product of the manufacturer.

Waste market concerns the farmer as much as it concerns the manufacturer. Low prices on farm products have been due to a considerable extent to the fact that the farmer dumped his products upon the market without considering possible wastage due to locality, excessive supply of the product, or other factors.

The advertising agency helped solve the problem of the advertiser because it had a big enough organization. The individual advertiser could not have solved his problems alone, but a number of advertisers, patronizing an agency, got results.

The individual farmer cannot solve his problem alone. The problem can be solved only by organization, preferably cooperative, for marketing purposes. By this means the waste market can be to a large extent eliminated.—Kansas Industrialist.

LEGAL PHASES OF COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

A discussion of the legal phases of cooperative associations in language that can be understood by the layman, is contained in Department of Agriculture Bulletin 1106, just issued. This is the first of a number of publications on various phases of cooperation which the department is preparing.

An attempt was made to examine all the decisions of courts of last resort in this country relative to cooperative associations. The principles applied and announced in these decisions are set forth in the bulletin, together with references to the cases cited.

Some of the subjects treated are the elements and characteristics of incorporated associations or corporations, how they are formed, the nature of a charter, the liability of an association for promotion expenses, the responsibilities and liabilities of officers, directors and members, the legal effect of an attempt to limit the amount of indebedness that an association may incur, and the differences between stock and non-stock associations.

The nature and characteristics of contracts entered into by cooperative associations with their members are discussed. In this connection such subjects as liquidated damages or penalties, the right of an association to pool the products of its members and to determine the grade of the product handled are treated, as well as the right of an association to a decree requiring the specific performance of a contract entered into by it with a member and the right of an association to an injunction to restrain a member from breaching his contract with the association.

As many cooperative associations act as agent for their members in handling and marketing products, the subject of agency with reference to such associations is treated, and the liability and responsibility of an association and its members under such circumstances are considered. The matter of unincorporated associations is also discussed and the rights and liabilities of members of such associations, as between themselves and with referen to third persons, are pointed out.

The bulletin also goes into the subject of monopolies and in this connection deals with the Sherman and the Clayton anti-trust acts. Section 6 of the Clayton act is specifically discussed. The Capper-Volstead act, which authorizes the association of producers for the purpose of handling and marketing their products, and which confers on the Secretary of Agriculture jurisdiction over such association as comply with its terms, is discussed quite fully. The liability of cooperative associations for income taxes is also treated. In the appendix will be found a form of by-laws for use by cooperative marketing associations together with a form of crop contract.

A limited number of copies of Department Bulletin 1106, entitled "The Legal Phases of Cooperative Associations," are available for free distribution. Requests for the bulletin should be addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

RAISE THEIR OWN HOGS NOW

No more imported pork for the Argentines. Hog raising in that country has become such an industry since the war that many of the leading raisers have banded together into a "Hog Breeders Association" with headquarters at Buenos Aires. Trade Commissioner George S. Brady informs the Department of Commerce. One of the chief objects of the Association will be the development of the industry along most modern lines. The largest hog farm in the Republic has about 15 000 Poland China hogs and covers an area of 10,000 acres.

Boys' and Girls' Club News

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK

By Henry C. Wallace

The boys and girls of today will be the men and women of tomorrow. Any system of training that seeks to redirect farm practices and readjust farm management must take into consideration boys and girls. The training received in youth is projected into manhood and womanhood. History proves that nearly all great changes made in the thoughts and practices of a people have been brought about by the training of the youth.

Boys' and Girls' Club work has for many years been an important factor in the development of extension work. Many leaders in rural communities receive their first desire to do things in a "better way" from the instruction received in readjusting a home, in growing an acre of corn, or in feeding a balanced ration to a pig under the instruction of an extension agent. Reports received from every section of our country prove conclusively that the farmer who has had the experience of a club boy will have a better managed farm than the man who did not have this training and the farm woman who has been a club girl will make a better home than the woman who did not have the advantage of club experience.

In addition to this, boys and girls with club training learn how to work in harmony with the other members of the community in which they live. They learn to standardize their crops and animals. This results in better community business. Working in groups they relieve rural life of much of its isolation. This tends to develop social opportunities.

Summing up, I would say that the outstanding results of boys and girls club work will be better community business, better social opportunities, better schools, better churches and a better neighborhood atmosphere.

CALF CLUBS AT WISCONSIN STATE FAIR

Calf club work as usual held an important place at the Wisconsin State Fair this year. The boys and girls from the Badger state look forward to this event as a great experience in their lives, and it is the ambition of each and every junior to raise a calf good enough to take to the state fair. Yes, it must be a good one too, because competition is keen both in numbers and quality.

One hundred and eighty beautiful dairy calves owned by nearly as many boys and girls presented a sight to be remembered. No breeder of livestock can possibly see this array of junior ability without being convinced that boys and girls work is more than worth while.

Eighty of the above number were Holsteins. They represented some of the best of over 500 being raised in the state by juniors. The calves ranged in ages from eight months to three year olds, and one of the boys showed a heifer with a calf by her side. To say that this boy was a proud owner would be putting it mildly.

TEACH IT TO THE KIDS

F. D. Farrell.

"Teach it to the kdis," is the expression used by one of America's oldest farm papers in telling how important it is to get the help of boys and girls when a new idea is to be planted. Boys and girls are not afraid of new ideas, as many grown-ups are. This is because all ideas boys and girls get are new—to them. Nearly every normal boy or girl is willing to try any interesting thing once.

The members of boys and girls clubs in Kansas are helping to plant new ideas. They are learning new and interesting ways of doing necessary and beautiful things. Their minds are practically free from the belief that a thing which is not being done cannot be done, a belief which enslaves many of their elders.

Tomorrow these club members will be leaders in Kansas agriculture and country life, because they will be accomplishing things which the grown-ups now say are impossible.

$2400 IN SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED

Are you ineresed i nyour boy or your neighbors boy receiving a $75.00 Agriculture Scholarship to Kansas State Agricultural College to be applied either to the regular Agricultural College course, or the Farmers Short Course of the Division of Agriculture, or in the School of Agriculture? If so, and he is between 16 and 21 years of age, he has a chance to receive h sam.

Through an announcment sent out by Mr. C. R. Gray, Presiden of the Union Pacific Railroad, on November 15, 1922, the Union Pacific will reward the county club boy champion, between 16 and 21 years old with this scholarship plus free transportation to and from the College. Mr. Gray's announcement of September 15, 1922, reads as follows

"The Union Pacific Agricultural Scholarship plan for county winners in Boys and Girls Club supervision of county club leaders and the State Agricultural Colleges, has proven of such substantial benefit and such an incentive to more scientific methods in the several branches of this most important industry, that the Management, in appreciation of the gratifying manner in which the plan has been received, and of the enthusiasm and cooperation of the clubs, county club leaders, and the Agricultural College facilities, has decided to continue the arrangement in effect, until further notice, under the same rules and in the same territory as previously announced."

There are 17 farm bureau counties in Kansas which this effects. They are as follows: Atchison, Clay, Cloud, Doniphan, Douglas, Ellis, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Lincoln, McPherson, Marshall, Nemaha, Rooks, Shawnee, Washington and Wyandotte. 19 non-farm bureau counties are also affected.

In addition to doing club work each boy will also be graded on activities in community affairs. 25 per cent will be allowed on the final grading for this.

There must be at least ten boys in a county compete for this scholarship before it will be awarded. There are a few other special requirments as to size of the club demonstration which boys eligible should inquire about.

Further information as to the requirements may be received by asking the county agent or county superintendent of schools.

LOOK AT THIS, BOYS

Recently a New York reporter interviewed the business men in several blocks in that city. He found that seventy per cent of them were born on farms or in small towns—exclusive of those who were foreign born. That ought to make the average boy sit up and take notice. It ought to spur him on to better work in the school room, for business conditions are not going to change much in the years to come. The business of this country will be in the hands of the men who were born and reared in small towns or on the farms, where they had opportunities the city-bred boy knows nothing about. There is a more encouraging atmosphere in those places than where there is push and scramble and people are so herded together that they haven't the time and seldom the inclination to reach down and lend a boy a helping hand. Think it over, think hard. And then ask yourself, if it isn't going to be best for you to stay right at home with your studies until you, too, have reached the point, where you can become one of those seventy per cent who ar running business affairs in our big cities.—Peoples Weekly.

KANSAS REQUIREMENTS FOR CLUB MEMBERSHIP

1. Any boy or girl over ten years of age and under 21 years may be a club member.
2. Each member must enroll in some definite club demonstration.
3. Each member must own the animal developed or the material grown.
4. Each member agrees to follow instructions and to abide by the club leader's directions.
5. Members agree to keep a careful and accurate record of all expenses, incomes, and other items involved in carrying on the work, as outlined in the record book for that project.
6. Members will complete the club work and make a report to the club leader before October 1 of each year, unless special provisions are made.

13 COUNTIES ENTERED JUDGING TEAMS

At the Topeka Free Fair this year, there were thirteen counties represented by judging teams as follows: Cherokee, Cloud, Coffey, Ellis, Miami, Mitchell, Montgomery, Morris, Osage, Jewell, Shawnee, Washington and Nemaha. Other counties had entered teams, but for some reason failed to qualify. Four classes of livestock were judged as follows Ones class each of draft horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle and hogs. Contestants were rated both on correctness of placings and accuracy of reasons, 50 points being given to each. Two teams were selected in this contest, one team being the winning county team and the other team consists of the three highest individuals in the contest outside of the winning team.

PULLET MATING

A breeder of the pullet line gives the following as his method of mating: The male to head this mating should be rather long in body, should carry his tail a trifle lower than the standard male, and have the width of back carried out proportionately in the width of the tail. The tail should be fairly well spread, but the sickles and coverts do not need to be as fully furnished as in the show male. The breast should be wide and full, a flat breast being guarded against. The legs should be strong and set well apart, with no tendency toward knock-knees. The comb may be a trifle smaller than that of the standard or exhibit no male. A very strong, bright red eye is desired. The ideal color of the male for this mating is the same as that of the ideal exhibition female, but the barring of the male runs much narrower than in the exhibition female, and this greater width of the dark shade bar in the female causes her to appear to be of a darker shade than the pullet-bred male. While the male should be straight pullet-bred, even in such a line males will be found ranging widely in color from medium strong color to a very light. This difference should be due entirely to the difference of the width of the dark bar, as the dark bar gives the color and should not be due to any difference in the color of the dark bar itself. Have the white bar as white as possible in both sexes, as the clearness and distinctness of the white bar adds materially to the breding value of the bird. Provided the dark bar is ide but still the birds are of several shades of color due to the difference in the width of the bar, the success in breeding will depend upon the ability to combine the different shades of the male and female, the male with the females showing the wider dark bars, and vice versa.—American Poultry Advocate.

HARD ON THE GERMAN FARMER

Germany is at present facing a serious grain shortage, necessitating what is a governmental subsidy to bread consumers, Alfred P. Dennis, special representative of the Department of Commerce, states in a report on the German grain trade, and the new crop of wheat and rye is subject to requisition up to 2,500,000 tons. The German farmer no longer has a free market for his surplus grain but must deliver it to the Government in three stated periods, the first delivery being due on October 31. The Government has fixed the prices for this grain, and these prices are about one-third of what the German farmer could get for his grain outside of Germany. The interesting situation exists of the German consumer either buying cut rate bread through the Government agency or else paying a much higher price for bread made from foreign grain. Government bread now sells for 17 1-2 marks a loaf, while the "free' bread costs 60 marks. As never before, the German farmer is kicking against shouldering the burden of feeding the urban population.

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Salina Kansas

C. E. BRASTED, President. GRANT BLISS, Treasurer.
W. C. WHITNEY, Vice-President. CHAS. SIMPSON, Field Rep.

PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES

Application cards	20 for 5c	County Secy's Receipt Books	25c
Credential blanks	10 for 5c	Secretary's Minute books	50c
Dimit blanks	15 for 10c	Farmers' Union Buttons	25c
Ode cards	12 for 20c	Farmers' Union Song Leaflets. per dozen	10c
Constitutions	5c	Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each	5c
Local Secy's Receipt Books	25c		

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

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C. E. BRASTED, Box 51, Salina, Kansas
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TIME TESTED

For thirty-eight years the Farmers National Bank, Salina, Kansas, has weathered all financial storms. The same conservative management which has so successfully directed its course in the past is now at the head. Large capital. Strong Resources. Years of Experience. Conservative management. In a word, "A good place to Bank."

THE FARMERS NATIONAL BANK
SALINA, KANSAS

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

of 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 to 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

160-ACRE KANSAS FARM WITH 4 HORSES, POULTRY, TOOLS

Cows, heifers, sows, vehicles, crops from 40 acres, hay, grain, etc.; your big opportunity get pleasant self-sustaining home and chance make money; near R R town in prosperous stock-grain section; fine markets; all tillage; comfortable house, ample water, barn, granary, poultry house. Woman must sell now. $4500 gets all, only $1500 needed. Details page 31 Illus. Catalog 1200 Bargains. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 831 R, New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. 15

FARM BARGAINS & EXCHANGES

Fine wheat 80, close to Salina; all in wheat. Incumbrance $7500. Equity for town residence or car worth $2000.

97 acres, fine, river bottom land, Lyna county, Kansas. Clear. Price $10,800. Exchange for Central Kansas land and will assume. Wants good, improved farm. Write or write us on your exchanges.

Fine, bottom farms near Salina from $125 to $150 per acre. Upland farms from $50 to $100 per acre.

We offer you small tracts near Salina of five to thirty acres from $750 to $5500.

FARM LOANS

Plenty of money for Kansas farm loans. 6% per cent rate. No further commission charged, prompt closing, courteous treatment. See or write us for application.

We are agents for Farmers Alliance Insurance Company. Best and most economical farm insurance writing in Kansas.

TWIN VALEY REALTY CO.
113¼ South Santa Fe
Salina, Kansas tf

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash. No matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Company, Dept. 56, Lincoln, Nebr. 16*

FOR SALE—160 ACRE FARM NEAR BEloit, Kansas. Mrs. Cora Tilford McCartney, 615South Fifth Street, Salina, Kansas. 51-tf

STOCK

FOR SALE—SOME EXTRA GOOD Duroc males and gilts. C. T. Minor, Selma, Kansas. 18*

PURE BRED POLAND CHINA BOAR 4 months old, 125 pounds, $20.00. Frank West, Prescott, Kansas. 15*

POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS PRICED Right. T. S. Shaw, Glade, Kansas. 16*

VALLEY SPRING DUROCS Boars all ages, bred sows and gilts; popular strains. Immuned. Papers. Year to pay if desired. E. J. Bliss, Bloomington, Kansas. 18-tf

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—CAR EACH OF CATALPA and hedge posts. B. F. Stephenson, Sharon Springs, Kansas. 18*

STOP THAT STOMACH TROUBLE. Woods Mystic Stomach and Liver Remedy for Indigestion, Constipation, Billiousness, Dizziness, Colic, Gaspains, Headache and loss of appetite. No calomel. No habit forming drug, but a real stomach medicine for stomach ailment. Every Bottle guaranteed. $1.25, postpaid. Address Mystic Medicine Company, Henrietta, Texas. 15*

POULTRY

GOOD SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels $1.00 each if taken soon. Ivan Hewett, Farlington, Kansas. 15*

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKerels $1.00 each. W. Creutzberg, Prairie View, Kansas. 15*

PURE BRED R. C. BROWN LEGHORN Cockerels $1.50 each. J. H. Dortland, Gorham, Kansas. 17*

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels $1.25. Mammoth Pekin ducks and drakes, $1.50. Mrs. Mary Harder, Minneapolis, Kansas. 18*

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS $1.75— Ray Libhart, Formoso, Kansas. 16*

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB ANCONA Cockerels. Shepherd's 331 laying strain. Frank McIntyre, Hiawatha, Kansas. 15*

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels. Tom Barron strain. March hatched. $1.25. P. G. Zillinger, Logan, Kansas. 16*

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, ARISTOcrat strain, reduced for November.—F. E Wood, Wamego, Kan. 15*

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB PURE Rhode Island Red cockerels, $1.50.—Charles Shoaf, Vassar, Kan. 17*

PURE BRED, LARGE BONED, DARK red R. C. R. I. Red cockerels, $2.00 each.—L. F. Hinson, Stockdale, Kan. 16*

EXCELLENT QUALITY PURE BRED Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels, $1.00 up. Mrs. Fred Ruppenthal, Lucas, Kansas. 16*

PURE BRED IMPERIAL RINGLET Barred Rock cockerels, $1.50 and $2.00 priced for quick sale. Mrs. Clara Phillips, Carlton, Kansas. 15*

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS $2.00 Each: pair $3.50; trio, $5.00. Mrs. H. Dilsaver, West Mineral, Kansas. 15*

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS Pedigreed layers, $2.00; three for $5.00 Mina Fuller, Hoxie, Kansas. 15*

TURKEYS

EARLY APRIL RANGE RAISED WHITE Holland turkeys, toms $8.00.—Charles A. Basel, Lyndon, Kan. 17*

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS $7.00, HENS $4.00.—Elizabeth Yeager, Green, Kan. 15*

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

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A. C. Davis, Secretary ..... Gravette, Ark.
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Farmers' Union Jobbing Association, 106 New England Bldg. W. C., Mo.
Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission 40-8-8-10 Live Stock Exchg. Bldg. K. C. Mo.
Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co. Salina, Kansas
Farmers' Union Auditing Association. R E. Corporon, Salina.
Farmers Union Wheat Marketing Association. Kansas City, Mo.

TOBACCO FOR SALE

TOBACCO—Select 3 year old Kentucky leaf. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. 5 lbs. smoking, $1.25; 5 lbs. chewing $1.50. Farmers' Union, Hawesville, Ky. 20*

SEEDS

98 PER CENT PURE ALFALFA $6.00 per bushel; 90.50 percent pure $10.00 very high germination; sweet clover, $5.00; red clover $11.00; timothy, $3.00; Grimm alfalfa, $18.00.—M. C. Meier, Salina, Kan. 14*

PERSONAL

IF YOU WISH A WEALTHY YOUNG wife, write, enclosing envelope. Violet Ray, Dennison, Ohio. 30*

WOULD YOU WRITE A WEALTHY PRETTY girl? Stamped envelope please. Lois Sproul, Cleveland, Ohio. 30*

KODAK FINISHING

ANY SIZE 6 EXPOSURE FILM DEveloped and 6 prints 40c. Reprints 50c per dozen. Coin or stamps. Mail Order Film Company Salina, Kansas 52-tf

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our Brother, G. F. Edwards,

Be it Resolved, that we, the members of Rock Island Local No. 1199 extend our heart felt sympathy to the bereaved family.

Be it further Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Farmers Union for publication, also one be spread on the minutes of the local.

GEO. TRUMPP,
Secretary.

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our friend and neighbor, Mr. Glenn Black, a brother of our brother, J. W. Black, and son-in-law of our brother and sister, M. H. Glaum,

Be it Resolved, that we, the members of the Woodruff Local No. 810, extend our heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Black and baby in this their hour of sorrow.

Be it further Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Farmers Union paper for publication and a copy sent to the bereaved family and one spread on the minutes of our Local.

HENRY GRIFFITH,
Secy-Treas.

YOUR OWN FIRM
Will Give You
BETTER PRICES
BETTER FILLS
BETTER SERVICE
Try Them
Farmers' Union Live Stock Co.
406-8-16 Livestock Exchange
Kansas City, Mo.

Dept. 58. W. 28th St.

KANSAS CITY HAY MARKET

The Prairie market is off $1 to $1.50 from the basis of last Friday, November 10; all other kinds and grades remain unchanged. There is no prospect of the prices advancing as long as the present receipts continue. The car shortage has apparently been relieved to some extent, judging from our receipts. There does not seem to be a strong shipping demand but local consumption is taking most of our receipts.

Receipts this week were as follows: Prairie, 348 cars; alfalfa 279 cars; timothy 32 cars; clover mixed 4 cars; clover 17 cars; straw 12 cars; a total of 692 cars as compared with 437 cars last week and 234 cars the corresponding week a year ago.

Nominal Quotations, Nov. 18, 1922

PRAIRIE—	
No. 1	$13.50-14.50
No. 2	$11.50-13.00
No. 3	9.00-11.00
Packing	$ 8.00- 9.00
ALFALFA—	
Select Dry	$26.50-27.00
Choice	$25.00-25.00
No. 1	$23.00-24.00
Standard	$20.00-23.00
No. 2	$17.50-19.50
No. 3	$15.00-1.700
TIMOTHY—	
No. 1	$15.00-16.00
Standard	$13.50-14.50
No. 2	$12.00-13.00
No. 3	$ 9.50-11.50
CLOVER MIXED—	
Light	$14.50-15.50
No. 1	$12.50-14.00
No. 2	$ 9.50-12.00
CLOVER—	
No. 1	$14.50-15.50
No. 2	$11.50-14.00
STRAW—	
Straw	$ 8.50- 9.00

Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n
R. Y. Prigmore, Hay Salesman.

MIDDLEMEN DEMANDING INCREASING PROFITS

"The trouble is," says Arthur Brisbane, famous editorial writer, "that all those standing between the producing farmer and the consumer demand constantly increasing profits. And so with middlemen generally.

"The man who pushes a machine off a freight car and delivers it to the farmer, or to the man in the city, wants as much for the trouble in pushing the machine as the cost of labor in the machine—and he often gets it.

"Industry and business are on a system that gives the least possible pay to the producer, the least possible value to the consumer.

"The fat is taken off by the middlemen between the two."

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 808 E. Douglas Street, C-441, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely mail your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

CURED HIS RUPTURE

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 202 J Marcellus Avenue, Manasquan, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to those others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.—Adv.

Free Book About Cancer

The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of Cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the management of any case. Write for it today, mentioning this paper. 19

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Write for circular.

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Mail This to

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Salina, Kansas

Rate: 5 cents a word on single insertion; 4 cents a word each week if ordered 4 or more consecutive weeks
Minimum charge is 50c
Count Initials o rabbreviations as words

Fill This Please!

Your Count of ad.....Words
No. times to run.....
Amount enclosed $.....
Place under heading of .....

(Your Name) (Route)
(Town) (State)

NOTE: Count your name and address as part of advertisement

Department of Practical Co-Operation

FARMERS' UNION MEETINGS

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

W. C. LANSDON
December 5th—Washington County Meeting.
December 8th—Seneca.

JOHN TROMBLE
December 8th—Seneca.

UNION MEETING NOTICES

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

To Local Secretaries And The Membership In General

We have the State Constitutions for 1922, "containing the Amendments as adopted," ready for distribution at 5c per copy.

C. E. Brasted, Secretary.

CRAWFORD COUNTY MEETINGS

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.

AT ASHERVILLE NOVEMBER 27th

Hon. John A. Simpson, president of the Oklahoma Farmers Union, will be the principal speaker at the High School Lyceum course to be held in the High School auditorium in Asherville on November 27th. Mr. Simpson is a native Kansan and spent his boyhood days in Mitchell county. He is a strong Farmers Union man and will bring a message to the people of Mitchell county that will be worth hearing. All members of the Farmers' Union are cordially invited to attend this number of the lecture course without charge and it is hoped that all will take advantage of this opportunity.

AT OGDEN DECEMBER 9th

The annual meeting of Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 will be held at Ogden, Kan., Saturday, December 9, 1922, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m.

Election of officers for 1923 and any other business which may come before the meeting. Every local in Riley County is requested to send a full delegation.

John Toy, President,
Gust Larson, Secretary.

CRAWFORD COUNTY ANNUAL MEETING

Special notice is hereby given to all locals of the F. E. & C. U. of A. of Crawford County in good standing that our next county meeting will be held in the A. O. U. W. hall at Girard, Kansas, on Tuesday, November 28th.

This meeting is the annual meeting for the election of officer for the ensuing year, also delegates to the State Meeting. Such other business coming before the convention will be properly disposed of. Send your delegates as some one will have a chance to get a job. All members welcome.

A. C. Brown, President,
G. W. Thompson, Secretary.

NEMAHA COUNTY ANNUAL MEETING

The ninth annual meeting of the Nemaha County Farmers' Union will be held at Seneca, Kansas on December 8th, commencing at 10 a. m. sharp. This is the meeting to elect the officers for the ensuing year. Local secretaries are hereby requested to select their delegates for this meeting and send their credentials to me not later than December 6th. President John Tromble or National Lecturer W. C. Lansdon and Mrs. Alice M. Williams wil be the principal speakers at this meeting. Arrangements have been made for a good program and all members are urged to attend.

Joel Strahm, Co. Sec.-Treas.
Sabetha, Kansas.

ROCK CREEK UNION PRACTICES TRUE CO-OPERATION

On Thursday, November 9th, Rock Creek Local No. 1810, of Miami County met at the home of Mr. Leon J. Owings, near Wellsville, for the purpose of husking corn for Mr. Owings, who has been under the care of a physician for some time.

The women folks went along to prepare the feast and to sew. The dinner which was served cafeteria style, and which the men folks ate in any old style, was pronounced fine by seventy-three participants.

Thirty-six men with twenty teams husked fiftyfive acres of corn while the women folks besides serving the dinner, made four comforts, a dozen pairs of mittens and six towels.

All went home in the evening feeling that they had been well employed, and that co-operation had been given another boost.

AT ELLSWORTH NOVEMBER 25th

The annual meeting of the F. E. & C. U. of A. of Ellsworth County will be held at the hall in Ellsworth on Saturday, November 25th, commencing at 2 o'clock.

There will be election of officers and other business of importance to transact. All locals should be represented.

John Shannon, Secretary.

OLDSBURG LOCAL ENTERTAINS

Editor Kansas Union Farmer:

Will you please make room in the colums of the Kansas Union Farmer for the following news

On Monday night Oldsburg Local No. 1254 held another one of those enjoyable social events for which this local is noted. Our program which follows was given by the members of the local and was well received by the audience.

1 Song .....By Members
2 Address "Alone" ....A. Burklund
3 Recitation .....Ed Kiser
4 Address "On Bonus" .....
..... Richard Burklund
5 "Shall the Farmers engage in Business" .....R. D. Samuelson
6 "Timely Talk on Control of Insect Pests" .....Vick Hanson
7 "The Labor Question" .....
..... Alfred Peterson
8 "A Trip to the Hospital" .....
..... Mr. Wells
9 "Co-operative Marketing" .....
..... Mr. O'Neal
10 "Creation .....Fred Kilner
11 "The Election" Mrs. Southerland
12 "Girl's Song .....
.....Misses Stevens and Peterson

A prize of a sack of flour was given to the one who had the best number on the program and the judges decided that Fred Kilner was the winner.

After the program an appetizing lunch of coffee and cinnamon rolls was served by the batchelors and young men. Everyone seemed to think that the men's cooking is improving. Everyone departed at a late hour after enjoying one of the best evenings we have ever had. Our next meeting will be November 20th.

August Burklund, Co. Sec.

ANDERSON COUNTY FARMERS UNION AGAIN ON THE MAP

At the recent election, the Anderson County Farmers Union co-operating with the Grange endorsed the following candidates Governor, J. M. Davis; County Clerk, George Spindler; County Commissioner, Alva Henderson; Sheriff J. P. Weatherman; County Treasurer Mrs. Lettie Myers; Representative on. James Paradise.

All of the above candidates were elected. A bitter fight was waged on representative, but the Farmers Union-Grange folks came through with flying colors. As a rule Anderson county farm organizations do not believe in mixing up in partisan politics but do maintain, that the farmers have the right to unite and support candidates for all offices who will look after the farmers' interest along with the other fellows'.

BARRETT WILL LECTURE AT WASHINGTON-IDAHO MEETING

Members of the Washington-Idaho Farmers' Union attending the annual convention called for Spokane Tuesday, December 12, will have the opportunity of hearing the national president, Charles M. Barrett. This information is included in the official call sent from the headquarters office last week. President Barrett is expected to spend several days in the Pacific coast states.

The recent notification sets forth the rules under which delegates are to be selected by local unions, and also includes a general invitation for all members in good standing to attend the convention. Delegates only, however, will have voting power. J. M. Reid of Pullman, M. Jurgensen of Wilbur, and O. S. Gossard of Toppenish have been named on the resolutions committee.

"We want each delegate to come prepared to stay on the job," recites the call, signed by J. Q. Adams, president, and A. D. Cross, secretary of the state organization. "We expect to make this a business convention. You cannot afford and the farmers in general cannot afford to make it any less. We expect every local to come inspired with an earnestness that will acknowledge no defeat and help carry the banner of the Farmers' Union on to victory."

LOYALTY

(By Frank Oliva)

This question of farm organizations and the various co-operative enterprises are dependent on the loyalty of the membership for success.

Not only does it require loyalty but it requires patience and perseverance. I do not understand how men can be converted to the co-operative way of doing business and then desert their fellow farmers.

Co-operation in collective marketing and buying cannot be done without some capital. When these various enterprises have been started by farmers everything possible should be done to make them a success. Withdrawal of patronage and financial support is the quickest method of bringing failure.

Where general stores have been started it should be done on strictly co-operative plans and a patronage dividend provided for. Stock should be in the smallest denominations so that even tenants can become holders of stock and profit by the enterprise. These stores should be well managed and the business looked after. Some of our stores were started when prices were at the peak and many losses sustained. This was mostly because managers over-bought, and were caught with too much merchandise on hand. Because of this loss the business should not be discontinued, but more care should be taken in the future. To start a thing and quit will never get the farmer anywhere.

The present system of distribution is too expensive and unfair to producers and it must be improved upon. Economy demands it as well as the producer and consumer. A system which leaves the farmer but 35 cents out of every dollars worth produced is to be condemned and changed.

In collective buying such as feeds, flour and such commodities as can be handled by the car load a ware house owned by the farmers is the proper thing. Such buildings should be permanent investments and should be supported by all farmers believing in co-operation.

These enterprises have revived competition and outsiders as well as the members are the gainers. This is as true in collective buying as it is in collective shipping of live stock.

And yet there are union members who refuse to pay a small commission towards paying for a ware house. A nickle looks mighty big to them if it is to be paid but they overlook other savings brought by co-operation.

In shipping stock every farmer should really list his stock some time before quite ready for the market. It is not right to hold stock until fat and fit for market and then find fault if the manager does not have a car on hand when the stock is ready. Then if the market has dropped members get sore and quit the organization. I am speaking of actual happenings where losses were sustained mainly through the members lack of foresight. Managers should know just how many hogs are being fed by the membership and just when the owner wishes to sell. The point is that when stock is fit and the market right then sell.

If we are to co-operate then let us stick together and try and make it a success. Every enterprise started and abandoned is a black eye to co-operation. Individualism in marketing places the producer at the mercy of the commercial class and speculator. This is why I am pleading for loyalty to co-operative enterprises of the farmer.

If ever the farmer had reasons for getting together the experience of the last few years should be sufficient for all time. Farming being the only unorganized industry paid the bill for the neglect.

Co-operation demands the faithful performance on the part of each member. It is not a false doctrine and will prove itself a means to an end and that is a more equal distribution of wealth which means more to the producer. So then let us have faith, perseverance, loyalty. We are not building only for ourselves but for our children also and it must be permanent.

COOPERATION IS WINNING

"The world do move."

Cooperation is rapidly taking its necessary place in the world's affairs. The word "Cooperation" is becoming popularized through usage by farmer and business man alike for the world has found that cooperation in production and distribution does away with many useless and wholly unnecessary profits with the result that returns are much higher to the producer and rates much lower to the consumer.

An economist recently traced ten billion dollars worth of products — house materials, clothes, food and other commodities—from the producers to the consumers.

Handled first by the railroads, truckmen and commission men, this large volume of merchandise received an added value or its cost was increased by 3,000,000,000.

Next it was handled by the wholesale jobbers added 2,000,000,000 more added to the cost. Finally, it was handled by the retailers and $5,000,000,000 was added.

So between the original cost of the goods and the price paid by the purchasers there is a difference of $10,000,000,000. That is to say goods of the original value of 10,00,000,000,000 cost the consumers $20,000,000,000, or twice as much.

It cannot be said that the jobbers, the transportation men and the retailers added no value to these products for the labor they performed was necessary and much of it indispensable; but no one will contend that it is either just or equitable that the cost of bringing commodities from the producer to consumer should equal the cost of production.— The Producer.

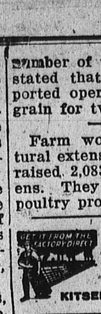
CAR SHORTAGE AND DISCRIMINATION IN KANSAS

R. E. Lawrence, Secretary of the Farmers Cooperative Grain Dealers Association of Kansas, has received reports from 49 representative Farmers Companies that have been endeavoring to market the grain of their members. As shown by the tabulation below, the failure of the carriers to furnish necessary equipment to move grain has resulted in a very great hardship on the Farmers' Companies wishing to ship grain in Kansas.

When compared with the fact that the milling industries in the same territory in Kansas have been operating practically on full time, it becomes decidedly evident that a very great discrimination has been worked against the grain shippers of Kansas during the months, August, September, October.

During the three months of August, September and October, the 49 stations reporting stated they were open for business 1443 days or 37.66 per cent and were closed 2419 days or 62.34 per cent of the time. A large number of the stations reporting also stated that the number of days reported open were only able to buy grain for two or three hours.

Farm women enrolled in agricultural extension poultry clubs last year raised 2,083,127 standard-bred chickens. They received for chickens and poultry products sold, $1,617,047.83, in addition to the supply produced for home use.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There are climatic troubles; seasonal troubles; neighborhood troubles; epidemic, accident, vermin, housing and feeding troubles—their PREVENTION and TREATMENT all told in the plain, easily understood, common-sense way for which Mr. Lee's writings are famous.
It's worth reading. A copy may be had FREE from any dealer handling Lee's Lice Killer and Germozone or from
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your business to our receipts you receive first class service, and at the same time
SUBTRACT
considerable from your commission charge—
MULTIPLY
the number of our consignments which will increase the profit we have to
DIVIDE
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Specimen of Type
27 And the boys grew: and Esau was a cunning hunter.
5 And the streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof.
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Specimen of Type.
19 And the border of naan-ites was from Sidon comest to Gerar, unto thou goest, unto Sod'om.
Size of Print in Nos. 5704 and 5715.
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