



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER



Organization

Education

Co-operation

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## Explanations and Corrections

A Message to the Officers and Members of the Farmers Co-operative Marketing Associations.

Mr. Henry Ford's personal paper, the Dearborn Independent, in its issue of Aug. 30, 1924, published an article which contains many lies and unfounded insinuations about my engagement and relations with the American Farm Bureau Federation.

I am now in correspondence with Mr. Ford trying to arrange a conference that I may present to the public a personally proof of the falsity of the things he has published about me. In the meantime, it is due the membership of the National Council and my co-workers in the cooperative movement that I make some public statement with reference to the subject.

The basic and underlying theme of that article is that I am part of a conspiracy to communize American Agriculture and deliver it to an international group of Jews for exploitation. Every other statement and insinuation is in support of that main falsehood and has no meaning or point apart from it.

My command of the English language and the requirements of propriety do not permit me to express in adequate terms the utter falsity and malignity of such a charge. I have never heard of such a conspiracy except in Henry Ford's paper and he has offered no proof of its existence. I have for several years been in fairly close touch with the American cooperative movement and its responsible leaders and I have not met even one man who knew anything about such a conspiracy and I do not believe it exists.

The Dearborn Independent names Otto Kahn, Lasker, Julius Rosenberg, Bernard Baruch and Aaron Sapiro as responsible leaders of this conspiracy. I do not know and have never seen Messrs. Kahn, Lasker and Rosenberg. I was introduced to Mr. Baruch at a farm meeting in Chicago by James S. Howard, then president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, with whom I have never conversed or corresponded with him on any subject. Mr. Baruch was invited by Messrs. Howard and Coverdale to be the chief speaker at the annual Farm Bureau Convention and has maintained friendly relations and correspondence with those Farm Bureau officials. Mr. Baruch is a representative Gray Silver for several years. He was chosen by the Farm Bureau, under the leadership of Messrs. Howard and Coverdale as a member of its advisory committee on the farm-laborer U. S. Grain Growers' association and made a substantial contribution to that United Farm Bureau enterprise, which I opposed since its inception.

Mr. Sapiro submitted a written memorandum of conditions as a basis of discussion. This was not entirely satisfactory to Mr. Baruch and negotiations were prolonged until the meeting of the A. F. B. F. executive committee early in April, at which time the committee by unanimous vote instructed President Bradfute and the marketing committee to confer with Mr. Sapiro and retain him as counsel for its marketing department. The conference, marked by the utmost good feeling, agreement was reached on all points and by unanimous action Mr. Sapiro was retained as counsel. He served as such until January 1924, when he voluntarily resigned.

I advocated the employment of Mr. Sapiro by the American Farm Bureau and so did President Bradfute and other leaders, including practically all members of the Executive Committee, many of whom were outspoken in expressions of satisfaction over the successful outcome of negotiations with him.

Another evidence of reckless disregard of facts by Mr. Ford's paper will be found in this statement: "On March 1, 1923, a marketing conference was held in St. Paul. This conference was attended by Mr. Petet, who there tendered his resignation. Mr. Coverdale, also Mr. Guard, from his offices in the headquarters of the Federation in Chicago, wired Mr. Petet certain timely information regarding Mr. Coverdale. This advice appears to have arrived too late to save Mr. Petet."

A more grotesque combination of falsehood and twisted facts would be impossible to conceive. I did attend a marketing conference in St. Paul, but it was a farmers' conference and not in any sense a meeting of officials of the American Farm Bureau. I did not resign at St. Paul. There was no occasion for my resignation. There was no one there to whom I could resign. The story of the St. Paul conference is simply another lie out of whole cloth.

The Dearborn Independent quotes an alleged statement by John W. Coverdale to the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau to the effect that I came into the Federation under obligation to serve outside interests.

This publication is the first information I have had that such a statement was ever made, but probably it was made. It sounds like John W. Coverdale. If it was made, it was not believed by the committee that heard it, because at that session the committee by unanimous vote asked me to withdraw my pending resignation and a few months later the same committee dismissed Mr. Coverdale.

Passing over an amazing lot of

## The World's Ten Greatest Men

To the Editor of the Kansas Union Farmer: I consider the following named men as the ten greatest men in the history of the world.

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| First .....  | Sixth .....   |
| Second ..... | Seventh ..... |
| Third .....  | Eighth .....  |
| Fourth ..... | Ninth .....   |
| Fifth .....  | Tenth .....   |

Signed .....

Post Office .....

Local .....

twisted facts and insinuations about my connections with the Farm Bureau, which appeared in the Dearborn Independent article I will give the true facts about my resignation and the cause.

I tendered my resignation Mar. 27, 1923, for reasons entirely apart from any of the matters under consideration here. President Bradfute earnestly requested me to withdraw it and I requested him to call a meeting of the Executive Committee to consider it. By unanimous request of the committee I did withdraw it.

On July 2, 1923, a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mid-West Farm Bureau, consisting of President Bradfute and Secretaries Coverdale and Sapiro, was held in Chicago. At this meeting Mr. Bradfute, by unanimous vote approved my recommendation for a national grain marketing policy for the Farm Bureau and instructed me to create a National advisory committee to plan in organizing under that plan. With the full knowledge of President Bradfute I joined in the organization of the so-called Lowden National Wheat Growers Advisory Committee. At the next meeting of the A. F. B. F. executive committee my recommendation was approved. At the following annual meeting of the A. F. B. F. the interests opposed to cooperative wheat marketing succeeded in defeating a resolution endorsing the plan and I instantly resigned on the floor of the convention.

In conclusion the Ford article says: "Mr. Petet is secretary of the National Council of Cooperative Marketing Associations, designed to operate into one National organization, wholly controlled and directed by Mr. Sapiro."

No proof, no facts—just bald and unwarranted assertion. The list of directors and members of the National Council is the best answer to that insinuation. If further proof were needed it would be found in the daily work and activities of the Council, with which our members are familiar. I cannot refrain, in concluding this article, from expressing the belief that the entire Ford attack is aimed at cooperative marketing, and the assault upon individuals is merely an incident and a means to accomplish the main purpose of the attack.

If my personal interests alone were concerned, I doubt if I would make this reply. I have lived in vain if my life is not a sufficient answer to those who know me, to such slander, but I feel that some reply is due to many co-workers in the cooperative marketing movement who do not know me personally.

Respectfully,  
WALTON PETET

**ADJUST PRODUCTION.**  
"Farmers have just as much right to organize to control their output as union labor has to organize for the purpose of shortening hours and increasing wages. They have as much right to cease production wholly or in part as union labor has to strike. It is no more wrong for farmers to reduce production when prices are below cost of production than it is for the United States Steel Corporation to cut pig iron production in half when prices are rapidly falling."

This is the challenge that H. A. Wallace presents to those who denounce as "immoral" and attempt of farmers, to adjust production to demand.

The remedy for swollen fortunes is for the people to keep the profits on their own business.

## COOPERATION BETWEEN TOWN AND COUNTRY COMMUNITIES

By Nathan Mayo, Commissioner of Agriculture of Florida.

Transformations often take place around us so gradually as to be almost unperceived. We soon get accustomed to changes that we take them as a matter of course and do not look into the remote causes that brought them about.

Various forces are working for the unification of town and country community spirit. Town people are running farms and country people are running business in town. This overlapping of business interests is the most recent of the potential unifying agencies. Good roads, automobiles, telephones, radios, consolidated schools and country fairs are among the more effective of the unifying forces.

The lack of homogeneity that has so long existed between town and country has been due in great measure to isolation of each in its material interests, its social life and its thought. The thought habit is a strong social force that cannot be ignored. The thought habit of town and country have kept them apart in so many ways as to create an antagonism in many instances not unlike that which exists between nations after they have been at war. If each could but see itself as the other sees it the viewpoint of each would be changed. In the language of Robert Burns—

O, wad some power the giftie gie us  
To see ourselves as ithers see us!  
It wad frae monie a blunder free us,  
And foolish notion.

As a rule the man in the city buys his living and the man in the country raises the necessities of life. The city man thinks of the cost and the country man does not. The country people like to have barbecues and basket picnics and invite "everybody" to come out and help themselves. City people accept the invitation and enjoy it—but don't bring baskets. Who ever heard of a town or city having a free barbecue and inviting "everybody" unless there was some selfish scheme back of it? The writer has known a few instances where candidates for office and business men chipped in and made up the requisites for a general barbecue. But I am talking of a real neighborhood fellowship barbecue with nothing in view but a good time.

The countrywoman thinks of this frequently.

Suppose a man in the country and a man in the town are well acquainted; the man in town happens to stop at the front gate or in the big road at the end of the corn rows where the man in the country is plowing; they stop and talk a few minutes and the dinner horn blows. The farmer will ask and insist on the city man coming in and have dinner. It is not just for manners either, he means it.

Suppose this same farmer happens to meet the same city man in the town and they stop and pass a few words and the clock strikes twelve—what happens? The city man will slap the farmer on the shoulder and say: "Well, come round and see me; I can do anything for you call on me." Each goes his way.

The farmer thinks of this often. Human nature is the same in people of all vocations. The difference of viewpoint is due to environment.

Take advertising: The commercial

man is used to advertising; the farmer is not. A country fair is mostly an agricultural exhibit. It is seldom conducted exclusively by farmers. It is a good place for town and country to fraternize and enjoy themselves. It is a good chance for town people to take one or more from the country and invite him to the fair and to dinner on a certain day at his expense. The people in the country could do the same thing for the people in the town. This offers a means for developing a real comradeship.

Where there is a Kiwanis, Rotary, Exchange, Board of Trade or other civic organization why not invite a farmer once in awhile to meet with the members and give a talk? Others are invited frequently. Because a man has no reputation as a hot-air artist is no reason why we should conclude he has no brains or ideas worth while.

The farmer thinks of this frequently.

When newspapers cartoon the farmer he never looks like a Country Gentleman but like a scarecrow. Why? The farmer thinks of this often. The personal equation is the strongest force in society. Personal contact will knock out antagonisms when nothing else will. The long-arm, I am holier than thou attitude will never lead to cooperation. If it leads anywhere it will be toward feuds. If you are friendly with people only when you expect to get something out of them, and see them as they pass you on the street only when you want something, you are raising a barrier as high as the wall of hate between France and Germany. Any one who has lived long has seen some of this, if he has not experienced it.

Rural life in America is quite different from rural life in Europe. There the rural population live in villages and go out to their farms. The isolated farm house would be as much of a curiosity there as a rural village. The records show that this village life has not contributed to their culture or morals. Our way is the better, but we need the community spirit and our means of transportation and communication make it possible. Cooperation is coming and we should encourage it in every way possible. And practice it every day.

## INHERITANCE AND GIFT TAX

The Farmers' Union has been bitterly complained by the press for its plank in their national legislative platform, demanding a Graduated Gifts and Inheritance Tax, that makes all estates over one million dollars escheat to the government. We are proud to tell our membership that in the seven years that the Union has been educating the people and public officials on this question, we have gotten results as follows:

Three years ago, congress passed a Graduated Inheritance Tax; the congress, that just adjourned, amended that to include gifts as well as inheritance, and increased the amount until above five million dollars 40 per cent escheats to the government. We now have not less than thirty congressmen and senators, who favor a law in line with what our Farmers' Union has been demanding. While the national government has been doing this many states have, also, passed inheritance tax laws.

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Take advertising: The commercial

## Greeting from Anderson County

Well here is Chase Mound Local of Anderson County. You folks have not heard from us for a long time, but we are still alive and growing stronger. Our membership is up to 95 paying members. Our shipping association is at Westphalia, which consists of 6 Locals with 350 paying members.

We have shipped in about 54 car loads of goods, and almost all bought of the Jobbing Association and they give us the best of satisfaction. We shipped all of our wheat to the Jobbing Association.

The Anderson County Farmers Union will hold their annual meeting at Westphalia, Saturday, Oct. 4th, which the whole county will attend.

Sec. Joe Van Hercke,  
Chase Mound.

## Tariff and the Farmer

The Trick in the Tariff that Costs the Farmer a Billion Dollars A Year.

Practically all Americans are protectionists. There is only one free-trade organization in the country. It has 351 members and an income of less than \$1,800 a year—enough for the salary of a good stenographer with nothing left for postage and stationery.

There are some thirty million voters in the United States. Until these 351 organized free traders win over a few million voters, the country is utterly foolish to fear free-trade.

The Democratic party is often called free-trade but not honestly so for that party has written only two tariffs in 70 years, being the span of 2 adult lives. One was the Democratic Wilson tariff whose duties were only 4% lower than the Republican McKinley tariff, which was so high that Republicans themselves joined the Democrats to throw the party out of power at the first opportunity. The other Democratic tariff was the recent Underwood tariff. Substantially every one of its rates equalled the total labor cost in the industry protected. For instance, the wage earners in the cotton, silk and woolen mills got less than 17c on each dollar of product at the factory selling price, while the Underwood duties were 23% on cotton fabrics, 42% on silks, and 68% on woolens.

Glucose is made of Illinois corn, and often of second quality, and soft corn. Corn is the cheapest product in the world for the purpose. There is 6c of labor in \$1.00 of glucose, factory price. The Democrats gave the glucose combine 15%. The present tariff is 50%. So through the tariff the free-trade tariff would be levied on things not produced in this country, rubber, coffee, hemp, tea, bananas, pineapples, nickel, tin, etc. Both parties absolutely avoid duties on such products. We mention this senseless fear that some party would inflict us with free-trade and lower our standard of living only because unfounded fears warp the judgment and prejudice action.

The spread of this fear is one of the tricks of the profiteering manufacturers. Another trick, more costly to the public and corrupting of public life, is the basing of tariff rates upon the higher daily wages paid in the United States than in foreign countries. It has been carefully estimated that this trick costs the farmers of the United States over one billion dollars a year and the country as a whole two or three times that vast amount. The public demands that a protective tariff shall measure "the difference between the cost of production here and abroad." This is the definition and pledge of the Republican party, while the Democratic party with its "tariff for revenue only" pledged itself in the platform of 1884 to make its duties "amply cover any increase in this country due to a higher wage scale."

The point is that the overpaid manufacturers tell about their high wages per day and completely conceal the essential fact, which is their wage cost per unit of product. The manufacturer of cheap cotton socks tells how he pays \$3.00 per day to the woman who operates his automatic knitting machines. He conceals the fact that his contract is not \$3.00 per day but is 2c per dozen pairs, or 1/6 of 1c per pair—the lowest cost per pair in the world, and the highest wage per day; simply because the knitter knits 1800 pairs per day. The total wage including packing in the shipping room is 28c per dozen pairs. But this low cost is concealed. The hosiery makers came near getting \$1.00 of protection per dozen pairs and did finally get 50c protection as against a total wage of 28c.

The makers of safety razors told of their high wage per day and the low daily wage in Germany. They did not say that a safety razor with one good blade has been made and sold for years in New York City at a little less than 5c complete. Nor did they disclose that a celebrated brand of safety razors had been offered for export at

Of our 6,000,000,000 yards of cotton cloth produced annually, two-thirds, being the medium and coarser qualities, are produced in this country cheaper than in free-trade England or anywhere else. None have been imported of consequence in a generation. They are freely exported with American manufacturers having sales houses in England.

On these medium grade goods the American operative runs thirty looms against 12 to 18 looms in England. Consequently, our wage of about \$18.00 per week is cheaper per yard produced than the English wage of \$9 to \$12.

At intervals for the last 40 or 50 years, great protectionists, like William M. Everts, and John Sherman, after official inquiries and analysis of different industries showed that the American wage is intrinsically cheaper than the European wage in these industries that we have standardized in the American fashion, with high speed machinery and intensive processes which in fact require that the workers be in the best possible physical condition.

A recent comparison of the total possible physical condition.

A recent comparison of the total

output to the Englishman's \$1.00, and uses 2 1/2 times more horse-power.

It is this trick of concealing actual wage costs and exploiting the high American wage per day that is due almost entirely to the greater output, that has made our tariff for most of the last 60 years, essentially dishonest, and has burdened the country with billions of wasted stocks later worth many times their face value, and burdened the public with charges of billions of dollars annually.

As 90% of American farm products are sold on an export basis, our farmers must absorb these excess charges out of their farm income. Every one else, including wage earners and salaried people, pass their charges through their higher charges. But the farmer can't pass it on, and in recent years he has even been too poor to absorb it.

The steel tariff, for instance, makes our normal production of farm implements cost the factories \$50,000,000 too much, and farmers \$100,000,000 too much at retail. Farmers have gone without implements in consequence, and our implement manufacturers have been running only two-third capacity for some three years, and are in desperate financial straits. The big steel corporations made about \$400,000,000 profits last year, one-half of this through the tariff to the desperate hurt of our farm machinery makers, farmers and others.

The main fault in all this is in the ignorance and indifference of the public. Through all the ages, selfishness has made use of every advantage. It has played upon the sentiments and the principles of devotion and a well meaning people, in business, in government, and in olden times even in religion.

The Fair Tariff League is an organization composed of farm leaders of the various great groups, of wage earners, economists, representative women and business men. It is closing facts like the above in the public interest. It is absolutely non-political—a fact finding body. It has associate committees of farmers and others in the several states, including Kansas. It estimates that the farmers of Kansas gain from the tariff on their products \$240,000 mostly from wool, sugar-beets and flax-seed, and that the loss as consumers of agricultural products \$37,770,000, while the state as a whole loses on the agricultural schedule over \$9,000,000.

It is, however, when the manufacturing schedules are considered that we see how great is the tariff cost to Kansas, it being estimated that in these and all other schedules combined Kansas farmers lose nearly \$29,000,000, or \$118 to one of gain, while the state as a whole loses over \$71,000,000 or \$300 to \$1 of gain.

The principal of protection and the maintenance of our standard of living and of living like any other principle, can be summed up in one word: It is necessary to follow the principle into the field of its application. This, the farmers of Kansas and all others, should do in a non-political and patriotic way, as a matter of grave political and economic concern.

H. E. MILES, Ch.  
Fair Tariff League.

## CENTRALIA FARMERS UNION PUT ON A MEMBERSHIP AND CAPITAL STOCK DRIVE

The following are the rules and regulations adopted by secretaries G. W. Cashman, Robert Steele, F. J. Braun and C. A. Lynn who represent the four Farmers Union Locals adjacent to Centralia.

Said rules are to govern a contest which began September 9th and closes December 31st, 1924.

Boatman Local 922 and Liberty Local 388 jointly represent what will be known as the west side, and Oberdorf Local 1275 and Pleasant Hill Local 1175 jointly represent what shall be known as the east side of the contest.

It is agreed that each side may solicit and obtain credits in any and all territory and such credits can only be claimed and credited to the side which actually consummates transactions for which points are offered as follows:

New Dues paying member, 100 points.  
Reinstated member, 100 points.  
Loyal member, 100 points.  
Sale of Stock (one share) 50 points.  
1925 Dues paid in advance, 25 points.

December 31, 1924 ..... 25 points.

Further agreed to employ a state speaker to spend one night at each of the four Locals and each of the four Locals to bear an equal share of the expense of same.

The losing side of this contest shall pay 60% of the cost of an Oyster supper or "Banquet" and music for a dance to follow said banquet. The banquet to be held on a date to be named later.

Committee.

## A BANKER'S DARE

IF YOU have the guts to milk, we have the nerve to make loans on milk cows," advertises the Emporia State Bank, Emporia, Kan. The president, W. A. Wayman, was originally a farmer. He operates three farms in Lyon county. Wayman points out in his advertisement that the consumption of wheat can increase only with the population, while the consumption of dairy products increases with increasing prosperity.—Cappers Farmer.



## The Kansas Union Farmer

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JOHN TROMBLE ..... Editor and Manager  
W. C. LANSDON ..... Associate Editor

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

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

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

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

### ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1924.

#### FARMERS IN BIG BUSINESS.

Certain New York banks have just arranged to advance \$100,000,000 or such part of it as may be necessary to the cotton cooperatives to be used in the orderly marketing of this year's crops. That money is loaned at a low rate of interest. It is loaned to the farmers by the same men who once exacted six, eight or even ten per cent. Such a line of credit for farmers is possible only through cooperative organization.

The Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association announces that it is securing direct loans from governmental agencies at four and one half per cent interest. Farmers who must borrow in order to hold their wheat in their own bins for a better market must pay as much as eight per cent. Much of the money that would have been loaned to individual wheat growers at eight per cent is now going to the cooperatives at a little more than half the usual rate.

Cooperation does get results. It does pay. If given a chance by the farmers themselves it will prove its value and efficiency.

#### MORE LOCAL REPORTS NEEDED.

There is one department of this paper that is not satisfactory to the editors nor to the readers. The Kansas Union Farmer does not print enough news of the Locals, the County Unions and the Local Cooperative Enterprises. In this respect our paper falls far below the desire and the expectation of the membership. Some one must be to blame for this situation. Why is there so little Union news in the Union paper?

Without writing fiction the editors cannot print news unless they get it. There are hundreds of things that are interesting and worth printing happening in the Kansas Locals every week. The editors want this news. They have asked for it time and again. They are asking for it again.

Every County Union should have an authorized correspondent for this paper. Every Local secretary should be on the watch for news suitable for the paper. Send in announcements, programs, news of picnics and other meetings, reports of the business of cooperative associations. The office will take care of it. May be necessary to bolt it down if it comes in great volumes but it is much easier to condense and rewrite than it is to invent.

The next time any brother feels like cussing the editors a little because there is some long story in which he has no interest he might sit down and write a report of the state of the Union in his own neighborhood. At the risk of being accused of blowing his own horn he might tell his fellow members what he is doing personally to increase the influence of the Union and add to the prosperity of its business projects.

#### "PRODUCERS" AT IT AGAIN.

The National Live Stock Producers have busted out in a new place. They are now planning to establish another cooperative live stock commission company at St. Joseph. If there is any place in the world where such an enterprise is less needed than at St. Joseph this writer has failed to discover it.

The Farmers Union established and is conducting the biggest single live stock commission company in the world at St. Joseph. It makes good sales, saves large sums for its patrons and can handle all the cooperative shipments that come to that town.

It is urged in defense of the new project that there have been a lot of complaints about the way the Farmers Union house at St. Joseph is conducted and managed. That is true. There have been a lot of complaints by the old line commission merchants, stock yards people, and the newspapers that are the agents and tools of the old traders but there has not been a single complaint filed with the responsible supervisors of live stock marketing by any shipper. The patrons of the Farmers Union at St. Joseph are satisfied.

A dog needs two tails just as much as the farmers need another cooperative live stock commission company on the Missouri river. If establish-

ed the farmers themselves must pay the bills and whatever it costs will be taken away from the earnings of other such houses available for repayment to shippers.

#### RAILROAD CAPITALIZATION AND RATES.

Some student of the markets, an expert in values, took the trouble the other day to figure out that the present commercial value of all the railway stocks and bonds now outstanding at present quotations is \$14,000,000,000. The tentative valuation of the railroads for rate making purposes is about \$20,000,000,000. The actual value as claimed by the roads and as indicated by the reports to date of valuation bureau of Interstate Commerce Commission will probably reach \$26,000,000,000.

These are big figures but any one can understand what they mean. The railroads are asking permission to earn five and three-fourths per cent interest on \$26,000,000,000 although the market value of their property is \$12,000,000,000 less than that. That may be good business for the owners of railway securities but it is certainly very bad business for the producers and consumers of this country.

If every farmer in Kansas would use one-tenth of his time in advancing organization and studying cooperation the agricultural wealth of the state belonging to farm operators would be doubled within ten years.

George will do any work left for him but naturally will want the results for his own benefit.

#### PAPER PROFITS FOR FARMERS.

The eastern papers and some published in the west have had a good deal to say about the profits that the farmers are making from this year's crops. This sort of talk started about the time the prices of wheat and corn began to advance along in the summer and has been kept up in spite of the fact that the advance long ago stopped and another decline has begun. Our friends who had so much to say about the additional billion of farm income this year also failed to take notice of the fact that the high prices of corn came at a time when few farmers had any corn to sell and that the big advance in wheat was before the new movement was well started.

The hole fiction of an added billion or two farm income this year was based on the ridiculous assumption that all farmers would be able to sell their total production of this year's corn and wheat at the improved prices that prevailed in July. If that could have been done it would have been fine. As a matter of fact, however, the corn crop had not yet been made or gathered and only a very small proportion of the wheat was ready to be moved. Hog prices also went up for a time but the farmers had sold their June porker crop and most of them would have no more until fairly late in the fall.

The profit that business at large credits to agriculture this year is therefore largely of the paper or book variety. It cannot be converted into dollars for the purchase of goods and the payment of interest and debts until the crops are actually sold. For a little while many farmers had a considerable stacks of white, blue and even yellow chips but they could not cash in even if their feet were freezing. They had to play in the game and like many another poker player who was a big winner early in the evening they have been forced to linger until the most of them have lost nearly all their chips.

All of which again illustrates the perils of a business in which the owner has no way to fix the prices of the things that he sells to his customers. Agriculture will never make a billion or billions of dollars until farmers make up their minds that their customers must pay fair prices. Sure it can be done. Not through individual effort. Only by organization, education and cooperation.

#### BROOKHEART'S CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

Colonel Brookheart is serving only an unfinished term in the senate. He is a candidate for reelection. Naturally the same forces that opposed him two years ago are against him now. In the first campaign the reactionaries put six candidates in the primary against Brookheart for the purpose of forcing his support below the 35% mark and throwing the nomination into a political manipulated state convention. The Colonels strength even then was so great that he obtained 42% of the primary vote and was elected by the largest majority ever given to any Iowa candidate for office up to that time.

This year the stand pat crowd tried another scheme. They picked out a single strong candidate to contest the senatorial nomination Senator Brookheart was in Washington attending to the business of his office. He made no speeches in the campaign and did not visit the state while it was in progress. He was renominated, this time by a clear majority of nearly 40,000 votes.

Now Brookheart has filed his sworn statement of primary campaign expenses. His entire outlay prior to his renomination was \$42,500. This compares strangely with the hundreds of thousands of dollars that some senators have spent in securing and holding their jobs. Can you beat it? Can the opposition beat a man like that? Not as long as he remains faithful to the interests of the farmers and wage workers of his state. And that will be until long after all the crows come home.

#### AGRICULTURE IS OVERESTIMATED?

There are signs that too many people are trying to get the farmers to produce bigger volumes of crops and other products. Many irrigation and drainage projects planned to open up additional millions of acres of lands for cultivation have been carried out during the past ten years. The bankers, agricultural papers and the agricultural colleges have fostered a movement to increase the production of meat, poultry, poultry products and dairy products. Many highly capitalized pri-

vate concerns have promoted orchards, hay lands, truck and small fruit lands in different sections of the country for their own profit and almost invariably with resulting disaster to investors.

Agriculture in the United States has had altogether too much help from outsiders with lands to sell or money to loan. Left to themselves the farmers of this country will develop an orderly system of production. They know the possibilities of their soils, the hazard of climate, the requirements of accessible and profitable markets and if permitted will open up new lands and very their production with an intelligent comprehension of what they are doing.

For every acre of arable land reclaimed from swamp or desert in this country a corresponding acre or more of proved and developed farm has been abandoned. For every homestead planted on the reclamation projects of the west and northwest a farm home has been abandoned in Michigan, New York, Virginia and the other states east of the Mississippi river. For every new house built in the cut-overs there is an empty dwelling further east.

The same amount of effort expended in restoration of depleted soils in the eastern states that has been wasted on reclaimed lands would have yielded returns ten times greater and would have re-established agriculture in sections where markets and climate favor success. Left to himself the farmer will drain the low places on his own farm but will seldom tackle a swamp or a lake. Agriculture was in fairly prosperous condition as long as it was permitted to follow what may be called natural lines of development as projected by the farmers own aspirations and knowledge.

Perhaps agriculture has too many friends in this country?

#### STICK TO THE UNION.

There are some good farmers who supported the Union for a long time who owe their current dues. They should pay up and keep themselves in position to fight for the organization. The Union may have made mistakes. Union officers may have blundered. But the farmers of Kansas need the Farmers Union. It is the only agricultural organization that ever made good in Kansas. For nearly twenty years it has fought for justice for the farmers of this state.

If the Union has weak, designing, incompetent and selfish leadership it is the duty of members to stay in the organization and assist in getting men. No officer of the Union has a commission that extends beyond the second Wednesday in next January. If the president, the vice president, the secretary, the treasurer and the lecturer are not doing their duty they should be discharged at the next annual meeting and better men put in their places.

The Union is entitled to live even if it is necessary to have an entirely new set of officers. Men who have not paid their dues cannot vote. Why not stay in and help to clean house if a house cleaning is necessary? To withdraw at this time is to desert in the face of the enemy.

The hot weather will soon be over. Local meetings should be resumed in September. All dues should be paid and all members should plan to strengthen the Union.

#### WHEAT POOLING SELLING ABROAD.

The Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association has just sold a large volume of wheat for export. It is certain that many more such sales will be made during the year and in the future. This is the sort of trade that cannot be built up over night. It will grow in volume as the buyers for European consumption become familiar with the farmers' co-operative agencies and realize the advantages of buying directly from the wheat growers.

Export wheat is of a quality all by itself. It must all be on the basis of number two without much if any regard to the percentages of protein. In other words exporting offers a means of disposing of immense quantities of low grade wheat through mingling with a comparatively small amount of high grade grain. The profit possibilities are very great and have been used wholly for the benefit of the speculative traders until this field was entered by the co-operators.

Members of the pool should consider this among the other possibilities of gain before they make any decisions or take any steps to interfere with the organization that is now only fairly beginning to prove its usefulness. Co-operative marketing is the farmers one hope of justice through larger returns for their crops. It can be defeated only by the growers themselves. All the forces that the grain trade can mobilize in this battle will be useless if only the farmers will stand together with confidence in their own system and in each other.

#### WHO ARE THE TRULY GREAT?

Does greatness consist in ability to serve humanity or to advance personal interests? Measured by their services to themselves Rockefeller and Ford are two of the greatest men that ever lived. Also their work has affected the happiness and the fortunes of hundreds of millions of their fellow mortals. It may be that one or both of these billion dollar beauties must be included in a list of the ten greatest men of all times.

Alexander, Tamerlane, and William the Second of Germany waged wars that cost tens of millions of human lives. Is either of them entitled to rank with the worlds greatest. Elias Howe invented a machine that has lightened the toil and thereby brightened the lives of countless millions of working women. Does he deserve to rank along with or above Julius Caesar.

And after all perhaps Burbank is the greatest man that ever lived.

The Farmers Union will do the most for those members who are willing to do the most for the organization.

#### Straw Voting is Popular.

These days, a lot of folks would like to know now who will be elected president in November. The political headquarters of the republican party in Washington has already settled the matter. Coolidge will carry enough states to avoid throwing the election into the house of representatives.

The democratic pilot, Clem Shaver of West Virginia, views the matter from a different angle. He says that if the election were held today the people would make no choice and the selection of the next president would be checked up to congress. He still believes, however, that Davis will be elected in November. This will be done he thinks by voters who take a sober second thought—democrats and republicans alike—who will prefer Davis to chaos.

Progressive headquarters does not agree with either of the other two centers of knowledge. The La Follette campaign managers are predicting a majority of the electors for their candidate and that the worst that can possibly happen is second place in the electoral college with no decision. In that event the forecast is that the house of representatives would fall to elect and the senate would choose Wheeler for vice president and he would become president on the fourth of March.

#### Hearst is Supporting

La Follette with his almost nationwide newspaper circulation. His papers have been taking a straw vote in all the cities in which they are published. At this writing the result of that vote is favorable to the progressive ticket as indicated by the following totals: La Follette 58,778; Coolidge 57,330; Davis 28,267. Of the men who have voted for La Follette 23,997 say that they were formerly republicans and 14,068 confess to previous affiliations with democracy.

One of the curious developments of the Hearst straw balloting is the evidence of the strength of Senator La Follette in Washington where he has received 741 votes as against 317 for Coolidge and 307 for Davis. This is a clear majority of more than one hundred over the combined vote for both his competitors.

Who would have believed that 1365 voters could have been selected at random in Washington who would show such a decided majority for La Follette?

Well, perhaps, they were not picked that way.

#### Coolidge is Off in the Lead.

In the fifteen million voter postal ballot that is being taken by the Literary Digest. The first returns numbering something more than 25,000 ballots from California, Illinois, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania and the rest of the country show a slight falling away in the republican strength as compared with 1920 and a still greater shrinkage for the democracy. The first returns gave Coolidge 16,071; La Follette, 5,596; Davis, 3,792; scattered 307.

There is only one point of agreement between the Hearst and the Literary Digest; each puts Davis in the third place. Sorting gentlemen inclined to speculate on elections should not hurry to bet that Davis will finish last in the electoral college. It must not be forgotten that he has one decided advantage over either of his opponents. He knows that he is certain to carry at least eleven states and that he has nearly 300 electoral votes already in his stocking.

No, these straw votes may not mean anything but there are a lot of fun for the fellows that put them on.

#### Campaign Oratory is Usually

Free as air with the supply far in excess of the demand. In this as in many other matters the progressives are offering the country something new this fall. They are raising the campaign funds by charging admission to their political meetings. Mr. Wheeler went to Pittsburgh the other night and spoke in a hall packed with men and women all of whom paid an admission fee at the door.

La Follette opened his campaign with a great meeting at Madison Square Garden New York to which no one was admitted without paying at the door. Perhaps the third party has solved the problem of campaign funds. Will some one now propose a law requiring all political expenses to be paid from the proceeds of gate receipts voluntarily paid by voters for the privilege of hearing candidates' oratory?

#### A "TWO-FISTED" MEMBER

One of the big reasons for the success of the Burley tobacco association is loyalty. Members don't expect officers to do all the work of strengthening the membership and of defending the association from the attacks of speculative interests. No one ever commits an act of disloyalty without hearing from his neighbors in quick order. There are hundreds of members all over the tobacco country always on the alert.

Among these members is Ralph M. Barker, who talks like a two-fisted man. No one was ever known to condemn the Burley Pool twice in his presence. Once is plenty, because Barker doesn't believe in coating his opinions with sugar taffy. He talks in a language everybody understands. Here are a few of the things he said one day:

"Cooperative marketing is a matter of guts. If you haven't 'em, the speculators will lick you."

"When I want facts, I go to the association's leaders; not its enemies."

"The poorest tenant gets the same price as the most influential landlord."

## COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

#### Kansas Is Well Represented

On the American League base ball team of Washington, Walter Johnson, by many regarded as the greatest pitcher of all times, is just finishing his eighteenth season with the Nationals. He came originally from Chanute, Kansas and still regards himself as a citizen of this state.

During the present season, now so near its close, up to September 18th Johnson had pitched 29 games and had won twenty-three of them, the last 12 in a row. That is some ball playing for a man almost forty years old who has been in the game for twenty years.

The American League has just decided that Johnson is the most valuable man in base ball this year.

Clean living and common sense explain why Walter Johnson has outlasted every other professional ball player who entered the sport with him nearly twenty years ago.

#### England Is All Worked Up

Over the overwhelming defeat of the British pole players in the international matches that were played last week. There seems to be no inclination to criticize the American people or players. All England interested in such matter admit that the American victory was well deserved and honorably won. There is, however, a very plain effort to plead an alibi.

The English papers are filled with stories about favoritism and foolishness in selecting the players. They insist that there were men on the visiting squad who could have given the Americans a closer contest if they had been permitted to play. Perhaps so and perhaps not but the well known and widely celebrated British sporting spirit does not seem much in evidence in this belated introduction of an alibi that was old when the Olympic games were new.

It was said that the English were not able to make any better showing with the dear price in the stands to cheer them on to do this best. What odds it to Albert Edward. He got his grief next day at the horse races and won \$640 from some American sportsman.

#### Narrow Has Agreed to Present

A petition to Governor Small of Illinois asking for the commutation sentence of death against Bernard Grant, 22 years old, and Walter Kraus, 18 years old, for the murder of a policeman. It is believed that not less than 2,000,000 names will back up the plea for mercy for the two poor boys who are little older than the Irish lad who escaped death in Judge Caverly's court a short time ago.

Grant's father is a crippled carpenter who lost both feet in an accident some years ago. Kraus's father is a crossing watchman who makes 45 cents an hour when he is able to work. The most material witness against Grant now confesses that he lied on the stand. Grant's mother swears that her boy was at home in bed and asleep when the crime was committed. All these things had no influence with the court that sentenced the boy to hang, or with the courts of appeal. The only hope is with Governor Small.

If Illinois hands these two poor boys there will be a lot of recruits to the great number of men in that state who hold the courts in contempt. Is there one law for the rich and another for the poor in the great commonwealth that gave Abraham Lincoln to be president where he was to lose his life in the service of humanity?

#### Lawyers Get Well Paid

For their services in reorganizing bankrupt railroads and other corporations financially distressed. They are second only to bankers in business inings that they take from the business distressed. After nearly ten years of receivership, not by any means the first in the history of the property, the reorganization of the M. K. and T. Railway is now completed.

The Interstate-Commerce Commission has not yet put its final stamp of approval on the plan worked out and financed by the Salomons, a big banking firm of New York, but without a doubt will do so. The cost of the reorganization is announced as \$3,364,249. Of this bill bankers will receive the major part but the legal fees amount to about \$200,000. Of course these figures do not include the court costs, the receivers' salaries and expenses and the other large items incident to the operation of the property by outsiders for ten years.

The M. K. and T. should be a valuable piece of property. It is in a good territory. It handles the tonnage. It earns as much per mile as the Santa Fe. But it never makes any money for its owners. It goes from one receiver ship to another and each reorganization leads it with new masses of bonds and preferred stock that must be provided for before the shareholders can get any return for their money. The Interstate Commerce Commission should ascertain what part of the capital and funded debt of this railroad is the result of plunder through reorganizations and then should require all of that obligation to be written off the capital account.

Some slight notice of her honorable obligation to pay what she owes to the United States, a mere trifle of some Four Billions of Dollars. All sensible men know that full liquidation is impossible. France is losing population, is maintaining the strongest army in the world, and loaded down with other debts far beyond her ability to pay.

#### France Is Now Taking

obligation to pay what she owes to the United States, a mere trifle of some Four Billions of Dollars. All sensible men know that full liquidation is impossible. France is losing population, is maintaining the strongest army in the world, and loaded down with other debts far beyond her ability to pay.

It might as well be assumed that Premier Herriot's talk about settling with the United States is a mere gesture. France cannot pay. No one of the debt-ridden European countries can pay until all stop squandering their revenues for ships and soldiers.

#### Cancellation Of European Debts

Due the government of the United States without exacting something worth while to this country and to humanity in return would be an act of inconceivable folly. It is almost equally foolish for our country to hope to maintain friendly diplomatic and profitable business relations with the countries of Europe during the indefinitely long period that would be required for the collection of such debts.

There is a way out. The United States should offer to cancel all the debts due this country on three conditions: First, that all the interrelated debts in Europe should be cancelled. Second, that an equal volume of the German reparations should be charged off; and third, that all the nations of the world should at once disband their armies and navies and abandon all militarism.

If such a program could be carried out the whole world would benefit from it but it would help the United States more than any other great measure. Any one should be able to see why this would be so. The billions of dollars that Europe is spending annually on militarism would be made available for American wheat, meat and manufacture products world at once expanded almost beyond comprehension. This country, disarming like the other, would save the whole sum annually to equal the whole sum now expended by European nations in about a year. Finally our relations with nations that must be buyers of our products would be on a soundly workable basis instead of the impracticable and dangerous condition in which the debtor and creditor states will exist for a hundred years or more. At the common man who at first thought object to the idea of the cancellation of debts, should realize how much he would gain by the remission of the annual interest and the annual principal of bills for debt that now total more than FIFTY BILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Our book-keepers would be able to tell us how much he would gain by the remission of the annual interest and the annual principal of bills for debt that now total more than FIFTY BILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

#### Rodgers, Rear Admiral Retired.

Of the United States believes that in about a couple of generations this country will be compelled to make wars of conquest on weaker neighbors in order to find an outlet for surplus and excessive population. If the admirals of our navy have no more sense while they are on the active list than they show after they retire this country would be in a devil of a fix in an emergency calling for defense by the navy.

The productive resources of the United States have hardly been touched. Kansas alone could produce enough food for the whole country. If agriculture could have the same sort of service from science and government that militarism now receives. Increasing the fertility of the soil should be regarded as highly as the invention of poison gases.

If Americans use their brains in proper ways all the people of this country will be much more prosperous and secure when the population reaches above 200,000,000.

800 heads of families with the necessities of life and represent an investment of \$27,500,000.

The most remarkable development in Australian cooperative development is the rapid growth of producers' cooperative societies. Sixty-three per cent of all the societies reporting belong to the producers, and manufacture a wide variety of goods for cooperative consumers societies as well as for export trade. Twenty million dollars is now invested in these cooperative productive societies and a good and all regular interest on their share capital in addition to a cooperative dividend.

MANY COTTON MEMBERS.

The cooperative cotton growers' associations in the twelve southern states have a total membership of 50,702. Oklahoma leads with 53,558; Texas is second with 39,648; Georgia has third place with 39,648; North Carolina reports 35,002; Alabama 21,870; Arkansas 12,525; Mississippi 19,950; South Carolina 12,548.

#### AUSTRALIAN CO-OPERATORS SET NEW RECORD.

How many Americans know that Australia is 1,000 square miles larger in land area than the United States? About as many, we imagine, as know that one-fifth of all the families in the south seas Commonwealth are buying or manufacturing cooperative goods. There are 365 flourishing cooperative societies in Australia, according to the All-American Cooperative Commission. These societies supply 190,

under the cooperative marketing system. That's why the little fellow's stick.

"When an outsider sticks his beak in and begins talking about your association, crown him! If he wants to talk about it, let him sign a contract."

"The greatest enemy of cooperative marketing is loose talk by weak-spined members."

The great need in every cooperative association is for plenty of men who know how to talk the Barker kind of plain English. Our association needs a thousand Ralph Barkers.



## The Countrywoman

WHAT IS A BOY?  
(By Dr. Frank Crane)

What is a boy?  
He is the person who is going to carry on what you have started.  
He is to sit right where you are sitting, and attend to those things you think are so important when you are gone.

You may adopt all the policies you please, but how they will be carried on depends on him.

Even if you make leagues and treaties, he will have to manage them.  
He is going to sit at your desk in the Senate and occupy your place on the Supreme Bench.

He is going to move in and take over your prisons, churches, universities, counting houses and corporations.  
When you get done, all your work is going to be judged and praised or condemned by him.

Your reputation and your fortune are in his hands.

He will read the books you write or sell them to the second-hand man.  
He will assume control of your cities.

Right now the future president is playing marbles, and the most famous actor of his day is complaining because he does not want to go to bed. Not your contemporaries and fellow citizens, but the boys out there in the school yards, are going to say whether or after all you were a grand and noble hero or a blatherskite.

It is the boy who will amend your rules, alter your creeds, laugh at your mistakes.

He may think kindly of you, and say you did the best you could, or he may not. Watch your step!

All your work is for him, and the fate of the nation and of humanity is in his hands.

So it might be as well to pay him some attention.

### CARE OF WINDOW SILLS

You have given the outside of your home the proper paint protection, guarding it against the ravages of rain, wind and storm. But there are parts of the house that might be considered as both interior and exterior—the window sills. They must be painted to harmonize with the interior color schemes, and they must be properly painted to resist the elements.

All dirt and loose paint must be carefully removed from the sill before it is painted. There are plenty of drying time between coats. Thus protected, the heat of summer sun and the devastating moisture of sudden showers will not "weather" and wear away the wood of the sills. The crowlark value of the sills is greatly increased by painting in harmonious not and pleasing colors.

**HITS to Car Dr'ers.**  
propose Every owner of a motor car—matters whether it be a pleasure car or a truck—will recognize the necessity of keeping the wheels of the car well and painted. The spokes are wet. How tireshins moisture is prevented from entering the hub and felloe, the spokes will ual become loose, and wheels with loose can spokes are very dangerous to ride on. The weight of the car, especially when when driven down a curve, is likely to push a spoke through the felloe. The only remedy of loose spokes is a new wheel. If hubs, spokes and felloes are frequently protected with a good auto enamel, the safety and appearance of the car will be improved.

**Ash and Garbage Cans.**  
For sanitary reasons, for cleanliness and for preservation, paint the interior of the ash and garbage cans, as paint increases the life of these utilities to an almost unbelievable extent.

**Russian Drawers That Stick.**  
Unquestionably you have a drawer or two that persist in sticking and causing you a great deal of inconvenience and loss of time. This is because unprotected wood absorbs moisture. Varnish all surfaces, inside and out, and your troubles will be over.

**STUFFED TOMATOES.**  
Cut the tops off the tomatoes and scoop out the centers. Chop fine a little cold veal or chicken. Mix it with half the quantity of dry bread crumbs, and salt, pepper and minced parsley to season nicely, and enough cream sauce to make slightly moist. Fill the tomatoes with this mixture and sprinkle with buttered crumbs over the tops. Let these bake in a good oven fifteen minutes.

**PEACH CUSTARD.**  
Make a plain boiled custard adding to it a tablespoon of gelatine dissolved in cold water and set as do until

it begins to cool. Then stir in one cup of chopped peaches and their kernels taken from the pits and put through a food chopper, the whites of two eggs beaten with one-half cup of sugar and one-half cup of sweet cream. Beat two minutes and put in acid to harden. Serve with whipped cream or plain cream.

### PLUM CATSUP

Pour 1 pint boiling water over 7 pounds of plums. Cover closely; steam until tender. Run through a course colander then add to pulp 4 pounds brown sugar, 1 pint vinegar, a teaspoon each of cloves, cinnamon and allspice and a few grains of pepper. Simmer a half hour, then seal in bottles.

### Baked Rhubarb.

Peel and cut into 2-inch lengths 3 bunches of rhubarb. Dredge with flour, and put in baking dish with 1 large cup sugar sprinkled over. Bake 3-4 of an hour. Very nice served hot as vegetables, or cold as a sauce.

Kittie Williams.

### Current Jelly.

Select ripe fruit, boil until soft; strain through a cloth; boil 7 minutes; add 1 pound sugar for every pint of juice. Boil 3 minutes; pour into glass jars.

Adelaide.

**Lemon Pie.**—The grated rind and juice of 1 lemon; 1 cup of sugar; 1 cup water; 1 egg; tablespoon flour; a piece of butter size of hickory nut. Cook until it thickens; then bake between two crusts.

—Mrs. M. E. Larson.

**Apple Conserve.**—Make a syrup of two cups of sugar to one-half cup of water; 1 egg; tablespoon flour; a piece of butter size of hickory nut. Cook until it thickens; then bake between two crusts.

### POTATO TUB REVEALS LESSON IN STORAGE

One of the most important lessons learned by South Dakota potato growers while attending the recent state potato tour, was the need to proper storage. Several fields visited on the tour showed very plainly the difference between good and poor storage of seed stock.

According to George H. Valentine, extension crop specialist who accompanied the tour, storage for potatoes must have ample ventilation and have a temperature ranging from 33 to 38 degrees F. to be effective. In several instances on the potato tour, fields were noted to have an excess of disease due to poor storage conditions.

A number of leading South Dakota growers have been very successful in pitting their potatoes. Potatoes must be successfully stored in pits if provided with good drainage and given constant exposure to insulate them from extreme cold. The first consideration is one which can be easily provided. Excavations are made from practically nothing to two feet more. It is usually not available excavate more than six inches. The shape of the pit should be long and narrow instead of square and the quantity should not be stored in one pit.

In preparing the pit for the potatoes, Valentine advises a layer of straw from the floor to protect the potatoes from getting in contact with the soil. They should be piled in a large inverted V shape. This exposes a greater area of the pile to the air and at the same time shields rain water. Before the potatoes are piled, some provision for ventilation to take care of the moisture given over to respiration should be provided.

Potatoes are best protected against cold by covering with alternate layers of straw or hay and soil. The straw should consist of straw, adding only sufficient soil to prevent injury to the tubers from exposure to frost. The object is to cool off the tubers and get rid of the moisture resulting from the sweating process. As the weather grows colder, more straw should be added followed by a layer of soil. With the approach of winter weather, another heavy layer of straw should be put on and then an additional layer should be added later. Each layer of straw when compact, should be approximately six inches thick. The final layer of soil may be six to eight inches deep, depending on the amount of snow and rain following the storage.

For ventilation, the crop specialist suggests the use of a wooden flue with the lower end extending almost

to the bottom of the pit and the upper end projecting well above the covering. The flue should be provided with a wooden cap to keep out the snow or rain but it should be so constructed that it can be closed entirely during extremely cold weather.

Fresh vegetables are better than those which are preserved by canning or drying and the storage of vegetables is less work than either. It is cheaper than canning and better than drying since the natural flavor and vitamin content is better preserved. Not only will a saving be made in the grocery bill by storing fresh vegetables, but there is also a certain satisfaction in having a supply in one's own basement and in being independent of markets and winter prices.

### MARKETING LIVESTOCK IN DENMARK

How the Danish Farmer Co-operates in Selling His Livestock For Which He Receives the Highest Possible Price According to Grades and Killing Qualities.

Denmark has 47 cooperative bacon raising factories where the farmers deliver their pigs (200 pound average weight) and receive from 75 to 85 percent of the consumers dollar. The

wine industry ranks second in importance to the dairy industry in the point of agricultural exports. All of the factories are managed on strictly co-operative principles. They vary in size, volume of livestock and membership.

The bacon factory at Fredericksund, Denmark is a good example of the average factory. It was established in 1894 with 1,200 members. The factory received the first year some 1,000 pigs. The delivery increased gradually until 1914 to 75,000 head or an average of about 1,500 pigs weekly. The factory now received about 900 head weekly. The largest number of pigs killed in one week was 300 and in one day 1,600 head. There are now 4,200 members delivering their livestock.

No money was paid in by the farmers, when the Society was started, but the members being bound to deliver their pigs to the factory for a period of 20 years, got a loan from a Savings bank to build the plant and for working capital, which had to be paid off during the named period. The factory as rebuilt in 1910, and all the loans or building purposes are now paid off, and some capital has been put in to reserve fund.

The cooperative members are proprietors of the factory, and for work and delivery of pigs, but in the general meetings each member has one vote only. There are 21 members on the committee, whereas 5 are members of the business committee, and a managing director. Mr. Neils Larsen, Hoger, is chairman for the committee. The present director Mr. Fr. L. Sæck has been director for the society since 1894.

The factory also receives cattle and lambs from the members. Last year altogether 2,747 head were delivered.

Of the present weekly delivery of about 2,000 to 3,000 pigs, about 95 percent are brought direct to the factory by motor-car, while only 5 percent are sent by rail. The factory pays the members from Kr. 9 (18 cents) to Kr. 4.00 (72 cents) per pig for transport according to the distance. When the pigs are delivered to the factory, they are weighed and all marked with a number in the ear. A few hours after the delivery, the members can get their account for pigs, according to the "slaughter right" and the quality of the pigs delivered.

**Improve Quality.**  
For improving the quality of the pigs, the Cooperative Factory is sending out each year to the farmers in the district about 150 to 200 of the very best boars and sows from the breeding centers. The factory is sent a small contribution for getting the pigs from the breeding centers. For such pigs which the members are getting there is full knowledge as to the pedigree of the animals. The pigs are killed a short time after the delivery to the factory. After killing, the pigs have to be skinned, singed and cleaned then the offals and organs are taken out. The whole management in the factory is under the inspection of the Government's veterinary surgeons, of which there are two at the above mentioned factory and one assistant. All absolutely sound pigs without any sickness, get the Government "Long Brand" as a guarantee for soundness and quality. The first night after the killing, the pigs are hanging in fresh air in an

open room. The next morning the pigs are cut for the different markets, and all sides for export are brought into cooling rooms, to withdraw the animal heat. Then the sides have to be cured, and after the curing, drained so that the brine comes out, and the sides are most carefully selected, and the factory's own registered trade mark "Gefion" is put on the h's, and then the goods are ready for export.

**Manufacture By-products.**  
Most of the sides are cut as bacon and shipped in mild cured condition to Great Britain. The factory also exports some cured hams. The last few years a good many fresh pigs have been shipped to other countries, and last year also pigs have been exported, but not many. The factory furthermore has a department for lard refining, and for making sausages and canned goods, and one for making meat and bone meal and blood meal, as well as soap lard, or technical lard. Of the offal a good many articles are exported, such as pig's heads, pig's feet, tongues and ears and casings. The lard is exported in 2x28 lb. boxes—in bladders and small packets to many different countries.

**Ship Most to England.**  
All the business is done directly, mostly with retail buyers in different countries at f. o. b. terms, and principally with connections in Great Britain. The factory has standing weekly orders from buyers, who have bought the goods for a good many years, and in most cases at the factory's own prices. The goods are invoiced directly and all the correspondence and is done directly with the customers. In this way there is a very close connection between the producer and consumer, and the small holders in the district get the full benefit of the production.

Every year right from the start, Fredericksund Anders Svinslater has paid a dividend to its cooperative members from Kr. 2 (36 cents) to Kr. 20 (\$3.60) per pig, according to the weight delivered.

**Cooperative Egg Export.**  
In connection with this Bacon Curing Factory a department was established in 1896 for exporting eggs from the district.

The first year 1896, there was delivered 172,000 kg. (377,400 lbs.), but the production has increased year by year, and this year's delivery to the Egg Export Department will be about 1,050,000 kg. (2,310,000 lbs.), eggs.

About 9,000 members are now delivering eggs to the society. A good many people in the district have no cattle or pigs, but keep hens only. The eggs are bought each week from the producers by the collectors. All the eggs are stamped with the producers' number, and the collector must take absolutely new-laid, clean and nice stamped eggs only. When the eggs are delivered to the Egg Packing Department they are weighed and carefully tested and before packing each

## SAVINGS SERMONETTE

### NUMBER TEN

**EARLY TRAINING.**  
Economy is like a tender plant. It will flourish if properly cultivated, but may wither and die if neglected. As a boy or girl in an early stage of cultivation, so is a youthful brain more apt to receive lasting impressions of economy and thrift. The fact that the last impression is the most early impression is a fact that the old philosophers said if he could train a child up until he was seven years of age his religious views would be so thoroughly inculcated that no one could ever change them. Plant the seed of saving in the mind of a boy or girl and the idea of useful, economical habits. The ideas of saving are necessarily acquired in the same manner as ideas along other lines, and it is the plain duty of the parent to instill the proper ideas in the young mind. The best method of points for the young is to teach them to watch for all the chances to save any sum no matter how small, to add to this fund.

**FARMERS UNION STATE BANK**  
Eks Building  
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

open room. The next morning the pigs are cut for the different markets, and all sides for export are brought into cooling rooms, to withdraw the animal heat. Then the sides have to be cured, and after the curing, drained so that the brine comes out, and the sides are most carefully selected, and the factory's own registered trade mark "Gefion" is put on the h's, and then the goods are ready for export.

**Manufacture By-products.**  
Most of the sides are cut as bacon and shipped in mild cured condition to Great Britain. The factory also exports some cured hams. The last few years a good many fresh pigs have been shipped to other countries, and last year also pigs have been exported, but not many. The factory furthermore has a department for lard refining, and for making sausages and canned goods, and one for making meat and bone meal and blood meal, as well as soap lard, or technical lard. Of the offal a good many articles are exported, such as pig's heads, pig's feet, tongues and ears and casings. The lard is exported in 2x28 lb. boxes—in bladders and small packets to many different countries.

**Ship Most to England.**  
All the business is done directly, mostly with retail buyers in different countries at f. o. b. terms, and principally with connections in Great Britain. The factory has standing weekly orders from buyers, who have bought the goods for a good many years, and in most cases at the factory's own prices. The goods are invoiced directly and all the correspondence and is done directly with the customers. In this way there is a very close connection between the producer and consumer, and the small holders in the district get the full benefit of the production.

Every year right from the start, Fredericksund Anders Svinslater has paid a dividend to its cooperative members from Kr. 2 (36 cents) to Kr. 20 (\$3.60) per pig, according to the weight delivered.

**Cooperative Egg Export.**  
In connection with this Bacon Curing Factory a department was established in 1896 for exporting eggs from the district.

The first year 1896, there was delivered 172,000 kg. (377,400 lbs.), but the production has increased year by year, and this year's delivery to the Egg Export Department will be about 1,050,000 kg. (2,310,000 lbs.), eggs.

About 9,000 members are now delivering eggs to the society. A good many people in the district have no cattle or pigs, but keep hens only. The eggs are bought each week from the producers by the collectors. All the eggs are stamped with the producers' number, and the collector must take absolutely new-laid, clean and nice stamped eggs only. When the eggs are delivered to the Egg Packing Department they are weighed and carefully tested and before packing each

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When the collectors take the eggs from the producers once a week they pay the price fixed by the society for the week, and then the society pays the yearly dividend, during the different years from Kr. 8.00 to Kr. 12.00 per 100 kg.

The Egg Packing Department's building is without any loan, and every thing paid on. The cooperative members in the Bacon Curing Factory are the proprietors of the egg packing house. The egg export was started so that the egg producers in the district might get the benefit of direct connections in foreign countries.

**KANSAS CITY HAY MARKET**  
September 26, 1924.

Receipts this week: Prairie, 193 cars, Alfalfa 174 cars, Timothy 57 cars, Clover Mixed 3 cars, Clover 4 cars, Straw 1 car. Total 432 cars.

There were 512 cars on the market last week and 320 cars a year ago.

The market was steady on low grades of Prairie hay 3 weeks and steady to strong on upper grades. Prices are about \$1.00 higher than last week. Alfalfa was unchanged to \$1.50 up, with a good demand at the advance. There is an unusually good demand for dairy quality Alfalfa at this time, especially for cars from Colorado rate points. Straw is \$1.50 up this week.

Nominal Quotations, September 26, '24  
Prairie:

No. 1—\$11.50-12.00.  
No. 2—\$10.00-11.00.  
No. 3—\$7.00-9.50.  
Packing—\$6.00-6.50.

Alfalfa:  
Sel. Dairy—\$23.00-24.00.  
Choice—\$22.50-23.00.  
No. 1—\$21.00-22.00.  
Standard—\$19.00-20.50.  
No. 2—\$16.50-18.50.  
No. 3—\$12.00-16.00.

Timothy:  
No. 1—\$16.00-16.50.  
Standard—\$15.00-15.50.  
No. 2—\$13.50-14.50.  
No. 3—\$11.50-13.00.

Clover Mixed:  
Light—\$16.00-16.50.  
No. 1—\$14.50-15.50.  
No. 2—\$11.00-14.00.

Clover:  
No. 1—\$16.00-17.00.  
No. 2—\$12.00-15.00.  
Straw—\$8.00-9.50.

The secret of success is advertising your name and business so much that when the little checks of one they will think of the other. Just like Romeo and Juliet or hams and eggs.

**RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY.**  
Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from the home of our Brother and Sister Emmet Boyles, their beloved son, Jacob A. Zimmerman, we, the members of Grace Valley No. 1882, extend to them our heartfelt sympathy and commend their souls to their Heavenly Father who doeth all things well.

Committee:  
Jacob Smith,  
Anna Maclean,  
May Wright.

**RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY.**  
Whereas, Death has entered the home of our dear Brother, Jacob A. Zimmerman, a faithful member of Redmen Local No. 1091 of the Farmers' Protective & Cooperative Union of America; and taken from the beloved wife and mother, Mrs. E. Zimmerman, their only son, we, the members of Grace Valley No. 1882, extend to them our heartfelt sympathy and commend their souls to their Heavenly Father who doeth all things well.

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# Department of Practical Co-Operation

## NOTICE TO MEMBERS

If you do not get your Kansas Union Farmer for the next two or three weeks, write the Secretary's Office and your paper will be mailed you from that office. The trouble is in the mailing department, but we assure you that they will be caught up and have the list all revised in three weeks at the longest.

C. E. GRATED, Sec.

## UNION MEETING NOTICES

Notice 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.

## CRAWFORD COUNTY

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

A. C. BROWN, Co. Pres.

**SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051.**  
Silverdale Local No. 2051 meets every second and fourth Wednesday in rhemonth at the Silverdale School House.

J. F. Lewis, Sec.

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

R. J. Muckenthaler, Sec'y-Treas.

**UNION LOCAL NO. 2019.**  
Regular meetings on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

Geo. Speed, Pres.

**CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911.**  
Regular meetings on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month.

J. H. Langan, Pres.

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

George J. Schoenhofer, Sec.

**PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL.**  
Pleasant Valley Local Union No. 1809 meets every first and third Wednesday evening of each month.

E. J. Kistinger, Pres.

**NEOSHO COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETINGS.**  
The regular quarterly meetings of the Neosho County Farmers Union will be held in the I. O. O. F. hall in Erie, Kansas on the second Saturday of the following months: March, June, September and December.

B. G. Clark, Pres.

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

W. D. McCaskey, Pres.

**LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984.**  
Livingston Local No. 1984 meets regularly on the first and third Friday nights of each month at Livingston School House. A short program is prepared for each night.

Clyde B. Wells, Sec.

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

George Baumgartner, Sec.

**PRETTY CREEK LOCAL 1652.**  
Pretty Creek Local No. 1652 meets every first and third Wednesday of each month at the Hinerville School house. Come out. Don't stay home and kick.

H. C. Mathies, Sec.-Treas.

**FONTANA LOCAL 1789.**  
Fontana Local No. 1789 will meet the first and third Friday nights regularly.

All members should be present.

**UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679.**  
We meet every two weeks on Tuesday. All Farmer Union members welcome.

Owen Hunsperger, Pres.

**UNION LOCAL NO. 278.**  
Regular meetings on second and fourth Thursday each month.

Charles Grossardt, Sec.

**LOST SPRINGS LOCAL 385.**  
Regular meetings every 2nd Saturday of each month.

A. J. Pospisil, Pres.

**RURAL REST LOCAL 2133.**  
Rural Rest Local 2133, Salina, Kas. meets the first and third Saturday evenings of each month. At the first meeting of the month eats are served. The other meeting is a program meeting.

Any Farmers Union members in Salina over Saturday night will be welcome at these meetings. Call at the State Secretary's office and learn the meeting place.

**NOTICE OF MEETINGS.**  
Herkank Local 1427 meets every first and third Tuesday evening of every month.

Come out and boost. Don't stay at home and kick.

Harry Eden, Secy.

## LIBERTY LOCAL 1988.

Liberty Local No. 1988 met in regular session Friday afternoon, Sept. 19th. Special business was on hand but the State Fair and the busy season cut down our attendance and the business to be handled by a small crowd. Please be on hand to express your opinion on these matters of importance at our next meeting Friday afternoon, Oct. 3rd.

## MIAMI COUNTY

The Miami County Farmers Union No. 59 will hold their third quarterly meeting in City Hall at Paola on October 4, 1924, meeting called to order at 10:30 all locals should have a full delegation in attendance and every union member in the county should attend this meeting as the matter of organizing a cooperative creamery will be one of the important subjects before the union. Let every Union member in the county make it a point to be in attendance.

W. Slyter, Pres.

President John Tromble's schedule for the drive beginning Sept. 29th follows:

Meridian, Monday night, Sept. 29th.  
McLouth, Tuesday night, Sept. 30.  
Valley Falls, Wednesday night, October 1st.  
Berryton, Thursday night, Oct. 1st.  
Pauline, Friday night, Oct. 2nd.  
Wakarusa, Saturday afternoon, 2 o'clock, Oct. 4th.

Mr. Tromble will be accompanied by O. K. Marley of the Farmers Union State Bank.

## WHY FARMERS DO NOT JOIN.

John A. Simpson, in Oklahoma Union Farmer.

In our field work meeting farmers who are not members, and talking with our members, who see farmers who are not members, we find there are many reasons given by unorganized union farmers for not belonging to the Farmers' Union.

A common excuse given is that he belonged fifteen years ago and the local went dead in his neighborhood, therefore he reasons that farmers will not stick.

Another fellow when you mention the Union swells up and tells about having some experience years ago in which he lost twenty-five or a hundred dollars in some store, elevator, or grain.

We also close questioning you will discover that he bought a twenty-five dollar share of stock, and he will admit that the first year the difference in the price of the product of his institution handled made him a hundred dollars, but when for some reason a year or two later the institution had to close its doors, he never forgets the twenty-five dollar share of stock he had.

Some other fellow says that a number of years ago he was a member of the Farmers' Union and that they built a store and he was one of the board of directors.

He reasons that it was the fault of the Farmers' Union that he lost his five hundred dollars. He does not stop to think that there was no obligation on his part to sign the note, that he did this voluntarily of his own free will. He does not blame himself for what he did of his own accord. Instead he blames the union when the union had nothing to do with it.

Still another farmers gives as an excuse for not joining, that when he was a member a long time ago some fellow got elected to office in the Union, who was a rascal and a crook, and thus he reasons that he should not belong to his own class organization.

We also find farmers who will not join because they feel like they belong to the city folks and are above their neighbors. The city folks have a few pets out among the farmers that they humor, pat on the back, and extend small favors. This sort of bribery catches a great many of them and while they live on the farm, they feel their interests are in town.

The most common excuse given by farmers for not joining the Farmers' Union, especially where we are working a new territory, is that they do not believe the farmers in their community would do anything. They admit that we may be doing good in other places, but they have no confidence in the farmers of their own community.

We hope that every member of the Farmers' Union will study well these excuses, that their neighbors have been giving them, and get their minds straight on these questions and get them to thinking along the lines that they should. We urge our members to do everything in their power to break down the lack of confidence of the farmer in himself to do anything to help himself.

**GOVERNMENT COMMISSION URGES CO-OPERATION**

Here is, something for the farmers of America to ponder over. A certain government report issued a few days ago made some surprising statements. First, it says: "The present system of marketing farm produce is wasteful and uneconomic, and a great extension of co-operative marketing is desirable."

This remarkable report is that of a commission appointed 18 months ago by the Irish Free State Minister for Agriculture "to inquire into and report on the causes of the present depression in agriculture and to recommend such remedies as will secure for agriculture an assured basis for future expansion and prosperity."

This Irish government commission took 18 months to explore all the panaceas for depressed agriculture, and at the end made the conclusion that agriculture can be saved only by co-operation. "We firmly believe," their report read, "in the co-operative system, as calculated to promote better business methods, and we consider that the State may, with advantage spend considerable sums in teaching of practical co-operation."

"This official body is not concerned with extending credit to vast private farming interests manuevering under the name of co-operatives, but with handing over funds to genuine co-operatives to be used in education. It definitely provides that the Irish Agricultural Organization Society should be the agent through which co-operative education is spread through out the country."

**\$5 A THOUSAND LETTER HEADS OR ENVELOPES**

Printed and Mailed You the Same Day as Order is Received

CENTRAL KAN PUBLISHING CO., Salina, Kansas

keting is desirable." Not content with expressing such a harmless generality, the report goes on to say: "Education in the true spirit and practice of co-operation is a proper matter for assistance from State funds should be appropriated to the co-operative movement and how they could best be used in furthering the movement. What is still more, this surprising government report was signed and indorsed by a majority of the committee members. The chances are 90 to 10 that it will be adopted as the official policy of the government."

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## CO-OPERATIVE AND PROFIT-SHARING DEALERS

In making conclusions about elevator mergers and other things, we should bear in mind the difference between profit-sharing dealers and co-operative marketing associations. A farmers elevator that pays patronage dividends is a good example of a profit sharing dealer. It buys as cheaply as it can and sells as high as it can and distributes its profits to its members on the basis of patronage.

If the Armour Grain Company should sell its stock to farmers and distribute its profits after deducting operating cost and limited dividends on stock) to its members on the basis of grain sold by them to the company, it would be a profit-sharing dealer. If five grain companies should merge into one company and operate on that plan it would still be a grain dealer and not a co-operative marketing association.

A true co-operative marketing association makes no profits itself as such. It is a joint agency of all its members which sells the crops of its members at the highest possible price and distributes the proceeds to the members less the actual cost of selling.

A farmer who sells to a profit-sharing dealer takes the hazard of picking the right time to sell and must individually drive his own bargain, fitting his individual knowledge and trading ability against the much more experienced and better informed dealer. In a co-operative marketing association, the members jointly employ experienced salesmen and jointly provide facilities and financing for putting themselves on a basis of trading equality with buyers.

The movement of crops to market through dealers, profit-sharing or otherwise, is always a dumping movement, which means price demoralization. A co-operative marketing association avoids dumping, and by feeding the supply to the market according to demand, is able to stabilize prices and, if the control is adequate, to have a voice in basic price levels.

A profit-sharing dealer is always a dealer who tries to buy cheap and sell high, who can do nothing to stop dumping and who has no incentive to

**OLD PROCESS LINSEED OIL MEAL**

FEED EM - THE SAFE FEED

TIGER BRAND LINSEED OIL MEAL

FOR CATTLE SHEEP POULTRY

THE FREDONIA LINSEED OIL WORKS CO.

FREDONIA, KANSAS - MILLS STATION RD.

**Insist On BEEF BRAND OYSTER SHELLS FOR POULTRY**

**100 LBS. Reef Brand CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL FOR POULTRY**

GULF CRUSHING CO.

MORGAN CITY, LA.

**USE THE BEST SHELL ON THE MARKET. IT WILL PAY. Distributed by FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSN., 106 New England Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.**

stabilize prices and is without the power to do so, if he had the desire.

Walton Petec.

## PERSONALS.

Frank Honomichl of Wilson was a visitor in the office of the State Secretary C. E. Brasted on Monday the 21st.

State Secretary C. E. Brasted was called to Michigan on account of the serious illness of his mother.

State Lecturer M. O. Glessner has gone to spend a part of next week in Nemaha County, helping them in their membership drive.

In a communication from Guy C. Fleming Secretary of Brush Creek Local 1280 he asks us to publish the sad news of the death of F. A. Dekat, who departed this life Sept. 16th. He certainly will be missed in that Local for he was a 100% Farmers Union Member. His relatives and friends have the sincerest sympathy of the Local, also the State officials wish to extend the kindest sympathy to the bereaved family.

## NEW CONTROL FOR SMUT.

Control of smut or stinking smut in wheat is possible in most cases by use of copper carbonate. The seed wheat is placed in a concrete mixer, barrel or a home-made contrivance consisting of a revolving barrel on a frame. Two ounces of the copper carbonate dust will treat a bushel of seed wheat.

Directions for controlling smut by this method are contained in Circular 107, Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan. Copies of the circular will be mailed free.

The formalin treatment has been used successfully in controlling this disease for many years, but it has the disadvantage of wetting the seed. The copper carbonate method may be used at any time and the wheat can be stored with safety until planting time—Farmers Mail & Breeze.

## HONOR ROLL.

Bellevue, 1425. Harry Heckman Severance, Sec.—37 paid 1924. 100 %.

Indianapolis, 1677. Mrs. Harvey Danaster, Osawatomia, Sec.—8 paid 1924. 100%.

Seneca, 899—R. M. Rininger Seneca Secretary—21 members paid for 1924. 100 per cent.

Pleasant Run 2016—Ida M. Bell, Lyndon, Secretary—32 members paid up for 1924. 100 per cent.

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

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

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

Athelstone Central—1171—Ralph Heikes, Wakefield, Sec.—12 members paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Summit—1574—Mrs. Alice Ames, Madison, Sec.—30 paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Pleasant Valley—1804—Frank R. Erbert, Ellis, Sec.—18 paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Fairdale—927—Carl W. Mayer, Brewster, Sec. 13 members paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Hydal—768—G. S. Duncan, Beelleville, Sec. 31 members paid for 1924—100 per cent.

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

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

Hays—1130 Mrs. Everett Alquist Sec.—78 members paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Sylvan Grove—1555—J. A. Reichard, Minneapolis, Sec.—11 members paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Point Lookout, 1072, Jno. Hoffhines, Ebon—all members paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Neutral, 308, John Costello, McClure—11 paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Independence, 1419—Hugh Winslow Sec., Wellington, Kan.—19 paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Liberty, 925—Ed. Mog, Sec.—42 members paid for 1924. 100 per cent.

Twelve Mile, 2002—R. L. Pearce, Sec., Downs—12 paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Walnut Grove—1308—Robert J. Meyer, Girard, Secretary—100%.

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

New Hope—1834—S. Tibble, Cedar Point, Secretary, 8 members—100%.

Gem—1689—G. E. Weir, Pittsburg, Secretary, 10 members—100%.

Survey—34—Grant Bliss, Woodston, Secretary, 9 members—100%.

Star—831—Willis J. Billings, Linn, Secretary, 6 members, 100%.

Olive Hill—1120—A. P. Braun, Clay Center, Sec.—36 members, 100%.

Coin—1657—S. M. Beason, Orion, Secretary—7 members, 100%.

Bushong—579—H. C. Harder, Dunlap, Secretary, 10 members, 100%.

Hunt—1107—J. L. Konge, Corning, Secretary—19 members 100%.

Santa Fe—1717—Marion Johnson, secretary, Lyons. Thirteen members—100 per cent.

No. 6—761—Clarence W. Smith, secretary, Phillipsburg, six members 100 per cent.

1803—Maple Grove—Howard Timberman, secretary, Hepler, Five members, 100 per cent.

1935—Kaw Valley—Jerome Van Hise, secretary, Belvue, 10 members, 100 per cent.

1669—Highland—Roy L. Lee, secretary, Paola, 80 male members, 56 female members, 100 per cent.

1634—Prospect, Martin Rohe, Jr., Secretary, 29 members, 100 per cent.

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

Herynk 1427—Henry Eden, Sec. 13 members, 100%.

Koerber 914—F. A. Korber, Seneca, secretary, 21 members, 100%.

Hobo 1437—W. C. Coffman, Madison, secretary, 22 members, 100%.

Eagle Star—928—C. G. Conrad, Du Bois, Nebraska, secretary, 21 members—100%.

Eureka—911—Harvey Strahm, Sabetha, Kansas, secretary, 37 members 100 %.

District No. 32, Local No. 1135, Will H. Rundle, Clay Center, Sec. 100%.

6 members paid 1924.

Fairview—1070—W. S. Hohl, Ellsworth, Secretary, 10 members paid 1924—100%.

Paradise—993—Ed. Query, Ellis, L. H. Fish, Co. Sec.

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