

# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

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## Urban and Rural Cooperation

An Address on the Urgency of the Farmers Problem Delivered Before the Rotary Convention at Toronto.

I appreciate the honor of appearing before this great body today. This meeting is indeed an event of deep significance. You have come together, not at the instance of your several governments, not under compulsion of official duty, but you have gathered here from many lands of your own free will, because of your devotion to a common ideal. You do not come representing a single profession or occupation which might be supposed to have a common interest for all engaged in that pursuit, but you come from all honorable callings which render service to mankind.

The convention stands abundant proof that though isolation may still remain a political dogma, it is no longer a fact in the minds and lives of men. This whole world is weary of international strife. And good men and good women everywhere hope and pray for the time when the nations of the world may live together in peace and friendship. Surely this gathering, in which men from the four quarters of the earth are met in the name of a common ideal—the ideal of "service above self"—cannot help but hasten that glorious day.

It is fortunate, I think, that this convention should be held here. For you gentlemen who come from the older nations of the East and West have before your very eyes an instance of how two great peoples can live in peace and honor and friendship with one another, though in closest intimacy. Only a few miles from where you sit there is an international boundary line one of the longest in all the world. It stretches all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, four thousand miles. For more than a hundred years no soldier has ever marched along its shadowy way.

I have been asked today to speak upon the subject of "Rural and Urban Cooperation." This I am glad to do. No community is complete which consists of city alone or of country alone. Intimate business contact between the two is inevitable. Now, if we add to that business contact, a closer personal contact, if we can bring about a hearty and sympathetic cooperation between the two, life will be richer for both.

Economists are coming to recognize the interdependence of the various factors in the industrial fabric as never before. In this age of science and invention, new industries come into being overnight. New occupations and even new professions are the result. What we call our civilization all the time is becoming more complex. These numerous activities are now seen as parts of a larger and complex whole. They must march space. If one falls behind, all the others must slow down until they come into step again. One may say: "Fits, mine, factories and railroads working together under a coordinated plan making up the industrial system.... their total product is largely determined by the effectiveness with which they come into gear with one another."

No, one, I think, who has observed the course of events in the last few years will deny that agriculture is sadly out of gear with the other part of the structure. The farmer, since the war, has been going through the hardest times he has had in the lifetime of the present generation. There may be other causes contributing, but the main cause of this, I think, is now generally conceded to be the disparity between prices of the things the farmer has to sell and the prices of those things he must buy. The modern device of the index number has shown beyond question this glaring inequality, of course, of conditions in the United States, for I am more familiar with conditions there than elsewhere. I imagine, however, that they are not far different in Canada or in those other countries where agriculture is still regarded as the basic industry.

Now, the relative prices of farm products to other commodities in a long series of years, before the war, presumably were fixed by the operation of natural economic laws. During that time the various parts of the business structure were in "gear with one another," to use the words of the economist, with generally satisfactory results. To violently change the ratio between the farmer's prices and the prices of other commodities could have but one result, if the economists are right, and that was to throw the whole industrial system out of gear. We have seen proof of the soundness of this philosophy of business in the post-war years. During that time there have been several spasmodic movements towards general prosperity. I think you will find that these movements started in every instance when agricultural products had sufficiently advanced in price, relatively, to partially restore the purchasing power of the farmer. It nearly always happened, however, with the revival of general business activity that the prices of other products began to advance again, thus destroying the improved position of the farmer. And then the movement for better times halted, as was inevitable. The conclusion from all this is that there can be no permanent general prosperity until the proportion between the prices of farm products and services and other commodities and services shall be wiped out. How to rid ourselves of this disparity, therefore, is not the farmer's problem alone. It is the prob-

lem of all. When the great war came to an end every one recognized the fact that there must be a readjustment of values. It was assumed that prices generally would decline. It was thought that the decline would affect all commodities with an approach at least to uniformity. That did not happen. Prices of farm products declined rapidly and beyond all proportion to the decline in prices of other commodities and have never regained their former relative position. Why is it that in every other period of depression there has been some degree of uniformity in the lowering of prices of commodities generally and not at this particular time? Why is it that at the time of the panic of '78 and of '93 prices of steel products and of farm implements and of manufactured goods generally declined substantially as much as did the prices of the products of the farm? And why is it that this period of depression we have gone through has been an exception in this respect? To answer this question correctly requires that we should look into the conditions generally as they exist today and as they existed during the former periods of depression. The chief difference I think between now and then is that during the last thirty years organization has been the dominant factor with labor and with every other industry except our own. When the depression of 1920 set in there was a large accumulation of goods of all kinds on hand; but industry, being highly organized, was able to resist more successfully than the farmer the pressure for lower prices.

This leads to the inquiry whether or not, in marketing farm products, the farmer has kept pace with the great changes going on everywhere in the modern business world. In all other industries there has been a growing tendency to stabilize prices. This has been effected largely through the organization of a few great corporations which have taken the place of innumerable smaller independent units scattered over the land. Not only are the few manufacturers relative to production, in every line, but they in turn are organized into a great national body which usually meets once a year and considers questions of world supply and demand and other subjects of common interest to the industries. These great companies are therefore able to plan the next year's campaign intelligently and to adjust their production to the probable demand. From time to time they adjust the price upon their product, which remains until new conditions require a change. They no longer go ahead blindly running full capacity, putting their commodity upon the market at whatever price may be offered, for they have learned that in that way they lose much of their original efficiency because of the tendency towards organization on the part of the purchasers of his product. The number of sellers has constantly increased while the number of purchasers has constantly decreased.

Agriculture, therefore, finds itself with the millions of members freely competing among themselves while it is obliged to sell its products in a highly organized industrial and commercial world. Now, if the farmers are to put themselves upon terms of equality with the great industries of the country they too must organize. It is not enough that they should imitate the great industries, adopt the corporate form of organization and operate their farms through corporate management. It would weaken our whole social structure if our millions of farmers were to surrender their individualism in this way. Nor is it necessary. While much improved efficiency in production is still possible, the farmers have made and are making constant progress in this respect. The problems which press upon him today are concerned with the marketing of his products at a price which will enable him to live and to go on producing. He must find some way to restore the proper relationship between the prices he receives for his products and the prices he pays for other commodities. The devotee of the laissez faire philosophy insists that in process of time, under the operation of economic laws alone, this relationship will be restored. Perhaps he is right. The last report of the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture states that during the last year 10 per cent of the farms in Michigan alone, have been abandoned and 13 per cent more only partially worked. Only the other day the county agent in one of the counties in Indiana told me that last year three hundred and twenty farms in his county alone lay idle. Indeed, I think I may safely say that there is not an agricultural state in the country in which there are not at the present time fallow fields. As things stand, this tendency will fall so low that there will be a real scarcity of farm products and farm prices will rise to an even higher level than would be desirable. In the meantime a large portion of the farm population will go bankrupt. Certainly this is not a pleasing

## 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 .....

prospect from the standpoint of either the producer or the consumer of farm products. If we would avoid this ruin, I see but one way out. The farmers too must organize for the purpose of marketing their products. Cooperative farm marketing associations are no longer an experiment. In Denmark and Holland they have existed longest and perhaps have achieved the greatest success. In California the fruit growers for many years have been successfully marketing their products through cooperative associations. More recently the cotton growers of the South and the tobacco growers of America have made substantial progress. There are innumerable other instances. Wherever cooperatives have been employed, there you will find agriculture in its best estate. In those communities the farms are better improved and are kept in a higher state of cultivation and repair. An air of thrift and prosperity is likely to abound, a better community spirit has evolved, the farm has more nearly approached the ideal requirements of a home.

Those who oppose the principle seem to think that in some sort of way the cooperative associations are seeking to avoid the operation of the law of supply and demand. Quite the reverse is true. Those who advocate this form of marketing are seeking only to create conditions by which the law will operate fairly as between the seller and the buyer of farm products. At present it does not. We are told by the economists that time and place are important factors in the market price. He, therefore, who selects the time and place for the sale of his product has a direct effect upon the price of that product. This the individual farmer cannot do. As to the time, he usually must market whenever his product is harvested or otherwise ready for the market. As to place, he is limited practically to the nearest local market. Organized along commodity lines, his organization would have much to say as to both time and place. We are told also by the economists that the supply which operates in price change "does not mean the total stock of goods in existence but the quantity which sellers are willing and able to sell at the moment." Therefore, he who exercises a substantial control upon the flow of the product to the market is an important factor in making the price. It is perfectly evident that hundreds of thousands of individual producers each acting for himself are deprived of this advantage.

The law of supply and demand extending over a series of years, in fixing what the political economists call the normal price, however, fairly, that law is effective only "with free competition on both sides." Among the causes which defeat free competition, Hadley, formerly president of the University, in his work on economics, places ignorance first. In other words there must be equality of understanding on the part of buyers before this law can operate successfully.

Now, apply this to the farmer marketing his product. How can he possibly know as much about the many and complex factors which enter into the thing as the great powerful organized buying corporations, including, during recent years, even governments themselves? If, however, he should enjoy equality of information with the buyer, he is not usually in a position to take advantage of his knowledge in the most instances, he must market his field crops as soon as the are harvested. He therefore dumps his entire crop upon the market within a few weeks or months at the outside. The effort inevitably is to depress the price. It is not a sufficient answer to say that the device of dealing in futures, as in

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## COMMISSION MEN LOSE IN FIGHT ON FARM CO-OP BODY

Secretary Wallace Dismisses Complaint Made by Local Livestock Exchange

The complaint of the St. Joseph Livestock exchange against the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative state union of Nebraska, operating on the local market as the Union Livestock commission, was dismissed by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, in a decision that reached the stockyards Saturday.

This was the termination of a hearing of charges held in the assembly room of the exchange building before Special Examiner L. S. Hulbert, of the packer and stockyards administration early in the summer. The exchange charged that the union was not a bona fide cooperative association of producers and that it had distributed excess earnings to those not entitled to receive them.

The hearing of the evidence in the case and the arguments of the attorneys consumed the better part of a week, at the end of which time Examiner Hulbert took the matter under advisement.

In a tentative finding sent to both the plaintiff and defendant he recommended that the secretary of agriculture order the union to desist in distributing patronage dividends to those not entitled to receive them. Both attorneys filed briefs and exceptions to certain of the findings. After studying these Hulbert sent his final recommendation to Mr. Wallace who had the case under advisement for nearly a week before his decision.

Secretary Wallace says he found that the St. Joseph stockyards was a stockyards, within the meaning of the law; and that the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative state union of Nebraska, operating under the trade name of the Farmers' Union Livestock commission, was duly registered with the administration.

He said further that he found that the Nebraska organization was subsequently composed of and controlled by producers, and hence, as far as the packer and stockyards administration was concerned, was a cooperative association of producers. He finds, too, that only those who belonged to the Nebraska organization and were eligible to join, were entitled to participate in the distribution of excess earnings; and that in view of the fact that the exchange petition covers virtually the same territory contained in the government's petition, to which the defendant pled guilty, he did not think it necessary for him to issue another order of cease and desist. Therefore, he ordered the complaint dismissed.

KEEP YOUR EYES PEELED

When crop and livestock dollars begin to move toward the farms the gentry of smooth tongued politicians, sundry certificates, printed on fine paper and adorned with gold seals, they figure out schemes that promise the world and all its wealth but that never yield the promise. These grafters and the woods are full of them—make a business of taking hard earned money away from the unwary. They live on the weaknesses of others. Some of them "probably will come to your farm. They tell you a glowing story of an opportunity to make money. They are good talkers and it will be difficult not to believe what they say. But while they are talking to you just remember that they are thinking of what you have in your pocketbook or in the bank. They are not concerned with whether you make money, but only as to whether you have any that they can get

Listen to them if you can't avoid it but don't sign anything, don't pay over any money, don't give a check or note, don't do anything until you have consulted persons who know securities better than you do yourself. The average banker can give pretty sound advice on investments. Security houses are glad to supply advice which may be accepted as authentic in most cases. After you get all the information you can just remember that no investment is better than U. S. Government bonds, that state, city and county bonds are excellent securities, depending of course on the size of the city or county and its current debt. There are many other good investments but these are safest. Oil stocks particularly, but all stocks, are speculative to a greater or lesser extent. Before a stock of any kind is bought the purchaser should get every bit of information obtainable about the company and then should ponder well before he buys. Play safe on the base until the batter "hits or out." —Cappers Farmer.

## KEEP CO-OPERATIVE

The paying of patronage dividends by local cooperative associations has received a good many hard raps since the slump of 1920. Dividing all the profits or savings as patronage dividends in the flush times, instead of accumulating a good surplus, is rightly blamed for the poor financial condition of many associations. One farmers' elevator association in this state was recently reorganized to eliminate the patronage dividend plan to prevent the accumulation of a safe surplus. Such a surplus should be built first, and patronage dividends made afterwards. Desire to build financial strength is no excuse for eliminating cooperative features. Any cooperative association can put all its profits or savings into surplus if it so wills. There is no reason at all to be frightened about patronage dividends ruining us.

In associations that buy grain and those which handle merchandise, it is better, we believe, to operate on good, safe margins and accumulate a profit or saving. After reserves and surplus have been provided for, the remainder of this saving should be returned as patronage dividends. But an association can retain the patronage dividend plan in its constitution and by-laws, and remain under the cooperative law, without operating on sufficient margins to make patronage dividends.

The patronage dividend plan, even though years are passed without making patronage dividends, stands as a protection against the business becoming a private-profit concern. When ever a profit is accumulated beyond surplus and reserve requirements, the patronage dividend plan provides a means of distributing that profit equitably. Combined with provisions for one vote each shareholder and a limited rate of interest on share capital, it is a guaranty that the association will remain truly cooperative.

When an association takes the patronage dividend plan out of its constitution and by-laws, it goes out from under the cooperative law and becomes an ordinary joint-stock corporation. It is then doomed as an institution beneficial to the farmers of the community. Sooner or later a few men will buy up the stock and run the business for their own profit. If our cooperative associations are to do what they were intended to do—protect farmers against profiteering and exploitation in selling their products and buying their supplies—they must be kept truly cooperative. —Nebraska Union Farmer.

## FACTS AND FIGURES

Testimonials from Wabauwsee County.

NO. 1. John F. Ditman of Mat Thoes, 1859 Alma, Kans., shipped three cows with the Farmers Union Elevator which brought him enough over the best offer made by the local buyer to pay his dues for 16 years.

NO. 2. When our Union Elevator began shipping hogs, the local shippers were asking 90c to \$1.00 from A. H. WERTZBERGER Kansas City price. Now it is 55c. IT PAID.

Yet sometimes we find men who do not believe that the Farmers Union ever did anything.

## Is Cooperation Going Ahead?

An Article Prepared by Andrew S. Wing, Editor of the Farm and Fireside After Careful Study of Cooperation Over the World.

### Cooperation Isn't Magic

There is no magic in cooperation. It is merely a way of doing business. There is nothing in cooperative marketing that will enable your neighbor, if he is a poor farmer, to make as much money as you, a good farmer, can make. And justly so. It would be a sorry world indeed if intelligence and industry were not more richly rewarded than dullness and indolence. All the cooperation in the world won't ever bring top price for a third-rate crop, nor will it keep the weeds out of the corn. But if you are a good farmer cooperation might mean the difference between a profit and a loss in marketing your crops.

"Cooperate, of course, but keep right on running your own farm." This was the title of an article discussing farm organizations by Eugene Davenport which was printed in the December, 1921, Farm and Fireside.

I have just been making a rather careful study of the cooperative marketing movement, bird's-eye view so to speak—and after reading many reports and getting the views of dozens of farmers, cooperative experts, farm leaders, and economists in various sections of the country, I find that the same advice holds good as well to-day as it did in 1921. There is no magic in cooperation. It is merely a way of doing business. There is nothing in cooperative marketing that will enable your neighbor, if he is a poor farmer, to make as much money, as you, a good farmer, can make. And justly so. It would be a sorry world indeed if intelligence and industry were not more richly rewarded than dullness and indolence.

As I see it, about ninety per cent of our success as farmers depends on our ability to manage and operate our farms skillfully so as to produce quality crops in abundance and at moderate cost. The other ten per cent depends on our ability to market those crops effectively. Of course, the ten per cent I have allotted to marketing may be the factor which determines whether our farming operations are profitable or not. In fact, it often is I am thinking now of average conditions over a period of years, and barring bad luck and special circumstances. It is in realizing on that vital ten per cent that cooperative marketing comes in. Efficient marketing is useless, however, if our crops have been produced at a cost greater than the price they will bring on the market. I suppose every good farmer knows that.

There are a lot of good things which you can do through cooperation, and there are a lot of things which you cannot do. Some of the things you can do are:

1. Orderly marketing is made possible by preventing market glut and providing an effective way to transport farm products to the spot where they are in demand and at the proper time.
2. It assists in proper grading, packing, and processing.
3. It provides adequate storage facilities.
4. It helps finance farmers until their crops are sold.
5. It effects savings in the cost of distributing farm products by doing business on a large scale.
6. Properly managed and financed, a large cooperative marketing association should get a higher average price for your products than you could get as an individual.
7. By acting as a trade association a cooperative can accomplish much in the way of clearing out trade channels, informing its members, securing needed legislation, fighting legal battles, etc.

All these things, and more, the right kind of a cooperative association will do for you. But there are a number of things which it cannot do:

1. It cannot fix prices except within reasonable limits that are in accordance with market conditions.
2. It will not materially raise prices on a world crop in the face of worldwide overproduction. A good example of this is wheat.
3. It will not prevent overproduction or at least no plan has yet been devised which would do this. Ask the raisin growers.
4. It will not reward sloppy farming, but it will reward the farmer who raises a quality product.
5. It is purely good business practice, not a panacea. It will not work miracles nor accomplish results over night.

One of the questions I have been asking various people "Do you consider that the cooperative marketing movement has reached its peak; is it going forward or is it on the decline?"

The answers to this question were very interesting. On the whole, the people who answered were optimistic; they think that cooperation is here to stay, and that it can accomplish valuable results for American farmers.

The greatest development in cooperative marketing has been since that black year 1920. And yet, according to the 1920 census figures, \$721,933,639 worth of farm products was then being sold cooperatively. Now the bigger fruit associations alone are handling about \$200,000,000 worth of products annually. The larger milk cooperatives do \$150,000,000 worth of business. The tobacco group, with the largest membership of 181,293, does a total business of \$100,000,000, while the cotton associations with 251,000 members have passed the \$100,000,000 mark. Livestock to the tune of about \$100,000,000 was sold through cooperatives in 1923, \$14,854,000 of this being handled by the Producers' Livestock Commission Association at East St. Louis. Less progress has been made to date in marketing grain, only \$25,000,000 worth being handled by cooperatives in 1923.

Some of the smaller associations, while not looming up so large in total volume, have done very well. More than \$10,000,000 worth of poultry products are handled each year by the Pacific coast cooperatives. The Maine Potato Growers' Exchange concluded its first year of operation with a total business of over \$6,000,000, and through its efforts Maine table potatoes sold for an average of 75 cents a bushel in the face of a 25 per cent increase in production. The general price level in Aroostook County was twice as high as the preceding year, due to the pooled efforts of the potato growers, an unusually successful achievement. And the consumer probably didn't pay any more for his Maine potatoes than he would have if they had been "dumped" in the old way.

The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association leads the milk cooperatives with a volume of business in 1923 of \$82,000,000, and it has 70,000 members. It is far from being much about price accomplishments, although undoubtedly it has been largely responsible for putting the milk business on a stable basis in the New York district.

The Washington Wheat Growers' Association leads the grain group with a business of \$9,500,000. All of the grain cooperatives have been having their difficulties due to the depressed state of the world markets, and they probably will have hard sledding until foreign markets improve or until a larger percentage of the grain crop is handled cooperatively. Due to the campaigns which have been carried in Kansas and other midwestern states, it is estimated that there will be nearly three times as much wheat pooled in 1924 as in 1923. Herman Steen, secretary of the National Wheat Growers' Advisory Committee, thinks that the total volume of wheat pooled will reach 75,000,000 bushels this year. Frank O. Lowden, former Illinois governor, is chairman of this committee.

It would be possible to keep on listing farmer cooperative achievements for many pages, for there are close to ten thousand of them in the United States, according to U. S. Department of Agriculture. The west north central states lead in number of coops with 44.6 per cent, and Minnesota leads the states with 14.2 per cent, Iowa following with 9.2 per cent and Wisconsin next with 9 per cent. The largest number of associations are still of the small creamery and elevator type. It is interesting to know that there is a total of 79 periodicals published by the commodity marketing associations. Many of these periodicals are very creditable in size and appearance.

Of course, a mere recital of statistics showing how many coops there are and what their annual turnover doesn't mean much except to show that a huge thing the business of marketing farm products is. Much more important is to know whether the individual farmers who sell through these associations are getting better prices for their products than they would in the old way or if there were no associations handling their products. And that is very difficult to determine. You might stay out of a pool and sell for a higher price than those who went in; but would you have received as high a price had it not been for the farmers who, by cooperative effort and orderly marketing, established conditions for all the interest in that particular product? In the great majority of cases which I have studied the evidence pointed strongly toward a real improvement in market prices due to cooperative marketing. This improvement is not, however, always so great as the organizers of the associations lead the members to expect. Cooperators must have patience; nobody is going to take anything out of the hat. Business doesn't work that way.

Farmers are learning the facts of cooperation and cooperative work, they are learning how this form of business should be carried on. It is not yet an exact science, but certain fundamentals have been proved necessary to successful cooperative organization and management. These principles have been worked out through a century of cooperative effort. There is nothing new about farmer cooperation. In fact, it is quite old. The first one of record in America was started in Goshen, Connecticut, in 1810. It was a cooperative creamery, and did not last long. The California Fruit Growers Exchange, one of the most successful, and which now does a business of over \$50,000,000, was founded in 1893, and before that there were local associations.

There is still much difference of

(Continued on Page 3)



## The Kansas Union Farmer

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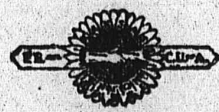
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Communications and Questions—Communications are solicited from practical farmers, members of the F. E. & C. U. of A., are at liberty to ask questions on any phase of farm work. Answers will be either published or mailed.

### ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION



THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1924.

### SUPPOSE ELECTORS AND CONGRESS BOTH FAIL.

There is one presidential contingency that has not been very much discussed. Suppose that the electoral colleges fail to choose a president and following that failure the house is unable to elect a president and the senate fails to elect a vice-president before the fourth of March. What happens?

It seems to be generally taken for granted that in that event Secretary of State Hughes would become president. Would Hughes actually become president for a term of four years or would he simply be an acting president holding the office only until a president could be elected in some way provided by the constitution or the laws? In the opinion of this writer Hughes would only temporarily discharge the presidential functions and would retire as soon as a president could be selected.

In such an emergency how would the vacancy be filled? There are two courses open to congress. The first is to assume that as the electors having failed to fill the presidential office congress, that is the House of Representatives must do so. The fact that the House whose term of office expired on March fourth failed in its duty does not prevent its successor, if able to do so, from electing a president. It appears therefore that the first official duty of Acting President Hughes would be to call an extra session of the new congress to meet forthwith upon which the House of Representatives would elect a president and the senate would elect a vice president.

If congress should hold that the neglected duty of the expiring congress could not be discharged by the new body coming into office on March 4th then it is obvious that it would be necessary to pass a bill providing for a special presidential election. In either case Mr. Hughes would be only a provisional or acting president. The only way that he could hold office for four years would be through the neglect of two congresses to perform the duty imposed by the constitution and the laws. It was never contemplated by the constitutional convention or by any congress that any man should hold the office of president except by the votes of the people or their representatives either in the electoral colleges or the congress.

Talking about filling official vacancies, how many readers of this paper know what county officer becomes acting sheriff when the office of sheriff is vacated by death or otherwise?

### THIS PAPER TOLD YOU SO.

The eastern papers are now filled with editorials discussing the danger of not voting to our free institutions. Many of them appear to have just discovered that less than fifty per cent of the qualified voters took part in the presidential election of 1920. Your paper discussed that very matter just after the returns became accessible and was the first journal in this country to declare that a slacker at the polls is just as undesirable and dangerous as on the battlefield.

In fact the Kansas Union Farmer has said repeatedly that voter slacker is a greater menace to America than the soldier slacker ever was or ever could be. The soldier is on duty only occasionally. The emergency that calls him into service is temporary. The emergencies with which voters deal are always with us. The armed enemies of the republic must be resisted not more than once in a generation. The peace time enemies of free institutions are at work all the time. The battle with that enemy never ends. Liberty is preserved only by eternal vigilance.

There is a great deal of uneasiness over the fact that a little group of progressives holds the balance of power in both houses of the congress of the United States. This situation is just being discovered by the great dailies. Right after the election two years ago this paper pointed out that the progressives would control legislation in the existing congress, that they might not be

strong enough to pass any of their own measures but that they were strong enough to defeat anything proposed by either of the old parties unless it met with their approval.

The entire country has just discovered that the election of a president this year is very likely to go to the House of Representatives. Your paper predicted this situation almost two years ago and stated that in such an event the House would be unable to elect and that the man elected vice president by the senate would then become president of the United States. Long before either national nominating convention was held The Kansas Union Farmer declared that the nominees for the vice presidency had a better chance for the first place than their leaders. It was this paper that first pointed out that Bryan has a better chance for the presidency than Davis because the House cannot elect Davis and the Senate by a coalition of democratic and progressive votes can and if the opportunity comes will elect Bryan.

You can get a lot of good stuff out of this paper if you will only read it. Also much of what is printed here can be obtained nowhere else.

### POSSIBILITIES OF CORPORATION FARMING

Henry Ford, who is the master shop manager of the world, declares that agriculture can never return profits until factory methods are applied to farming operations. Plainly such a change cannot be effected while individual ownership and operation of small farms continues. Assuming that Ford's conclusions are correct there appear to be at least three ways to solve the problem.

Mr. Ford himself would not centralize land ownership and reduce the number of owners living on their own farms. Quite the reverse. He would, however, advise that agriculture no longer be regarded as major or basic industry and that the essential operations be carried on either collectively and with the application of factory methods or individually as a sort of side line for people employed in factories which he would transplant in the largest possible way from the city to the country.

A second possible solution lies in the transfer of farm management from individuals to corporations financed and conducted by big business or by those who have accumulated capital looking for profitable investment. Such a reorganization would involve the disappearance of the individual farmer who would sell his lands to the great operating agricultural corporations and then either move to town and become a wage worker or remain in the country and work for the new companies as a hired hand. Such a system might result in profits and might avert any threatened food shortage such as appears to be disturbing many wise men but at the same time it would destroy what always has been the most useful, intelligent, self-respecting and patriotic class in the country—the independent land owning farmers.

The third solution is for the farmers themselves voluntarily to reorganize their business so that they may operate collectively under factory methods without surrendering either their property, their control over their own operations, or their importance and influence in society and in the government of the country. Agriculture requires larger returns in order that those who follow it as a business may be on an equality with their fellow citizens who are engaged in other callings. Suppose it is admitted that no larger returns are possible without applying factory methods to farming, is it possible for the farmers themselves to work out and apply such a system without sacrificing their independence, their self respect and their property?

In order to start a discussion for just what it is voluntary and no more let us assume that such a voluntary change is possible, how shall it be effected? There are no really insurmountable difficulties in the way. In the average municipal township let us say there are two hundred farmers each with an average investment of \$25,000 in land, live stock, equipment and buildings, or a total investment in the agricultural plant of the township of \$50,000,000. Only a very few of the two hundred farms are being operated with profit, presumably for the reasons set forth by Mr. Ford. Let us merge these small and unprofitable concerns into one large farming business without evicting any family from the home that it now occupies.

To do this all that is necessary is for all the farmers of that township to unite in the formation of a \$50,000,000 corporation. Each farmer will put in his land, improvements, live stock and receive common capital stock to the amount of whatever fair valuation may be placed on his property by an impartial and disinterested board of appraisers. The corporation so formed will have two hundred share holders, will have outstanding stock with a par value of \$50,000,000 and will have physical property sufficient to make the book value of the stock equal to its par value.

The two hundred stockholders will then proceed to elect a board of directors from among their own number. This board will have complete charge of the operations of the corporation. Naturally the board will be anxious to make good. It will therefore be necessary to increase production, to eliminate waste and to improve marketing methods. Either from among the shareholders or from experts developed elsewhere the board will employ a general manager. That officer will employ such other supervising agents as may be necessary such as a skilled agronomist, an expert poultryman, a man known for his success in animal husbandry, a regular licensed veterinarian, a trained orchardist and so on as the productive possibilities of the land and the possible market for products indicate as necessary.

All of the farmer shareholders and their wives and children of productive age will be employed by the corporation, not spasmodically but throughout the year and will be paid fair wages for their labor. Each one will be set to do the work with

which he is most familiar and for which he is best fitted. Each farm will be used for the sort of crops or live stock for which it is best fitted. Scientific and proved methods will be used in maintaining and increasing the fertility of the soil. Power machines will take the place of hand labor and horse labor. A marketing expert will do all the selling for the corporation and a trained and experienced buyer will do all the purchasing. Lost motion will be eliminated. Energy wasted under the individualistic system will be conserved and coined into marketable products.

At the center of headquarters of the corporation there will be offices, packing houses, canneries and other facilities for preparing the raw products for the use of the consumers. There will also be a corporation community hall, a modern school with all the facilities for educating both young and old, a commissary from which all supplies must be drawn, a machine shop, a bakery, a laundry and other facilities that will take the drudgery work away from the home and turn it over to the corporation where it can be done by machinery in better fashion and much more economically than is possible with hand labor on the farms.

Of course some of the farms included in the township will be mortgaged and some of them will be held by non-resident owners. Also it will be necessary to have operating or circulating capital in order to carry on the business of the corporation with profit. All these things can be taken care of by an issue of preferred stock in five classes, one class retrievable at the end of each year for five years. If necessary as much as a million dollars can be secured in that way and it is likely that a good deal of this preferred stock can be sold to members of the corporation who have savings or other property that they have not converted into common stock. With the proceeds of the sale of the preferred stock all mortgages can be retired, all non-resident owners bought out, and all operations can be carried on.

If Mr. Ford is right in his conclusions such a corporation will probably double the production of the farms that it operates, will save at least fifty per cent of the cost of operation, will purchase all necessities at greatly reduced prices and will sell all products of every sort at their real market value. The annual gross returns from the lands operated by the corporation should be more than doubled and the annual net returns should be sufficient to pay fair wages to all the people employed by the concern, take up all depreciation, pay interest on the preferred stock and retire one-fifth of that issue every year, set up all the necessary reserves, and pay ten per cent dividends on the common stock.

This looks like a wild scheme but if agriculture by individuals cannot be made profitable something like this must be done if the farmers are to maintain their independence. Think it over and tell us what it is worth.

### WHO IS MAKING MONEY NOW?

The New York papers report that the value of stocks listed for trading on the New York Exchange have increased in value since April to the amount of about \$1,800,000,000. The financial columns of the same journals are filled with reports of increased earnings of many big corporations. The railroads are taking in more money for passenger fares than ever before in their history.

All these things indicate that some people are making money. That this prosperity extends to the farmer is much more than doubtful notwithstanding the moderate increase in the market price of a few agricultural staples and the fairly good crops that are assured throughout the middle west. It is true that farmers are likely to sell their crops for a little more money than they received last year but that does not mean that their buying power will be very much increased.

All the additional income received by agriculture this year will be absorbed in the payment of debts resulting from losses of previous years and at that many notes and mortgages must be renewed. Agricultural prosperity can never be restored until the prices of farm products are fixed by the producers at levels that will pay for the making and leave something over for decent living and for the payment of debts.

### STABILIZED RAILROAD RATES.

It appears that the railways of the country have succeeded in stabilizing rates for freight and passenger service at the high levels that were established just after the resumption of private operation at the close of the war. All who own railway stocks and all the officials of the roads are now satisfied and are determined that there shall be no radical or ill advised meddling with existing conditions.

One thing is certain. Agriculture cannot survive as a going industry unless freight rates are reduced. Millions of farmers are unable to sell billions of dollars worth of products annually because the transportation rates require all the proceeds. The freight on a car load of "truck" from those sections in which it can be most economically produced to eastern centers of industry where it should be marketed is in almost all cases greater than the market value of the shipment.

The prosperous east and north can afford to pay prices for food products that will enable the growers to live in comfort and security. They must pay such prices if they, themselves, are to continue to have plenty to eat. It is time for the consumers of farm crops to realize that they can no longer afford to buy food at bargain prices. Railroad rates must be added to consumer prices if producers are expected to stay in business.

It will be easy to make 1924 the "Year of the Big Vote" if all the citizens of the country can be convinced that the right to vote carries with it the inescapable obligation to vote.

## COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

### Writers Sometimes Sacrifice

Sense to sound. That offense is not as bad as sacrificing truth to sensation. A man who writes for a living gets into many a corner. There are times when he feels that he would rather starve to death than write another line. There are other times when words and ideas flow freely so free that he fills columns and even pages without effort.

Two kinds of writing are taken by newspapers. Reports of actual occurrences should constitute the bulk of the news. The good reporter tells of events exactly as they happen and never permits himself to comment on the meaning or significance of his story. That is the work of the editorial writer whose business is to interpret the events that happen from day to day and translate them into language that all readers can understand.

Every once in a while the average writing man forgets that it is his job to amuse or instruct his readers and writes a piece for his own entertainment. When he flies off on that tangent he is likely to say something that is deliberately intended to shock his readers or, disregarding his readers, to please himself.

### House Is the Cleverest

"Columbus" ever developed in Kansas. For more than twenty years he has been plugging along turning out a column of comment every day. His "Second Thought" department that did so much to amuse Kansas folks and popularize the Topeka Capital is now a daily feature of the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Probably nearly half the stuff that Jay House writes is for his own pleasure and that of course is the principal reason why he does so much of it so well.

No one is particularly interested in Charles Bryan's breeches. All who know the governor of Nebraska know that he wears good clothes. Jay House knows that as well as any one but the other day he pleased himself by writing this fanciful paragraph about Bryan's breeches.

"They must have set Bryan back \$6 or \$7 at some old fashioned clothing store the stock of which is so old that the practice of putting cuffs on the trousers did not obtain at the time of the manufacture. The fact that they are creased is easily accounted for. Mr. Bryan doubtless was in a hurry for them and did not wait to have the creases ironed out. Every first class clothing store of the type apparently patronized by Mr. Bryan ironed out the creases in its trousers if the customer has the time to have it done."

### Foolishness Of that Sort

Does no harm. It does not hurt Bryan with the voters of the west who have the privilege of reading the Ledger. The people out here are not in the least interested in Bryan's breeches. So far as we are concerned he may wear them with or without cuffs and creased or ironed out as pleases him best.

Nor will the eastern voters who enjoy the continually pleasing diversion of reading House every day be greatly influenced one way or the other by such a moving description of the trousers of the candidate for the vice presidency. They have no intention of voting the democrat ticket anyway. For nearly a hundred years a considerable section of the people of Philadelphia have been believing everything that they read in the Ledger. If House had informed his admiring constituency that Bryan wears no breeches at all but goes about his duties as governor of Nebraska in breech cloth and moccasins he would have gotten by with it just the same.

### Ed. Howe Is the Best Known

Literary man in Kansas. With the possible exception of William Allen White he has written more stuff than has been read around the world than any other citizen of this state. Even in his rudest moments Jay House is either having a lot of fun on his own account or is giving his readers a good time. Not so with Howe. He takes life very seriously and is always either jeering or sneering at the weaknesses of his fellow humans.

Ed. Howe never did like prohibition. When the thing first started in Kansas he was the editor of the Atchison Globe. In those days there were several breweries and several dozen saloons in Atchison. Almost the entire adult population of that city was interested in liquor and beer either as manufacturers, retailers or consumers. Howe took the position that the state should not interfere with the personal and property rights

### THE CONTRACT BREAKER

"Contract breakers do three things," says Clarence Poe, who has a knack of getting important facts in hand and holding them up to the light. These three things he explains in the Progressive Farmer as follows:

1. He increases the selling expense of loyal members. That is to say, he keeps the organization from handling as much business as was promised, and because the volume handled is smaller the expense per pound is greater.

2. The contract breaker also reduces prices for loyal members. This is true because the smaller the percentage of a crop which a cooperative controls, the less power it has to compel and collect their prices for that crop.

3. The contract breaker helps to break up cooperative marketing. By throwing his crop outside, he both

of his fellow townsmen and he has never changed his mind. He declared that prohibition could never be enforced in Kansas and he has never changed his mind.

### Opinion Is a Sacred Thing

And its free expression is a privilege highly cherished by men like House and Howe. Howe was the opinion that prohibition would fail and should fail. Although for more than forty years the laws of Kansas have prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors Howe has never once in all his writing declared in favor of law enforcement. He does not believe that the prohibitory should be enforced and publicly declares that a man can be a good citizen even though he is an habitual violator of the law.

This language is quoted from E. W. Howe in a recent issue of the Literary Digest. If it is true the balance of us must be forced to conclude that Howe has had a most unfortunate influence on the people among whom he has lived and worked for more than fifty years.

"The ordinary White Mule (moonshine whiskey) is very common in almost every community, because it is so easily made. I know women who have their cooks make it, as they put over oatmeal for breakfast. With ginger-ale, White Mule makes a palatable drink, has a big kick, and many men buy it by the barrel, in order to be Bigger Devils than their neighbors. At a certain country club a party was given, and White Mule flowed like water. Not only the guests drank too much, but they gave it to the girls in the dining-room. The music finally stopped because the musicians were made drunk by the men giving the party. And the women who drink to be devilish are otherwise good women. For some reason there is a national revolt against prohibition. I know men who ask blessings at their tables and drink White Mule. And they are not tough men; they are among the very best men in their community. I know a man and his wife who were leaders in temperance work for forty years in the days of license. After prohibition was adopted I have seen them drink cocktails made of White Mule."

The question is, does Ed. Howe want the folks who read his Monthly and the folks who read quotations from it in the Literary Digest to believe that his own neighbors and friends are that sort of folks and do the silly things that he says they do?

Money Is one of the Things That this writer has got everything else but. Yet he is willing to offer a reward of at least two plugged nickels and a Canadian dime for the name of a citizen of Kansas, not a bootlegger who has ever owned a whole barrel of White Mule whiskey all at one time. The reward will be doubled for the names of the pious folks who ask blessings at the table before they pass the White Mule Cocktails around.

And then about that fine couple, now growing a little old, who were advocates of temperance during forty years of license, and are now consumers of White Mule cocktails. Of course they were not Kansas folks because there never was forty years of license here. The state was admitted to the Union in 1861 and twenty years later, in 1881 the prohibitory amendment was adopted.

Ed. Howe will never give a name to any of the people whom he misrepresents and abuses in that quotation from his widely quoted but little read monthly. There are two good reasons why he will name no one. First place there are no such folks and there is no such country club as he describes. Second place if there were such people they might beat his face in, old as he is, for giving them away.

Finally my brethern if Atchison is that sort of a community it is not at all strange that it has lost half its population and three-fourths of its business during the past forty years. Who would want to live in that sort of a town if there was any possible way to get out?

"Me for Me" Was the Campaign Slogan that, among other things, won the democratic gubernatorial nomination for Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson in the run off primary in Texas. By a majority of about a hundred thousand the democrats of Texas decided that they would have a woman governor for the next two years.

Since her nomination Mrs. Ferguson has talked with so much sense and expressed herself with such clearness, force and ability that most of the folks throughout the whole country have made up their minds that she was the best man in the race. Also a lot of people who never understood

weakens the cooperative and helps strengthen and restore the old "dumping" system. And after reading this summary of the damage done by the contract breaker, it is easy to understand why the members in each community are interested in stopping contract violation than anybody else.

PARASITES. We often hear the term "independent grower" applied to the farmer who is not a member of cooperative marketing associations. That term is a misnomer.

If the non-member of a cooperative organization is so prosperous that he is able, over a term of years, to keep himself financially clear of the commercial buyer of his crops, he is not thereby entitled to the use of the term, for he is a parasite, profiting by the efforts made by the cooperative has been a failure?

Four hundred thousand dollars a year is being expended to maintain the Railroad Labor Board, and yet, during the last year less than two hundred cases have been submitted to the Board. How can the administration justify such an unjustifiable waste of money which can better be expended elsewhere, when it is admitted and proven that the Railroad Labor Board

how Jim Ferguson came to be governor now know where the credit for his election is due and are certain that if he had continued to be guided by his wife he would never have been impeached.

Mrs. Ferguson will be a good governor. Further the assertion is here made without fear of successful contradiction, as our old debating friends say, that any woman who can get such a nomination is certain to make a better governor than any man that she can defeat.

### Spinach Is the English Name

Of the French horse, Epinard, that is visiting this country for a few racing engagements. He was beaten in his first start the other day but only by half a length and that by the best racer of the year on this side—Wise Counsellor. In describing this great thoroughbred invader a writer in one of the eastern papers advances the theory that he is big, and strong and fast because as a colt he grazed on the blue grass pastures that grow over the limestone rocks of France.

Following up that theory the writer easily explains why the horses of Kentucky are fast, the women beautiful and the men strong and brave. Kentucky blue grass grows out of a limestone soil, in fact in many places appears to grow out of limestone. All this may be true. Men may be just beginning to know that food affects strength, mind, and size. Really that should be no news.

Bees have always known that by feeding their young with one sort of food the result would be queens and that a change of diet would make workers or drones out of the occupants of the neighboring cells. If we all had our eyes open all the time, that is the eyes of the mind, there are a lot of nature's secrets that we might solve for our own good and to the great benefit of the race.

### Georgia Is a State Filled

With men who are small physically. They are all right every other way. They have big hearts, great souls and keen and active minds but their average height, speaking for the present generation, is not much if any more than five feet and eight inches. Why? Why are the Georgians on an average a half foot shorter than the men of Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin?

Answer is easy enough and may be right. The people of the northern and western states raise their children on milk. Three times a day at the table and as often as possible between meals the growing children are filled up with milk. After weaning time there are very few Georgia kids that ever have their tummies full of milk.

Georgia is one of the few states that buys butter from its neighbors and seldom has enough milk for cooking and coffee to say nothing of filling the children with it seven times a day.

### Germany Has Dances

The Dawes reparations plan and has made the first payment of gold marks as an evidence of her good faith. Whether this plan can be carried out in full or not it probably cannot be, it has already done a sick world a lot of good. The Germans have gone back to work, the French have withdrawn from the Ruhr, England has quit growling and the bankers of this country have got a nice profitable piece of new business.

It certainly does not pay to be the under dog in this world, that is if money is more important than sympathy. The bankers are going to charge Germany 8½ per cent interest on the money they loan to that country and will insist on security beside which Shylock's pound of flesh becomes a mere token of good will and affection.

### Reserve Banking System

Is in quite a predicament. Several of the Regional Banks will not make money this year. In fact the whole system is not doing very well. It never does in prosperous times. It fattens only on the necessities of customers, charging most for its services when they are most urgently needed.

But the question is about dividends. There is ample reserve in each of the branch banks to pay the usual dividends but the managers think it would be wise to keep the money on hands and make dividends cumulative hoping for a better season next year which of course would mean a return of hard times for the country.

It might be a good thing for the members of the Federal Reserve System to realize that money making for the shareholders was the last thing congress had in mind when the law was passed.

organization handling the commodities he produces. We assert this frankly, for it has been the history of cooperative marketing most of its history that they raised prices and increased demand. Hence the term parasite, for the non-member has profited without contributing anything to the movement.

—Tobacco Planter.



## The Countrywoman

### LABOR SAVING DEVICES FOR THE KITCHEN

Summer always brings more or less cooking, and with it a wish for time and labor-saving devices. We can read about a thing many times without it being convincing, but just let us really see it working, and understand its advantages, and we not only buy, but we use time and labor-saving devices that grandmother never thought of.

Having visited a friend who served one of the most delicious chicken dinners I ever tasted. I asked how she cooked her chicken. She answered that she always cooked an old fowl or the cheaper cuts of meat in her fireless cooker, adding that when she had harvest men to cook for she could manage with an oil stove and the fireless cooker just as well as most people did with the range.

To cook enough meat for harvest men is one of the hardest tasks in preparing their meals, but by purchasing a fireless cooker one can prepare it right after breakfast by cutting it in pieces ready to serve, searing in hot oil, then placing in cooker and adding one-half cup of water. Close the vessel and place in the fireless cooker with the stones; clamp down the lid, and let meat cook until time to serve for noon meal. You will find it as tender as quail, and it needs no attention during the morning, as the meat is seasoned before being placed in the cooker.

Don't expect a fireless cooker to take the place of a stove. This it cannot do, as it is only a convenience; a means of doing things in an easier, more helpful and more successful way. My friend says that her cooker has long since proved its value to her in cooking when she wishes to cook beans. She heats the stones and starts the beans boiling while she gets breakfast. Then when the kitchen work is finished, she transfers the boiling beans to the cooker and they are ready to serve at the noon meal, nice and hot, yet without having to keep fire all the morning.

Other ways in which the cooker is put to use is keeping bread sponge warm in winter, by warming the stones a short time and placing sponge in cooker vessel. This keeps it at an even temperature.

When you are getting sausage ready to put away, if you pack it in one gallon or one-half gallon crocks, leaving an inch of space at the top, and making it lower in the center as sausage has a tendency to bulge in the baking process, and bake this for three and one-half hours, you will find this will keep fine, and you will be free during the baking process to do other things.

Preserves and fruit butters are especially good cooked in the fireless cooker as are also dried fruits.

Other time and labor savers include a bread mixer. Where one lives on a farm and has to bake large amounts of bread each week, this will save several hours' time. The time saved might be used to trim a new hat, embroider a Christmas present or give the housewife a happy moment by reading a good magazine.

Washing dishes is another task one has to face continually the year around. One must have clean dishes on which to eat their food. But this is easily solved. Buy a wire handled dish rack, costing fifteen cents, a dish rack for thirty cents; and for fifty cents you have some splendid time and labor savers.

We cannot all have tiled floors in our kitchens or electric dishwashers, yet there is no reason to feel that nothing can be done to lighten our work.

Our men are continually getting out time and labor-saving machinery and we women must do the same if we want to get the best results from our labor. It is the watching of sunsets and hunting wild strawberries or such self chosen activities, that puts the joy in life, and every time and labor savor helps do this.

It is a good plan to keep a measuring cup with the flour, one with the sugar and another for milk. Also see that there is a measuring spoon set that measures one teaspoon, one-half teaspoon and one-fourth teaspoon.

Use aluminum baking pans as they are cheaper in the end. Always keep a kitchen fork near the stove and use it in stirring thickening into gravies, and for scrambling eggs.

Don't forget a pair of kitchen scissors, they will be a friend in need, as you will find so many uses for them. These are only a few labor and time savers, but will give you many spare hours.—Oregon Grange Bulletin.

"Uncooked Cucumbers Pickles." Scrub small cucumbers and pack in jars; add tiny onions (as many as desired); place a strip of red pepper in each jar. Take:

1 cup salt,  
1 cup sugar (2 if for sweet pickles),  
1 cup ground mustard,  
1 cup grated horseradish,  
To 1 gallon vinegar.  
Pour over cucumbers. Stir or shake once a week for six weeks.

Apple Sauce Cake.  
2 cups flour,  
1 cup sugar,  
2 teaspoons soda,  
2 teaspoons spice,  
8 tablespoons chocolate,  
1/2 teaspoon salt,  
1/2 cups nuts, chopped,  
1/2 cup raisins,  
1 1/2 cups apple sauce, medium thick and unseasoned.  
1/2 cup melted shortening.  
1 tablespoon confectioner's sugar.  
Sift all dry ingredients. Add nuts, raisins, apple sauce, and melted chocolate and shortening. Bake as a shallow loaf in a moderate oven, 350 degrees, one hour.

Steamed Apple Pudding.  
Mix one and one-half cups of chop-

ped apples with an equal quantity of fine bread crumbs, add one-fourth teaspoon of salt, one cup of seeded raisins and three well-beaten eggs; turn into buttered mold and steam one and one-half hours. Serve with lemon sauce.

Fruit Stains on the Hands.  
Fruit stains may be removed from the hands by rubbing them with a ripe tomato or juice of a lemon.

Old-Fashioned Cottage Pudding.  
1/2 cup butter,  
1 cup sugar,  
1 egg and yolk of another,  
1 cup of milk,  
2 cups sifted pastry flour,  
1/2 teaspoon salt,  
2 level teaspoons baking powder.  
Cream butter; add sugar gradually; the eggs beaten light and the milk, then the flour, salt and baking powder, sifted three times. Bake in a sheet or a muffin pan. Serve with:

1/2 cup butter,  
1 cup sugar,  
White of egg beaten dry,  
1/2 cup boiling water,  
1 teaspoon vanilla,  
2 tablespoons Sherry wine.  
Cream butter; add the sugar and white of egg, stir in the boiling water and flavoring.

Pickled Peaches.  
To 8 pounds of peaches use 4 pounds of sugar, 2 ounces of whole cloves, 4 ounces of cinnamon and 1 quart of vinegar. Cling or freestone peaches may be used.  
Drop peeled peaches in boiling syrup. When they can be pierced easily with a straw, pack into jars and fill up with syrup. Seal.

Picallilli.  
4 dozen green tomatoes,  
8 quarts small green beans,  
1 red pepper,  
1/2 cup mustard seed,  
4 quarts vinegar,  
2 heads cabbage,  
2 heads cauliflower,  
1 teaspoon pepper,  
1 teaspoon ginger,  
1 teaspoon mace.  
Chop vegetables. Soak in salt water over night. Drain well. Heat vinegar, pour on drained vegetables. Stir in spice. Next morning drain off vinegar, reheat and again pour in vegetables. Repeat three times. Cover closely.

### PAINTING FOR HEALTH

Dr. Frederick R. Green  
Editor of "Health"

Paint is a life-saver.  
Not in the kind that goes on the face, but the kind that goes on the wall.

At first thought there would seem to be no connection between paint and health, yet recent investigations have shown that fresh paint is a valuable antiseptic.

Mr. Henry Gardner of the Institute of Industrial Research at Washington painted a wall surface and then sprayed it with a liquid culture of disease germs. A similar wall space unpainted, was also sprayed with the same germ culture. On the unpainted area an abundant growth of disease germs developed, while on the freshly painted area the germs died.

The explanation is simple. An unpainted, rough wall is porous and moisture is absorbed by the wall and retained for a long period. Most disease germs can only grow on moist substances. If the wall is painted, the pores are filled up with paint and a rough, absorptive, damp surface is changed into a smooth, non-absorptive drip surface.

A painted wall can be easily cleaned, while an unpainted wall cannot be washed successfully.

This scientific demonstration has been borne out by practical experience.

In the early days of our knowledge of disease germs, fumigation was generally used. If it didn't do anything else, it at least made a bad smell, very much like the incense and strong odors that primitive man used to scare away disease. But the New York health department is now using paint rather than fumigation for sterilizing rooms which patients with contagious diseases have occupied.

In a maternity hospital in St. Louis there were a hundred cases of puerperal fever with a high death rate. Doctor Starkloff, the health commissioner, ordered the hospital cleaned and the entire place repainted, including the floors, ceilings and inside walls.

After the painting puerperal fever almost entirely disappeared in that institution.

This sounds reasonable when we consider that paints are made up of white lead, turpentine and other antiseptic substances.

Spring is a good time for cleaning. A fresh coat of paint in a house or hospital makes it not only better-looking, but a clean and healthful place in which to live.

Paint not only preserves a structure and improves its appearance, but it also increases its healthfulness.

Good health is largely a matter of applied common sense.  
If we live in clean surroundings, keep our bodies clean and strong and have clean air, clean food and clean water, we will be in little danger from disease.

EDUCATION PAYS.  
Uncle Sam's department of agriculture says that educated farmers make a larger income than those who have received but little training.

The department has also shown in a study of 80-acre Indiana farms that there is a difference in income of over \$1,000 between the best and poorest farmers included in the study.

The majority of the boys who have been trained in club work are bound

## SAVINGS SERMONETTE

### NUMBER EIGHT

#### THRIFTY WOMEN

Marriage is a partnership in which husband and wife share responsibilities. The wife is as important as the husband, at least we wouldn't care to suggest to the well ordered housewife that she isn't, and the net income of man and wife in the well-regulated household usually belongs to both. The wife who has a fixed income for household purposes is in very much the same position as the woman who earns a weekly salary, and should manage to lay aside a fixed sum each week in the Savings Bank, so as to help to make provision for the future needs of herself and family. It frequently happens that a thrifty woman, unknown to other members of her household, will manage to save a dollar here and there where a man could not. Many a family has been untroubled by periods of misfortune by the foresight of the wife and mother.

### FARMERS UNION STATE BANK

Elke Building  
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

to be among the most successful farmers because they have absorbed what is equal to the practical side of a four-year agricultural college education.

In a few years at least 300,000 club boys will become full-fledged farmers equipped with a practical education which will enable them to produce a thousand dollar greater income than their uneducated neighbors. This gives them a three hundred million dollar advantage annually, which it at least one good reason why boys and girls' club work should be extended to reach two million or more farm boys and girls.—National Boys' and Girls' Club News.

### WHEAT GROWER MAY SAVE MILLION DOLLARS ANNUALLY

With the approach of wheat sowing time, Kansas farmers should take out insurance against smut damage next year, advises workers in the extension division, Kansas State Agricultural college. Records show that smut losses cost Kansas wheat growers on an average of about \$1,000,000 each year. The cheapest and most positive insurance is treating the seed.

Smut may be prevented by treatment of the seed before planting. If the seed is free from smut when planted there is little danger of infection from other sources. Even in fields free from smut when harvested there is danger of infection through the threshing machine.

In treating wheat for smut, the first thing to do is thoroughly clean it by running it through a fanning mill. This disposes of most of the smut balls, dirt, weedseed, and light wheat. The grain may be soaked or sprinkled with a formaldehyde solution of one pint to 40 gallons of water.

A dry treatment may be employed with copper carbonate at the rate of 2 ounces to a bushel of wheat. It is mixed by revolving in a machine

like a barrel churn. The services of the county agent are available at any time for smut demonstrations.

## Urban and Rural Cooperation

(Continued from Page 1)

opinion as to the best plan of organization, but the best informed men agree that the following principles are vital:

1. Organization by commodity.  
2. Management by experts, who need not be growers.  
3. Control by members who are growers.

4. Contracts to insure a sufficient volume of business.  
The following points are in dispute: The Department of Agriculture and others insist that the strength of cooperative organization depends on maintaining strong local associations. The followers of Aaron Sapiro put less stress on this, but insist on the long-term contract and the pooling plan. Operation in a non-stock, non-profit basis is not universally accepted, but most of the newer coops are organized in this way, especially those fostered by the Sapiro school. Conservative people, including the National Farm Bureau of farmers, believe that cooperative organization should take place only as rapidly as the education of the producer to its advantages can be brought about. Progressers are for quick action.

Undoubtedly expert management is most important of all. Given good management and a reasonable opportunity most any cooperative can succeed, provided it has an intelligent and loyal membership. On the whole, I think cooperation is going ahead.

The Poor Fish says that he doesn't blame young men for being against war; but that the bankers and bosses are always too old—and somebody has to do the fighting.

## Is Cooperation Going Ahead?

(Continued from page 1)

the cereal and in the cotton markets, the effect of the dumping is altogether obviated. For though it may be shown that the price of the cash commodity months hence may be little more than sufficient to cover the cost plus the carrying charges, it is quite likely that the cash price throughout the year would have been much higher if the market had not been unduly depressed by dumping at the beginning.

In other words, it is altogether probable that the market for the year never recovers from the jolt it receives by the marketing of almost the entire crop within a few weeks. Of course, the law of supply and demand still holds. Like any other law, however, in the economic or the natural world, it may be made to serve man, or, through ignorance, destroy him. The law of gravitation is of immense benefit to the farmer when rightly used. It enables him to drain his lands, makes it possible for him to distribute water cheaply from a tank throughout his house and barn. The same law, however, may destroy him if he carelessly leaves open a trap door into his hay mow and falls through it to the floor below.

The purpose of cooperative marketing of farm products is not to defy the law of supply and demand, but only to make the law serves the farmer fairly.

There are powerful interests, of course, which oppose this movement. They are aggressive, for they think they see large profits disappearing if the farmers organize and put their business upon a modern business basis. Their number is small compared with the great arm engaged in the merchandizing of commodities. With a zeal, however, which self-interest inspires, they are likely to impose their views upon chambers of commerce and other like organizations. Even though the great majority of these bodies have a feeling that agriculture must organize in order to fit into the modern business world, they are too likely to yield to the persistent and vocal minority which feels that its own interest is jeopardized. These organizations could give a mighty impetus to the movement if they would.

In a recent bulletin issued by the American Exchange National Bank of New York, we find the following: "It is obvious that the chief handicap under which farmers are forced to work arises out of the fact that all other branches of industry have reached relatively advanced stages of organization, through which they have gained advantage over farmers in bargaining-power as well as in general economy of operation. The difficulties which confront efforts at the effective organization of farmers are admittedly great."

While, therefore, men of the widest vision in the business world see the urgent necessity of organization among farmers, this good will of business is largely thwarted when it comes to specific case in the community. Business generally, for fear of offending one or two of its members who might be directly affected by the organization, is prone to withhold its sympathy, if indeed it does not actually put obstructions in the way of organization. For its own security, business must overcome this timidity. As an American Exchange National Bank of New York points out, the difficulties in the way of organization are great. These difficulties can only be overcome promptly if the merchants, the manufacturers, the bankers of the community wholeheartedly cooperate with the farmers.

The question is, how shall we articulate agriculture with business generally, if, as the economists tell us, agriculture is an integral part of this mighty modern machine we call the industrial system. It must be brought into harmonious relation with it. It cannot be left wholly on the side, going its own way, as though it were a thing apart from the modern business world. Correlation, coordination, are words more and more often used as our business structure becomes more and more complex. And coordination is possible only through cooperation. Now, cooperation is one of the very watchwords of the Rotary Clubs. You bring together leading representatives within the community that they may work together for the common good. You were, therefore, among the first to recognize the interdependence of all business and all industry. You have been a potent factor in consolidating the civic spirit in your cities. You have done much already towards bringing about better relations between town and country. If now you were to become the instrument of effecting a complete coordination between the farm and business generally, it would be a mighty accomplishment for good.

## KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

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

### FARMS WANTED

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

WANTED to hear from owner having farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis. '80w' cat

### TOBACCO FOR SALE

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

### FEMALE HELP WANTED.

GIRLS—Women wanted. Learn Gown Making at home. Earn \$20.00 week up. Learn while earning. Sample lessons free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. H, 220, Rochester, N. Y.

### STOCK

WILL BUY OR EXCHANGE—A. R. bred Red Polled herd bull Bulls and heifers for sale Clyde Abbott, Woodruff, Kansas.

FOR SALE: TWO YEAR OLD PURE BRED HOLSTEIN heifer. J. Nauerth, Keats, Kansas. 4-1f.

### PET STOCK

THE WORLD'S LARGEST DOG KENNELS offer for sale Oorang Airedale watch dogs, automobile dogs, children's companions, farm dogs, hunters and retrievers. Also Big game Hounds and Coonhounds, Foxhounds, Bull Hounds and thoroughbred Hound and Airedale puppies. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed to any point in the United States. Large illustrated descriptive catalog mailed free.

OORANG KENNELS  
Box 108, LaRue, Ohio

### PUBLIC SALE

REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE: BROOD SOWS and stock hogs—Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1924 at farm Catalogue on request. W. R. Linton, Denison, Kans. 314

### AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

Linndale Farm Ayrshires will increase your monthly cream check. We are offering for sale a few good cows, and some well bred growthy young bulls that will improve your herd. John Linn & Sons, Manhattan, Kansas. 62

### MISCELLANEOUS

200,000 GERMAN MARKS Genuine Currency 25 cents. Samuel Ramsey, Mayfield, Kans.

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

## The Farmers National Bank

SALINA, KANSAS

Solicits Your Business

Oldest Bank in Saline County

## FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

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LECTURE BUREAU  
M. O. Glessner ..... State Lecturer  
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Farmers' Union Jobbing Association,  
104 New England Bldg., K. C. Mo.  
602 Grain Exchange Bldg., Omaha, Neb.  
Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission,  
406-8-10 Live Stock Exch. Bldg.  
Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.,  
Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.,  
Salina, Kansas.

Farmers' Union Auditing Association  
Thomas B. Dunn, Salina.

Farmers' Union Wheat Marketing Assn.,  
Kansas City, Mo.

Farmers' Union State Bank,  
Kansas City, Kansas.

Kansas Union Farmer,  
Salina, Kansas.

The surest way to make the most money out of baby beef is to make them prime and a long period of full-feeding is necessary to accomplish this result. Don't be in a hurry to get baby heaves to market. The market will go higher as the months go by. The calves will continue to make profitable gains and will come near or commanding top prices because they will be fatter.

DR. O. M. FRANKLIN'S NEW One-Dose Blackleg Vaccine.

The Originator of Blackleg Vaccine has achieved another equally important success in originating

One-Dose Blackleg Bacterin. A thoroughly dependable vaccine at a low price. Only 14c per dose.

In 10, 25, 50 and 100 dose bottles. Our Special six dose syringe \$2.50. Free booklet on request.

THE KANSAS BLACKLEG SERUM CO.,  
Livestock Exchange, Wichita, Kansas.  
Livestock Exchange, Wichita, Kansas.

\$5.00 A THOUSAND LETTER HEADS OR ENVELOPES

Printed and Mailed You the Same Day as Order is Received.  
CENTRAL KANSAS PUBLISHING CO., Salina, Kan.

## Planters State Bank

Salina, Kansas

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

Government Bond OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Fred H. Quincy, Pres.; Guy T. Halvering, Vice-Pres.; T. W. Reed, Vice-Pres.; W. T. Welch, Vice-Pres.; E. E. Gemmell, Cashier; R. F. Ludes, Assistant Cashier; E. H. Suedendorf and R. P. Cravens

### INSURANCE

Farmers' Union Member—Your own Insurance Company gives you absolute protection at lowest cost.

Your own Company has greater resources, in proportion to insurance in force, than any other state-wide mutual company in Kansas.

Your Hail Insurance Company is the biggest and strongest Mutual Hail Company in Kansas, and the lowest in actual cost. Get in line.

The Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas

FRANK D. BECKER, Secretary

SALINA, KANSAS

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

## Insist On BEEF BRAND OYSTER SHELLS FOR POULTRY



USE THE BEST SHELL ON THE MARKET. IT WILL PAY.

Distributed by FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSN.,

106 New England Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

## ABILITY CO-OPERATION EFFICIENCY

### SUCCESS

WITH THE ASSETS WHICH REST ON OUR PEDESTAL OF SUCCESS WE SERVE YOU BEST.

CONSIGN GRAIN TO

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

106 New England Building. Kansas City, Mo.

and

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission,

Wichita, Kansas

Satisfied customers have made the Farmers Union the largest firm on the Kansas City Yards.

The Farmers Union at Wichita is lined up to serve men in that locality in a first class manner.

And Remember—

OUR GAIN IS YOURS. YOUR PATRONAGE IS WHAT GOVERNS THE SIZE OF THE DIVIDEND CHECK.

EVERY LOAD HELPS, SO SEND THEM ALL OUR WAY.

## A Good Pair to Draw To

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

Kansas City, Missouri

and

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission,

Wichita, Kansas

Satisfied customers have made the Farmers Union the largest firm on the Kansas City Yards.

The Farmers Union at Wichita is lined up to serve men in that locality in a first class manner.

And Remember—

OUR GAIN IS YOURS. YOUR PATRONAGE IS WHAT GOVERNS THE SIZE OF THE DIVIDEND CHECK.

EVERY LOAD HELPS, SO SEND THEM ALL OUR WAY.

## FARMERS CLASSIFIED AD USE THIS FORM—IT SAVES DELAY

Mail This To

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Salina, Kansas

Rate: 5 cents a word on single insertion; 4 cents a word each week if ordered 4 or more consecutive weeks

Minimum charge is 50c



## Department of Practical Co-Operation

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

C. E. Brasted, State Secretary  
**NOTICE OF FARMERS' UNION MEETING**  
Notices of Farmers' Union meetings will be printed under this heading without charge. Secretaries should send in their copy at least two weeks before the date of the meeting.

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

**A. C. BROWN, Co. Pres.**  
**SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051.**  
Silverdale Local No. 2051 meets every second and fourth Wednesday in the month at the Silverdale School House.

**J. F. Lewis, Sec.**  
**NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922.**  
Newberry Local No. 1922 meets regularly, the first and third Monday nights of each month. The members make the union what it 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 the second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

**Geo. Speed, Pres.**  
**Alice Kendall, Sec.**  
**CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911.**  
Regular meetings the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month.

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

**George J. Schoenhof, Sec.**  
**PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL.**  
Pleasant Valley Local No. 1319 meets every first and third Wednesday evening of each month.

**E. J. Kissinger, Pres.**  
**W. T. Flinn, Sec.-Treas.**  
**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.

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

**W. D. McClaskey, Pres.**  
**Roy W. Holland, Sec.**  
**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.  
**W. A. Booz, Sec.-Treas.**  
**W. H. Slyter, Pres.**  
**UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679.**  
We meet every two weeks on Tuesday. All Farmers Union members welcome.

**Owen Hunsperger, Pres.**  
**I. M. Wagner, Sec.**  
**UNION LOCAL NO. 273.**  
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.**  
**OTTAWA COUNTY.**  
The Third Quarterly Meeting of Ottawa County Farmers Union will be held in the I. O. O. F. basement, at Minneapolis, September 24, 1924 at 8 p. m. Each local is requested to send a full delegation, and all members are invited to attend.

**A. E. HARDY, Secretary.**  
**W. E. HARDY, Secretary.**  
**BROWN COUNTY.**  
Brown County Union No. 42 will meet in Hiawatha Tuesday, Sept. 16, at 1 o'clock. Let all locals send full quota of delegates.

**CLYDE ROYER.**  
County Secretary  
**G. N. GEPHART.**  
County President  
**STAFFORD COUNTY.**  
Liberty Local No. 1988 held their regular meeting Friday afternoon, Sept. 5th. Only a small crowd was out and important business had to be suspended until the membership could

be notified so please take notice and be on hand next meeting, Sept. 19th. The truck load of flour was on hands, the coffee will be there next meeting night. A committee appointed by the president cleaned the school house thoroughly on Saturday a. m. ready for school Monday. After the meeting Friday a watermelon feed was enjoyed.

**C. E. Hays, Sec.**  
**POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING.**  
The Third Quarterly Meeting of the F. E. & C. O. of A. of Pottawatomie county will be held at Wamego, Kansas Monday, Sept. 29th in the Stewart Hall.

All adjoining counties are invited to attend this meeting.  
The locals are requested to send a full delegation.  
State Lecturer M. O. Glessner will speak.

**T. P. Heptig, Sec.**  
**REPORT OF GREENWOOD COUNTY'S THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING.**  
The Third Quarterly Meeting of Greenwood County was held Sept. 1st with a picnic and public speaking.

Brother E. C. Trull of the Farmers Union State Bank of Kansas City, Kansas held us for a little over an hour with a fine talk, followed by Chas. Day, candidate for State Senator. Threatening weather cut his speech short.

About 250 people were present, who took interest in what the speakers had to say.  
**Geo. M. Peet, Ggr.**  
**CARROLL COUNTY, MO.**  
The Farmers Union of Carroll county, Mo., will hold their annual picnic at Heins Lake Park near Carrollton Friday Sept. 26th. The committee in charge has the promise of Sam Baker, republican candidate for governor and Arthur Nelson, democratic candidate for governor, to be present and make speeches.

Milo Reno, president Iowa Division of the Farmers Union will also be on the program. Band concerts, games, races, a tug of war and other interesting features have been planned. It's just going to be an old fashioned Farmers' Picnic.

**Thomas M. Morrison, Pres.**  
**LINN COUNTY MEETING.**  
The Linn County Farmers Union will hold their next meeting in the park at LaCygne on Saturday, Sept. 27. An all day meeting and good program is being planned, with basketball dinner. All locals are requested to send delegates and visitors are welcome.

**L. H. Fish, Co. Sec.**  
**HONOR ROLL.**  
The following secretaries of Farmers Union Locals have reported to the state office every member on their rolls paid up in full for the year 1924.

**Bellview** — 2042—John T. Anderson, Sec. 52 paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.  
**Burmeister** — 943 — Roy Hunter, Ellisworth Sec. 24 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

**Chesholter** — Central — 1171 — Ralph Heikes, Wakefield, Sec. — 12 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.  
**Summit** — 1574 — Mrs. Alice Ames, Madison, Sec. — 30 paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

**Pleasant Valley** — 1804 — Frank R. Erbert, Ellis, Sec. — 18 paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.  
**Fairdale** — 927 — Carl W. Mayer, Brewster, Sec. 13 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

**Rydal** — 768 — C. S. Dunan, 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** — 1180 Mrs. Everett Alquist Sec. — 76 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

**Sylvan Grove** — 1555 — J. A. Reichard, Minneapolis, Sec. — 11 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.  
**Point Lookout** — 1072 — Jno. Hoffhines, Esbof — all members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

**Neutral** — 303 — John Costello, McClure — 11 paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.  
**Independence** — 1419 — Hugh Winslow Sec., Wellington, Kans. — 19 paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

**Liberty** — 925 — Ed. Mog, Sec. — 42 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.  
**Twelve Mile** — 2002 — R. L. Pearce, Sec., Downs — 12 paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

**Wainut Grove** — 1308 — Robert J. Meyer, Girard, Secretary — 100%.  
**Victor** — 1516 — W. G. Harris, Burton, 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** — 84 — Grant Bliss, Woodston, Secretary, 9 members — 100%.  
**Star** — 831 — Willis J. Billings, Linn, Secretary, 6 members, 100%.

**Olive Hill** — 1120 — A. F. Braun, Clay Center, Sec. — 36 members, 100%.  
**Coin** — 1857 — S. M. Beason, Orion, Secretary — 7 members, 100%.

**Bushong** — 579 — H. C. Harder, Dunlap, Secretary, 10 members, 100%.  
**Hunt** — 1107 — J. L. Kongs, Corning, Secretary — 19 members, 100%.

**Santa Fe** — 1717 — Marion Johnson, Secretary, Lyons. Thirteen members — 100 per cent.  
**No. 5** — 761 — Clarence W. Smith, secretary, Phillipsburg, six members — 100 per cent.

**1925** — Maple Grove — Howard Timberman, secretary, Hepler, Five members, 100 per cent.  
**1935** — Kaw Valley — Jerome Van Hole, secretary, Belvue, 10 members, 100 per cent.

**1689** — Highland — Roy L. Lee, secretary, Paola, 80 male members, 56 female members, 100 per cent.  
**1884** — Prospect, Martin Rohe, Jr., Secretary, 29 members, 100 per cent.

**Prairie Star** — 944 — E. W. Podems, secretary, Wilson, 15 members, 100%.  
**Hayrick** — 1497 — Henry Eden, Sec. 12 members, 100%.

**Keeher** — 914 — F. A. Korber, Seneca, secretary, 21 members, 100%.  
**Hobo** — 1497 — W. O. Coffman, Madison, secretary, 23 members, 100%.

**Eagle Star** — 222 — C. G. Conrad, Du Bois, Nebraska, secretary, 21 members — 100%.

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

**District No. 32, Local No. 1135.** Will H. Rundle, Clay Center, Sec. 100%.  
**Fairview** — 1070 — W. S. Hohl, Ellsworth, Secretary, 10 members paid 1924 — 100%.

**Paradise** — 993 — Ed. Quarry, Ellsworth, Secretary, 8 members paid 1924 — 100%.

**Pleasant View** — 833 — Robert McGregor, Washington, Sec. 6 members paid 1924 — 100%.

**Hammond** — 1449 — A. Pehrson, Argonia Sec. 8 members paid 1924 — 100%.

**Miller** — 1929 — Velma McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Sec. 43 members paid 1924 — 100%.

**Kelly Branch** — 1560 W. E. McGilvary Madison, Sec. 12 members paid — 100%.

**Trail Creek** — 750 — H. Jaeger, Sec. Hunter Sec. 9 members paid 1924 — 100%.

**ALL TOGETHER — IT PAYS**  
(From The Equity News)  
One of the paradoxes of the present situation in industry is an almost feverish anxiety on the part of practically all farmers and business men to increase their production in the face of the fact that surplus products are the nightmare of almost all of our producing interests.

This peculiar situation suggests that something is wrong with our civilization. Either we are producing too much wealth, more, for example, than people have any use for, or we are consuming too little wealth to keep up the balance between the production and the consumption of the necessities and comforts of life. It seems logical that no more wealth would be turned out than people would use if they could afford to buy it; but, on the other hand, it is a fact that markets are glutted most of the time because people do not have the purchasing power to keep them cleaned up.

One of the causes of this situation is the excess of production over consumption simply shown by a maladjustment of our machinery of distribution which fails to apportion this wealth justly and thus make it possible for the masses to acquire and make use of all wealth which they produce. What is left over goes into competition with the wealth that is produced from day to day and since there is at no time a sufficient purchasing power to absorb even current production, low prices and unemployment follow as the natural result.

So long as this relationship exists between the production and the consumption of wealth, it is going to be an extremely difficult matter for individuals and groups of producers to get away from its effect on the general situation, except as they may have their business buttressed by monopoly and privilege.

Taking agriculture as an example, the moment that by some existing efficiency in production some particular line of farming becomes a trifle more prosperous than farming in general, such lines begin to attract competition which sooner or later pulls it down to the general level of conditions. Nor would it help the farming industry as a whole if every farmer in the country joined in the efforts to increase prices by those methods.

Cooperation, for instance, constitutes a powerful means for the improvement of the agricultural situation but it can fulfill its purpose only when it is placed in the proper economic environment based upon the right balance between the country's producing and purchasing power.

As long as this country's purchasing power is not up to its producing power, a temporary improvement in the farmer's condition would attract city people to our rented farms in sufficient numbers to eliminate any temporary improvement which some of them may have secured. On the other hand, if the people's purchasing power were equal to or if it exceeded their producing power as it should, no industry would long remain in an unstable condition for the reason that the demand for all products would then exceed the supply and everyone who wished would be assured of an opportunity to apply his efforts to productive and remunerative enterprise.

Therefore, the industrial problem that is facing the country is not one of inefficiency or uncontrolled production and marketing, or of lack of credit facilities nor of foreign competition or any of the other ailments that are properly ascribed to the farmer's lot. The real trouble with the farmer is: (1) a restricted market made so low by the curtailed purchasing power of the masses who are in the same plight as the farmer; (2) high cost of production due to inflated land values, to the multiplicity of direct and indirect taxes that are unloaded on him at every turn, and to monopoly prices for many of the things which the farmers are compelled to buy; and (3) tariff laws which act against the farmer in two ways, namely, by curtailing the purchasing power of foreign buyers and also contributing to the increase of the farmer's cost of production.

Now, these troubles can be cured only if cooperation and greater efficiency in production go hand in hand with the introduction of measures which prevent market glutting through an increase in the effective demand for the products of farm and factory. Any methods of improvement in the absence of such changes will only help

the farmer who take advantage of them so long as their number does not compromise a very large proportion of the whole. It ought to be plain, however, that if all producers became efficient in production without a corresponding increase in the consumer's purchasing power, we should simply increase our unsalable surplus. Likewise, if farmers were one hundred per cent cooperators prosperity would nevertheless depend upon the purchasing power of the masses engaged in industry. So that the really effective cure for the evils that afflict agriculture is to cut down the farmer's unavoidable cost of production and to increase the purchasing power of his customers.

This cure should be based upon the idea of giving labor—whether industrial, professional or managerial—the full returns for the services it renders society. An effective way of bringing this about is to abolish the toll that privilege takes out of all producers of wealth and to transfer taxes from earned to unearned incomes.

This method seems to be destined to play a powerful part in the readjustment of our economic machinery. So far we have used the tax system only as a means of raising revenue for the support of the government. It is an old story that taxation can be used as a powerful instrument for either making or breaking business conditions. Dr. Richard T. Ely had vividly expressed this idea in the following passage:

"Taxation may create monopolies, or it may prevent them; it may diffuse wealth, or it may concentrate it; it may promote liberty and equality of rights, or it may tend to the establishment of tyranny and despotism; it may be used to bring about reforms or it may be so laid as to aggravate existing grievances and foster hatred and dissension among classes; taxation may be so controlled by the skillful hand as to give free scope to every opportunity for the creation of wealth or for the advancement of all true interests of states and cities, or it may be so shaped by ignoramus as to place a dead weight on a community in the race for industrial supremacy."

Many other men have recently in magazine articles expressed similar views regarding the possibilities for improving business conditions by the taxation route, but whether the farmer's relief is coming in that or some other way, two things are absolutely certain. One is that hard times and poor markets for the farmer or for other class of producers are never due to natural causes but to human bungling with economic relations; the other is that through intelligent study and investigation a way can be found for the elimination of the evils which the farmers are enduring.

**WHAT TWO BROTHERS DID**  
Paul Benner and John Benner are brothers. Paul was in the Agriculture class at Delphi, Indiana.

In January 1923 Paul decided to enter the beef calf club and decided that he would like to feed an Aberdeen-Angus calf. At the home of Ernest Newell two calves were found that I considered suitable for beef calf club work and the boys were told about the calves.

When the father and the boy came to look at the calf they saw the second and the father decided to let the boys feed both calves so the calves were purchased for the boys Paul and John. The ownership was decided by tossing a coin and John got the best calf.

The calves were taken home and some persons preferred one calf and some the other. This was the boys' first experience in feeding a calf. They failed to start with a well balanced ration but before feeding very long had a good ration of corn, oats, clover hay and soybean meal.

The first of September the calves were taken to the state fair and the one stood sixth, the other fifteenth. (I think the better calf lost fourth place because of the boys' lack of experience in showing). At the county fair the boys stood first and fourth, the first being an easy winner.

The boys after selling their calves figured the cost of the feed they owed their father and were prepared to pay him but he suggested that they buy a radio set with the money. So with their feed money and some added by the father a nice radio set was obtained and now the entire family enjoy the radio very much.

The two boys have purchased three Aberdeen-Angus calves for feeding this year and are going to show the best two.

The sire of the calves is Blackwoods' Lon 203465 and was bred by W. G. Riley, Thorngown, Ind.

**SYSTEM IN PICKING UP TOYS.**  
Most mother after an afternoon shopping come home, take off their wraps, toss them on the bed, table or a convenient chair, drop their purchases and purse in a likewise convenient place and sit down to rest. They are tired, very tired. When they rest a while they will put their wraps and parcels away in the respective places. There is no one to make them put them away as they take them off.

These same mothers get impatient night after night with their children because the children dilly dally along, cry or refuse to pick up their toys. Picking up toys at night is a task every home has where there are children. The children are tired when evening comes. That is the time when, if they were adults, they would toss their wraps on the bed and say, "Later I will pick them up, when I am rested."

The child starts out in the morning full of energy. His energy seems to demand first one toy, then another, until by night time it is a task both for him as well as his mother.

Playing games, telling stories, imitating animals and fairies, lightens the task for a few nights, but soon the task becomes irksome again.

One busy mother realized that evening was not the time to make the child pick up his toys. She used this plan successfully. The first toy the child played with was put away before another was allowed. The mother had more patience throughout the day and it was easier to see that the child put away one toy every little while than to worry about making him put away many each night.

It was not long until the child was habitually putting away the toy he had finished playing with. He seemed to understand the suggestion his mother gave that he would have more room to play with his toys if he put away each toy as he finished playing with it.

This training was a foundation for later life in teaching that each task undertaken must be completed before another is started. This plan saved the nightly wrangle. It kept the house orderly. It did not take as much time to establish this character forming habit as it did under the nightly pick-up plan.

**SILO IS CHEAP AND BEST MEANS OF PROVIDING FEED**  
The silo is the best and cheapest means of providing succulent feed not only for winter, but as a supplement to short pastures during the long, dry summer months, according to the Missouri College of Agriculture, which states in a recent bulletin:

It is the cheapest farm building that can be erected. It will house feed at lower cost per pound than hay or roughage can be protected from the weather by barn or hay mow.

It increases the producing capacity of the farm at least 10 per cent and will often increase its stock-carrying capacity 25 per cent.

It is the cheapest and most effective method of storing silage. It is the cheapest place to store the corn crop, and, in fact, one of the silo's greatest advantages is the possibility it affords in utilizing all of the corn crop. An acre of corn can be placed in the silo at a cost not exceeding that of shocking, husking, grinding and shredding and will preserve more nutrients and will produce more milk per acre than any other system of handling the crop.

It saves a third of the value of the corn crop that is otherwise largely wasted. It supplies feed at less labor and there is less waste of fodder by cows.

**WHEAT POOL SETS HIGH GOAL TO BE REACHED BY JULY '25**  
Under a new contract adopted by the Montana Wheat Growers association, two-thirds of the wheat of the state must be signed up by July 1, 1925 for cooperative marketing. To carry this big undertaking to a successful conclusion, the association has elected virtually a new administration.

B. D. Hollenback, Buffalo, is the new president while E. F. Johnson, Round Butte, and Neils Christensen, Dagmar, are new vice presidents.

For two months the officials are charged with securing the maximum amount of wheat delivery under the existing contract, but from the close of harvest until next July every director is to be campaign manager for the new sign-up drive in his district.

Decision to adopt a marketing contract with 66 2/3 per cent of the state crop as a minimum came as the result of a referendum among the members. At present the association controls only a small proportion of the state's crop. The new contract will be similar to the one used by the Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Indiana, and other state wheat pools.

Even with reasonable precautions to exclude bacteria from cream, a considerable number will always be present. If the cream is left uncollected these multiply rapidly, soon spoiling the cream. Dr. H. W. Conn, of Connecticut, has found that one bacterium in milk kept at a temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit for 24 hours will multiply to seven, while one bacterium in milk kept at a temperature of 70 degrees for 24 hours will multiply to 700. At higher temperatures the increase is correspondingly greater.

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