

VOLUME XVI

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Time Has Arrived for Farmers to Do Sound Thinking

Must Organize for Self Protection and Vote for Candidates Who Will Work to Put Farmer's Dollar on Par With Other Industries.

(By D. H. Huston.)

The action of both political parties in the last Congress defeated every measure or bill that was offered for the relief of agriculture (which is in more danger of destruction and loss than the nation was when President Wilson declared war against Germany). President Coolidge the same as said that the farmers must work out their own salvation without the assistance of Congress.

This action of the President and Congress plainly shows the people of this nation that all anti-trust and combination laws are unworkable and cannot be enforced. It plainly shows that the government of this nation was established in Lincoln's time to give justice to all classes (and many lives were lost in establishing it by the rebellion) is a thing of the past.

It plainly shows this is not a government of the people, by the people, for the people, but instead a government of Trusts, Combinations, Unions of Labor, Blocks, Gentlemen's Agreements and Big Business, for they are combined, the latter plainly controlling all and plainly showing that any industry or class of people that are not thoroughly organized need not knock at the door of Congress or Washington.

Farmers, which includes all the rural towns that depend on the farmers direct for their existence and we belong to latter industry, and were plainly told by Congress and the President to thoroughly organize for self-protection or anything we asked, for would be called class legislation, which is practically what the President called all measures put up to him for farm relief, never realizing for one moment that the state he came from, Massachusetts, could not care or exist without a protective tariff that is nothing more nor less than class legislation, shutting out all foreign competition until through the organizations of the manufacturers and their labor they have been able to pay wages far beyond any possibility of farmers making. Because farmers have the price set on their products by European Peon labor. To say that the protective tariff under the present conditions builds up a home market for the farmers products is simply irony and false. We undertake to say that prices furnished for products which are less than cost to the producer is not a market.

It has never been denied that the Federal Reserve Banking System was what started Agriculture down the toboggan slide by deflating the farmers out of over nine billion dollars in 1919 and 1920, and keeping them on the slide to the tune of from two to three billion dollars a year since. To find out about how much the farmers have been deflated out of all you have to do is to find out how much the cities' manufacturers and all big business has made during this time of deflation of the farmer and you will have about the right amount of the farmers' deflation.

It is true considerable gold has been coming to this country to pay for farm products the country exported at a profit to every one who touched it but the farmer. The farmer's worth on the slide to the tune of from two to three billion dollars a year since. To find out about how much the farmers have been deflated out of all you have to do is to find out how much the cities' manufacturers and all big business has made during this time of deflation of the farmer and you will have about the right amount of the farmers' deflation.

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that has just closed, has demonstrated to us we have altogether too many demagogues there. When the time came for them to decide whether to try and make the dollar of the farmer as big as the other fellow's dollar, which is caused by "special privilege," they said, "No, we will take the chances and vote to furnish cheap food for the majority, simply because they are all organized and we are afraid we will lose their votes if we vote for a square deal to all," saying by their votes that they were not afraid of the farmer's vote for he has not had American principle strong enough in him to organize so he could demand a square deal, but by losing the principle of Lincoln and McKinley the republican side and Jackson and Cleveland on the democratic side.

There was hardly a bill or measure asked for backed by a strong organization that was not passed. It is true some of them were vetoed by the president, thereby showing he has courage and is not afraid of his best friend, England, Yankee judgment regardless of the consequences political. Neither one of the old political parties are going to be of any use to Agriculture or lend any assistance unless we get busy in the next few months and organize thoroughly to control the prices of our products, thereby emancipating the farmer and also become strong enough to make the administration at Washington and Congress set up and take notice when we even ask for a square deal and not have the demagogues from New England and Yankee, never giving thought to the farmers of the West. At the very least 27 of these states would have been helped over a very dangerous situation if the McNary-Haugen bill had been passed. While it may not have been perfect, who ever heard of a perfect bill passed by a bunch of lawyers? Some of the best and brightest men claim that it would not have cost the government a dollar after it had been in use six months. If we consume 90 per cent of the agricultural products ourselves, how could it have cost much to take care of the other ten per cent until the price was stabilized?

The republican platform made in Cleveland, is pure and simple, New England and Yankee, never giving thought to the farmers of the West. At the very least 27 of these states would have been helped over a very dangerous situation if the McNary-Haugen bill had been passed. While it may not have been perfect, who ever heard of a perfect bill passed by a bunch of lawyers? Some of the best and brightest men claim that it would not have cost the government a dollar after it had been in use six months. If we consume 90 per cent of the agricultural products ourselves, how could it have cost much to take care of the other ten per cent until the price was stabilized?

Think of it, farmers, and see what a bright set of men we have in Congress. The defeat was caused by New England assisted by some of the southern demagogues. The democratic platform is being written by Senator Glass, the author of the Federal Reserve Banking System, that deflated the farmers out of over \$9,000,000,000 in 1919 and 1920, assisted by other southern and New England demagogues. It will take about as much interest in the farmer as the republican platform does, which promises to be nothing but hot air. Both platforms will plainly show the farmer's worth on the slide to the tune of from two to three billion dollars a year since. To find out about how much the farmers have been deflated out of all you have to do is to find out how much the cities' manufacturers and all big business has made during this time of deflation of the farmer and you will have about the right amount of the farmers' deflation.

Yes! The farmers of at least 27 states heard from so far are starting the campaign with the battle cry of freedom from political bosses and old party ties.

We presume other counties are like this one—Dallas—controlled by the invisible government with practically all money, especially the road and bridge funds, confiscated and spent in one part of the county where it will serve the towns regardless of the farmers.

How much longer are we, as farmers, going to submit to it? Farmers who is running this county's affairs? You pay the taxes. One would think from looking at the roads and bridges the farmer had no say in it but simply pay in the taxes and be the invisible government do the rest.

From the latest mail we learn that the farmers from the Atlantic to the Pacific are aroused and are at white heat at the treatment the farmers received at the hands of both old political parties in the last Congress. They are getting their fighting clothes on and every one that has the true red American blood in them are going to join the ranks to compel a square deal, so that the farmer's dollar shall be worth as much as the dollar of all other industries. They have the invisible government will all be exploded, will kill all demagogues and would-be congressmen and pettifoggers of a politician. The farmers as a body are going to be busy the rest of this summer and fall until election in November filling their hands with this gavel and they will all be exploded at every election booth in this whole country at the election next fall.

Every farmer should consider himself a committee of one to try and enlist his neighbor in the ranks of cooperative organizations of all agricultural regions of the country. Nebraska Union Farmer.

It is a time for clear thinking, especially by the farmers, who are the only salvation of the government. Congress

organization to put the farmer's dollar on a par with other industries between now and election.

You will find your neighbor just about as good as you are even if you don't have the same color of hair or wear the same number of shoes. For get all past differences and start in to make this nation state and county of the farming industry one of the best and most prosperous counties in the nation to live and raise your family. The farmers can do it if they will attend strictly to their own business, and every man and woman go to the polls and vote for the interest of the farmer first, last and all the time, and let the town people tend to their own.

It will not be to your interest to vote for a town candidate for an office. Remember, the fall season for capturing the farmers' votes is open and will be until the November election is over. Do not let the town people try all kinds of ammunition to catch the unsuspecting farmer's vote.

Farmers, you have the right to say what salary county officers draw if you but assert your rights. This is a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and not for the politician and office seeker, if you, the farmers of this country, will but assert your authority at the polls. Try it and see how it works.

The democratic and republican parties are made up of about the same class of people and have the same interest in this country, so why should you bother yourself as to what party a candidate belong to if he is worthy of your vote and you think he is entitled to the office for the best interest of the people of the county, not his or her interest alone. If a candidate is not worthy would he be begging for votes? Think this matter over—Missouri Farm Club News.

FORECAST OF ITALIAN WHEAT BELOW LAST YEAR.

The first forecast of wheat production in Italy for 1924 is 176,368,000 bushels compared with 224,836,000 bushels produced in 1923 and 161,641,000 bushels the estimate for 1922 according to a cablegram to the United States Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, June 30.

Average wheat production in Italy during the years 1909-13 was 183,334,000 bushels. The 1909-13 average, does not take into account production in the new territories of Venezia Giulia and Venezia Giulia, which have the last three years has added about 1,000,000 bushels to the annual production of Italy.

Forecasts of wheat production received to date from seven countries including United States, India, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Bulgaria and Greece, total 1,443,237,000 bushels compared with 1,606,488,000 bushels estimated from the same countries last year and 1,582,908,000 bushels in 1922.

HIGH PROTEIN IN WHEAT DESIRABLE.

"The percentage and quality of protein is having more and more effect on the market price of wheat," says H. M. Bainer, director of the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association. Continuing, he says that grain and grain dealers are paying a good, liberal premium for high protein wheat, especially when they know that the protein is of good quality. The wide margin in price often paid at the same market on the same day for different lots of wheat due to the difference in protein.

"The country grain buyer cannot determine the protein content in wheat; the work is too intricate and special chemical equipment is necessary. The only way the wheat grower or grain buyer can determine the percentage of protein is by sending a small, composite sample to the State Grain Laboratory or to a cereal chemist for analysis. Protein may run as low as 8 per cent and as high as 18 per cent, but 12 per cent is a good, high average. "Climate and soil conditions have almost everything to do with the amount and quality of protein. Low protein is caused by wet seasons, sandy soil, lack of nitrogen in the soil and late preparation of the seedbed. On the other hand, high protein is caused by dry seasons, fine sand soil, plenty of nitrogen in the soil and early preparation of the seedbed.

"The most generally practical way to insure an adequate supply of nitrogen is to grow wheat in rotation with legumes, such as alfalfa and sweet clover, and prepare the ground early. A top dressing of barnyard manure will help and in most cases will also increase the yield, if applied judiciously and not too much at a time. July or early August preparation of the ground has the most marked and immediate effect of anything that can be done."

TENANTS LIVE POORER.

Tenant farmers as a class are less adequately housed, read fewer books and magazines, have poorer sanitary facilities, and enjoy fewer household conveniences than owner farmers, studies made by the Department of Agriculture of living standards among various classes of farmers show. This is not merely because they operate rented land; the department says; usually the poorer conditions under which tenants live are due to the fact that they are generally financially less advanced than owner farmers. Making advances does not alter the situation, however. It is one of the serious problems of agriculture that the proportion of farmers who are tenants is increased by increasing the size of the agricultural regions of the country. Nebraska Union Farmer.

What the Union Stands For

The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America is a non-political, non-sectarian organization, organized by the farmers for the benefit of the farmers.

It consists of a national Union, State Unions in about 75 per cent of the states of the union, hundreds of county unions and thousands of home local which are the main working units of the organization.

The purpose of the Union as set forth in the national organization are as follows: To secure equity, establish justice and apply the golden rule. To discourage the land and mortgage system. To assist our members in buying and selling. To educate the agricultural classes in scientific farming. To teach farmers the classification of crops, domestic economy and the process of marketing.

To systematize methods of production and distribution. To eliminate gambling in farm products by boards of trade and other speculators. To bring farming up to the standard of other industries and business enterprises.

To secure and maintain profitable and uniform prices for all farm products. To obtain these we recognize the necessity of the producer to carry business operations on the co-operative plan into the distributing as well as the productive field where-by we shall be able by taking our own production to the consumer to eliminate all unnecessary labor and profits. Now you may ask: How can we do all of this? We can secure results only by following the example as set by labor organizations the world over.

That is by thorough organization and by every Union member being such to the very heart as well as by name.

Thousands of members pay their dues at the beginning of the year, but fail to take any further interest in the workings of their local until time to pay another year's dues and then they are the same old story (and it surely takes some) to continually drum them for their dues they may possibly pay up again or perhaps drop out for a year or two and then through the influence of some good loyal member they may be induced to come back. Such members are a detriment to any local and your local is better off without you for if you are disloyal to your fellow members, you lack the cooperative spirit without which results cannot be obtained. If every member, who has paid dues into the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, were still good loyal members, we would have an organization stronger and greater than the entire population of the U. S. A. 150 years ago when she rose up and cast off the type of government then being forced upon her by England.

Let us have the same thing among all races of men strength has been idolized. Some may belittle the power, but the fact remains that it is the greatest thing in the universe. It has dictated the affairs of all time, conquered the jungle, written history, placed monarchs on thrones, lined up seated monarchs, disrupted nations and in the struggle for existence among men in the future as in the past, power will continue to write history and dictate the affairs of nations, regardless of peace or war.

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has been for the good of the nation in general in the past, some of which are as follows: Anti-trust bill, regulating cotton exchange; 2, establishing a Bureau of Markets; 3, Rural Credit Law; 4, Parcel Post Law; 5, Pure Food and Drug Law; 6, White Slave Law; 7, election of U. S. Senators by direct vote of the people; 8, restriction of immigration and number of other bills. The Union will undoubtedly continue to stand for anything beneficial to the people. Therefore, let us get behind the wheel and push for bear in mind that in Union There is Strength.—A. L. HOFFSTETTER, Spring Dale Local, Westinghouse Springs, S. D.

FARM PRODUCTS IN GAIN

WASHINGTON.—The exchange value of farm products for the things that farmers buy now stands at the highest point in nearly four years, declares the United States department of agriculture in its monthly agricultural review issued Monday.

Such improvement as the situation shows is attributed to the continued slow decline in prices of non-agricultural commodities at the same time that agricultural products have held their own. The department's index of the purchasing power of farm products in terms of other commodities is 77 for May, using the year 1913 as a base or 100.

The corn crop now occupies a conspicuous place on the agricultural stage, and promises to be a pivotal factor in the entire meat and dairy situation of 1925, the department says. Wheat growers are reported to be in a somewhat more cheerful frame of mind over the recent advances in wheat, due to a smaller prospective world crop.

Conditions on the Pacific Coast are regarded as one decided fly in the ointment. Drought in that section has cut heavily into the grain crops and feed, while fruits in the Northwest have also been damaged by frosts and drought. The citrus crops are reported as in good condition.

"The urban community is now beginning to taste the results of over expanded producing capacity," the department says. "The textile, automobile, railway equipment and many allied industries are in the position recently familiar to wheat, cattle and hog producers of being 'all grown up' and no place to go."

"Credit demands have grown so light that money is now relatively as cheap as in New York as hogs in Iowa."

WHEAT POOL COSTS IN 1923.

Handling costs of the Colorado Wheat pool, 1923, show total deduction amount to 12 cents exclusive of freight, but the deduction includes a 2-cent reserve and a 2-cent farm storage credit paid to the members, leaving an actual expense of 8 cents a bushel. The 8 cents cost includes 3.7 cents terminal storage; .8 cents interest; .2 cents organization; 2.5 cents handling; and .3 cents local storage; and .6 cents national sales agency.—Cappers Farmer.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING GAINS MOMENTUM

In the cooperative marketing field the growth of the wheat marketing pools is the most important development of the season. Two new wheat associations controlling respectively 18 and 25 per cent of the Kansas and Indiana crops bring the total membership in eleven state pools to more than 80,000. These pools do not yet control 10 per cent of the nation's crop but the sign gives assurance that fully 50,000,000 bushels or 7 per cent will be pooled in 1924, or twice the amount handled in 1923. The largest pool is in Kansas, where the goal had been set at 44,000,000 bushels. The signpool failed to reach that amount but is probably well above 20,000,000 bushels. The two rival associations in Kansas were merged which very materially smoothed the way for the new co-operative wheat marketing movement in that state.

The formation of a nationwide exchange to include the eleven state associations is now among the possibilities. The merging of five great grain firms and the turning over to the farmer cooperatives of all their marketing facilities has just been tentatively announced. The proposal that the farmers take over these grain firms and operate them was first discussed two years ago. The five firms are the Armour Grain Co., John C. Shaffer & Co., Rosebaum Grain Corporation, Rosebaum Bros. and Bartlett, Frazier & Co. These firms control virtually the entire elevator capacity of Chicago and have considerable capacity at other primary markets and export bases. They have signified a willingness to turn over their facilities to the farmer organizations and lend their managerial ability in getting the plan under way. Chas. E. Gibson, Jr., of Hopper, Colo., president of the Colorado Farm Bureau Federation, who has just returned from a meeting of the executive committee, is of the opinion that this proposition will be of great benefit to farmers of the whole country. It will mean that eventually every farmer cooperative company will be a member of the national agency through which all grain will be handled. It may be that the ambition of wheat producers to merchandise their own grain will be realized sooner than they had hoped or expected. If this idea is approved it will be up to the farmer organization to make good and they will need wise, conservative leadership and the rank and file of the producers must be ready to give their loyalty to the leaders in charge.—Western Farm Life.

"It Is the Spirit of Cooperation that Really Binds"

Membership of Co-Operative Organizations Must Be Loyal As a Whole to Preserve Strength, Aaron Sapiro Tells Tri-State Tobacco Growers Association.

There are weaknesses of human nature that are with us always. The most perfect, the most democratic, the most beneficial government that could be conceived would always have within its ranks those who want to break the law.

There are always some who are law-abiding citizens only until they are brought face to face with the fact that government brings obligation as well as favors, and who would then thoughtlessly destroy all government if they could. As a matter of fact, I daresay that most of us have, at some time or other, wished that there was no sheriff in the county. For the rest of our lives, however, we are generally quite thankful for the law and its capable enforcement.

We are so thankful that we maintain government by our own will by the will of the governed. We do that because we know that without strong government there would be no civilization, and modern life would become a nightmare. By the strength of the government we set over ourselves is measured our power both to defy enemies from without and to overcome anarchy and anarchy within.

As a whole we consent to such government or there would be none. It is never quite perfect, we are constantly improving it, we chafe from time to time under its restraints. But we maintain it, for we know that its worse evils are better than chaos and ruin.

In a democracy the majority of the people want their law, or it would instantly cease to exist. All other citizens have agreed with you and me to abide by the law—there is a social contract between us—and if any one of us break it, by our common agreement, the lawbreaker goes to jail.

He goes because the people as a whole demand that he shall pay the penalty; not just because there are certain words and letters printed in a book of law. Laws do not exist in themselves; they are only written memoranda of the will of the people. Order does not just casually happen; it is made by the will of the people. Law and order are living things only because the spirit of law and order is abroad to enforce them and make them a unitary community, sternly exacts from the violator of its common pledge the prescribed penalty for his selfish betrayal of the common good.

Even so, growers of Virginia and the Carolinas with your tobacco association! Mark this: It is the spirit of cooperation that really binds—the contract only reminds us of the terms.

The day that the spirit of cooperation shall have fled from the hearts of the majority of the 90,000 members of the Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association, that day will your Association go to pieces; and all the king's horses and all the king's men couldn't put your Association together again—nor the contracts, either! But until that day comes—and the quality of the manhood and intelligence I have encountered among you makes me certain that it is never coming, no power on earth can defeat your association in its march toward its goal.

The slacker who breaks his contract, the weakling who is always crying for loopholes and for lax policies in the interpretation and enforcement of the contract, the half-way cooperator who wants the contract interpreted so that he can deliver part of his tobacco to the association and dodge the delivery of the rest by declaring it controlled by his tenant or somebody else—these can all give loyal members a night in getting and impair the efficiency of the association. But so long as real loyalty is the rule among the majority of the membership, they can not destroy the association nor defeat its aims.

Sometimes I wonder if the weak or disloyal who complain of the rigidity of the contract and the enforcement policies of your board ever stop to realize who it is that is demanding a strict keeping or somehow get the impression that they are being oppressed by some group of outsiders or by a few selfish men on their board of directors, and this impression our enemies do everything in their power to increase.

We are given to understand frequently by the great-hearted gentlemen who live by the auction system, and who love you so that they are shedding more tears over your sales night in getting and impair the efficiency of the association. But so long as real loyalty is the rule among the majority of the membership, they can not destroy the association nor defeat its aims.

Your legal department is nothing more than your employee. It is hired and can be fired by your board. It cannot start one suit against a tobacco violator; it can not even try to enforce any interpretation of the contract until it is told to do so by a majority of your board.

More than that, your board is composed of your own freely chosen representatives. You, the individual, had

as big a vote in electing your director as anybody else in the association. The policies of your board represent the will of the majority of the members of your association. It all comes down to just this: that the contract violator or the would-be contract dodger who thinks he is being pressed by the association has the majority of his fellow growers for his opponent, and no other force in this world. He is held strictly to keep his promise by men who are strictly keeping a exactly identical promise to him, and nothing more.

That is why we say that you, the membership as a whole, must be loyal or the association would cease to exist. That is why we say:

"It is the spirit of cooperation that really binds—the contract only reminds us of the terms." So long as that spirit stands staunch and true, the power of our enemies without to harm us is even less than the power of weaklings within; though they may persist in making arguments, frequently succeed in confusing many of us with doubt and foreboding, and spread broadcast among the membership a sense of hardship that does not even exist—Oklahoma Cotton Grower.

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY ALBERTA ASSOCIATIONS

Plans for a system of cooperative buying are being developed for the cooperative associations of Alberta, with a view to the eventual creation of a general wholesale buying organization for the service of cooperative associations throughout the province. The first steps were taken at the second annual convention of the Alberta Cooperative League, held at Red Deer, June 3, 1924, when a committee was appointed to work out plans for organization for the service of cooperative associations throughout the province. The first steps were taken at the second annual convention of the Alberta Cooperative League, held at Red Deer, June 3, 1924, when a committee was appointed to work out plans for organization for the service of cooperative associations throughout the province. The first steps were taken at the second annual convention of the Alberta Cooperative League, held at Red Deer, June 3, 1924, when a committee was appointed to work out plans for organization for the service of cooperative associations throughout the province.

The committee believes that it is desirable to begin in a small way, therefore it was requested that orders should be limited to staple lines at first. If the plan is successful, other lines will be attempted later.

A questionnaire was also sent to each of the associations asking for a statement of the capital of each for 1923, lines which are being handled, farm produce being marketed, and length of time the association has been in operation.

CO-OPERATORS COMBAT CHAIN STORES.

Recently the New York and London bankers announced the formation of the largest retail merchandising combine ever organized anywhere in the world. The fourteen biggest chain store systems of the United States, including Woolworth, Kresge, A. & P. United Cigar Stores, United Drug Stores, McCrory Stores, S. H. Kress & Co., and the Kroger Grocery & Baking Company, have combined their 19,000 stores to get a stranglehold monopoly on supplying the American people with the things they have to eat and wear.

The American Cooperative Movement is going to combat this monopolistic chain store menace with cooperative chain stores owned by the people instead of the big bankers. In a number of agricultural states farmers' cooperative chain stores have already proved very successful. The Farmers Union of Kentucky now announces the extension of its chain store system and the development of new district warehouses to supply the needs from

The Kansas Union Farmer

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W. C. LANDSON, Associate Editor
DON C. ESTES, Director of Advertising
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

Communications and Quereins—Communications are solicited from practical farmers, members of the F. E. & C. U. 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, AUGUST 7, 1924.

A GREAT COOPERATOR GONE.

Charles H. Watts, General Manager of the Farmers Live Stock Commission Companies at Chicago and St. Paul was stricken with apoplexy just as he closed an address at a Union picnic in Iowa on July 4th. Three days later he died in the hospital to which he had been taken for treatment at Ottumwa.

Without undervaluing the work of others it is only fair to say that Charles Watts was the father of cooperative live stock marketing in the United States. He was in the commission business for many years in Kansas City and St. Joseph. He was perfectly familiar with every phase of live stock trading. When the Nebraska Farmers Union determined to engage in the commission business at Omaha Watts was farming in Western, Nebraska. He had joined the Union and was president of his local. He had made up his mind to spend the remainder of his days on the farm but when told that as a good Union man with due regard for his obligation he could not refuse to take charge of the Commission house at Omaha he gave up his farm and accepted the responsibility of working out the new cooperative system of selling live stock on the terminal markets.

From the very first the Omaha house was a success. The Union then, still with Watts as the directing genius established, a second house at St. Joseph which has become the largest of its type in the world and a third at Sioux City. When the Kansas Union entered the live stock commission business at Kansas City Watts was asked to assist in that work and for a while acted as general manager. When Colorado was ready he went to Denver and laid the foundations for the successful business now conducted by the Farmers Union of that state.

Something more than two years ago the Equity Cooperative Exchange of St. Paul decided to give up the live stock commission business in which it had not been successful either at St. Paul or Chicago. A new company, made up very largely of Farmers Union men, was organized and Watts was asked to take the position of general manager of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company that took over the Equity business at St. Paul and Chicago. He accepted. He found a losing business at each point. He re-organized the office and sales forces and succeeded in earning profits for shippers from the very first.

There are now twenty-three cooperative live stock commission companies in the United States. Every house is operating exactly in conformity with the system that Watts developed at Omaha. It is now only a question of time until all terminal live stock marketing will be done cooperatively. Charles H. Watts was the trail blazer for this new movement which has now grown to be the biggest cooperative marketing enterprise in the world.

To prove by actual results that without capital and without the hazards of speculation it is possible for live stock farmers to sell their own animals in all the great markets with advantage to themselves was a great achievement. Too much honor cannot be paid to the memory of the man who accomplished that purpose for the live stock industry. Cooperative live stock marketing has stabilized and strengthened the Farmers Union and has given our organization a standing in the business world and a recognition by business men and by the government that could have been secured in no other way. Faithful to the ideals of cooperation to the end the last words that fell from the lips of Charles H. Watts typified the man. Closing his address with the words, "Let me know whenever I can do anything for you" he was stricken as he left the platform.

CANADA AND WATER WAYS.

Comes the report that the business organizations of Montreal and other Canadian cities are opposed to the cooperative water ways plan contemplated by those who would have Canada and the United States work together to make Chicago, Detroit, Duluth and other lake cities ocean ports. It is known that New York also opposes the deep waterways project.

Both New York and Montreal have the same reasons. They want to hold the export trade that

they now have. Canadians also have another reason. The people of that country have heavy investments in state operated railways and they favor increasing the business of railroads rather than the development of water routes.

The Great Lakes and St. Lawrence waterways project may be considered as dead. That does not mean that the farmers of the middle west should not insist on access to the ocean by way of the Mississippi and its navigable tributaries. Practically all the export wheat of Kansas and adjoining states should reach deep water in barges down the Mississippi to New Orleans. Only railway opposition can prevent the farmers of this part of the United States.

A SENSIBLE MERGER PLAN.

The Iowa Division of the Society of Equity has voted almost unanimously to merge with the Iowa Farmers Union. That is the sort of a combination that means something and can do something for both parties to the agreement.

There are now only three agricultural societies that are nation wide in their activities and their influence and each of these is without strength in many states. In each state where one of these organizations is the strongest the weaker sisters should agree to a merger. The members generally are in favor of such a plan.

If competition and rivalry within states could be stopped it would help everybody.

The rivalry that would remain would be between state units only. So far as the federal field is concerned all could work together through a national board of some sort. It is time for all farmers to take up the serious consideration of this plan.

FARMERS AND POLITICS.

Individual farmers should be deeply interested in the selection of candidates for public office and in the determination of party policies. Farmers organizations set up for economic and educational purposes can hardly afford to take sides in partisan politics. They can with complete propriety urge their members to support only such candidates and policies as are in line with and fully committed to their own programs.

It is all right for the organized farmers to submit questionnaires and pledges to candidates and it is entirely proper for the members of all farm organizations to vote only for satisfactory nominations. To do very much in the way of improving government in the interest of agriculture it will often be necessary for farmers to ignore party lines. A meritorious measure loses none of its virtues because it is introduced into a legislative body by a member of a political party. If the farmers are wise they will make up their minds to vote for men in sympathy with and pledged to support the measures essential to the restoration of agriculture to an equality with labor and industry.

In the primary elections republicans and democrats should do their best to secure proper nominations by their own parties. In the elections they must make up their minds that it is best to get the right man regardless of party.

If there are not too many slackers on election day the farmers of Kansas will take complete charge of state and local affairs after the next general election except in a few of the larger cities. It is only a matter of courage and the performance of the highest duty of citizenship.

SUPER-ORGANIZATIONS OF FARMERS.

Many farmers make an excuse for not being members of any agricultural organization by citing the conflicts and contests for authority among the existing societies. They say that when ever the Union, the Grange and the Bureau work out a plan for getting together they will come in. If by that they mean that they will not come in until each of the three nation wide societies and the several important state and local organizations agree to surrender their names, their traditions and ideals, and their separate identities it is sure that they will never come in.

Failing to merge the existing organizations under a new name and with a platform combining all the purposes now avowed by each of them the next thing proposed is a federation of existing societies into which each of them will surrender most of their authority on all things and all of it as to legislation. The advocates of this plan, if they had their way, would force all existing farm societies into such a super organization. This of course cannot be done. Such an amalgamation of forces from its very nature must be voluntary and must be formed on the basis of those principles, purposes and ideals upon which all agree.

Several gentlemen who attended the recent farmers conference at St. Paul which was held for the purpose of planning a campaign in support of the McNary-Haugen bill proposed that advantage should be taken of that opportunity for the organization of a strong super-organization of all existing farm societies. Of course no one there was authorized to engage in any such enterprise. Anything proposed would necessarily go back to the constituent organizations for ratification. The sincerity of the men who proposed to unite all existing farmers associations into one authoritative body or forum cannot be questioned. They honestly believe that such a merger of influence and power is necessary and they believe that all that is necessary to bring it about is to frame up a feasible plan and submit it to the present separate societies for their approval.

This is not a new but a very old project. For a time it seemed that it might be realized in the National Board of Farm Organizations which was established eight or more years ago. That body has a Washington headquarters building which it owns. It is made up of about seventeen constituent bodies. Unfortunately, however, it has never had the support of the Farm Bureau Federation, the Grange or any of the strong separate state societies like the Missouri Farmers Association although its doors have always been open to all bona fide farm organizations.

The National Board has done good work. Its directors and members have acquired experience and accumulated information that is invaluable. To sacrifice what has been done by that Board and to attempt to build a new central body by ignoring and destroying it would be a stupid act of folly. If the men and the associations outside of this Board are sincere in their desire for united action they should cooperate with existing forces instead of undertaking the impossible task of creating a new body with the same function but without the experience and prestige that are the result of eight years of effort.

Also it should be obvious that any super-organization must make decisions only by a unanimous vote. No self respecting society like the Grange, the Union, the Bureau or the Farmers Association in Missouri is likely to agree to a merger that would practically destroy its identity. As a tribunal for the adjudication of dispute the federal body must be a Board of Arbitration rather than a court of last resort.

Every reasonable effort should be made to strengthen the National Board of Farm Organizations and the men and societies that have not joined in its work can help this cause along by coming in and working with what agriculture already has instead of planning a new society on principles and with purposes that cannot be accepted by any considerable number of the existing farmers organizations.

BETTER UNION RELATIONSHIPS.

Neighboring Farmers Union Locals should have a number of joint meetings each year. It would be fine if some spirit of emulation or rivalry in the doing of good and useful works could be introduced.

It is now hot and folks are busy. In a few weeks it will be cool and the rush of work will be over. There will be opportunity for more local and community work. It is well enough to begin planning now.

There is a revival in interest in spelling. It would not be a bad idea for each Local to have an old fashioned spelling school once in a while and occasionally through the winter there might be matches between neighboring Locals. In a short time the best spellers in any county could be found and merged into a team to challenge and contest with similar teams developed in the same way in nearby Union counties.

It would not be a bad plan for each County Union to have a committee authorized to attend Union conventions in other counties. This would promote better acquaintance and would assist in the coordination of activities that are often of no use because they are at cross purposes with the programs of the organization in other counties or sections of the state.

In other words let us have real organization and cooperation.

HARRISON'S EUROPEAN TRIP.

Every Farmers Union paper should reprint the letters on his European trip that are now being published in the Kentucky Union Farmer by Vice President Harrison of the National Union. Brother Harrison went to Rome in May as a delegate from the United States to the annual meeting of the International Institute of Agriculture. His appointment was made by the president of the United States and his expenses were paid by the government.

Harrison always gives more than he receives. After the meeting in Rome he visited a number of European countries for the purpose of studying cooperative methods and results. No man in the United States is better qualified to profit from such advantages or better able to make the results of his observations worth while to his fellow co-operators.

This paper will try to secure all the Harrison letters to be printed for the benefit of our organization in Kansas. Readers may be assured that they will be richly repaid for the time required to study everything that Brother Harrison has to say about his trip to Europe.

FARMERS UNION BANDS.

The Iowa State Farmers Union has an official state band. It is a splendid musical organization that is rapidly improving and certain soon to be one of the best of its kind in the country. There should be more such organizations in other Union states.

There are quite a number of local Farmers Union bands in Kansas. It might be a good plan to encourage these bands to strengthen themselves in numbers, perfect their playing and have a band contest at the next state convention at Hutchinson with designation as Official State Farmers Union Band as a prize for the winner.

COMMUNITY SINGING.

There is some one in every neighborhood who is entirely competent to organize and lead community singing. If Farmers Union Locals will get song books and take a little trouble the whole body of neighbors will soon be singing together and there will be new life and interest in the meetings of the organization.

Also it is possible to organize effective quartettes of male or mixed voices in almost every Local. The Hackney Harmony Hounds have done as much, perhaps more for the Union and for cooperation in Cowley county, than any other force in that locality. What those four farmers at Hackney have done can be done by others in every part of the state. They have made a reputation that is not only county wide but state wide. They will probably attend the National Farmers Union Convention at Oklahoma City in November and introduce themselves and their splendid singing to delegates from all the states.

Every Local should start some sort of an organization in which it can take a just neighborhood pride. Debating teams, base ball or basket ball clubs, singing quartettes or choruses and spelling teams are a few of the possibilities. Why not wake up the old countryside this winter with a program that will have something doing every week?

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Murder

Is Such an Awful Crime in any circumstances that it is going far to designate any particular killing as the most atrocious in the record of humanity. Yet that is what States Attorney Crowe did in his opening statement in the Franks murder case. Naturally Attorney Darrow for the defense took exception to that statement but admitted the killing by his clients.

The murder case now being tried in Chicago will stretch out through several weeks. This in spite of the facts that the defendants have confessed under oath and have pleaded guilty in open court. The only issue to be determined is whether the murderers shall go to prison for life or have the death penalty assessed against them. The state of Illinois asks for the execution of the murderers as a measure of public safety. The result will depend on the judgment of the court as to the moral responsibility of the two self confessed killers.

Justice

Moves Much Too Slowly In the United States. Many of us may not care very much for the English but it is a maxim of British law that no confessed murderer shall ever have an opportunity to repeat his crime. He is given his day in court and that day rarely runs into a second day. Execution promptly follows conviction of murder in the first degree.

There are too many ways to delay and defeat justice in this country. The expert criminal lawyer knows all of these and in emergencies is always able to devise a few new schemes. Our trouble is with the latitude given lawyers for the defense, with the weakness of the courts or with the laws. Possibly all three contribute their share to record of unpunished crimes.

There were 10,000 homicides in the United States last year, fifty times as many as in Great Britain. Practically all the British killers are now as dead as their victims. Not one American murderer in fifty ever suffers the extreme penalty for his crimes. It is unfortunate that so many Americans hold the law in contempt but in the face of this record how should we feel about, courts and lawyers?

Wheat

Continues to Rise In price and the papers are filled with stories of the growing prosperity of farmers. Corn is higher than ever before at this season of the year except in war times or immediately after a war. Hog prices are also improving. Farmers are being told that they are at the beginning of an unprecedented prosperity. How much of the high prices and of the good times propaganda may be politics no man can say at this time but it is certain that the farmers are in no position to look a gift horse in the mouth. They cheerfully take the higher prices in order to pay their debts but they are likely to do a good deal of independent voting just the same.

The increased value of farm products will affect banks and business men much more than farmers. All the returns from this year's crops, no matter how high prices may go, must be used to pay accounts that are a hang over from the preceding poor price years. Merchants will be able to collect their over-due accounts but cannot hope for any large volume of new trade. The frozen credits of the country banks will be thawed out. The railways will have a heavy business resulting in new high levels for earnings but the farmers who pay their debts, and whoever can do so should indulge in that pastime, must wear their old clothes and use their old equipment for another year.

Railway

Gross and Net Earnings Broke all records last year. Property was properly maintained; all necessary additions to power and rolling stock were made; all the bond interest was paid and dividends on common stock ranging from five to twenty percent were disbursed by most of the transportation lines of the country. There is every indication that the roads will make much more money this year than they did last which was the most prosperous twelve months in their history.

Notwithstanding earnings that have many hundreds of millions of dollars to the surplus account of the railroads no attempt to secure any material reduction in freight and passenger

rates has succeeded. There is every reason to believe that transportation charges at present levels will be maintained. Freight and passenger rates are stabilized permanently at nearly double pre-war averages. If agricultural prosperity is to be established and maintained farm crop and live stock prices must be raised and stabilized enough to establish equality between transportation and agriculture.

Pittsburg

Was Killed The other day. The Industrial Trades Commission has decided that steel manufacturers may charge freight only from the point of origin to the destination. Heretofore all steel invoices to purchasers have been made on the theory that all steel is produced at Pittsburg, Penna. The cost and profits were estimated for that place and the freight from Pittsburg to destination of the shipment was added even when the consignment originated at Gary for an Illinois town fifty miles away or at St. Louis or other western producing centers for home consumption.

The elimination of Pittsburg Plus should reduce the nation's steel bill about \$220,000,000 a year if the statisticians are right. The same figures announce that the decision of the Commission will save agriculture at least \$80,000,000 annually. All this will be true only if the saving in freight is passed on to the consumer but there are quite a few folks who believe that the steel trust will find some other way to get that money that the Federal Trades Commission has tried to take away from the manufacturers.

Herriot,

Now Prime Minister Of France, is another example of the intrusion of radical statesmen into affairs of government. He has undertaken a duty that was too big for Poincare and the other men whose political influence survived the great war. While he is not the direct representative of Labor he is backed by the same general elements that support McDonald in England and is able to work in complete agreement with the British Prime minister. The so-called radicalism of England, France and the United States is not a revolutionary but an evolutionary movement. It is the assumption of ministerial responsibility by the great democracies of the three countries and marks the decline in importance of the classes from which legislators and administrators have always been selected. So far this movement falls short of control in the United States but it appears to be growing in strength so rapidly that thoughtful men must soon decide whether its ideals and methods are to prevail in this country.

Mexico

Has Just Held A peaceful election, the first in nearly a generation. This does not mean that there were not some pre-election disturbances. The revolution of last winter was in the interest of a candidate for the presidency but was suppressed before the campaign for votes actually began. Also it is announced that a small group of the dissatisfied, always a numerous body in that country, will undertake to stage another revolution immediately after the inauguration of the successful candidate. General Plutarco Elias Calles was elected to the presidency of the Mexican republic on July 6th and will succeed President Obregon next December. The new president was a school teacher for fifteen years, was superintendent of public instruction in one district for a long time, and later was a soldier and a supporter of the Obregon administration. In politics he is a progressive and like all progressives he has been denounced as a radical. Calles appears to be an able and strong man and Mexico is finally on the way to reconstruction, property and peace. This should be a good thing for business in the United States so much of which depends on trade with Mexico.

Bankers

Have Very Great Power in these later days. General Dawes and his associates worked out a plan for the reconstruction of European finances that is acceptable to everyone except the bankers who must furnish the money for the loans that are a vital part of the recommendations of the Commission. The financiers of New York and London have the

money but they refuse to give it out without ample security.

Lots of folks will say harsh things about the obstruction tactics of the men with money but down in our hearts we all hope that the bankers of the world will always remain so conservative that they will refuse to lend their depositors money, which is the peoples money—yours and mine—unless they have ample guarantees of safety and security for their loans.

Mos of us have only slightest objections to radical congressmen. They are advance guards in the always bitter struggle for liberty; but there are mighty few men who care to trust their money to any but conservative bankers.

Brazil

Is Now Fighting A rebellion of alarming proportions. Only one state, Sao Paulo, is involved but that is the most important subdivision of the republic. Nearly all the coffee consumed in this country comes from Sao Paulo. Our trade with that state last year was very heavy—imports \$187,000,000 and exports of more than \$40,000,000. American capital finances the production of coffee and many other business enterprises.

The causes of the rebellion are obscure. An insect plague something like the cotton boll weevil in its ravages threatens the destruction of the coffee industry. The government of the republic has valorized coffee and enforced orderly marketing through its control of the railroads. This last would seem to be the advantage of Sao Paulo but farmers, the world over, do not care very much for price fixing by government or for government interference with the activities of business.

Politics may be the real cause. The state of Sao Paulo pays nearly half the federal taxes and receives, as charged, only the slightest benefits in return. The administration of the republic is in the hands of men who are not in sympathy with the aspirations of the rebellious state. It will be tough for America to keep closely in touch with events in Brazil.

Germany

Is Again Accused Of planning military revenge against her conquerors. Neither France nor England believes that the disarmament clauses of the treaty of Versailles have been carried out in good faith by the Germans. It is true that much obsolete military material has been surrendered or destroyed. It is true that Germany no longer has a navy. It is also true that the prostrate empire has a population of more than 60,000,000 that is steadily increasing. It is not in human nature for such a race to submit quietly to a condition that is akin to national suicide.

It is now reported that the German General Staff has been reorganized under another name, that the organization and training of military forces is in full swing and that within a short time the German republic will have an effective and highly trained army of about 2,000,000 of soldiers. Whether these reports are true no one seems to know with any degree of certainty. If they are true Europe is soon to face another war that must result in the complete destruction of civilization.

McDonald

Did Not Resign On account of the adverse vote against his administration in the British House of Commons. For once the precedents of generations have been ignored and a ministry without the backing of a parliamentary majority remains in power.

The truth appears to be that all the other political elements of Great Britain are entirely willing that for the present the country shall be ruled by the Labor party. Neither the conservatives nor the liberals have a majority or can hope to have one as the result of the next election. The two old groups are so wide apart and their leadership is so inharmonious that they cannot unite on any common platform.

Labor is giving England a good government and one that is more nearly in agreement with policies of France and the United States than would be possible for either of the old parties. McDonald may be out voted once in a while on questions of minor importance but he will probably control British policies for a good while. Labor has proved its administrative capacity and the people of England are not ready for a change.

conducted that it would never be necessary to call upon outside agencies to re-establish the organization or shape its policies.

GOVERNMENT BY HALF THE PEOPLE.

About 25 million so-called American citizens never vote at elections. About one-half the qualified voters of the United States are habitual ballot-box slackers. Simon M. Mitchell, Washington, making a study of political apathy uncovers these facts and finds this evil is more or less common to every section of the country. The largest vote ever cast for president was in 1920. The total vote for all presidential candidates that year was 36,715,832. This was 8 million more votes than were cast in 1916, and 11 million more than in 1912. Yet for every 100 votes cast for president in 1920, there were 96 stay-at-homes or absentees, and the total number of these slacker voters is 25,716,063. There cannot be government by the people and for the people with only half of the people voting. Every legal voter should be willing to vote for his country. That much at least should be expected from him, if not required of him—Cappers Weekly.

Labor-saving devices were not invented so much to enable the housewife to do more work, as to let her have more leisure—Southern Planter.

WALLACE GIVES CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING RULES

Ten principles requisite for the success of cooperative marketing plans have been prepared by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace for the State Bank Division of the American Bankers Association, which has just published a nation-wide compilation of views, experiences and discussions regarding the movement Mr. Wallace's principles are:

1. A cooperative organization must be controlled by its members, not as shareholders or investors, but as producers employing the facilities of the organization.

2. A cooperative association is not operated to make a profit on invested capital but is so important in cooperative marketing that it is given special mention. The management cannot be properly advised regarding the status of the organization, nor properly inform the members, without accurate records.

3. Sound financial policies are also a part of management, but are of sufficient importance to be placed under a separate heading. One essential is that a cooperative association should hold adequate reserves in order that it may have the financial strength necessary to weather periods of stress.

4. A cooperative organization should have a definite legal status, and once it is organized it should be so

is not an end in itself. 6. The members must understand the purposes of the organization and be kept fully informed regarding its activities and problems.

7. A cooperative association should have expert management. The duties of the manager of a cooperative association are more difficult than those of the manager of a commercial enterprise of equal size. The manager must not only conduct the business of the organization efficiently but he must recognize the close, personal interest of every member in that business, and be able to maintain harmonious contacts with each individual.

8. Proper accounting is essential. Accounting is one phase of management but is so important in cooperative marketing that it is given special mention. The management cannot be properly advised regarding the status of the organization, nor properly inform the members, without accurate records.

9. Sound financial policies are also a part of management, but are of sufficient importance to be placed under a separate heading. One essential is that a cooperative association should hold adequate reserves in order that it may have the financial strength necessary to weather periods of stress.

10. A cooperative organization should have a definite legal status, and once it is organized it should be so

Department of Practical Co-Operation

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE F. E. & C. U. 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

UNION MEETING NOTICES
Notice of Farmers' Union meetings will be printed under this heading without charge. Secretaries should send in their copy at least two weeks before the date of the meeting.

The regular meeting of the Crawford County Farmers' Union will be held on the last Tuesday of each month throughout the year except when this date falls on a Legal Holiday.
A. C. Brown, Co. Pres.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051.
Silverdale Local No. 2051 meets every second and fourth Wednesday 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 is. You help make it a success in every way by doing more than your part and attending these meetings.
R. J. Muckenthaler, Sec'y-Treas.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019.
Regular meetings on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 7:30 p. m.
Geo. Speed, Pres.
Alice Kendall, Sec.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911.
Regular meetings on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month.
J. Humbarger, Pres.
K. J. Logan, Sec.

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

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL.
Pleasant Valley Local No. 1906 meets every first and third Wednesday evening of each month.
E. J. Kisinger, 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. Foust, Sec.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1934.
Livingston Local No. 1934 meets regularly on the first and third Friday nights of each month at Livingston School House. A short program is prepared for each night.
Clyde B. Wells, Sec.

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

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

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

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679.
We meet every two weeks on Tuesday. All Farmer Unions member welcome.
Owen Humphreys, Pres.
I. M. Wagner, Sec.

UNION LOCAL NO. 213.
Regular meetings on second and fourth Thursday each month.
Charles Crossard, Sec.

GOODRICH LOCAL PICNIC AUG. 9.
The Goodrich Local No. 2090 meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month. Picnic at Grove Aug. 9, 1924. Good speakers, and program. All invited.
H. B. Cox, Sec'y.

HONOR ROLL

The following secretaries of Farmers Union Locals have reported to the state office every member on their rolls paid up in full for the year 1924.
Bellevue — 2042—John T. Anderson, Sec. 52 paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.
Barnesville — 943 — Roy Hunter, Ellsworth sec. 24 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.
Atholstone Central—1171— Ralph Helkes, Wakefield, Sec.—13 members paid for 1924—100 per cent.
Summit—1574—Mrs. Alice Ames, Madison, Sec.—30 paid for 1924—400 per cent.
Pleasant Valley —1804— Frank E. Erb, Ellis, Sec.—18 paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.
Bellevue — 927 — Carl W. Mayer,

Brewster, Sec., 13 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.
Rydal — 763 — G. S. Duncan, Beeleville, Sec. 31 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.
Prairie College — 1227 — I. P. Bruening, Robinson, Sec. 29 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.
Catherine — 884 — Wm. R. Staab, Sec. 7 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.
Hays — 1130 Mrs. Everett Alquist Sec.—76 members paid for 1924—100 per cent.
Sylvan Grove—1555—J. A. Reichard, Minneapolis, Sec.—11 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.
Point Lookout, 1072, Jno. Hoffhines, Ebon—all members paid for 1924—100 per cent.
Neutral, 308, John Costello, McClure —11 paid for 1924—100 per cent.
Independence, 1419—Hugh Winslow Sec., Wellington, Kans.—10 paid for 1924—100 per cent.
Liberty, 825 — Ed. Mog, Sec.—42 members paid for 1924, 100 per cent.
Twelve Mile, 2002 — R. L. Pearce, Sec., Downs—12 paid for 1924—100 per cent.
Walnut Grove — 1808—Robert J. Meyer, Girard, Secretary—100%.

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, 7 members—100%.
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%.
Clay Center, Sec.—36 members, 100%.
1657—S. M. Benson, 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.

1803—Maple Grove—Howard Timberman, secretary, Elper, Five members, 100 per cent.
1935—Kaw Valley — Jerome Van Hole, secretary, Belvue, 10 members, 100 per cent.

1669—Highland—Roy L. Lee, secretary, Paola, 80 male members, 56 female members, 100 per cent.
1684—Prospect, Martin Robe, Jr., Secretary, 29 members, 100 per cent.
Prairie Star—944—E. W. Podlana secretary, Wilson, 15 members, 100%.
Herynk 1427—Henry Eden, Sec., 13 members, 100%.

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

Koeber 914—Harvey Strahm, Sabotha, Kansas, secretary, 37 members 100 %.

District No. 32, Local No. 1135, Will H. Rundle, Clay Center, Sec. 100%. 6 members paid 1924.

ANDERSON CO. FARMERS STAGED BIG CELEBRATION

Auditorium of Farmers' Union held a Fourth of July celebration at Bennetts Club House Park northwest of Welda, Kns. It was an ideal day, and place.

The large crowd began gathering early in the day until it was estimated there were over three thousand people. There were representatives from each of the twenty-four Locals of the County besides the general public. The grounds were arranged with speakers platform, seats and stands where refreshment, cold drinks, and notions were sold.

The program consisted of short numbers from each Local and addresses by prominent speakers. Several selections were rendered by the Warbling Wolves of Westphalia, composed of the four Shulte brothers with Mrs. Shulte at the piano.

Diamond Local—A Welcome by Thelma Rhyme
Gallia Local—Flag Drill
Gallia Local—Piano Solo, Alice Smith
Belview Local—Drill
Uncle Sam & Columbia Centennial Local—Address

Springfield Local—Piano Duet by Misses Gertrude Andereg and Mary Crellew.
Dinner.
Warbling Wolves of Westphalia.
Fairview Local—Piano Duet.
Mrs. Miller and Laura Shearer
Deer Creek Local—Violin Solo
Springfield Local—Vocal Solo
Mrs. Huggins and Mrs. Neil

Deer Creek Local—Violin Solo
Springfield Local—Vocal Solo
Mrs. Huggins and Mrs. Neil
Indian Creek Local—Reading
Miss Brooke
Chase Mound Local—Piano Duet
Lesh Sisters
(There were several other numbers we failed to get.)

The first address was by Judge Irwin of Topeka, a former resident of this County, who gave a pleasing address in his characteristic way. His principal theme was the unfair adjustment of taxes.

The farmer alone giving a full valuation for taxation and carrying his fair share of the tax burdens. Representative Paradise followed and entertained the crowd with his usual well delivered address for a few minutes before introducing the main speaker, State Lecturer, M. O. Glessner, who held the attention of the large audience while he gave his talk on the cooperative concerns backed by the Farmers Union, their success and the benefits gained by them, which was well received as his lectures are, as he is a popular speaker and a large crowd always welcome him.

Following this address was the ball game between Welda and Bush City,

in which Bush City carried off the honors by making a score in the twelfth inning, which broke the tie.

In the evening a platform was laid and all who wished danced and enjoyed the splendid music furnished by Hartman Bros. with two violins and piano.

FARMERS MUST LEARN TO SAY "NO."

Well, brother farmers, where do you think you will get off at now? At the same landing, of course, and be slugged in the face when you light, as usual.

We have too many farmers like unto one that I heard talking a few days in the past. He was told that the Farmers' Exchange had been a great help to us here, and he answered "I don't see how you get that way," and when asked "Why?" he said "I don't know." He said "I don't see how you get that way," and when asked "Why?" he said "I don't know." He said "I don't see how you get that way," and when asked "Why?" he said "I don't know."

Now, I don't believe said farmer has any faith in such propaganda as that, but is just using it as a smoke screen to pry a few pennies loose from the private dealer. The trouble with him is he has not learned to be his brother's keeper.

As to the private dealer, G. A. Thorp, I haven't any fight to make with him, whatever, and if some farmer wants to believe the propaganda that he or someone else puts out for the private dealer's benefit, I can't help it. But, now, see here, said dealer sells exclusive to D. N. Lightfoot at Ash Grove, a car lot dealer, and all other local dealer can do is to take what he (D. N. Lightfoot) sees fit to offer him, and like the local dealer, is conducting his business for his own personal gain, and therefore it is to his own interest to buy as cheap as possible.

Now, if the farmers ever expect to have anything to say about the price they may receive for what they have to sell or what they produce, they must line up and market their commodities thru their own marketing institutions; then the other fellow is in no place to get it, as the old dealer doesn't keep any hens to lay eggs, it will place the farmers in a position to dictate the prices in place of the private dealer.

Now, unless the farmers can learn to pull hair among themselves and at the same time say "No" to the other fellow, we had just as well quit howling about our condition and endure our misery the best we can. It is a case of either put up or shut up, and I don't care if you try for the next 10,000 years, you can't make it otherwise.—J. W. Coble in Farm Club News.

FIGURE IT OUT YOURSELF

By John Oakwood.
The bankers keep telling us that the savings accounts of the American people total eighteen billion dollars. I asked a dozen people what that meant to them. Most of them seemed to have visions of endless stacks of coins and bales of currency stowed away in the vaults of fine looking granite bank buildings.

Now, as a matter of fact, there is less than nine billion dollars' worth of money in the country all told, including gold, silver, nickel and paper money of all kinds. That is less than half the eighteen billion. Therefore there must be something wrong with the vision of eighteen billion dollars in stacks and bales in the bank vaults. More than that, there probably is not more than one dollar for every twenty of that eighteen billion actually in the savings bank.

But the eighteen billion in savings banks is no myth just the same. Suppose all the savings depositors could demand all their money all at once, and that they insisted on immediate settlement one way or another when they found they could not get it all in cash. What would happen would be that they would come into possession chiefly of bonds — Government, state and municipal bonds and the best railroad, equipment, public utility and other corporation bonds. The average depositors are really the owners of all this vast real wealth.

What the bankers really mean, therefore, is that the savings depositors, so far as money is concerned, have deposited eighteen billion dollars more than they have drawn out and therefore have credit for that much in their savings accounts. The dollars, themselves, that they handed in, have flowed right on through the banks—have been sent out to buy the bonds. That is, the money deposits have been used in behalf of the depositors to buy the safest forms of investments. When a man buys a bond he really rents his money out—puts it to work to earn him more money. The savings banks have done this for their depositors.

So the picture of idle piles of money is all wrong. Even a picture of piles of bonds is wrong if it stops at that. The bonds represent two things. First, since they are readily saleable for cash, they mean that any individual can get his savings out again in the form of money within a reasonable time. Secondly, and more important, behind those bonds loom up the railroads, factories, businesses and public works that the money invested in them set going for the benefit of everyone. Saving, therefore, is not merely accumulating money. It is accumulating real wealth. The money flows on like water to turn other wheels—the

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real wealth and savings of the country are the accumulated factories and other enterprises evidenced by the bonds.

Therefore, the true picture of what the bankers mean when they say the savings accounts of the American people total eighteen billion dollars, instead of piles of money in vaults, would be factories, railroads and public works.—Daily, Ind. Times, Streator, Ill.

A THOUSAND DOLLARS A DAY.

How many cooperatives are there in the United States with an income of a thousand dollars a day? One of our esteemed contemporaries complains, "There is only one cooperative in the country which handles as much as a thousand dollars a day." Figures just released by the All American Cooperative Commission show that this pessimistic statement is scarcely justified. There are a large number of American cooperative organizations whose annual business runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars, and at least one of them whose income has reached as high as a million dollars a day.

Perhaps one of the largest consumer cooperatives is the Franklin Cooperative Creamery Company of Minneapolis, which last year did \$3,300,000.00 worth of business, with net earnings of \$180,000.00 after meeting all expenses. The City Cooperative Dairy Company of Cleveland is another consumer's cooperative in the thousand-dollar-a-day class. In fact, its business equaled \$1,500.00 a day at the end of the first quarter for 1924, while the turnover for June, despite the sharp drop in the price of milk, was \$32,500.00, with \$600.00 net earnings. Similarly the Cleveland Cooperative Coal Company, which started business without any organization the first of last November, sold \$144,000.00 worth of coal in 104 business days. In the same city a cooperative society operating six grocery stores did a business of over a quarter of a million dollars last year, and reports a trade of more than a thousand dollars a day for the first six months of this year. Across the line in Canada, the cooperative society of Sydney Mines, N. S., had a turnover for 1923 of \$1,304,700.00, or over \$4,000.00 for every working day. Incidentally, this society returned \$130,000.00 in cooperative dividends to its patrons.

But the prosperity of American cooperatives is not confined to consumers' stores. The United States Department of Agriculture reports that a large number of farmers' cooperative organizations handled more than a million dollars for the year. The total business transacted by the Grain Cooperatives was \$490,000,000.00—almost a half billion dollar business for this group alone. The fruit and vegetable cooperatives reported a turnover of \$280,000,000.00, while one of the largest societies in the dairymen's group, The Dairymen's Cooperative League of New York State, transacted \$200,000,000.00 worth of business during 1923. The 78 cotton growers' cooperatives reported an average annual income of \$1,282,000.00; the 40 poultry growers' cooperatives, \$450,000.00; while the 14 tobacco growers' cooperatives reported a business average of nearly \$10,000,000.00 apiece.

Neither should our worthy contemporaries forget the remarkably prosperous group of labor cooperative banks in the United States. The bus-

iness turnover of several of our larger cooperative banks exceeds \$100,000.00 a day, while 25 of them handle more than the \$1,000.00 a day awarded as the maximum for American cooperatives.

American cooperation is just beginning to grow. It has plenty of room yet to expand. Our consumer's movement, to be sure, lags considerably behind similar cooperatives in Europe, most of which had 50 years head start over our American societies. But in the field of agricultural cooperation and labor cooperation banking, America leads the world in the volume of business handled. We have no apologies to offer and no pessimism as to the future of American cooperation in these important fields.

GOVERNMENT TELLS HOW TO AVOID BAD INVESTMENTS
By the Treasury Department, United States Government Savings System

1. Mining Stock. The best looking mine in the world may prove a "wild elephant." Mining is a very expensive undertaking and the risks are usually great. There is a saying that a mine is a hole where fools dump their money. There are many good mining investments, of course, but this branch of the investment market is generally not for those who work for, and depend upon a salary.

2. Oil Stock. Drilling for oil is costly. The hazards are great. Oil investments are speculative and in a class with mining investments.

3. In the wake of every important discovery or invention there comes a host of schemes—"airplanes," "radio," "wireless." The promoters of these may have only the best of intentions, but frequently their enthusiasm is about all they have to sell. Look before you leap.

4. Investments in "real estate" situated in some distant place are sometimes as dangerous as mining stock. People have been known to buy swamps advertised as "sea-shore frontage." Know what you are buying before you invest.

5. "Land development schemes" frequently do not pan out. At best it is a long time before any money comes in from sales. Investment in "new companies" that are going to "sell by mail" should be generally avoided.

6. Patent rights and processes distribution. It is rarely the patentee who makes the money.

7. "New Manufacturing Methods" should always be closely checked and investigated.

8. An investment requiring a quick decision is often a fake. If there isn't sufficient time to "sleep over it," something is probably wrong.

9. "Special inducements" in cash discounts or stock bonuses urging you to be one of the first to invest are suspicious symptoms.

10. "Tips" alleged to land you "on the ground floor" are rarely to be taken. Those who are "on the ground floor" will monopolize the opportunity.

11. "Playing the stock market on margin" and all other forms of speculation are decidedly not for the small investor. Beware of the "bucket-shop." If you buy stocks outright for investment do so through a member of a legitimate exchange.

12. Stock "mail order companies" being organized with promises based on what others have done rarely turn out well.

Soy beans usually require inoculation to grow successfully.

"Cooperation is the act of working together towards a common end or of uniting for a common purpose. The success of cooperation lies not in cooperation itself but in the individuals who cooperate."

"It is ignorance, and not knowledge, that rejects instruction; it is weakness, not strength, that refuses cooperation."

Loving your neighbor isn't so easy if he's the sort who won't cooperate.

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