THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization — *Education* — *Co-operation*

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Nitrogen and Protein in Wheat Are Synonymous

Big Premium on Wheat That Carries Lots of Gluten. Last Year Protein Content Made Difference of Thirteen Cents in Grades of Pooled Wheat.

Protein—protein! Who's got the protein?

The wide difference being paid for wheat in different parts of the state and the great difference paid to pool members for the same grade of wheat and the variation being due to the amount of protein, has aroused more interest than ever in the question of what is protein and how can it be increased?

Last year the pool made a difference of 13 cents in each grade of wheat, depending on protein. Wheat of less than 12 per cent protein of a certain grade brought 95½ cents. Wheat of the same grade with 12 per cent protein brought three cents more than that.

Wheat of 12½% protein brought an added premium of five cents over wheat of 12 per cent. Wheat of 13 per cent brought a premium of three cents over 12½ per cent protein. Wheat of 13½ or more protein brought a premium of two cents over 13 per cent. Thus the difference between wheat of less than 12 (designated on certificates at L12) and wheat of 13½ or over was 13 cents.

The chemist does not determine "protein" when he analyzes a sample. He merely determines the nitrogen content of the sample. Then he multiplies nitrogen by 5.7 and calls the result protein.

Protein, for all practical purposes, is merely nitrogen. Nitrogen in wheat can come only from the soil. Naturally any system of farming which increases the amount of nitrogen in the soil likewise wil increase the per cent of protein, or gluten, in wheat.



Nitrogen Makes Difference

Experiments tend to prove that this inference is correct. A the Colorado Experiment Station tests were made over a series of years and almost without exception the land that was fertiliz with nitrogen in an available form yielded a crop of wheat with a higher protein content than nearby land fertilized without nitrogen or not artificially fertilized.

At the Kansas station similar results were obtained by growing wheat after alfalfa. The check plots in the Kansas experiments had previously grown brome grass, and again, almost without exception the wheat which followed alfalfa had more protein than the wheat which followed brome grass. This bears testimony to the value of leguminous crops in rotation schemes. The alfalfa plants, through the bacteria harbored in their roots, had fixed atmospheric nitrogen in the soil; the succeeding wheat crop utilized the nitrogen in manufacturing its protein.

"Last year they told us our wheat was low in protein because we had too much rain," farmers are saying "This year we had little hain and the protein is still spotted and generally rather low. It looks like somebody made a mistake."

"Somebody did make a mistake," asserts C. A. Lovell, a writer on farm subjects. "In fact a good many somebodies make mistakes when thy attributed protein to weather conditions. It is my opinion that hte present season has chinched more firmly than ever the fact that protein is dependent upon weather only in a very small degree—it is far more a matter of soil conditions and farming methods.

"To say wheat has only 11 per cent protein is by no means to indicate that it is not of good milling quality, but such wheat is classed as ordinary and does not command premium prices in the markets. The highest sales each day represent wheat running 12 per cent and better; and since it costs no more to grow 12 per cent wheat than 11 per cent, or even 10 per cent, the extra price is so much net profit.

"Recently I visited on the farm of Fred Reece, in Reno County. Mr. Reece had saved me two samples of his wheat. The samples were from two lots cut and threshed th same days with a combine. Both grew on the same farm, in soils of identical character, from the same kind of seed, planted at the same time.

"It certainly would seem logical to expect that both lots of wheat were subjected to the same climatic conditions while they were growing.

"By all the ordinary methods of accounting for wheat quality, and especially protein, the two samples should be similar in quality. But instead of being similar they were quite unlike. One was dark in character; the other yellow and chalky. Mr. Reece told me that the darker sample was from a four-acre patch in the field that yielded not less than 50 bushels per acre—The yellower sample from the remainder of the field which yielded 18 bushels per acre.

Darker Wheat Best.

"That difference in yield was enough in itself. But to make the case still stronger I brought the two samples here and had them tested for protein. The yellow 18-bushel sample, showed a protein content of 11.72 per cent. The darker, 50-bushel sample, tested 14.36 per cent or 2.64 per cent more.

After I had obtained the chemists certificates I asked a number of grain dealers what they considered would be the difference in the market value of the two samples. Their replies ranged from 14 to 20 cents per bushel.

"What was the reason?

"Merely this: The wheat with 14.36 per cent protein was grown on land that was formerly in alfalfa; the 11.72 per cent wheat came from land that has been cropped with wheat continuously for years.

"The alfalfa grew on the land some six or seven years. Five years ago it was plowed up and successive crops of wheat and corn have been grown in the years that have followed. If this had been the first crop of wheat after the alfalfa I have an idea the difference in protein would be still more marked.

"While the alfalfa was on the land the bacteria harbored in its roots were busy taking nitrogen from the air and storing it in the soil. Protein is merely a matter of nitrogen. That explains way the two lots of wheat were different in their protein content.

Nitrogen is Secret.

"Climatic conditions had nothing to do with it. I firmly believe that if the truth were known every field producing high protein wheat is relatively rich in nitrogen, and every field producing low protein wheat is relatively poor in nitrogen.

"In a sense these results obtained by Mr. Reece came in the nature of an experiment but he was not working to that end. He was growing wheat just as any other farmer grows wheat. After seeing the results of his work I am more than ever convinced that the farmers of Southwestern Kansas need to use crop rotation system with alfalfa, sweet clover, cow peas and other legumes to put more protein into their wheat and thus to enhance its market value.

"While we are wondering what it is that produces protein we should remember the part that nitrogen plays and not blame the weather with all that happens."

—Whet Growers Journal.

WHY DESERT AGRICULTURE NOW?

Enrollment in agriculture at the state colleges and universities has steadily declined in the last four years; in engineering, commerce, banking and medicine has greatly increased. A fair share of this increased enrollment in non-agricultural subjects is of boys from farms, an analysis of statistics shows, which means the farm boy is deserting agriculture.

Desertion clearly reflects the lack of confidence of country bred boys in farming as a life's work. It indicates that they feel they know agriculture; that they are familiar with its advantages and opportunities as well as its disadvantages and lack of opportunities.

But these young men are largely unfamiliar with the professions they are choosing to follow. The uncertainties of employment in industries, the high proportion of failures in professions, the long hours of strenuous toil and suits, these things are all concealed from the young man's eyes. What he sees is the few conspicuous sucesses in these fields of endeavor.

The young man, too, overlooks the important fact that agriculture, the profession he is deserting and which he already knows a good deal about, is the most fundamental occupation of man. In it more persons are engaged than in any other. Taken as a whole the farming class has fewer competent leaders than any other group. Agriculture is calling more loudly than any other industry for men who are qualified to guide and direct its affairs. The business interests of all civilized nations realize this need of leadershp and turn more eagerly toward young men who show such qualities in agriculture than to young men trained in other lines. The opportunities for service , for recognition and for reward are greater in agriculture than in any other line.

Needless to say competent farm leaders must come from the farm; they must be college trained and be trained in agriculture. To the young man who is really interested in farming there is no need to go out of that field to find opportunity for the use of all his talents.

H. J. WATERS in Weekly Kansas City Star.

HUGE MILK CO-OPERATIVE

Plans for an $8,000,000 cooperative milk-marketing organization, owned entirely by milk producers, were made at a recent meeting in Boston. The organization proposes to include about 60,000 dairy farmers. A five-year contract is contemplated.

MANY ACRES OF "SPUDS"

The Minnesota Potato Growers Exchange, recently organized with 12,326 growers, will grow 162,000 acres of potatoes this year. The product will be marketed through the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers Exchange, a national organization.

Start canning eggs before the cold storage demand. Use one part water glass to nine of water.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AUTHORIZES CALL FOR SPECIAL ELECTION TO DISSOLVE FARMERS UNION WHEAT MARKETING ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Farmers Union Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association was held at Kansas City, Missouri, August 7, 1924. Meeting called to order by President Tromble. All members of committee present.

The following resolution was presented by John Vesecky, towit: Whereas the check-up of the membership contracts of the Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association has now been completed and the waivers of the members of the Farmers Union Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association who have signed the new contract are now ready to be delivered to the Board of Directors of the Farmers Union Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the President of the Farmers Union Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association is hereby authorized to issue a call for a special election at the Farmers Union State Bank, Kansas City, Kansas, on August 16 at 2:00 P. M. to dissolve the Farmers Union Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association and liquidate its assets.

Motion to adjourn. Carried.

Signed: JOHN TROMBLE, President.
Signed: U. S. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

A BLANKET CONTRACT IN MISSOURI.

According to the Missouri State Marketing Bureau, the work of signing up farmers to the "Producers' Contract' fostered by the Missouri Farmers' Association is going forward steadily and with satisfactory results. The contract provides for the marketing of livestock, grain, and dairy and poultry products for a period of five years.

The association is organized under the non-profit cooperative marketing act passed by the Missouri legislature in 1923. It is estimated that nearly 20,000 producers in ten different counties have signed the contract. It is probable that no attempt will be made to put the contract into effect until at least 50,000 producers have signed up, for the association now claims to be handling the above products of approximately 70,000 farmers without a contract. Three-fourths of the farmers in a given trade territory or county must be signed up before the contract can become effective as to that county or trade territory. Without a contract, the Associaion is reported to be the largest individual shipper of eggs in the country. It also maintains the largest cooperative livestock commission company on the East St. Louis livestock market. Butterfat is sold by the 400 local exchanges direct to the centralizers or creameries. A recently established grain commission company at St. Louis is expected to handle in the near future the volume of grain of the members o the Farmers' Association.

JAPANESE FOUND CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

Fourteen thousand Japanese cooperative societies with three and a half million members have combined in founding a Central Cooperative Bank to serve as a financial clearinghouse for the nation's cooperative enterprises.

The Japanese government is contributing one-half of the thirty million yen ($15,000,000) capital of the new cooperative bank. The remaining shares are held by cooperative societies. Private individuals are not allowed to own stock in this central institution, but can become members of the local cooperative societies which comprise it.

An important function of the new Central Cooperative Bank will be the financing of cooperative purchasing societies, of which there are some ten thousand in the Island Kingdom. Many of these societies manufacture as well as purchase in wholesale quantities the goods required by their members.

COOPERATIVE LAWS LAG BEHIND THE TIMES.

In respect to compensation, the laws have lagged far behind the times," says former Judge Warren Olney, Jr., of California. "Everyone today knows that only with cooperation can satisfactory progress be made. Through cooperation alone have farmers been able to do business at a profit. It has been the greatest boon agriculture has known for years."

Enacted years ago against so-called combines and fake cooperative organizations, many of the cooperative statutes on our law books were useful at the time of their passing but do not fit present day developments. If the cooperative movement is to have a permanent footing in America it must have both the protection of the law against fake "cooperatives' schemes and the power granted by law to develop the normal functions of cooperative societies.

HOW CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING PAYS IN THE ANTELOPE VALLEY

By Robert W. Hodgson

That cooperation pays and pays well is the experience of a group of Antelope Valley pear growers who three years ago organized a local cooperative marketing association, according to W. J. McAdam of Palmdale. Five or six years ago extended plantings of Bartlett pears were made in that district, as a result of the profits returned on a few bearing orchards set out many years previously. The bulk of the crop until recently was disposed of in Los Angeles for the holiday trade, with very satisfactory results to the growers.

Two or three years ago, however, it became evident that no longer would the Los Angeles market absorb the rapidly increasing output of this new pear producing section and the question of making plans looking toward the future became one of great importance. The quality of Antelope Valley pears is unusually good and growers have at no time experienced much difficulty in securing buyers.

There has been a feeling, nevertheless, that the orchardists were not getting as much out of the fruit as they should. It was this sentiment that led to the gathering together of a group of growers for the purpose of organizing a cooperative marketing association.

After months of discussion, the Antelope Valley Pear Growers' Association finally was organized and affiliated with the California Fruit Exchange as its sales agency. The young association has made good with its members and has brought them increased returns, both in average prices received and in savings made.

This fact is brought out by McAdam, who for several years has been president of the association, in the following statement:

"In 1921 the association handled 55 cars, out of a total of 70 sent out from Palmdale, the nearest shipping point. In 1923, the association shipped out 73 cars, out of a total of 110.

"One of the principal sources of profit accruing to grower members of the association has been from the reduction in commission charges for selling, which was reduced from 10 per cent to 7 per cent the first year and to members was further reduced to 3 per cent.

"The saving in packing charges has been approximately 20 c per box during the present season and has averaged 15c per box for the past three-year period."

McAdam estimates that in savings alone association members have profited by more than $50,000 during the past three years. He points out further that as a result of the work of the association the other pear growers in the community have profited to the extent of saving 3 per cent on commission charges for selling.

Not only has the association handled the production of its members, but it has also for the past two years supplied them with spray materials at a price approximating 50 per cent of the retail price for similar materials.

A lime-sulphur manufacturing plant has been built and paid for out of a revolving fund accumulated from the sale of spray materials to members at 15c a gallon. The cost of manufacturing the lime-sulphur, which McAdam stated was superior to the average made at commercial plants — according to tests made by the State Department of Agriculture—has averaged from 10c to 11c per gallon.

On the question of returns made to members for fruit sold, McAdam stated that the association had secured somewhat better prices than had outside buyers and agencies. Furthermore, the association has by means of its revolving fund paid for its equipment and packing house and maintains a substantial fund for operating expenses. Returns for fruit sold are distributed to grower members somewhat earlier than received by growers outside the organization.

Minor advantages received by members have been in the matter of the collection of freight claims ,in which the association has been strikngly successful. As an indication of the way in which the advantagess of cooperation are realized by Antelope orchardists, half the pear acreage in the valley is signed up with the association. —Orchard and Farm.

MAN OUR OWN ENTERPRISES

The time has come, I think, when we should be bringing young men from the farms into our cooperative enterprises to learn how to run them — young men who understand farm conditions, who are in full sympathy with farmers, and who, above all, are genuine cooperators. This need is called to my mind by the sudden death of Chas. H. Watts, manager of the Chicago and St. Paul Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission houses.

In how many of our cooperative enterprises do we have young men coming up who are trained to step into these positions of trust and responsibility when the men now occupying them pass out? We cannot hope for the fullest measure of success if we recruit our managers and other employes from old-line business. Men who have been trained in old-line business do not readily become cooperators, and in many cases they have no understanding of or sympathy with farm conditions.

Let us go to the country for our cooperative employes. There is where we can find young men who have the cooperative idea. Having the cooperative viewpoint is all-important. We can teach these young men the details of business much easier than we can teach cooperation to men who have grown up in the atmosphere of old-line profit business. Young men who come from the farm already know farm conditions without having to be taught them.

My suggestion is that we should be going to the country to get our men to fill cooperative positions. Get the boys who show an interest in cooperation and train them in our enterprises. Then we shall never be without good men to take the places of trust and responsibility in the movement.—ALBERT FICKLER, Stanton County, Nebraska.

NEW TOMATO CO-OPERATIVE

A new Virginia organization is the Coan River Tomato association, whch has 160 members. They have contracted for a period of three years the delivery of their tomatoes from 300 acres. A business of $150,000 is anticipated.

BANKERS FAVOR CO-OPERATION

That more than 75 per cent of the banks of Colorado are in favor of cooperative marketing is indicated by replies received from hundreds of questionnairess, recently sent out to state bankers by Joseph Passoneau, state director of markets of Colorado.

In buying Sudan seed make certain it is free of Johnson grass.

DELINQUENT MEMBERS

Farmers Union members who have not paid 1924 dues

WATCH

This space in next week's issue

For

INTERESTING INFORMATION

From Austria to Germany in Study of Cooperation

President Harrison of Kentucky Tells of the Second Step of His Journey. Finds Austrians and "Checks" Courteous and Industrious People.

Vienna or Wien, the capital of Austria, no longer is the gay cosmopolitan city of the street cafes and the little bands—the eastern rival of great Paris. The war laid a hard hand upon her, the Treaty of Versailles a still harder one. Apparently sh is making a brave fight, although against terrific odds, to regain her tourist prestige of other years.

Her grandiose new architecture or her more interesting architectural remains of the middle ages was not changed by the war. The city lies in the great plains upon the Danube Canal, with spurs of the Alps in the distance.

On a drive through the city we stopped in the suburbs to visit the former Emperor's summer palace. It is situated at the entrance of one of the large city parks of which Vienna has many. To the traveler the large massive structure, with its scores of rooms, with no shade trees and a limited lawn space, gives an idea of a warm place for a summer resort. The park and zoo nearby, however, are beautifully located with every driveway well lined with trees closely set and so trimmed as to present at a distance a solid wall of green leaves. The janitors of the park are Austrian girls who, through necessity since their brothers and fathers were killed in the European War, have learned to handle the wheelbarrows, rakes, spade and other park tools almost as efficiently as the men.

The people of Austria as in other European countries are courteous and sociable; the hotels are well kept and the rates are reasonable. In the country on the train to and from Vienna very beautiful farms and forests were noticeable. The Austrian's care of his charming forest is similar to that of Germany though not so extensive. The farms ae marked by marble corner posts twelve inches high. The Danube Valley caled "Wachan" gives the finest views of Central Europe.

Czecho-Slovakia.

Dr. Kuraz, agricultural attache of the Czecho-Slovakia Government to the United States, who addressed our State Convention in 1923 gave the membership an excellent description of that wonderfully progressive little republic. A repetition of the details is not necessary at this time. Travelers generally agree that this new republic is showing more evidence every day of the most progressive young republic of all Europe.

Sandwiched between Austria and Germany, with no water outlet except by river, with its combination of small countries, languages ,religions ,etc., and a common language spoken by the "checks" that has no equal in Europe for difficult understanding, this wonderful little country is putting its house in order as rapidly as economic conditions will permit.

Prague for Its History.

Prague, the seat of the Czecho-Slovakian Government, was the old Republican capital. The city has a long and tumultous history. In Prague John Hess preached the message of the Reformation until the Protestant army was annihilated by the forces of the Roman Catholic league. Swedes and Russians have stormed at the fortifications of the Charles Bridge, on one tower of which the heads of Protestant nobles were exposed for ten years, and Prague was the scene of the bloodless revolution that called the Czecho-Slovakian Republic into being.

Words of praise are due the "Check" soldiers who threw down their rifles and refused to fight the allies, and during the conflict it will be recalled that part of the army being cut off, the soldiers escaped through Russia, crossed the Pacific to San Francisco and crosed the Atlantic on their return to their native land.

Czech-Slovakian people are establishing a reputation for their fine quality carpets, clothing, etc. Just recently the Hippodrome of New York paid the Czecho-Slovakians $75,000 for a fine rug hand-made by sixteen "Check" girls, to be used in the hall of the $5,000,000 Cleveland Opera House, recently built by The Keith Hippodrome Company, which is said to be the finest in Amcrica.

The best quality of hickory produced in Europe is found in Czecho-Slovakia, 6000 hectars or 15,000 acres are produced annually. The "Check" people are very courteous and take pride in showing their cooperative enterprises and explaining the work to visitors. The "Checks" women are very stout and not unlike most European women are fond of their beer and wine, to be followed with a cigarette after the drinks.

Following a week of study of the "Check" cooperative movement and the Prague Exhibition we left for Kaiser Bill's native land arriving in Berlin after a seven-hour run from Prague.

EDITOR'S NOTE—The next installmen of President Harrison's story of his trip in Europe will include Germany, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Sweden and other countries in the northern part of the continent. These articles are appearing in The Kentucky Union Farmer and will be reprinted for our readers.

BIG GRAIN MERGER CONDEMNED BY FARMERS NATIONAL GRAIN DEALERS ASSOCIATION

By J. W. Shorthill, Sec.

Representatives of farmers cooperative elevator companies in the states of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas met in Ds Moines, Iowa July 28th for the purpose of considering the big Chicago grain merger. These people were all officials in the various state associations and most of them were actual farmers.

The details of the proposed organization were not given much consideration, but the general outlook and something of the plan of organization together with the feasibility of the proposition were very thoroughly considered.

All of the representatives present wer strongly in favor of improving and extending the farmers grain marketingg business, but for many years these representatives have been convinced that the only way to build any marketing organization was to build it from the bottom up and take for its basis local organizations. Sentiment expressed by one speaker that a consideration of this question at this time must lead us to make a choice between building a marketing organization "from the farmer up or from Chicago down."

After most careful and thorough consideration the following resolution was passed, not only unanimously but enthusiastically.

"RESOLVED, that we do not favor any terminal marketing proposition of any sort unless all stock in it is held and owned by farmers elevator companies, and not by individuals; nor do we favor the entering of any farmers co-operative elevator company into any terminal marketing venture until a sufficient number of such other companies have agreed to affiliate with the venture to insure control by the co-operative elevator companies; or until sufficient capital has been subscribed by such companies to properly finance the venture.

Unless the proposed grain merger may be so changed in its plan of organization as to meet the two requirements as set forth above we do not endorse it."

It is most fortunate that this meeting was held just at this time because much misleading publicity has been put out in connection with the promotion of this merger. For instance, the United States Department of Agriculture in issuing its bulletin entitled "Agricultural Cooperation" for July 28, 1924 carries the heading "Farmers Form Big Grain Marketing Company." This heading conveys an impression similar to other publicity and is entirely misleadng because the farmers have not formed any grain markeing company. Certain grain firms in the city of Chicago have formed a merger which they hope, apparently, that they will be able to sell to the farmers.

All delegates felt that this proposed merger does not follow the plan that ought to be followed in building a farmers grain marketing organization and they also felt that because the proposal came from those who have been agressively opposed to the farmers cooperative grain marketing movement ever since it began and also because it was proposed by grain firms of Chicago, a market that is gradually declining as a cash grain center, that the matter should be approached by the farmers with a great deal of caution.

As stated before all representatives were enthusiastic for the best marketing system that can be provided for the farmers, but they did not favor any advance whatever unless positive control of every step rested with the farmer and was exercised by the marketing organizations he now has. This merger does not provide for that control. In fact, the vendors say emphatically that they do not intend to turn over anything until the farmer has subscribed for enough stock to purchase the institution. If some farmers were to invest thir money in this merger with the hope that enough other farmers would invest with them to control it, they would be taking a chance of losing their investment in case sufficient other farmers did not subscribe within the time limit set. For this reason the Farmers National Grain Dealers Association took the stand that no farmers organizations should be bound by their affiliation until enough other such organizations had agreed to affiliate to insure the farmers that control would be in their hands.

No proposal has been brought forth in the past twenty-five years which the farmers of this country should consider with as much caution as they should consider this grain merger which is represented to be for their benefit.

The attention of our readers is invited to the Savings Sermonette on the third page of this issue.

The day of agricultural exploitation has passed. From now on money is not to be made by the increase in farm land values, but by hardhanded, intelligent, sound business methods.

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

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

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

Communications and Questions—Communications 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. Ans will be either published or mailed.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1924.

THAT BIG GRAIN MERGER.

The grain merchants of Minneapolis and St Paul have followed the lead of the five great wheat exporting houses of Chicago and have offered all their local and terminal elevators to the farmers for a consideration. The price put on this property, some thousands of country houses and about fifty terminal agencies has not been definitely stated but it is certain that it will be high enough to cover the value of all the investments and the good will of the concerns to be merged.

The American Farm Bureau Federation is reported to be studying the Minneapolis proposition. That organization has already endorsed the Chicago merger and its leaders have accepted places on the tentative Board of Directors. Just how Mr. Bradfute and his associates propose to raise the $60,000,000 necessary to swing the merger plan and secure control of the grain marketing facilities has not yet been disclosed.

The more this plan is considered the more obvious it becomes that the organized grain trade is looking for a chance to unload its property and save its investments. Notwithstanding the temporary failure of some cooperative wheat marketing associations and the unsatisfactory settlements made by others it is certain that the farmers are learning to handle their own business and that in a few years they will be marketing all their crops and live stock in an orderly way through their own cooperative agencies.

In most sections of the wheat belt the growers own all the local elevator facilities necessary to handle their crops. There are farmers' commission houses on the market of St. Paul, Omaha, Minneapolis, Kansas City and St. Louis that are successfully handling consignments of grain from growers elevators in the country. Such terminal storage facilities as may be necessary are being leased from railways, mills and and elevator companies.

The merger plan, if consumated, commits the farmers definitely and finally to the speculative system of grain marketing. It requires the accumulation of a vast amount of capital that will be in constant hazard from the fluctuations of the grain market. If the farmers fall for this scheme they will be tied up with the gamblers in grain for an indefinite period and the final success of cooperative marketing will be delayed until the whole growers' selling movement is destroyed.

Just why a group of producers with great volumes of necessities for sale should raise $60,000,000 for the purpose of buying their own crops from themselves before they undertake to sell them to consumers has never yet been explained by the advocates of the speculative marketing system. The wheat itself is all the capital that a wheat marketing association can use with any safety. A merchant with a stock of goods all paid for does not borrow money with which to repurchase them on his own account before he offers them to his customers. Why should the farmers consider a system of sales that would be regarded as ruinous and absurd by any other group of business men?

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 farm societies. They say that whenever the Union, the Grand 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.

CANDIDATES NOW NAMED.

The Kansas primary elections have been held and all the men who will serve the people of this state in public office for the two years beginning January 1st, 1925 have been nominated. In many cases the several candidates for the same place are all good and the voters job will be easy. He can vote for the man on his own party ticket with a perfectly clear conscience.

In some places it will develope that a desirable man and one very undesirable have been named for the same place. This condition will be easy for the man whose party has named a good candidate but it will put it up to members of the party that has nominated the wrong man to cross party lines and vote for the right man. This looks easier than it is. As election draws near the appeals for party loyalty and to party prejudice will become stronger and stronger and many a voter will be convinced that he will commit some sort of treason or other crime if he fails to vote his ticket straight.

In some counties and districts where the voters have failed in their duty at the primary it will be found that neither candidate is fit for the office for which he has been named. Both deserve to be defeated but one of them must be elected. This situation resolves itself into a choice between the lesser of two evils. In most cases the voters may just as well support their own party man. There is no satisfaction in scratching a ticket in the interest of a candidate who should not have been nominated and who ought to be defeated.

Most of the difficulties of choosing proper officials should have been surmounted on primary election day. It is only where citizens have failed in their duties in August that they are confronted with hard problems in November. If every one will remember that the purpose of an election is to serve the country rather than any particular political party the job becomes easier. After all the only excuse that a thinking citizen can give for supporting any political party is that he may in that way render better service to the republic, the state and the local units of government.

SUPPORT YOUR OWN CHILDREN.

The local cooperative business association, the Farmers Union Cooperative Auditing Association, the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company, the Farmers Union State Bank of Kansas City, Kansas, the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company ,and the Farmers Union Jobbing Association are all children of the Kansas Farmers Union. They are all entitled to the support of every member of every Farmers Union Local in Kansas.

The Jobbing Association has nearly two hundred and fifty members among the Farmers Union elevator associations of Kansas. If every Union elevator in the state will send the Jobbing Association every car of wheat that it consigns to the Kansas City Market between the first of August and the first of January that concern will be able to pay six per cent interest on its common stock, seven per cent on its preferred stock, set apart a substantial surplus and distribute a satisfactory trading dividend at the end of this business year.

Asociations sacrifce nothing, donate nothing and do no one but themselves a favor when they support their own commission house with their business. The Jobbing Association gets the prices and gives the service. What more can any one ask?

THE AIMS OF CIVILIZATION.

The best and most highly trained minds of the whole world should be ceaselessly busy advancing human happiness, establishing security and providing for safety. There should be a truceless war against diseases of men, animals and plants. Cancer, tuberculosis, and scores of other human ailments still baffle medical science and take yearly toll of useful lives. Anthrax and countless other plagues that annually destroy domestic animals worth millions of dollars are still unconquered. The boll weevil, the chinch bug and a multitude of other insect enemies of plant life annually destroy property worth billions of dollars. Fruits ,flowers and vegetables are subject to blights, parsites, fungi and other scourges that can only be partially controlled by poisons and other deterrents.

Not a single cultivated plant or domestic animal that lives has been developed to anything like perfection. Plant and animal breeding for new strains, qualities and types can still add billions of dollars of values to the wealth of the world. Human comfort and security can be advanced by better building designs, better systems of heating and sanitation, better modes of living, better selection and preparation of foods and clothing.

Here is outlined a program for research, invention and discovery sufficiently comprehensive to engage the interest and attention of every original investigator in the world and sufficiently important to enlist the support of every self respecting self-governing nation. Here is indicated the unknown lands that must be reclaimed by the pioneers of science. Thoughtful, Christian men and women have a right to expect and demand that the best brains and the highest courage of the race be devoted to this indicated work of advancing the public welfare.

What are the facts?

It is true that a comparatively few men are busy with the things that increase human happiness, comfort and safety but to the everlasting disgrace of modern civilization the best minds of all the world have been working out more perfect means of destruction for the past ten years. As a result of their labors the nations of the world have stored enough deadly poisons to kill all the fish in all the seas and to sterilize every fertile field in every country; enough explosives are on hand to shatter every city, railroad and bridge in existence; poison gas sufficient to destroy all the plant and animal life in the world has been manufactured and stored away in secret places. In a single hour the stored forces of hate now in existence could wither every forest, destroy every seed and eat the heart out of every living root.

Nations have stores of blight for enemy cows and of paralysers for smaller animals, of rot for vegetables and of parasites for cotton, corn and other crops. Ready to be scattered abroad as a veritable rain of death are infections for diphtheria, croup, inantile paralysis and other diseases to destroy enemy children. One country has leprosy bombs, another boasts of small pox shells and, crowning achievement of all, another is able to revive and spread all the horrors of the putrid plague throughout the world.

It is time that the good men and women of this world take up the work of abolshing destruction by requiring the genius of the race to devote itself to the increase of human happiness. No nation that boasts of its poison gases, of its bottled up plagues, of its engines and materials of destruction has the right to call itself civilized.

GOUGING YOUR UNCLE REUBEN

The Federal Trade Commission which has recently decided that it is unlawful for the steel manufacturers to charge freight from Pittsburgh to the point of destination regardless of the place from which shipment is made occasionally turns up some very queer facts. In giving some of the details of way that "Pittsburgh Plus" stung the farmers the Commission says:

"Deere and Company, farm implements manufacturers, pay $448,400 annually as imaginary freight, while the consumers who purchase their implements must pay more than double this amount or over $1,000,000 annually as extra prices for Deere and Company's implements because of this imaginary freight item."

"In other words, for every dollar which the farm implement companies pay as "Pittsburgh Plus" the farmers must pay more than double every such dollar because to the actual "Pittsburgh Plus" paid by the manufacturer must be added the various percentages of over head, selling expenses, and profits which are borne in the ordinary course of business."

Various other companies are cited and the amount of their payments on this are given. On the whole the Commission estimates that the cost of this extortion to farmers has been running around from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 annually which will be saved if this particular type of commercial banditry is stopped.

From this statement is plain enough that the Commission allowed representatives of the farm implement manufacturers to present and plea extenuating circumstances that do not extenuate. The payment of that fictitious freight bill of $448,000 by the John Deere Plow Company does not add a cent to the cost of production, to overhead expenses or to the charges for selling except the interest on the money to tied up for a comparatively short time. Instead of doubling the "Pittsburgh Plus" before passing it on to the farmers the manufacturers have no moral right or reasonable excuse to add more than a fair rate of interest. They are not required to pay any higher wages, to employ any more expert superintendents, to invest an additional dollar in plant or equipment or to employ a single additional workman or salesman. The plain cold truth is that the implement companies have been taking advantage of the situation and making it an excuse for sealing around a hundred million dollars a year from the farmers.

The same facts exist as to the tariff.. The tax actually paid at ports of entry is doubled and in many cases quadrupled before the imported goods are priced to the consumer. If the facts could be known it is certain that the consumers of this country pay many billions of dollars annually for imported merchandise that in truth is a plain extortion. The forty per cent duty paid when the goods come in is multiplied by five or six when the prices to the consumer are made.

The tariff, "Pittsburgh Plus" and all similar charges fall with crushing weight on all consumers but most oppressively on the farmer. A great proportion of the wage workers of the country are so well organized that they are able to fix the price of their labor and of course they make it high enough to absorb tariff, internal taxes, freight charges and other additions to the cost of the articles that they must buy. The farmer has no voice in making the prices of his products. Therefore he cannot pass these charges along to some one else and must pay the whole bill.

All this means that griculture pays all the freight, all the taxes and all the scores of other additions to legitimate costs that are piled mountain high on purchases for consumption on the farms. This condition exists because the farmers lack the courage, the common sense and the necessary confidence in each other to effect organizations that will enable them to put prices on their own products. Relief legislation is possible in only a limited degree. Co-operative selling agencies controlling the whole body of marketable farm staples is the only way to secure equality with industry for agriculture.

A TIMELY WARNING.

The National Advisory Wheat Committee recently in session in Chicago issued a warning against the merger plans that would require the wheat growers of this country to invest some $60,000,000 in property that the grain gamblers can no longer operate with profit. This is in line with the advice given to the farmers of Nebraska by President C. J. Osborne of the Farmers Union, to the farmers of Kansas by the Kansas Union Farmer and to the farmers of Missouri by William Hirth and the Missouri Farmers Association.

The one purpose for which the National Advisory Wheat Committee was established was to assist in the organization of agencies for the cooperative marketing of grain. The merger would destroy all hope of successful cooperative marketing. Therefore Governor Lowden and his associates are against it and warn the farmers of the disastrous results sure to follow such a policy.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Primary
Elections Were Held

In Kansas on Tuesday, August 5th for the purpose of selecting candidates for public office to be voted for in the general elections in November. This is written before the results were known. The only thing real certain at this time is that more than half, probably more than two-thirds of the voters of Kansas took no part in selecting the men and women who are to be responsible for legislation and administration in this state for two years from next January.

This will not prevent all citizens who failed in their duty this week from criticizing the comparatively few who were on the job. Undoubtedly some bad nominations have been made and there is just as little doubt that in every county and district where this happened there were enough good men and women at home all day to have outvoted the supporters of the bad or weak candidates two to one had they thought it worth while to do so.

There will never be any real government in this country until all the really good citizens make it their business to get good public officers.

Farmers
Are Old Offenders

In the matter of neglecting their political duties. They give all manner of excuses for not going to the polls. Some are too busy. Some forget all about the primary election. Some profess to have lost all confidence in the integrity of political leaders. Some say that there is no real difference between the two great political parties and therefore it makes no difference who is nominated or elected. Some declare that they have very little interest in politics.

In this country ignorance is no longer an excuse for slackerism at the polls. All the voters of Kansas almost without exception can read and write. There is not a Kansas home that is not well supplied with newspapers. The voters of this state have a good opportunity to know all about what is going on and who is responsible. The farmers do more criticizing and less voting than any other class in the state or in the country. When the primary election returns are all tabulated it will be found that about fifty per cent of the town folks and about twenty per cent of the farmers participated.

Newspapers
Have Great Influence

With their readers—more than they deserve in many cases. Influence should carry with it a sense of obligation. The stronger a paper is with its readers the greater its obligations to be fair and honest. During the last three or four weeks a number of journals published in Kansas and Kansas City have been unfair and dishonest. Headlines and editorials full of untruth, of innuedo and of insidious suggestion have been written by men who knew the real facts and have been passed by editors who can plead no excuse for their disregard of their obligations to the public.

The state organ of one of the great political parties in the last issue before the primary printed a slanderous story untrue in every material detail and that the writer and the editor knew to be without foundation or excuse. This was the more uncalled for as it dealt with the campaign of an aspirant for the governorship who belongs to the other great party. The charge that Reed had a $50,000 fund supplied by the book trust to draw on was wholly uncalled for and is ridiculously absurd and untrue. It was not creditable to a newspaper to give circulation to such a fool charge.

Politics
Is a Serious Matter

In which all good citizens must be interested if we are to have safe, economical and efficient government. The man who boasts that he has nothing to do with politics confesses that he has no comprehension of his obligation as a citizen. It is through politics that all taxes are levied and distributed in Kansas. Public officers who are members of political parties make all our laws, determine all our tax rates, employ all our school teachers, build all our roads and bridges, make the rules and regulations for the preservation of the public health, provide all the safe guards for property and life, administer justice through the courts, and carry on the activities of government that affect the lives and the property of all the people.

To permit the selfish, the interested, the dishonest and the criminal elements of society to control the election of public officers is to admit the failure of democratic institutions. The results of the falure of good citizens to vote in the primary may be corrected in very large measure if all will do their duty at the polls in November. That duty cannot be done, however, by a vote that merely ratifies the party blunders that are made in August.

Loyalty
To A Political Party

Is all right if the party is all right. There are occasions when strict party loyalty is a fault rather than a virtue. One of the republican candidates for United States senator in the recent Kansas primary asked for the support of all the members of that party because he had never in his whole career varied or wavered in his support of a straight ticket. He denounced his two competitors as unworthy of the vote of republicans because there had been times in the public career of each when he was compelled to admit that his party was wrong.

Party organizations appear to be a very essential part of democratic government but citizens must remember that parties are maintained not for their own glory or advantage but for the common good. A political party is only an organized agency for patriotic service. If its members condone and forgive wrong in its own policies and nominations they are not very good citizens of the republic. It may be all right to toast and support the country whether right or wrong but there is no obligation on any good citizen to support a party when it is wrong.

Wheat
And Corn Prices

Are still advancing. Farmers are getting more than a dollar a bushel for their wheat throughout the entire west and there is every reason to believe that corn will bring as much or more when it is ready for the market. There is no more reason for dollar wheat now than there was a year ago. The advance in the prices of grain is of course very welcome to the farmers but it is only another convincing proof that the value of farm crops is not determined by the relation between supply and demand but is the result of market manipulation.

Hard boiled and hand pressed farmers are taking the higher prices for their crops without inquiring very closely into the causes of their good fortune. It may be that political exigency has something to do with it. The grain trade, scared into decency by threats of legislation along the lines of the McNary-Haugen bill, may be putting up the price to save the seats of the congressmen who voted with the speculators and to make certain that such legislation will not be attempted in the future. Or it may be that the growth of the cooperative marketing movement has convinced the grain traders that they must be square with the growers or get out of business.

Dairying
Is Being Urged

As one way to increase the prosperity of Kansas farmers .Bankers, newspapers and college professors are all insisting that Wisconsin and Minnesota have no natural superiority over Kansas in the necessary resources for milk production. They are wrong.

Wisconsin and Minnesota are already in the business and have their manufacturing and marketing arrangements all made and also have their herds built up. Kansas farmers must have cows before they can sell milk and cream. A herd of ten good milkers, fewer than that number would hardly pay their way, requires an investment of several thousand dollars in animals and facilities for their care. Kansas is supposed to have a longer season during which feed is not required. This is not true, There has been a fair rainfall in this state this season but there are mighty few pastures green enough to support milk cows without some additional feed. In the north the pastures are now at their best and will continue green and good until snow covers them in November.

The farmers of Wisconsin, Minnesota and the other dairy states not only have the markets, the pastures, and the water but they know the business that must yet be learned by the people of Kansas.

There is a chance to make some money by increasing the dairy business in Kansas but it cannot be done in a day nor by borrowing money to buy the surplus milk cows that are no longer profitable in other states.

Roads
In Kansas

Are not nearly as good as they are in Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. This is because we have not yet learned the real meaning of maintenance. A dirt road can be made a practical all year road but it takes system, science and money. In this state we assume that a dirt road should be worked only after rains. Further north such roads are worked all the time.

The worst gumbo roads in Kansas can be kept smooth and dry if they are properly maintained. This means continuous, not occasional maintainance work. A man, one team and a good road surfacing machine can keep about twelve miles of dirt road in good condition. If a Fordson or other small tractor is used more can be accomplished.

The next session of the legislature should provide road funds by imposing a tax on gasoline, should establish a well marked system of state trunk highways, and should work out some practical system of maintainance. Such a program will not add to but will reduce highway costs.

Reparations
By the German People

Has again been settled by the allied nations. After eighteen days of discussion the conference of premiers in which the United States participated finally agreed to the Dawes plan. This does not mean that all the difficulties are over and that allied European nations will now begin to buy American wheat and meat with money paid by the Germans.

The Germans and others not yet consulted must agree to the plan and the bankers of the world must find a way to loan the necessary money to Germany. It seems to be assured that Germany will agree but it is certain that the bankers will want security for their loans. They have that habit and no sensible man wants them to give it up.

Labor
Has Finally Agreed

To support Senator La Follette in his contest for the presidency. The railway organizations, with few exceptions, participated in the Cleveland Conference which nominated him. Now the American Federation of Labor through its executive council or committee has endorsed the action of the railway men. Even Mr. Gompers who has always been a good party man has agreed to support La Follette.

This means that La Follette and Wheeler will get a heavy vote in every state. If farmers in any considerable numbers fall in with this movement ten or a dozen states will choose electors for the progressive candidates. Mr. La Follette may get as many as 7,000,000 votes and carry ten states without coming within a million miles of being selected but he can throw the election into the house of representatives which is not likely to elect either Coolidge, Davis or himself.

Nothing can be gained by the failure of the electoral colleges to choose a president. Coolidge, Davis and La-Follette are all ffirstclass men. Either of them is qualified for the presidency and one of them should have it. With three men of the first rank offering for the highest office in the country it would hardly be sensible to pass them all over for a second rater.

Prohibition
Was Endorsed

By both of the great political parties. It it a fact accomplished. Liquor and the saloon are as extinct as the wooly elephant. One of these days the folks who persist in drinking "more than before the amendment was adopted" will wake up and realize that they are making a sorry exhibition of themselves.

The man with sons and daughters who encourages smugglers, patronizes boot leggers and gives his support to illicit distilling and to moonshiners makes a very sorry and sad example of himself. He can hardly ask his children to emulate him as a law breaker. If he violates law and his children know it he must not be surprised when he learns that he is training those he loves to be criminals.

It is about time for common sense to prevail in this matter. A great majority of all the people are prohibitionists. The unconvinced and stubborn should get right and it is here predicted that they will do so. It will become increasingly unfashionable to violate law and within a very few years the fight will be over. If eventually why not now?

Topeka
Has a Fine New Hotel

With rooms for several hundred guests. The capital city has been short of accommodations for travelers. The new hotel is modern, comfortable and safe and should make money if it is conducted with any sense. Already there are indications, however, that the management is more anxious to get money than it is to make friends. Nearly every traveler who goes to Topeka at all goes several times a year. The new hotel does not yet realize that its success depends on the number of guests it pleases so well that they will come back.

First place the sleeping room rates are too high. It was generally advertised in advance of the opening that most of the rooms would be $2.50 a day with bath. It turns out that the man who does not ask for such a room when he registers must expect to pay $3.00 a day or more. Three dollars is too much to pay for a hotel room in Topeka and is more than the average man will pay with other hotels offering accommodations about as good for $2.00.

Then newspapers cost too much at the new hotel. So do other things sold at the stands and counters. That is bad policy. In that way a hotel takes advantage of its own friends and customers. A two or three cent paper should be sold for that price. It is foolish for a hotel management to make enemies in the process of making pennies.

WHAT IS A RADICAL.

It seems just now that "radical" is the favorite term for designating anyone who is of the opinion that there is still much room for improvement in this old world. Evidently if one does not believe that "whatever is is right," but that there are still wrongs to be righted, one is a "radical," and upon that premise, we plead guilty to being a radical. Webster and all other compilers of dictionaries tell us that the word "radical' is derived from thte Latin word 'radix,' meaning root. There are many derivatives of the word, running all the way from the humble and luscious "radish" which means and is "root," to the "radical" in politics, science or religion, that wants to get to the root of the matter and knows just the "why and wherefore" of the proposition he is discussing The 20th Century Encyclopedia defines the word "radical" as meaning original; fundamental; native; primitive; constitutional;—hence thorough-going uncompromising; extreme, as "a radical truth." Anyone who just chatters and jabbers the jargon of the street corner, or parot-like repeats the talk he happens to hear or the articles he may read, may be anything from just an ordinary darned fool to a swashbuckling holier-than-thou hundred per center; but the fellow that diligently tries to get to the root of any matter that comes to his attention, and definitely ascertains all the vital facts entering into the question is a "radical." Therefore on a second count we plead guilty to being a "radical."—Washington County Post.

SULLIVAN CLIMAX MILL AND GRADER

We wish to call your attention to the advertisement of the W. Sullivan Climax Mill and Seed Grader. Mr Sullivan has been making this mill for over fifty years, keeping it improved up to date. He is offering what mills he has on hand at the old price before the war, which is a big reduction on the regular price.

USE UNION WANT ADS

The Countrywoman

THE CHILD'S VACATION

Too often we think it a kindness to let a person do exactly as he pleases, willy-nilly, with no rules nor regulations. That is all very well for a day, now and then, or even for a week; but if we turn the children loose for a summer vacation, we are doing them harm, physically, mentally, and morally. The reason Pippa sang so jubilantly in "Pippa Passes," is that she had but one holiday a year, and it was a change. Fortunately business necessity drives most of us adults, else we would rapidly deteriorate, from sloth

Mothering is an all-the-year-round job, and when the teacher entrusts the child to our tender mercies, it immediately doubles and trebles in importance. Every child, for health's sake, should have regular going-to-bed and getting-up hours, summer and winter. Meals should be regular. It is a blessing in disguise for him to have certain regular tasks, to help with the housework or gardening.

A good way to see that each child does his share is for mother to make out a daily list for each child in the family. He will feel important with responsibility laid on his shoulders and the mere wrting it out will help you to fairly adjust the budget of duties. Let the rule be, work before play. When the child brings to you his scedule, crossed off as he has performed the tasks, then he is free to go and play. Some reading should be a part of each day, even vacation days unless, of course, the day is an exception.

Vacation is a good time to get acquainted with our children as there is not a time to do during school season. It is a good time to teach sewing, gardening and some of the good old fashioned arts. Above all, it is a good time for sweet companionship between the members of the household, for mother and child chuminess.

Even play can be directed to advantage by the wise mother, and many valuable lessons can be taught then. However, it is not wise to guard or "pick at" a child all the time. He needs long hours of absolute freedom to dream his own dreams and cultivate his own imagination and initiatve.

A sweet time is vacation time, a home time, a mother time, a growing time. The years roll by, O so quickly, and the children are no longer with us for vacations. Let us extract the comfort and value from vacation days while we may!—Southern Planter.

JEALOUSY IN CHILDREN

Probably the commonest human failing is jealousy. Every one has some of it, and every one hates it in himself and other people. The rarest person in the world and the one whom every one likes is the person who is most free from it. There are plenty of people to whom we can tell our troubles. But if you will stop to think, there are very few (except our mothers) to whom we can without self-consciousness tell our achievements and our good fortunes.

You are wise if you brag only to the people who are not your competitors in your own line, if you want genuine congratulations. Not every one is so transparent as the great tenor who had a tremendous popularity with the basses, contraltos and sopranos who sang with him. He was unfailingly kind to them all. Other tenors, however, told a different story. Most of us have the same emotions as he, carefully as we have learned to cover them up.

It is not so strange that children show a perfectly frank and unashamed jealousy, and that as they grow older and cleverer you can still see the green-eyed motive for many of their otherwise inexplicable naughtiness. Jealousy, after all, is an offshoot, a by-product of the inevitable and useful instinct to keep the personality strong and alive and dominant. Every child of spirit will give you a merry chase to train his jealousy into a trait possible to live with.

They say that the things you mind the most in yourself are the things you most viciously attack in your children. If that is true, all parents have a difficult task to turn this particular vice into a virtue. I suppose you could analyze all ambitions into various forms of jealousy. It is a difficult problem, but once recognized, like all others, it is less hard to meet. One curious thing is that when by questioning you have helped the child to find the underlying meanness, he is relieved and acts almost grateful to you.—From the Delsigner Magazine for September.

MAKE THE MEAL INTERESTING

There should be contrasts between foods of a meal. It is not wise to serve the same food twice in a meal, such as apple salad and apple bettie, or bean soup and baked beans.

In case of breakfast, for example, if fresh fruits cannot always be served, it is better to alternate the fresh fruit with the canned or stewed rather than to have fresh fruit for several days in sucession, followed by canned or stewed fruit for several days. The same is true in regard to cereals when both cooked and uncooked are used. There should also be variety in the flavor as well as in the materials used. For instance, potato, rice and macaroni are all high in starch and also too much alike in flavor.

100 TYPICAL SCHOOL BOYS

"Let's look a bit further: 'A given hundred boys," says the United States Bureau of Education, 'start out to conquer the world.' Here is where they land educationally:

100 boys in fifth grade dwindle to
88 in the sixth. They shrink to
71 in the seventh. These leave but
63 to complete grammar school or eighth grade.

Economic conditions are such that only

34 start the first year in high school.
24 finish the year as sophomores
18 qualify, then, as juniors
13 secure the coveted high school diploma
7 of these 13 enter the first year of college
5 return and finish the second year's work
3 are able to qualify for the third year, and but
1 out of the original hundred is graduated from college.

"'Men and women,' the United States Bureau of Education urges, 'think this over. This is a condition that is in sad need of correcton.'"

WHITE HANDS

Beautful hands, declares the club woman in the home-economics department, are due to dishwashing, when properly done.

Who wants to wash the dinner dishes?—Don't all speak up at once!

To be properly done, according to the adviser, it must be done with warm water and a mild soap, and a hand lotion used afterward. Soft white hands will be the result.

She does not say whether the whiteness is due to the soaking in the warm water, or the lotion, or the actual work of washing dishes. Many of us, who have vivid memories of red hands from housework, have our doubts.

We wonder if that poet who sang, "I was a lover of ladies' hands pale with pallor of ivories," referred to real ivory or ivory soap—in the dishwater, perhaps.

WHERE HAPPINESS IS FOUND

In generous thought in helping others.
In friendships.
In friendly letters, in pleasant words.
In little kindnesses.
In work we love, in mutual confidences.
In healthful recreations.
In cultivating the mind.
In doing our duties cheerfully.
In facing life with a smile.
In achieving worthy ambitions.
In the companionship of books.
In always doing one's best, regardless of reward.

CANNING SUGGESTIONS

By Mary Ann Gray.

Proportion of sugar to water for fruit syrups.

Consistency	Sugar	Water
Thin	1 cup	2 cups
Medium	1 cup	1 cup
Thick	1 cup	½ cup

Syrups to use with different fruits.

(a) Thin syrup for soft fruits, —strawberries, raspberries, peaches, apricots.
(b) Use a thin syrup for hard fruits, —apples, pears.
(c) Use a medium or thick syrup for sour fruits,—currants, goose berries, cranberries.

CARROTS STUFFED WITH ONIONS.

From the Ladies Home Journal.

This is a favorite oriental dissh and one that most people will like, even when not fond of the carrot in itself. Choose carrots which are rather squatty and thick through. Scrape them and boil them in slightly salted water until tender or nearly so. Remove from the fire, drain and let cool. With an apple corer or other small sharp instrument, remove the center of each carrot to form a cavity. Mince very fine, enough onions to make ½ cup, add 2 tablespoons minced parsley or mint, ¼ teaspoon each of salt and paprika, and saute in 1 tablespoon of melted butter for five minutes. Then stuff the cavities in thecarrots with this onion mixture. To do this stand the carrots on end and fill with the onion, using a wooden skewer to pack the onion down. This quantity will fill six to eight carrots, depending upon the size. When all the carrots are stuffed roll them in fine dry breadcrumbs, then in egg which has been slightly beaten, with 2 tablespoons of cold water as in croquette making, and again in crumbs. Place around any kind of roast half an hour before the roast is done. Baste occasionally so that they will be nicely browned. Or they may be dotted generously with butter or each rolled in a thin slice of bacon, and baked in a hot oven for half an hour.

MAPLE NUT CAKE

⅓ cup shortening	2 teaspoons baking powder
1 cuplight brown sugar	1 cup chopped nut meats
Yolks of 2 eggs	1 teaspoon vanilla extract
¼ cup milk	
1½ cups flour	
¼ teaspoon salt	

Cream the shortening, add the sugar slowly, then the egg-yolks and milk and beat well. Sift in the flour, salt and baking-powder together, add the chopped nut-meats and the flavoring. Bake in well-greased loaf pan in a moderate oven (350-400 degrees Fahrenheit) thirty-five to forty-five minutes.—From the Designer Magazine for September.

MINERALS FOR BEEF CATTLE

By H. W. Vaughn, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

It has long been the practice to give cattle common salt and this is necessary because the animals do not obtain enough chlorine from their feed to provide for proper digestion. Salt makes hydrochloric acid in the stomach, and this acid is essential for digestion.

Other Minerals Lacking.

It is now known that the rations fed to beef cattle may be deficient in other minerals besides salt, and that this may affect the health, thrift, growth, and gains of the animals. Cows fed a ration low in iodine may produce calves afflicted with goiter (big neck), and such calves are weak or dead at birth. An insufficient supply of calcium lime) in the ration fed to the young animals restricts the development of the bony framework, and pregnant cows fed a low-lime ration usually calve prematurely.

Plants as Sources of Minerals.

Some plants are richer in minerals than other plants. For example, a thousand pounds of dry corn stover contains from 3 to 6 pounds of lime, whereas a thousand pounds of alfalfa hay contains from 18 to 20 pounds. Some soils produce plants richer in minerals than those grown on other soils. Thus corn stover grown on acid soils may contain only half as much lime as stover grown on lime-rich soils. Plants grown in some localities are lower in content of iodine than similar plants grown elsewhere.

Legume hays are rich in lime. The relative large amount of lime in alfalfa, clover, and soybean hay together with their relatively high protein content makes them especially valuable in the ration of the growing animals or pregnant cow. Grains and wheat bran carry abundant phosphorus, an other mineral essential to the growth of bone.

Steamed Bone Meal as a Safeguard.

Though certain rations with common salt added may supply enough of the minerals needed by cattle, it is never an easy matter to determine whether or not the mineral requirements of the animal are fully met. Here at University Farm we have adopted the practice of supplying our beef cattle of all ages not only with common loose salt but also with steamed bone meal, the salt and the bone meal being fed separately in boxes to which the cattle have access each day, eating of each of these materials as much as they choose. Steamed bone meal is rich in lime and phosphorus, and its use is a guarantee that the needs of the animal for bone building materials are well supplied. In addition the bone meal enriches the manure produced by the cattle. We find that our cows consume about 1-3 pound of bone meal per head daily, though at first they ate somewhat more than this amount.

Minerals for Fattening Cattle.

In two recent trials with beef calves at the Ohio Experiment Station, the addition of lime and phosphorus to a ration of ground corn, linseed meal, corn silage, and alfalfa hay resulted in slightly larger gains, slightly less feed per pound of gain, and slightly larger frames. In a recent trial with fattening steers at the Iowa Station, the addition of a mineral mixture containing lime, phosphorus, and iodine to a ration of shelled corn, linseed meal, corn silage, and clover hay proved profitable.

When and How to Add Iodine.

If an iodine deficiency is indicated by the appearance of goiter in some of the calves, it may be prevented in the future by giving the cows 2 grains of potassium iodide daily throughout the gestation period. This may be done most conveniently by first determining the amount of salt consumed daily by the cows and then thoroughly mixing with the salt enough potassium iodide to provide 2 grains daily per cow. If goiter has not appeared, this procedure is unnecessary.

HOW KANSAS GETS IT IN NECK

J C Mohler, Secretary, Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

A column article under a Washington headline appears on the front page of a number of prominent papers in which Secretary Henry C. Wallace is quoted as saying that "Improvditions in which Secretary Henry C. ed conditions for the farmers of Missouri, Kansas and other states are seen," after his having made a trip thru the west.

The article then goes on to say that "The belief is also expressed by treasury officials that the bank failures which have marked the last year or so in Missouri and Kansas and other central and western states have been stopped and that there will be little, if any, further difficulty along financial lines. Records of the treasury department show that eight state banks in Missouri, eight state banks and three national banks in Kansas failed in the six months from January to July of this year. The total number in the United States during this period was 342.

The article then gives the treasury list of the bank failures that have occurred west of the Mississippi during the first six months of the present year. Among them we find:

Iowa—29 state, 1 national.
Minnesota—26 state, 6 national.
Montana—28 state, 12 national.
North Dakota—39 state, 9 national
Oklahoma—32 state, 6 national.
South Dakota—54 state, 12 national.

Now why pick out Kansas for special mention in such an article? Kansas did not have one-third as many failures as any one of these states, and those which did fail were of minor importance and yet, by inference at least, Kansas and Missouri are made the seat of the greatest financial distress in the Country.

This is only a sample, though a fair one, of the adverse advertising to which Kansas has always been subjected. It is quite the thing for the space-fillers of the east, even the most travelled of whom never saw any country west of Pittsburg, to poke fun at Kansas and tell tales of the dire distress to which her farmers are chronically habituated, wholly oblivious to the fact that Kansas is the sixth state in the Union in both production and value of agricultural products and that she raises the best wheat in the world and the most of it; that she has the second largest meat packing industry in the world; the second largest creamery in the world; the second largest milling industry in the United States and has more acres under cultivation than any other, except Texas which has not yet been divided up into states.

Kansas has more acres operated by owners than any other state and produces more corn than any European country and has won out from the nothingness of the bare prairie to her present rank among the states in the short span of a human life.

Is it not about time to call a halt on this kind of advertising for Kansas?

THE FARMER'S DOLLAR SHRINKS

A farmer's dollar is today worth 74c when compared with the dollar big business gets for its products. Of course this does not mean that the farmer actually gets a different kind of greenback when he sells his bushel of grain or fattened porker. It's just the department of agriculture's way of showing how much more the farmer has been deflated than the industrial world. The average price of farm products has fallen so much nearer age price of the goods and services furnished the farm by organized business that the farmer can get only three-quarters as much in exchange for his products as he did before the war.—Farm Labor Voice.

Plant soybeans for hay or seed from May 20 to June 10.

Best results are secured when pigs are not weaned until 10 weeks of age.

SAVINGS SERMONETTE

NUMBER THREE

What A Savings Account Does

A Savings Account encourages thrift, economy and the principles of right living, and makes for self-sacrifices that more enduring and larger results may follow to bless and enrich the life of the toiler, broadening and developing his character and aiding him to master and overcome the temptations to yield to those petty appetites and passions of our human nature which dissipate our earnings. It makes us better men and women, works for our uprightness of conduct, and adds an endearing charm to our homestead which we shall never forget. It broadens our patriotism and endears us to our country, and makes us more worthy citizens, and inspires and increases in us the spirit of veneration. It smooths out the rugged places in life, and strews our pathway with sweet forget-me-nots, and makes our home "Sweet Home, though it be ever so humble."

FARMERS UNION STATE BANK
ELKS BUILDING
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

FARMERS ATTENTION!
Before seeding, get my Improved CLIMAX MILL AND SEED GRADER, cleans and grades all seeds perfectly.
I have been making this mill for over fifty years, keeping it improved.
I am offering a few I have on hand—
AT THE OLD PRICE BEFORE THE WAR—While they Last
This is a big reduction from the regular price
Write for circular.
W. SULLIVAN, Manufacturer,
337 S. 11th St., Salina, Kansas.

Watson's Best Berries are just what the Brand Indicates—They Are the
BEST
WATSON WHOLESALE GROCERY
SALINA, KANSAS

BUY
A GOOD COFFEE FOR LESS MONEY
SOLD IN BULK OR PACKAGE
(Freight paid on 100-lb. shipments.)



IF YOUR LOCAL CANNOT SUPPLY YOU WRITE US.
FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N.
106 New England Building.
Kansas City, Missouri.

New Wheat Is Moving
LET YOUR NEXT CAR ROLL COOPERATIVELY—IT PAYS
FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION,
106 New England Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

BRISTOL HOTEL
Under New Management
Mrs. Ray Merck
Popular Rates—Shower and Tub Baths
Only four doors north of the Post Office
Salina, Kansas. Phone 928

WANTED: FARMERS UNION MANAGER WITH LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN EXPERIENCE. Address letters to—
FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION
106 New England Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

DR. O. M. FRANKLIN'S NEW One-Dose Blackleg Vaccine.
The Originator of Blackleg Aggressin has achieved another equally important success in originating his 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, Kansas City, Mo.
Livestock Echange, Wichita, Kansas.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rate: 5 cents a word per issue; four or more insertions 4 cents a word. Count words in headings, as "For Sale!" or "Wanted 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

WANTED to hear from owner having farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisc. 7*eow

FARM WANTED FROM OWNER: Write immediately. Raymond Smith, Maplewood, Mo. 3*

FARMS WANTED—by 800 buyers. Send particulars. Cooperative Land Co., St. Louis, Mo. 51*

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

"Buy a share of Farmers Union Bank Stock."

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

VEIL MATERNITY HOSPITAL for confinement. Ethical, private, homelike, reasonable. Babies for adoption. 1111 Euclid Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 52*

TOBACCO FOR SALE

CHEMICALLY TESTED TOBACCO DUST eradicates round worms in poultry and stomach worms in sheep; also good for dust bath Write for prices. Oliver Messmore, Morrill, Kansas. 4*

SENSATIONAL SALE — Good Kentucky leaf smoking, 10 lbs. $1.50; leaf scraps 10 lbs. $1.00. Pay for tobacco and postage on arrival. Farmers Grange, Hawesville, Kentucky. 1*

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 returns. If you try it you'll be sure of it.

KODAK FINISHING

ANY ROLL DEVELOPED and 6 glossy prints, 25c (coin); quicker service, better pictures. Victor Kodak Service, Lock Box 978, Kansas City, Mo. 2

FARM FOR SALE

FOR SALE— 480 acres in Sec. 4, Twp. 29, Range 36, Grant county. Level sandy loam; 80 acres broke; no improvements. As fine a 480 acres as lay out of doors, a proven farming territory. One mile from loading station; near school and on county road, 6 miles southeast of Ulysses. F. M. Harter, Box 690, Mc-Pherson, Kans. 2*

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

AMBITIOUS GIRLS — WOMEN — WANTED. Learn Gown making at home. Make $25.00 week. Earn while learning. Sample lessons free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. F 559 Rochester, N. Y. 3*

PET STOCK

THE WORLD'S LARGEST DOG KENNELS offer for sale Oorang Airedale watch dogs, automobile dogs, children's companions, farm dogs, stock drivers, hunters and retrievers. Also Big game Hound and Coonhounds, Foxhounds, Rabbit 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 105, LaRue, Ohio tf

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.

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

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Farmers' Union Jobbing Association, 106 New England Bldg., K. C., Mo.
602 Grain Exchange Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.
Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission 406-8-10 Live Stock Exchg. Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.
Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.
Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co. Salina.
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 Farmers National Bank
SALINA, KANSAS
Solicits Your Business
Oldest Bank in Saline County

$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.

YOUR OWN FIRM
Will Give You
BETTER PRICES
BETTER FILLS
BETTER SERVICE
Try Them
Farmers' Union Live Stock Co.
406.8-10 Livestock Exchange
Kansas City, Mo.
Wichita, Kansas

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 made as safe as a
Government Bond
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
Fred H. Quincy, Pres.; Guy T. Helvering, Vice-Pres.; T. W. Reed, Vice-Pres.; W. T. Welch, Vice-Pres.; E. E. Gemmill, Cashier; B. F. Ludes, Assistant Cashier; E. H. Sudendorf 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.

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
Count Initials or Abbreviations as Words

Fill This Please!
Your Count of .....Words
No. Times to run .....
Amount Enclosed $.....
Place under heading of .....

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
(Your Name) (Route)
.....
(Town) (State)
.....
NOTE: Count your name and address as part of advertisement

Department of Practical Co-Operation

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

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

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 themonth 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 mouth. The members make the union what is 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.
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. Schoenhofer Sec.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL

Pleasant Valley Locay Union No. 1309 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 Neosha County Farmers Union will be held in the I. O. O. F. hall in Erie, Kansas on the second Saturday of the following months: March, June, September and December.

E. G. Clark, Pres.
J. O. Foust, Sec.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984.

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

Clyde B. Wells, Sec.

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494.

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

W. D. McClaskey, Pres.
Roy W. Holland, Sec.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226.

Brogan Local No. 226 meets on the second and fourth 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. Booze, Sec.-Treas.
W. H. Slyter, Pres.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679.

We meet every two weeks on Tuesday. All Farmer Unions member welcome.

Owen Hunsperger, Pres.
I. M. Wagner, Sec.

UNION LOCAL NO. 273.

Regular meetings on second and fourth Thursday each month.

Charles Crossardt, Sec.

GOODRICH LOCAL PICNIC AUG. 9

The Goodrich Local No. 2090 meets every 2nd and 4th Thursdaay of each month. Picnic at grove Aug. 9, 1924. Good speakers, and program. All invited.

H. B. COX, Secty.

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, Ellsworth sec. 24 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

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

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

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

Fidelia — 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 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 Alquirst 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, Esbon—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.—19 paid for 1924—100 per cent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Olve Hill—1120—A. F. Braun,—Clay Center, Sec.—36 members, 100%

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

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

Hunt — 1107 — J. L. 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, Hepler, 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 Rohe, Jr., Secretary, 29 members, 100 per cent.

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

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

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

Hobo 1497—W. C. Coffman, Madison, secretary, 22 members. 100%.

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

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

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

WAUBAUNSEE COUNTY MEETING AUGUST 30

The next bi-monthly meeting of the Waubaunsee County Farmers Union No. 61 will be held at Alta Vista, Kansas, in the Community Hall adjoining the city park on Saturday, August 30, commencing at 1:30 P. M.

Turn out, and let us have a good meeting.

JOE RICHMOND,
Co. Sec-Treas.

NEWS FROM LOCAL 1789, MIAMI COUNTY

Editor Kansas Union Farmer:

Mr. Wheaton Slyter, president of Miami County Local No. 1789, and also our County, is on a visit in the cool north. He expects to go to Ida ho and will visit in Canada before returning.

Local 1789 is going fine.

Yours truly,
W. A. Booze.

HELP YOUR LOCAL SECRETARY

There is no official in our organization whose activities more vitally affect the succeess or failure of the Farmers Union and the whole cooperative movement than the local secretary. Although quite often abused and imposed upon, he has proved most faithful, and unquestionably makes the largest sacrifice of any of us in both time and expense.

He fully realizes the importance of his position and the necessity of a big membership backing if the Farmers Union is to advance. Members should look him up and pay their dues, instead of expecting him to chase all over the neighborhood collecting dues.

"No one has ever come around after my dues for 1924, and I haven't attended any of the meetings this year," said an old timer recently. That is not the attitude that makes the organization go. The Farmers Union will never be any more than we farmers make it.

We appreciate the affiliation with us of even those members whom we have had to drag in. And as for those who are "asleep in the ranks," it is consoling in a way to know that "sleeping members cause no disturbance." But the members we appreciate most are those who boost their own local, support their home cooperative enterprise, and work for the whole cooperative movement.

This is the kind of a member who 'phones his secretary and asks why the delay in holding a meeting, and what's the matter with lining up for some new members—volunteering to help out in his section of the community. He calls his secretary and says something like this:

"Hello, Frank. I saw Bill the other day, and have his application and dues and will drive over this evening and bring them, so we can talk over other matters."

Be a cooperator and practice it in your dealings with your sesretary.

E. L. SHOEMAKER—Oregon Farm Union News.

CO-OPERATION GREATEST NEED

While the plight of agriculture has been made pretty much of a political football in the United States, England has been making a serious nonpartisan attempt to get down to brass tacks on what is wrong with the farmers. British farmers are a comparatively small fraction of the population, but the government decided, back in December, 1922, that their condition deserved special attention. A commission named at that time has just reported.

This commission went at the job systematically. One of its first tasks was to discover what methods had been used in other countries in the last 50 years to better farming conditions. The report contains a mass of authoritative information from which important conclusions are drawn as to the best means of restoring prosperity to British agriculture.

The general conclusion of the commission, after the whole field has been reviewed, is that English farmers are suffering from failure to cooperate. Further funds for propaganda work in favor of farmers' cooperation and for carrying such organizations until they get under way are recommended as the wisest government expenditure possible.

One recommendation which will meet many objections among the farmers themselves is that calling for higher wages and better living conditions for farm labor. In England, as in this country, cutting the cost of outside farm help has appeared to be one of the most direct methods the farmers could use in trying to balance their budgets. The results have not been good, as needed labor has found better pay and better conditions in the cities, and has drifted there. The farmers cannot be blamed in this situation, but they will fare better if they can offer wages and conditions at least equal to those enjoyed by the city worker. Controlled selling, it is argued, will provide the necessary increased revenues to make this possible.

This British commission does not hesitate to recommend that the government spend money in getting farm cooperation under way. Cost investigations, and education and research in connection therewith are recommended as legitimate fields for public expenditures. Briefly, it is proposed to discover what it costs to produce farm products, then get the farmers to unite and control their marketing in order that they may demand and get, pay for the production costs and a profit besides.

Agriculture is relatively a far more important industry in America than in England. But there is reason to believe that a non-political analysis of the farmers' troubles here would reach pretty much these same conclusions. If controlled marketing and defeat of the present system which gives the buyer all the price fixing power would be good in England it should be equally worth while here. That idea is slowly soaking in on those most interested in this country, but the government could speed it up a lot by encouragement and assistance not offered along party lines. — Sioux Falls Press.

RAIL RATE DECISION MEANS WEST MUST KEEP FIGHTING

By a close decision of six to five, the Interstate Commerce Commission refuses to readjust freight rates on grain products and hay, urged among others, by President Coolidge and both houses of Congress, formal adoption of the resolution only failing in the last minute jam. The rate discrimination against the West thus perpetuated amounts to a 17½-million-dollars-a-year handicap to the Mississippi Valley states, 3 million dollars to the farmers of Kansas alone.

It is unfortunate, disappointing. Here is a case where the rates on farm products are plainly out of line and higher than justified—higher than the rates on other commodities—but by a majority of one vote the West gets no relief from this discrimination from the only source from which it can come. What else can we do but move to repeal the farcical rate-making section of the law?

The West's crop surplus has to travel to the seaboard. This geographical handicap and long-haul is great enough without the added handicap of rate-discrimination.

The Commission's decision makes the old plea that a reduction in rates wouldn't mean anything to the farmer but is vital to the railroads. That certainly is stretching the point. The railroads are well on their feet and for 2 years have had millions to spend for new equipment, while farmers have just been getting by. The farmers are nearly 75 per cent short of their normal amount of equipment. West's greatest industry should have a chance to function as well as the railroads.

Removing the rate discrimination against the producers would mean very little to the holder of railroad stock. He'd never miss it. To the farmer it means a direct saving on every bushel he ships, besides a less restricted market for his products.

WANTED: BOY FOR MESSENGER AND GENERAL OFFICE WORK. CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. FIFTEEN DOLLARS WEEK TO START. WRITE

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION
106 New England Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

The next Congress is certain at the earliest moment to pass the Hoch resolution demanding a reduction of freight rates on agricultural products on the ground that they are out of balance and that agriculture in its present condition is entitled to the lowest rates possible.

We must keep up the fight to convince the Interstate Commerce Commission of the injustice of its position. The six to five decision ndicates the commission is wavering and that this will not be so difficult. The repeal of Section 15-a, the so-called guarantee clause of the EschCommins act, still will require a battle. I have been fighting for two years to repeal this part of the law and shall keep up the fight for my bill. I believe there will be plenty of support for such efforts in the next Congress.—ARTHUR CAPPER in Kansas Farmer.

WAGES ARE NOT THE CHIEF COST

Spokesmen for big business tell us that high wages to industrial labor are the reasons for the disparity between prices of manufactured goods and prices of farm products. The disparity can be overcome, they say, only by reducing industrial wages. Advocates of whacking tariff duties also give high labor costs in this country as the reason protection is needed. The following discussion of the relation of wages to the cost of production in a bulletin issued by the Fair Tariff League gives the other side of the story:

"We used to import rice from the Orient, where it was grown with 10-cent labor, using a hoe and clad in a breechclout. Now we export freely. Recently we had 180,000 tons more than we knew what to do with. Mr. Hoover asked the foreign representatives of his department to find a market, and where was it sold? In Riceland—in China and Japan—at the American prices plus transportation. because that 10-cent worker with the breechclout is more expensive than our labor-capitalist at $3 per day.

Compete With Low-Paid Labor.

"Our farmers have always competed successfully with the lowest-paid labor in the world. That is largely why farmers formerly prospered, with 89% of all their products sold on a free-trade or export basis, in world-wide competition, their export price determining their domestic price. The farmer began to go bankrupt when the present high tariff made it impossible for his foreign customers to exchange their goods for his products and compelled him to pay profiteering prices for most of his requirements.

"Farmers and others should think of this when told that American factory labor cannot compete, and our manufacturers, by cajolery and threats alike, secure tariff rates from two to five times the rates they pay their labor. If such statements were true the manufacturers would not have exported in 1923 $1,500,000,000 of manufactures ready for consumption, and also $550,000,000 of partly manufactured goods, including $300,000,000 of machinery, $230,000,000 of automobiles, and other quantities of hardware, hollow-ware, nails, cheap cutlery and $140,000,000 of cotton goods and the like.

Labor Not Half Factory Cost

"There is much ignorance and no little dishonesty in the statements about American high wages. The census of 1920 discloses that out of each dollar of the factory selling prices in the following industries labor got in cotton goods 17 cents; in silks and woolens, 16 cents; in hosiery, 18 cents; glassware, 30 cents; in sugar and salt and linseed oil, 3 cents; glucose, 6 cents; aluminum goods and gloves, 18 cents; shoes, 27 cents; in bar steel, rails, and structural iron, about 22 cents; gas engines, 23 cents; electrical machinery, 23 cents, and hardware, 32 cents. These figures have not changed materially in 20 years. Prices change, but not labor's proportion of the income. In many cases, labor's share is lower than ever before.

"The labor involved in the prior preparation of the materials, plus the labor expended in these industries as named above and in all other industries, brings the total wage-cost from raw material to finished product to an average of one-half of the factory selling price, or one-fourth of the retail price for retail prices are usually about double factory prices. This is the finding of the most experienced investigators.

"For instance, to the 27 cents of labor cost in the shoe factory of each dollar of product sold is to be added 10 cents for tanning the leather, a total of 37 cents from the raw hide to the finished shoe, and about 13 cents for the many other petty items, each in itself often too small to think of.

One-Fourth of Retail Price

"Today wages average only about one-fourth of the consumer's price, thanks to modern machinery and processes. The days when 'everything is all labor,' the days of hand production, are gone forever. The wage-cost, important as it is, is relatively insignificant. The wage earner must be as it fit as a race horse entering a race. He must respond as freely, not for the wage, but for the love of accomplishing. High wages are the only wages anyone can afford to pay who would produce economically."—Nebraska Union Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWING IMPROVED FINANCIAL CONDITION

The exchange value of farm products for the things that farmers buy, now stands at the highest peak in nearly four years, declares the United States Department of Agriculture in its monthly agricultural review issued today.

Such improvement as the situation shows is attributed to the continued slow decline in prices of the 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 alvances of wheat, due to a smaller prospective world crop.

Conditions on the Pacific coast are regarded as one decided only 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 geared up and no place to go.' Credit demands have grown so light that money is now almost as relatively cheap in New York as hogs in Iowa."

The effect on agriculture of the wane of the industrial boom is open to speculation, the department points out. For two years farmers have had an unprecedented domestic market, but the outlook this fall is not so good. The weight of informed opinion, however, is that in the immediate future farmers as a whole stand to gain more from the cheaper labor and materials than they are likely to lose by a narrower market for lamb, butter or semi-luxury products.—Arizona Cattleman and Farmer.

This year's kafir seed is of low viability. It should be tested.

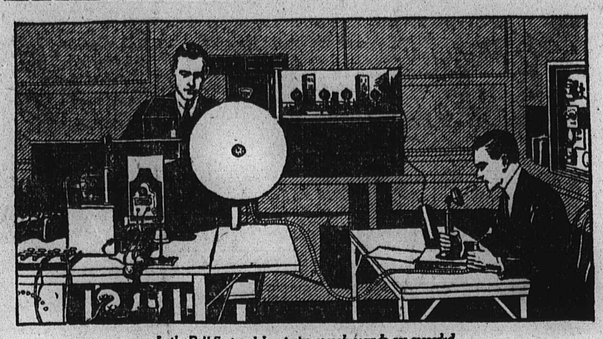
AFTER NEW WHEAT MEMBERS

The Washington Wheat Growers' association will start a new membership campaign this year, according to C. A. Adams, secretary. The Washington pool was one of the first to be organized and was a member of the Northwest Wheat Growers Associated.

HENS WILL WORK TOGETHER

The Nebraska Poultry Producers' association has been formed through the efforts of the Nebraska Farm Bureau. It is planned to market eggs and poultry by the cooperative route.

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In the Bell System laboratories speech sounds are recorded on the oscillograph with a view to their subsequent analysis.

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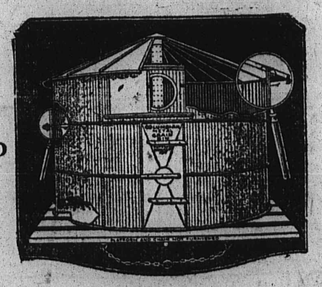
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