



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

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Letters from Two Members Who Really Read this Paper

Brothers Fisher and Greene Give Their Opinion on the Policy of the Editors in Handling the Farmers' Problems

READ THE KANSAS UNION FARMER.

The following letter from Brother John Fisher of Marion, Kansas, contains so many good things not in any way conditioned on the work of the editors of this paper that we have decided to waive all considerations of modesty and print it in full. Thus Brother Fisher:

Dear Brother Lansdon: Ever since you were first appointed editor of our paper I have wanted to write and congratulate you on the splendid work that you are doing for agriculture through the Kansas Union Farmer. I have been so busy for the last year or two, hunting for that prosperity that is "just around the corner" that I have not had much time to write.

Your remarks, some time ago, that too many people read cheap fiction and all kinds of trash do not touch the literature of information and education hit a good many of our Union folks. In my many years experience and observation in our work I have found that very few of our members read the Kansas Union Farmer and as a consequence many have but the slightest comprehension of the high purposes, noble meaning, and great results of our organization. Otherwise it would not have been possible for the good brother who lives at Blue Rapids to have called you so hard on account of the views expressed in your editorial.

For us as cooperators there could hardly be much difference of opinion on the tariff. Neither the republican "protective tariff" nor the democratic tariff for "revenue only" is a panacea for the ills that afflict agriculture. To my thinking co-operation is the only way and that cannot help much unless worked out and applied to its fullest conclusions.

As to Brother Yoder's ideas about the wage of workers on the railroads I would like to ask if he does not believe that what is food for the goose is not also food for the gander. We want good prices for our products. Why not be willing to concede good wages to the workmen who produce them? If all the idle stock holders would all be running just the same tomorrow. But if all the wage workers on the roads were to quit this life at once it would stop all traffic until an equally efficient body of laborers could be assembled and trained for their duties.

To my mind it is certain that the wages of railway workers have little to do with the high rates for freight and passenger service. The high percentage of water in railway capitalization does much more of that mischief than the rates of pay.

I remember a story told by the late Senator Tom Watson. A railroad in Georgia was built at an actual cost of \$7,500,000. It was looted, wrecked and thrown into the hands of a receiver selected for that job by the patriotic House of Morgan. Without increasing the mileage or the facilities for handling its business this line was recognized as operating to a loss with a capitalization of \$50,000,000, upon which the public is now paying substantial dividends as a result of greatly increased freight rates.

Those good brothers of ours that are kicking on the policy you are following in this paper belong to that great mass of Americans who read and form all their opinions from the kept press. Consequently they have no clear understanding of the meaning of the cooperative movement. This movement always has been and always will be progressive. Therefore we cannot ride with and please reactionaries. Those that fight in the front line trenches of progress always have been called rebels for the simple reason that only red blooded people fight in the front.

We are not in politics yet but the time will come when we will be forced to take a larger part in public affairs. See what the cooperators did in the latest elections in Belgium and England and last but not least in Mexico. They are ahead of us. David Dudley Malone says that the American labor leaders are twenty five years behind their English Brethren. So are we. How could farmers side with reactionaries? See what has happened in Italy. What it is to the cooperators of that country thirty years to build was destroyed by the Fascist in less than six months. Nearly two thousand years ago Jesus of Nazareth said that all who were not with him were against him. This word holds good today. If you are with the people you are in the cooperative movement, if you are not in the movement you are against the people.

and controlled by big business in its own interest. BUT HERE IS YOUR PAPER THAT DOES ITS BEST TO TELL THE TRUTH AS IT SHOULD BE TOLD TO THE FARMERS. HERE IS YOUR OWN PAPER THAT SERVES YOU. HERE IS YOUR PAPER THAT IS NOT THE TOLL OR AGENT OF BIG BUSINESS. HERE IS YOUR PAPER, ONE OF THE VERY, VERY, VERY GOOD PAPERS PRINTED IN KANSAS. HERE IS YOUR PAPER THAT SHINES ABOVE THE 95% AS A 1,000 VOLT ELECTRIC LIGHT OUTSHINES A BARN LANTERN.

If I had time enough and money enough I would post in every Farmers Union place of business, in every cross roads in this state and over every mail box, READ THE KANSAS UNION FARMER.

A FARMER WHO DISAGREES WITH THIS PAPER.

The following letter from M. W. Greene of Bazaar, Kansas, doubtless expresses the views of a considerable number of the members of the Farmers Union of the state. The responsibility for lack of prosperity on the farms, where it exists, is in the opinion of Brother Greene, largely if not entirely the fault of the farmers themselves. Any of the brethren who agree or disagree with this writer are invited to answer his letter personally or through these columns. Thus Brother Greene:

Editor Kansas Union Farmer: I read the last issue of the Union Farmer with more than my usual care, but found it more interesting than convincing. I suppose it would be poor policy for a commanding general to depend on those below him for all his ideas, and yet I think those of us lower in the ranks would be derelict in our duty if we did not try to correct what we believe to be mistaken ideas in our leaders. Probably I won't revolutionize your mental attitude in this letter—which is all I intend to do—but I have read a good deal of your stuff and in fairness you ought to read a little of mine.

In the first place, it seems to me that the farmers' leaders emphasize entirely too much programs that have an artificial, rather than a natural basis. It looks so simple and easy to have a legislature or congress pass a law and correct every imaginable evil, that we are inclined to call a special session whenever we get indigestion. If we disregard all the advice of our agricultural colleges, pay no attention to markets, and generally go it blind, and raise a large crop of wheat because the steady drag and low, but comparatively sure, income of the diversified farm does not appeal to our high-strung natures, and then find that we have produced more wheat than society needs, instead of taking our medicine we prefer to have Congress raid the public treasury and foot the bill for our foolishness.

We have a good deal of wheat on this farm—at least in proportion to our usual acreage, but I should have considered it a serious misfortune in your resolution had been adopted at Chicago, and still more serious if Congress had fixed a minimum price, as you desired. To be sure, I will grant you that other classes than the farmers are subsidized by Congress, in various ways, but I want to lay this down as a broad, general proposition that what the farmer needs is, not artificial support to his own business, but that such artificial support shall be taken from other classes. I am willing to defend that proposition against anyone anywhere and at any time. When it comes to fundamental, economic law, Congress cannot make law any more than you or I. As I see it, it is the function of government to assist nature by giving natural laws without hindrance from any class of people. If I had an expensive automobile and were hunting a chauffeur for it, my ideal would be a man who would keep excess dirt and grease out of the motor, keep it properly lubricated, and have keen eyes and ears for loose nuts and screws. I would NOT be interested in a man whose only recommendation was that he was a genius at repairing anything with tin-cans and baling-wire. And that's my attitude toward Congress, and our government generally.

I thoroughly agree with you that our wheat production should be curtailed, but you make me see red when you talk of "unfair competition." Just off-hand, I don't know any word in the English language that is more abused than "unfair." Unless possibly it is "liberty." Wheat fits well into a diversified farming program, and if we can produce it at a low enough cost to make a profit, there is no sound reason on this green footstool why we should not produce as much of it

as is good business for us. Of course, if we cannot produce it at a profit, there is a good reason why we should cut it out, but sympathy for the gambling, soft-robbing one-crop farmer, is not that reason. He is a diseased condition in agriculture. Like the old man he is playing for big stakes. I haven't any kick against his doing so, but I don't want him coming to me for help if he loses. If he isn't willing to take his losses along with his gains, he had better get a cow and a sow and a hen and settle down to a twelve-month grind along with some of the rest of us. From this angle, I can't see any argument for any of us laying off a paying proposition simply because it is a class of people who are not even desirable citizens.

Your editorial page suggests a dozen other things to me, but I'll add one more that and then ring off. It is this: With the possible exception of ignorance, society's worst enemy is class-animosities, and the majority of you farmer-leaders are guilty in the first degree of aggravating this evil. You knock the grain-gamblers, as you call them, without ever offering a shred of proof that their operations have hurt the producer a penny. You skin Wall Street alive, because our big bankers prefer to put their money into lines where there is a bigger return than from agriculture, you croakingly soak the railroads and packers because you think they are making money at the farmer's expense. And beside the bad moral effect of class strife, this has a bad influence by blinding your followers to the real causes of their troubles. The farmers are hard hit, I know it. Buy a dozen pairs of overalls to one "good" suit. I do it. I expect I set up as much wheat as I do at last week as you have done in five years. And I know that we are going to sell that wheat at a loss. But I do not think any permanent good is done by any legislative bad management. Nor do I think it helps matters any to mislead the farmer as to the causes of his troubles. The real trouble lies to a considerable extent with the farmer himself. It seems to me that a good many of us will have to seek employment in other lines and the ones who remain will have to produce much more efficiently, before there can be any real prosperity for farmers as a class. No one on earth is entitled to pick out just the job he wants and then expects society to guarantee him whatever wage he wants regardless of how well he handles his job. It is my firm belief that for the most part, the law of supply and demand does operate pretty well. Farming offers an opportunity to work where a living of some sort is practically guaranteed, if only a man will work hard enough, whether he applies of any intelligence or not. Because of this so many people have been attracted to it, that the per capita return is getting very low. But there is no reason to get mad about that. If society is willing to pay more to its bank-clerks and plumbers, every one of us has the right to change his job (except where labor unions put up artificial restrictions).

Under separate cover I am mailing you a couple of copies of a very interesting paper that I would be pleased to have you read. I have marked some of the passages that

impressed me most, but it is all worth reading. Whether you believe everything in it or not, I think you cannot help being impressed with the spirit of fairness that is all thru it. My father has met the writer of these periodicals and says he not only was farming, but still owns a farm in one of the western states—Iowa, I believe. You cannot read very many of these without realizing that there are some men in Wall Street who are too big, and broad-minded to wish to kill the goose that lays the golden egg—agriculture.

Feeding Surplus To Raise Prices

Dakota Man Advises That No Wheat Be Sold Abroad This Year

Grand Forks, N. Dak.—(Special Correspondence)—Set price of wheat at American terminals equal to Canadian price plus freight plus 80 cents per bushel tariff, then feed exportable surplus to stock, is the advice of R. E. Griffith of Grand Forks, N. D., in a letter written to George E. Duis, president of the North Dakota Wheat Growers' association.

Mr. Griffith is the owner of the largest department store in North Dakota. He holds that in view of the 30-cent tariff on wheat established by the recent session of congress, American millers would be forced to pay farmers in this country a price equal to the foreign prices plus this tariff and transportation charges, provided that they would refuse to sell for less.

Should Use Tariff Advantage. "I read with interest," writes Mr. Griffith "the account given in the Herald of the conference held in Grand Forks of the bankers and farmers and also noted the report of the growth of the different grain growers organizations."

"I write to call your attention to the statement made by J. R. Mitchell, chairman of the federal reserve board of Washington, D. C. He said in effect that the price of wheat in the United States should now be the Canadian price plus freight, plus 30c per bushel—the amount of the tariff—which would amount to about \$1.60 per bushel. This is without question correct. If the grain producers would not sell any wheat until they received the price equal to the Canadian price plus freight and 30c per bushel, there is no question in my mind but that they would receive that price by July 1 and there is no reason why the 1923 crop should be marketed for less. The government has put on a tariff of 30c per bushel to equalize the price of wheat with article the farmer has to buy and now all the farmer has to do is to demand that price before selling his wheat.

"It might make the marketing of wheat slower but nothing could prevent the farmer from getting the price. When wheat was wanted as it always will be, the price is easily figured.

Surplus To Be Fed. "The farmers could handle their own surplus. Each farmer should keep two or three hundred bushels on hand or feed some to his stock. He cannot afford to sell all his crop at the price made by Liverpool. He does not have to, if he

will ask the price. The tariff bill grants him 30c per bushel and he should collect it.

"My suggestion is that your grain growing associations give great publicity to this fact in each grain growing state and publish what the price should be in the grain center of each state every day, figuring the Canadian price plus freight plus 30c per bushel. There is no question but that the grain growers can get this price simply by asking it and not selling until they receive it.

"The millers could keep their export flour business going by bringing in Canadian wheat and grinding it in transit. All flour sold in the United States would be from American wheat paid for to the American wheat grower at the protected price which would net the wheat grower 30c above the Canadian price.

"The farmers never had an opportunity to get the advantage of the tariff which was made to help them.

"Now—go get the price." To Follow Practice Of Manufacturers. Mr. Duis in commenting on the situation stated that Mr. Griffith's proposition is essentially sound and workable and would effect immediate results, providing American farmers were organized and would abide by a mutual agreement to demand this price.

"The suggestion that farmers feed the exportable surplus of wheat to stock is a new angle to the situation that is worthy of more thought than at first apparent," said Mr. Duis. "It involves a perfectly sound principle that is put into practice by most of our large manufacturers. The price of manufactured goods sold for domestic purposes is generally set as high as the tariff protection allows. The manufacturers then afford to sell the exportable surplus at cost or nearly cost. It occurs to me that it would be better for farmers to take a small loss on the wheat fed livestock and sell the bulk of their crop at a good profit to sacrifice the profits on the entire crop by dumping a burdensome surplus on the market."

WHEAT POOL SCHOOL WELL ATTENDED.

The most encouraging thing that has happened to give to the wheat farmer a little ray of hope is the fact that we now have eleven trained solicitors in the field talking wheat pool. Our school at Salina, August 13th, and 14th, was well attended and the teachers did a most complete job of instructing in their respective classes. No important detail was overlooked that would in any way aid the solicitor in making clear the working of the pool. The brothers that are fortunate enough to meet our solicitors will have the satisfaction of having the "Way made plain" by men of their own kind and class who have the wheat growers' problem at heart. No man can say that the men who are working in the interest of the wheat farmer are doing it for the little fee that they receive as pay for the contracts secured, without placing himself in a position that will be subject to ridicule by honest to goodness Farmers' Union Members.

We expect to have a pamphlet form printed containing the lessons given to the solicitors. Persons desiring full information regarding the pooling of wheat by the Farmers Union should send their requests to me at

(Continued on Page Three)

Missouri Farmers Association To Hold Big Annual Meet

Over Seven Thousand Farmers and Their Families Expected to Be In Attendance At Sedalia—Noted Speakers on Co-operative Endeavor on Program

From one end of the State to the other farmers and farmers' wives are making preparations to attend on contracts and new contracts are being signed every day. His organization is the only one that has operated on a national basis successfully. When Charlie Watts in New York "Battles at the Stockyards" he knows what he is talking about. Mr. Watts organized all of the five original Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission houses. He is now Manager of the Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission companies at St. Paul and Chicago. Roy C. Potts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture knows more perhaps about why Missouri Farmers Union.

Address Page No. 1 Story — Missouri eggs have a bad reputation and how to make them better than any other man. The Pacific Coast Egg Producers Association has been an outstanding success under the management of J. H. Barber. Mr. Barber although a large egg producer is now located in New York where he manages the egg firm established by California producers. Only recently, Mr. Barber made a trip to Europe looking for better markets for Pacific coast eggs. A. J. McGuire is largely responsible for the Minnesota Co-operative Creameries Association having 412 creameries with a monthly output of 5,500,000 pounds. E. L. Harrison, President, Kentucky Farmers' Union, and Vice-President of the National Farmers' Union, has been the central figure in the movement which has resulted in the organizing of several co-operative creameries and cold storage plants on the contract plan. Carl Williams, Editor, "Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman," is also president of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, an organization which has swept the entire South. Although only two years old it has 20% of the American cotton crop under contract. An accurate idea of the scope of the organization can be formed only when it is remembered that the American cotton crop averages 13,000,000 bales and is grown on 2,000,000 farms.

Several other co-operative marketing specialists have accepted invitations to make addresses. Further announcements will be made later. In addition, there will be a vast many "dinner farmers" on the program. Moving pictures of certain phases of Co-operative Marketing will be shown. The farmers of no other state have had an opportunity to hear as many successful co-operative marketing specialists as will be on the program of the Seventh Annual Convention of the Missouri Farmers' Association. This coupled with the fact that the reorganization plans will be proposed is expected to bring together a record crowd when the class gather at Sedalia.

Prominent Leaders to Make Addresses. Sedalia will be the Agricultural Capitol of the State for four days. She will not only entertain thousands of farmers but will also be the hostess of many prominent agricultural leaders. The following addresses will be made on Monday and Tuesday:

Making Missouri's Eggs and Cream Butter. By D. C. Rogers, Deputy Commissioner State Marketing Bureau. Does the Pooling of Farm Products Pay? By James C. Stone, Pres. & Gen. Mgr. Burley Tobacco Growers' Co-op. Association. The Packers' & Stockyards Administration. By Chester Morrill, Asst. Secretary of Agriculture. Rescuing the Wheat Grower. By Geo. C. Jewett, Gen. Mgr. American Wheat Growers' Association. The Farmers' Battle in the Stockyards. By Chas. H. Watts, Manager, Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission. Building a Reputation on Quality. By Roy C. Potts, Dairy and Poultry Products Specialist, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Merchandising Eggs for Profit. By J. H. Barber, General Manager, Pacific Coast Egg Producers Ass'n. Marketing Butterfat Co-operatively. By A. J. McGuire, Gen. Mgr. Minnesota Co-operative Creameries Ass'n. Orderly Marketing of Farm Crops. By Carl Williams, President, American Cotton Growers' Exchange.

The Tie that Binds. By E. L. Harrison, President, Kentucky Farmers' Union. Freight Rates and Farm Products. By Edw. J. White, Vice-President, Missouri Pacific Railway Co. Mr. Rogers has had active charge of the Egg and Cream Standardization work of the State Marketing Bureau and is thoroughly familiar with the steps necessary to improve the quality of Missouri's Eggs and Cream. Mr. Stone is one of the largest producers of tobacco in the Kentucky Belt of Kentucky and to him, more than to any other man, belongs the credit for the success of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association. The era of night-riding left Kentucky "torn and bleeding" and it was years before the Burley Tobacco Growers' finally hit upon the plan that revolutionized the tobacco marketing system in one year. The tobacco grown in 1922 by 250,000 growers was marketed co-operatively. Mr. Stone will address the Convention on Monday. Chester H. Morrill, then in the legal department of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, drew up the bill which finally became the Packer & Stockyards Law. He is now Assistant U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, and is in direct charge of the Packers' and Stockyards Administration. Mr. Morrill has just completed the hearings in the Armour-Morris Merger Case. He is a native of Shelby County, Missouri, and he will have a message for every Missouri farmer. Geo. C. Jewett, General Manager, American Wheat Growers' Association, has sold more wheat co-operatively than any other man in America. The organization of which he is

General Manager has more than 100,000,000 bushels of wheat signed up on contracts and new contracts are being signed every day. His organization is the only one that has operated on a national basis successfully. When Charlie Watts in New York "Battles at the Stockyards" he knows what he is talking about. Mr. Watts organized all of the five original Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission houses. He is now Manager of the Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission companies at St. Paul and Chicago. Roy C. Potts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture knows more perhaps about why Missouri Farmers Union.

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The Tie that Binds. By E. L. Harrison, President, Kentucky Farmers' Union. Freight Rates and Farm Products. By Edw. J. White, Vice-President, Missouri Pacific Railway Co. Mr. Rogers has had active charge of the Egg and Cream Standardization work of the State Marketing Bureau and is thoroughly familiar with the steps necessary to improve the quality of Missouri's Eggs and Cream. Mr. Stone is one of the largest producers of tobacco in the Kentucky Belt of Kentucky and to him, more than to any other man, belongs the credit for the success of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association. The era of night-riding left Kentucky "torn and bleeding" and it was years before the Burley Tobacco Growers' finally hit upon the plan that revolutionized the tobacco marketing system in one year. The tobacco grown in 1922 by 250,000 growers was marketed co-operatively. Mr. Stone will address the Convention on Monday. Chester H. Morrill, then in the legal department of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, drew up the bill which finally became the Packer & Stockyards Law. He is now Assistant U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, and is in direct charge of the Packers' and Stockyards Administration. Mr. Morrill has just completed the hearings in the Armour-Morris Merger Case. He is a native of Shelby County, Missouri, and he will have a message for every Missouri farmer. Geo. C. Jewett, General Manager, American Wheat Growers' Association, has sold more wheat co-operatively than any other man in America. The organization of which he is

General Manager has more than 100,000,000 bushels of wheat signed up on contracts and new contracts are being signed every day. His organization is the only one that has operated on a national basis successfully. When Charlie Watts in New York "Battles at the Stockyards" he knows what he is talking about. Mr. Watts organized all of the five original Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission houses. He is now Manager of the Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission companies at St. Paul and Chicago. Roy C. Potts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture knows more perhaps about why Missouri Farmers Union.

Address Page No. 1 Story — Missouri eggs have a bad reputation and how to make them better than any other man. The Pacific Coast Egg Producers Association has been an outstanding success under the management of J. H. Barber. Mr. Barber although a large egg producer is now located in New York where he manages the egg firm established by California producers. Only recently, Mr. Barber made a trip to Europe looking for better markets for Pacific coast eggs. A. J. McGuire is largely responsible for the Minnesota Co-operative Creameries Association having 412 creameries with a monthly output of 5,500,000 pounds. E. L. Harrison, President, Kentucky Farmers' Union, and Vice-President of the National Farmers' Union, has been the central figure in the movement which has resulted in the organizing of several co-operative creameries and cold storage plants on the contract plan. Carl Williams, Editor, "Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman," is also president of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, an organization which has swept the entire South. Although only two years old it has 20% of the American cotton crop under contract. An accurate idea of the scope of the organization can be formed only when it is remembered that the American cotton crop averages 13,000,000 bales and is grown on 2,000,000 farms.

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The Kansas Union Farmer

Published Every Thursday at Salina, Kansas By THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION

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DON C. ESTES, Director of Advertising

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

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

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION



THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1923

THE GREENE AND FISHER LETTERS.

Elsewhere in this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer we are printing two letters written respectively by Brother John Fisher of Marion and Brother M. W. Greene of Bazaar. These gentlemen do not agree with each other very well, except that it is evident that each one of them reads his paper with interest and close attention. That is a mighty good thing. The editors would much rather have their readers disagree with a good many of the things that we print than not to read them at all. The worst fate that can overtake any writer is to have his stuff thrown into the waste basket without any consideration at all.

Brother John Fisher has been in the co-operative movement a long time and has made himself familiar with its origin and progress not only in this but in other countries. He believes that the farmers' condition can be improved by organization, education, and co-operation which is the program that the Union has steadfastly followed for twenty years. But he also believes that political action may be necessary in the future. We take it that he does not mean that the Union should transform itself into a political party and adopt its own platform and nominate its own candidates. To do so would invite disaster and at the same time evoke disorganizing and hostile forces that would be certain to destroy our organization and greatly interfere with the progress of cooperation. What the brother probably means is that farmers should be for those candidates who are for them and see to it that their primary interests are secured.

The editors certainly appreciate Brother Fisher's commendations of their work. We would like to please every body. That is, we would like it if every member of the organization was pleased with our work. That of course is hardly possible. Differences of opinion are natural and desirable when they do not result in disagreements over fundamental propositions. All thoughtful farmers are sure that the fortunes of agriculture are at a very low ebb and all agree that something must be done either through private initiative or governmental action if the prosperity of the American farmer is to be reestablished. It is only reasonable that there should be some disagreements as to method to be used but it would be very unfortunate if those disagreements extended to the purposes to be secured.

Brother Greene has written a thoughtful and well considered letter. It is perhaps a little self assured but we take it for granted that he does not ask that his opinions shall be accepted without some discussion. It would not be necessary for the farmers to resort to artificial forces in the formation of their programs or for relief, if the working of the natural forces had not already been interfered with by those who are making profits from our labor and products. There are very few farmers or farm leaders who believe that our business is entitled to any special consideration at the hands of law making bodies. We are all opposed to class legislation even in our own interest.

It is beyond dispute, however, that many of our own difficulties are due to class legislation in the interest of others. The deflation process that has cost us so much money and property was started by a government instrumentality, the Federal Reserve Board. The high freight and passenger rates that we must pay are virtually prescribed by the government in the several provisions of the Esch-Cummins railway law. The high wages demanded and received by railway workers have the recognition and the support of the government. Banking has been stabilized by legislation. In the light of all these governmental interferences with natural laws it is not at all strange that the farmers are asking for some help in their interest in order to counteract the losses that they have suffered from governmental action in the interests of capital and labor. Brother Greene is probably right when he says that what the farmer needs is not "artificial" support to his own business, but that such arti-

ficial supports shall be taken away from other classes." It is not easy to take them away from the others, in fact it seems to be impossible. Shall the farmer be condemned for asking for a little support for his affairs?

Brother Greene gets a little excited over our suggestion that reduction of wheat production should not be horizontal for all growers but sectional. He is a little harsh with the one crop wheat farmers of the semi-arid regions. Those men are not undesirable citizens. They are courageous, hardy, industrious Americans who have opened up a good many millions of acres of lands and established hundreds of thousands of homes in localities where wheat is almost the only crop that can be made. At the best they do not make much money. If they are compelled to reduce their acreages or abandon wheat they will be forced to sacrifice their farms and go back to places where they can practice diversified agriculture with profit. That might hit the farming business further east even harder than a voluntary withdrawal from wheat production in the interest of the western single croppers.

Brother Greene is afraid that our criticisms of the railways and other big business interests may develop class prejudice and class strife. We hope not. What we are trying to do for the farmer is to build up not class prejudice but class consciousness, to prove that agricultural organization is just as necessary as bankers association or railway presidents organizations. The farmer must have enough class pride and class feeling to make him realize that his problems are his own and that they must be solved by himself if at all. We do not attack the railroads. All we are trying to do is to get the railroads to obey the laws just like other people. We have said very little about grain gambling. The farmers of this country can handle that problem if they will organize to sell their products cooperatively. We have said a good deal about the centralization of wealth. Why not? Can liberty and free institutions be preserved by the tenants of rented farms?

GOVERNMENT AND PROSPERITY

To the plain every day farmers of the country, most of them now decidedly on foot it seems clear that any governmental instrumentality that makes low prices and hard times for agriculture might reserve the process and do something to raise prices and bring better times. Farmers are not so very easily fooled. They all know that the rate making provisions of the Cummins-Esch railway law constitute a practical guarantee of profitable returns for the owners of railroad securities. They also know that for the first six months of the operation of that law the government absolutely guaranteed the railroads against not only against loss but that they should have a profit of six per cent on their valuation as determined tentatively by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Farmers also know that the wages of great bodies of railway workers in this country are practically guaranteed by the law at this time. Nor have they forgotten that the deflation policy inaugurated in May 1920 that cost them at least fifteen billions of dollars was the work of the Federal Reserve Board which is a government agency. What a great number of farmers are not able to see is why it is sound and right to guarantee profits to railway investors and wages to railway workers and at the same time danger our and economically unsound to extend similar guarantees to agriculture which as a business is certainly at least as essential as transportation.

Price fixing is wrong. Price guarantees for agricultural products is economically unsound and will never be conceded and in fact should not be asked of congress. These are the statements of Mr. Gray Silver, legislative agent of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in an interview which he favored the newspapers about a week ago. Silver declares that in the enactment of the intermediate credit laws and the other agricultural legislation of the last session congress did everything that it is possible to do for agriculture. No more relief can be secured by law. If Mr. Silver is right there is no call for any farmers organizations to continue their agencies in Washington. He cleaned the docket last winter.

PREPARE FOR ASSEMBLY WEEK.

Every farmer in Kansas is entitled to a week off. Many can take such a vacation without loss or appreciable expense. The Kansas Educational Assembly of the Farmers Union should be attended by every farmer who can spare the time and the small amount of money that will be required.

The time will not be lost or wasted. Each days program will have something of interest or importance to all farmers. The location is accessible to many thousands. The park is as attractive as any camping ground in Kansas. The people of the city of Salina are anxious to do more than their part in the entertainment of the visiting farmers.

If all members of our organization will pull together for the success of the Assembly we can make it the biggest event in the history of Kansas agriculture and can make that week in September the starting point for still great achievements for the Union.

SALVATION BY GAMBLING.

Now comes the Armour Grain Company and urges that every man in the country able to do so shall buy a thousand bushels of wheat for future delivery and thereby create a demand for grain that will increase the price. Just how that outfit figures that any one can buy a thousand bushels of wheat unless some one else is willing to sell the same amount is one of the things that the ordinary mind cannot comprehend. Such a deal would not result in the storage of wheat but in the accumulation of a great body

of contracts for future delivery that would inevitably still further depress the market when liquidated.

The wheat surplus is something that cannot be juggled out of sight and of existence by a few tricks of legerdemain worked by expert operators on the boards of trade. It is a great mountain of tangible and actual grain that will keep prices down until it eaten, fed or exported. Home folks here in America cannot eat more than one half the existing supply during the next twelve months. The export markets cannot take any of it at a price satisfactory and profitable to the farmers. It must be fed this year and next year the production must be reduced about forty per cent.

OUR FOOLISH FARM BUREAU LAW.

If the most hostile, bitter and unrelenting foe of federal aid to farmers and of the agricultural extension service had put in a whole year framing up a Law that would discredit the county agricultural agent and the work of the state college of agriculture he could have made no better job of it than was accomplished by the legislature that passed the Kansas County Farm Bureau law. After nearly ten years of operation the present statute and the system that it sets up have placed agricultural agents in only a little more than half the counties of the state and have secured the support of a majority of the people in few if any of the counties.

It should be plain to any one that if an agricultural agent is authorized in a county he should be regarded as public official and should impartially serve all the farmers of the county. The very fact that his appointment comes through the organization of a County Farm Bureau that need not include more than 250 farmers in its membership entirely regardless of the total agricultural population to be served from the very start makes the county agent the teacher of a relatively small group instead of all the folks in his county. This situation results in opposition from those who are not members of the Bureau and who get little if any service from the agent although they are taxed for his support.

To make matters still worse the local County Farm Bureaus had not been functioning very long until some brilliant genius conceived the idea of federating them into a state organization. This still further estranged and embittered the great majority of the farmers who were paying the bills but were not getting any considerable service. In not a few cases members of the Farmers Union and of other self help farmers associations asking for county agent service were told that they could get no service until they joined the Bureau. So it came about that much more than half the farmers in counties with agricultural agents were deprived of the services that they paid for unless they would assist in destroying the farmers organizations that it had taken so many years and so much work to build up into useful agricultural and community associations.

Unfortunately for the Agricultural Extension Service, inspired by a Secretary Houston and bureau, his chiefs at Washington all unfriendly to self help farmers organizations, it permitted itself to be used in such a way that its services were available only for the few although paid for by all. Tens of thousands of Kansas farmers disgruntled by the clumsy and ineffective system forced on many counties by a small minority of the agricultural population think of the Extension Service only in connection with the Farm Bureau and the County Farm Bureau, created for sole purpose of sustaining the work of the county agricultural agent, only as a part of the American and Kansas Farm Bureau Federations which are purely private associations.

The result of all this friction, misunderstanding and bitterness is that there are not a half dozen counties in Kansas in which the agricultural agent and Extension Service of the State College of Agriculture have the support and cooperation of a majority of the farmers. It is well within the truth to say that if the question of retaining or dispensing with the services of the county agents were submitted to the voters nine counties out of ten would vote overwhelmingly to abandon the system.

It is the opinion of this writer that every county in Kansas needs the right sort of a county agricultural agent. Every county needs a demonstrator of home economics. There is no broader field of usefulness for any public servant in this country but the possibilities of the Extension Service can never be fully utilized as long as it is hitched up to an organization or association that includes in its membership only a small portion of the people who should be interested in the work and benefitted by it.

The next legislature should promptly repeal the existing County Farm Bureau law and provide for the appointment of county agricultural agents on the petition of a reasonable number of actual operating farmers. Such a law was passed by the last session of the Nebraska legislature. Such a bill was introduced into the last session of our legislature but was throttled at the request of the agents of the Farm-Bureau Federation that insists that the county agents shall be its creatures. Such a method of selecting county agents to serve all the people is employed in most of the states. In such states there is no dissension, there is general support of Extension Service, and there is a body of county agents who are rendering invaluable services to agriculture and rural life.

It is time for Kansas to end a system that sets neighbors against each other, that develops hostility and distrust towards our splendid Extension Service, and that has the support of only an inconsiderable fraction of the farm-

Comment on the More Of These United States

Has not been considered a very important office for a good many years. National nominating conventions of the more or less great political parties sweat around for several days over the job of selecting a candidate for first place on the ticket and usually make a very fair sort of choice for that honor. Most of the men nominated for the presidency have been fit for the job.

As soon as its biggest chore has been done the convention then proceeds to fill the second place or in political parlance to pick out a good tall for the ticket. The custom is either to ask the nominee for president to express his wishes in the matter or to pick out some politician who is supposed to be close to the leading aspirant who has been defeated for the first place. Little attention is paid to the fact that in the event of the death or disability of the president the vice president will succeed to the labor and the response as well as the honors of the most important executive office in the world.

Men have been elected to the vice presidency and have served out their terms with so little fuss making such slight impressions on the page of our national record that the most profound students of American history cannot now name them off hand. Men have been nominated for the vice presidency who are now so completely forgotten that it would take a day's research in a well equipped library to make a list of their names.

Vice Presidents

Succeeded to the Presidency

Much more frequently than the average citizen realizes, much more often than any one observing the tactics of nominating conventions would believe possible, nine men out of the thirty who have held the presidential office have stepped up from the second place, that is it seems to be almost a three to one shot that the man who is elected vice president in any given year will some time go on to first place.

Three of the vice presidents who have attained the presidency were John Adams, elected with George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, elected with John Adams, and Martin Van Buren who succeeded Andrew Jackson. These men were all well qualified for the first place. Adams and Jefferson were respectively second choice of the electors of their day and under the terms of the unamended constitution won the second place because they were second choice for the first. Martin Van Buren was voted for and elected to the vice presidency before Jackson told the democratic party to give him the first place. He was not reelected.

John Tyler

Was the first Man

To inherit the presidency from a deceased chief. He succeeded General William Harrison whose age and infirmities were so great that he was able to survive the attacks of enemies and the solicitations of office holders for only about a month after he was inaugurated. Tyler was the democratic or states rights end of a fusion ticket on which the whigs had met place.

Although elected by the whig vote Tyler immediately proceeded to reverse all the policies to which that party was pledged. Naturally he lost the confidence of the people who elected him and failed to secure the support of the democracy. He was defeated for the nomination to succeed himself by James K. Polk of Tennessee.

Fillmore

Of New York State

Elected vice president on the whig with General Zachary Taylor, the hero of the Mexican War, succeeded to the presidency when Taylor died in 1850. He was faithful to the creed and program of his party but was not named to succeed himself because the party was still looking for military chieftains and picked General Winfield Scott as its standard bearer in 1852.

Millard Fillmore was a very respectable and fairly strong man. He had filled many state offices in New York, including the governorship, and had served in congress. He was much better qualified for the presidency than General Taylor whose death gave him the office or General Scott who was nominated as over him by the national whig convention in 1852.

Andrew Johnson

Who succeeded to the Presidency When Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth in 1865 was one of the most picturesque characters that ever occupied the White House. He belonged to the non-slave holding and in fact to the non property owning class of the south. He was not exactly what proud African slaves in those days called "poor white trash" because he lived in east Tennessee where it was never considered wholly disgraceful to be poor. Johnson grew to manhood without any education and it is said was taught to read and write by his wife. He was a tailor by trade but early took to the goose for a political career. If he held every elective office in the gift of his people, he was alderman of his town, mayor, a county officer, a member of the state legislature, governor of Tennessee representative in congress, vice president of the United States, president in succession to Lincoln

and when he died in 1876 he was a United Senator from his state.

Andrew Johnson was passionately patriotic and when Tennessee was reclaimed from the Confederacy he was appointed military governor by Abraham Lincoln for a second term, the national republican convention nominated Governor Johnson for second place on the ticket.

President Johnson soon quarrelled with the extreme republicans who dominated that party right after the war. Charged with the violation of the Tenure of Office Act and with other crimes and misdemeanors he was impeached by the republican house of representatives and tried for his alleged offenses by the senate. Fifty four senators constituted the jury or court and under the constitution it required a two thirds vote to convict. Thirty five senators voted guilty on the charges against Johnson and nineteen said not guilty. Senator Ross, a republican from Kansas, whose position was not known until his name was called is generally credited with the deciding vote that saved the country from the edifice of dismissing a president from office for acts that at the worst were unwisely partisan rather than criminal.

After his trial Johnson definitely parted company with the republican party and later was elected to the United States Senate from Tennessee as a democrat.

Chester A. Arthur,

A Clever New York Politician

Was nominated by the national republican convention in 1880 on the ticket with James A. Garfield of Ohio. Within less than six months from the inauguration Garfield was dead at the hands of an assassin named Guiteau and Arthur became president. He was wholly unknown to the country as he had been named only for the purpose of placating Roscoe Conkling and other leaders of the stalwart wing of the party who gone down into the last ditch in fighting for the nomination of General Grant for a third term.

General Arthur had never held an elective office of any importance but he had figured very actively in New York politics and had been Collector of Customs of the port of the city of New York. Little was expected of him as a president but his administration was a surprise to his friends and a disappointment to his enemies. He rose to the great responsibilities of the office and made a clean and honorable record that entitled him to the republican nomination in 1884 but his party passed him over and named James G. Blaine who was defeated by Grover Cleveland of New York.

Roosevelt

Was the Third Vice President

To follow a murdered chief in the White House. He was a distinguished figure in public life before he succeeded McKinley. He had been a member of the New York legislature, a police commissioner of New York City, assistant secretary of the navy—a place now held by his oldest son and name sake—Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of the Rough Riders brigadier general of Volunteers, governor of New York and vice president before he was thrust into the first place in the nation by the hand of an assassin.

President Roosevelt was nominated and elected to succeed himself in 1904. He was the only president succeeding to the office by reason of the death of his chief to be elected to the first place on his own account. He declined to be a candidate for re-election in 1908 as he had declared on the election night in 1904 that he regarded the term for which he had that day been chosen as his second presidential term and therefore that he could not stand again.

On account of differences with President Taft, his successor, and for other reasons that seemed good to him Roosevelt changed his mind about a third term and asked his party for another nomination in 1912 but was defeated by Taft in the republican convention. He then bolted the party and accepted a third party nomination from the so-called progressives. He was overwhelmingly defeated. Later in his life he returned to the party fold and would have been a candidate for the republican nomination again in 1920 had it not been for his untimely death while he was still a comparatively young man.

Coolidge

The Ninth Vice President

To reach the presidency is a man who is not at all well known to the great masses of the American people. He is the son of a Vermont farmer who is still living and operating his farm. He is a graduate of Amherst College and for a number of years was a practicing lawyer in Northampton Mass. He has held a number of local offices, has been a member of each house of the Massachusetts legislature and was for a time president of the state senate.

Coolidge served two terms as governor of Massachusetts. While in that office he made a national reputation for himself through his firmness and wisdom in dealing with a strike of the police officers of Boston. In 1920 the delegation from his state presented the name of Governor Coolidge to the national republican convention as a candidate for the presidency. There was very little response from other states but the Massachusetts men stayed with him to the end. He was nominated for vice president on the single ballot that was taken for that office by the convention. For two years

and a little more he has presided over the Senate with fine tact and rare impartiality.

The New President

Has Great Responsibilities

At a very critical time in the fortunes of his country and his party. He has announced that he will endeavor to carry out the Harding program. That is a very large undertaking and one in which it was already evident that a large number of influential republican leaders do not sympathize.

The World Court and all participation in international politics is very bitterly opposed by great numbers of republicans. It will require a high degree of courage for a president to push that project in the face of the opposition of so many of his own party leaders most of whom belong to that particular group with which he is himself presumed to agree.

On the other hand it is all but certain that President Coolidge will find himself at odds with the progressive or radical wing of his party. The Senator-La Follette. The radicals will demand the repeal of the Esch-Cummins railway law or the very substantial amendment of that act. They will demand some special legislation dealing with railway valuations. Quite a powerful group following Brookhart of Iowa and Norris of Nebraska will ask for government action to stabilize and increase the price of farm products. On the whole it is certain that President Coolidge is not at all likely to lead a very quiet life during the next twelve months.

Coal

Is Again Making Trouble

In the Pennsylvania anthracite district. The working agreement between the miners and the operators which has been in force for the last two years will expire on the thirty first of this month. All efforts to form a new agreement have failed and both operators and labor leaders have given up and gone home. As matters now stand not a miner in the anthracite district will report for work on September 1st.

The country will call the resulting condition a strike of the coal miners but that will be hardly fair. The miners are completing their existing contract with the operators in perfect good faith. If no new contract can be made before September 1st the miners have no jobs to which they can report on that date and the operators have no miners on their rolls whom they can properly describe as strikers.

President Coolidge is doubtless greatly disturbed over the situation. Even before this is read it may be that he will have called the operators and the officers of miners unions together for the purpose of working out the terms for a settlement that will prevent coal production from being interfered with just at a time when it should be going forward with the greatest possible speed. There are those who predict that it will be necessary for the president to declare that the production of coal is so much affected by public interest that if necessary the administration will take over and operate the mines.

One thing seems to be sure in this connection. The president has the courage to do whatever he believes the public interest requires.

BROOKHART SCENTS A PLOT.

Bldon, Ia.—"I am ready to fight and fight to the finish to clean every standpoint off of every big committee in congress and I don't care what party label he wears," Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa shouted to a grandstand full of members of the Iowa Farmers' Union, their wives and children, assembled on the fair grounds here for a state picnic.

There was no indication of any lagging enthusiasm for Brookhart among the more than 5,000 persons assembled from Southeastern Iowa to hear him.

Russia, which the senator held up as the coming competitor of the American farmer by virtue of its reawakening agriculturally, he asserted to have seen through unsmoked glasses and to have seen through the lips of unprejudiced interpreters.

Senator Brookhart retraced the history of the collapse of agricultural prices in 1920 and reiterated that the restriction of credit which hit the farmer to the tune of several billions of dollars had been tipped off in advance to most big business interests, and that big business did not fail to take advantage of the tip.

"The greatest agricultural panic in history followed that fatal meeting of the federal reserve board," he shouted. "Do you farmers want me to let the government sit idly by and see that same thing repeated against you?"

"I don't know whether we are going to have a special session of congress or not. But I know that the only immediate remedy, and it is only temporary one, for the present impending peril to agriculture lies in that special session."

He added that the only permanent remedy was in "co-operative control of production in marketing by the farmers themselves."

POULTRY TO OUTYIELD WHEAT

Poultry production in Nebraska this year probably will yield a greater return than the wheat crop, and nearly as much as corn. In fact, the income from poultry will be more dependable than from either wheat or corn.

KANSAS UNION FARMER

Boys' and Girls' Club News

HOW CLUB WORK STARTED.
As early as 1900 small groups of boys and girls took up certain projects, such as competitive corn production on an acre or half acre, under the tutelage of agriculturists and public-spirited citizens. They found it difficult to get the adults to attend farmer's farming practices. They argued that if the boys and girls came all the parents would also and they were right.

Then came the Smith-Lever Law, passed by the Congress in 1914. This law provided federal funds for agricultural extension work when matched by local funds. The extension division through co-operation between the agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture supervise the work. So from a membership of less than 2,000 in 1914, there are now about 600,000 club members in the United States with leaders at every agricultural college, and this in spite of the fact that only a very small proportion of the Federal and State extension appropriations have been used for the junior work.

But even with this rapid increase, only 5 per cent of our rural boys and girls are able to take advantage of this opportunity to properly equip themselves for their life work.

CAPPER PIG CLUB MEMBERS SAVE 1,500 PIGS.

Seventy-seven per cent of all pigs farrowed by contest sows this year were saved and that is a record difficult to beat even by the experienced breeders. It is a much higher per cent than the average farm herd saved. All together Capper Pig Club members own about 1,500 pigs from the spring litters their sows brought. Six sows died from various causes—one or two at farrowing time, one burned to death and the others from unknown causes. Only six sows out of several hundred isn't bad at all. Such a record speaks well for the ability of club members to pick good stock and take care of it. Club members have tried more earnestly than ever before to give their sows and contest litters the right kind of care, and they have succeeded. Special attention has been focused on the ration problem and many bulletins and books on management of swine have been studied to solve it.

Fifty-one boys in 36 counties saved every pig their sows farrowed. These 51 boys are in what the club manager wishes to call the 100 per cent class. Of this number, 18 are raising Duroc Jerseys, 16 Poland Chinas, 14 Spotted Polands, Chester Whites and one Hampshire. Morris county team Number Two has the record of five 100 per cent members. Dickinson takes second place with four, Lincoln is third with three, and Clay, Cowley, Jewell, LaBette, Linn and Morris Number One all have two 100 per cent members. Twenty-seven other counties have one each.

The three largest litters in the "every pig saved" class are owned by Ralph Reeves, Fountaine county; Kenneth Fountain, Plk and Cecil Van Sickle, Harvey. The three sows owned by these club members farrowed 11 pigs apiece and saved them all. Ralph and Kenneth are Duroc breeders and Cecil assures us that his Polands are the best. Next largest litters are owned by Fern Mitchell, Dickinson county and Robert Taylor, Gray county. Each sow in this case farrowed and saved 10 pigs. Fern's pigs are Durocs and Robert's are Spotted Polands. The largest litter farrowed by a contest sow was 14, and 10 were saved. Owen Chaffin, Stevens county, is owner of the Duroc Jersey sow farrowing the 14 pigs. Considering the three most popular breeds in this year's contest we find that the Spotted Polands saved 55 per cent of their pigs, Poland Chinas take second with 77.5 per cent saved and Duroc Jerseys stand third for saving 75 per cent of their pigs. That is the story the post cards tell.

CLUB BOY TOPS MARKET.
Dean Bailey, a country boy enrolled at Pratt, Kan., high school as junior this year has been raising purebred Durocs for two or three years. He started raising them as an agriculture class project. The fact that he has topped the association sales there both in price paid and price received for consignments indicates the kind of ambition that he has as well as the satisfactory results he has been accomplishing. Dean Bailey has the making of a good hog breeder. In fact he is as successful as most men at mature age at raising purebred hogs. He doesn't get foolish about the business but does not hesitate to pay a good price when he finds the hog that he needs in his herd. Recently he bought from W. D. McComas, Wichita, Kan., his herd sire, Semfinger by Leading Sensation, a Nebraska junior champion sire. This boar, altho large at the time of his changing hands, has grown 1 1/2 inches in height in the last five weeks.

NATIONAL CLUB EMBLEM

By a majority vote of the states, a National emblem for club members has been adopted. The design is being patented and protected and will be awarded only to club members who have satisfactorily completed one or more years of club work.

The pin outline is octagonal, the four leaf clover with the 4-H's showing up well against the black back ground.

The bronze pin is used for the first year; oxidized silver for the second year; rose gold for the third and jeweled rose gold for the fourth. The pins may be secured only after the order has been approved by a Director of Extension at the State College. They are manufactured by Warren-Kashe, Inc., 155 E. Main Street, Rochester, New York, the cost being very nominal.

"Back as far as 1914 there has been a country wide desire for a national medal" writes Mr. Ivan L. Hobson of the office of Extension Work, Washington. Club leaders and friends of club work every where will rejoice to know that this medal of honor is now available. The work of designing a special pin for club members is now in progress and an official emblem of this sort may be adopted in the near future.

CLUB MEMBERS IN COLLEGE

A recent survey of the students at Iowa State College showed that one out of every seven were at one time in Boys' and Girls' Club Work. This is especially significant since about one-half of the students come from towns and cities where Club Work is not done and the further the distance from the city the less the percentage of farm boys and girls between the ages of ten and twenty. No other conclusion can be reached than that club work is a great factor in stimulating a desire among the boys and girls to procure a higher education.

CLUB GIRL WINS COLLEGE EDUCATION

Sixteen year old Virginia Scanlon, of Bellevue, Minnesota, saved \$1,000 during three years of club work in the calf and poultry clubs. Although left by the death of her mother to be the housekeeper for her father and aged grandmother on the Scanlon farm she found time for club work and after three years of effort she succeeded in exhibiting the champion baby beef of Minnesota at the South St. Paul Junior Livestock Show. With her prize money and the income from her calves and poultry she now has what she has so long coveted and that which she could secure only through her own efforts; the funds for a college education.

Virginia has been active in helping other club boys and girls in their projects in her spare time since her achievement.

TRIBUTE TO THE COW.

From the Missouri Board of Agriculture.

Little do we realize the debt we owe the cow. During the dark ages of savagery and barbarism we find her early ancestors natives of the wild forests of the old world. As the bright rays of civilization penetrated the darkness of that early period, and man called upon the cow, she came forth from her seclusion to share in the efforts that gave us a greater nation and more enlightened people!

Good Feeding Vs. Rustling



The two barrows shown in the picture were fed on the same farm, the larger by the son, the smaller by the father. The larger barrow weighed 100 pounds when started upon a 120-day feeding project. At the close of the period it weighed 410 pounds. At the beginning of the same period the smaller barrow weighed 75 pounds, and after rustling largely for his feed for the period, weighed 150 pounds.

For twenty thousand years she has shown her allegiance to man, sharing alike in his prosperity and adversity, responding nobly to all that was done for her, until through her development she became an idol of the people of her native country.

When Columbus made his second voyage to America, the cow came with him, and from that time to the present day she has been a most potent factor in making this our own country, the greatest nation, with the highest type of womanhood history has ever known!

Her sons helped till the soil of our ancestors and slowly moved the products of the farm to market. They went with man to the dense forests of the new world, helped clear them for homes and made cultivation possible for the coming generation, and when the tide of emigration turned westward they hauled the belongings of the pioneer across the sun-scorched plains and over the great mountain ranges to new homes beyond.

Truly, the cow is man's greatest benefactor. Hail, wind, drought and floods may come, destroy our crops and banish our hopes but from what is left the cow manufactures into the most nourishing and life-sustaining foods, and is she not foster mother and life itself to countless thousands of little children all over this world of ours? We love her for her docility, her beauty, and should mistreat her, we become bowed down with the weight of years, we know that man never had a friend that was never known to fail. She pays the debt. She saves the home. God bless the cow—little do we realize the debt we owe her.

Pool News

WHEAT POOL SCHOOL WELL ATTENDED

(Continued from page 1)

Salina, and I will furnish them with a copy of the lessons in pooling. The solicitors agreement that our men sign requires that they place in the hands of the Association, a check for twenty five dollars, as a guarantee that they will faithfully perform their duty till they have at least secured ten contracts. When the Association has received ten contracts, accompanied by the membership fee for twelve per cent, of \$2.50 per 100 within ten days of workable weather, the deposit or check is returned to the solicitor.

Alford P. Hotten one of our new men, is the first to receive his check back, having rolled in twenty five contracts from Geary County, before the end of his ten day limit. Hotten will keep the fellows hopping to follow the pace that he is setting.

Old Mort Lippert is a close second, having secured twelve contracts in two days and one half. His deposit of good faith has been returned and Mort is feeling happy as a young rooster with his first set of spurs. Mort is one of the old standbys of the Farmers Union and the blisters of the warehouse, when you work well ahead and not where the breaching rubs.

Chapman and Felts are giving the boys in McPherson County a real demonstration of what two farmers from Cowley County can do when it comes to talking wheat pool. These two fellows will get the name on the dotted line if they have to sing up farmer into the notion of signing up in Ottawa County of leading the hard pressed farmer into the "Land of Canan" by way of the Farmers Union Wheat Pool. We will venture the guess that none will work; harder than Harder.

Victor Rogniat has a "bee in his bonnet" and you can soon hear it buzzing in the vicinity of Longford. Victor will if we are any judge of humanity, clean things up around where he travels.

N. J. Kaiser left Salina "chuck full" of just the kind of information that a man needs to get things lined up in Miami County. N. J. Kaiser is getting a little aged but the young fellows that follow his tracks will come in with their tongues out and stuttering.

McGinn and Son have started their campaign in Marion County and the fog has begun to raise. The smoke from their trail looks like a smoke screen on a German battle field, and the fellows that they come in contact with might just as well sign up and save the trouble of getting "gassed."

Henry Sprenger, jumped the U. P. train with the light of joy in his eyes for he has the County of Gove to work and if you ever met Henry you will know that "there will be something doing in the good old summer time" when he steams up the old gas buggy and brings in the cake and cookies.

Alexander has his sails all set for a voyage on to the unknown waters of the southern Counties, where he expects to expound the pooling doctrine, till Patrick Henry will sweep in his grave, because he has been outdone urging men to "break the chains that bind them hand and foot and stand forth free men." Alexander has the gift of telling how to do things, and it "Pays to Pool."

M. O. Glessner.

AUSTRALIAN FAVORS F. U. POOL.

Mr. C. C. Taylor of Serpentine, Victoria, Australia, has spent the past week with the Kansas Farmers Union Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association, at 101 New England Building, Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Taylor is extremely interested in the pool of the Farmers Union Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, and his favorable comment on the entire activities of the organization is doubly interesting due to the success of the pooling organizations in Australia.

The first move to pool wheat in Australia was thru a Government compulsory pool during the war. At present, a voluntary pool is operating, thru which practically all of the farmers of Victoria are marketing their wheat. Mr. Taylor approves the contract of the Farmers Union pool and states that in his opinion, it will produce splendid results for the farmers who take advantage of the opportunity to join the present pool.

UNIFORMLY HIGH-GRADE WOOL IN SHELBY COUNTY

The most uniform grade of wool he ever handled, the wool from the sheep of the grade of the wool pool given by the graders of the wool pool in Shelbyville, Mo., May 29 and 30. The amount of wool delivered by 63 growers was 15,571 pounds, and 70% of the entire lot graded 3/4 to 1/2 blood combed, and brought 49c per pound. The average for the entire pool was 47c. Less than 5% was classed as slightly burry. Four competitive bids were received, the highest being from the firm which purchased the Shelby county pool last year, and has long handled the wools from that county and knows its pure-bred Hampshire sheep.

POOLS AND WHIRLPOOLS.

If the tobacco growers ever had any misgivings as to the wisdom of pooling their tobacco, such doubts must have been dissipated when they received notices of the sale of the Sun-cured and Burley pools recently. If co-operative salesmanship ever had a more complete vindication than it received at the hands of these sales, our memory convincing in our opinion.

If dumping one's products ever received a more rough and complete condemnation our memory is again at fault. No better contrast of pooling and whirlpooling could be had than this incident.

Local tobacco growers have had the experience of selling two pools. The first was a short and mean crop, conditions which presaged higher prices. It sold for thirty-eight per cent more than the average made by the warehouses.

The second crop, a very large one, went into the pool facing falling prices. Although it represented but thirty per cent of the crop, it sold for twelve per cent, of \$2.50 per 100 pounds, more than the seventy per cent which was dumped.

It will be seen, therefore that in two short years farmers have sold with the tide and sold against the tide. In both instances, co-operative salesmanship beat non-co-operative dumping.

It must be remembered, in speaking of average prices on the warehouses, that the pool is quite as much responsible for the higher prices which obtain there as any other factor.

At the end of 1919, our local tobacco was bringing around \$7.00. At the end of 1920 the price claimed by the warehouse, was \$9.02 average. Last year, the figure was about \$13.50—over ninety per cent more!

In the Burley field, the contrast is even greater. On the warehouse floors in 1920-21, half a cent, one cent, two cents, anything or nothing, was the rule and not the exception. The other day, last year's pool of 54,000,000 pounds was sold for \$14.00. How is that for pooling as whirlpooling? How do the dumpers explain this transaction?

Aside from the enhanced prices farmers are receiving from the buyers, the latter have come over to meet the former. They realize that they can do business with the pools in a business way.

The biggest customers—the farmers have, frankly admit that they were somewhat alarmed at first, but they have become convinced that the farmer is asking simply a living price for his wares.

That, in our opinion, is the greatest victory after all. The farmers have won the greatest fight in their history and in doing it, they have made a friend out of their "enemy," Farmers, which do you prefer, the pool or the whirlpool?

Southern Planter.

POOLING CATTLE CUTS COST.

Pooling of cattle for better management and more economical handling on the National Forest ranges has been successful in Colorado. A study covering 454 outfits shows that of the total, 333 outfits pooled their cattle and 121 outfits handled their own. The cattle in pools had an average summer cost for 1922 of \$1.87 a head; cattle in the individual outfits cost \$2.26, a difference of 39 cents a head in favor of pooling.

FARMERS UNION TO STORE WHEAT.

The Kansas Farmers Union has arranged to store several million bushels of wheat in the terminal markets and make a 75 per cent advance to the member on the current market value according to a statement given out by John Tromble, president of the Kansas Farmers Union. Mr. Tromble says that the farmer is compelled to hold his wheat, as the conditions are being spread out more equally thruout the crop year and the marketing of the usual volume of wheat early in the 1923 season would be disastrous not only to the market but to the individual farmer as well.

Kansas Farmer.

Kansas City Wheat Market Point. Kansas City, has been chosen as

the market for the wheat of the American Wheat Growers' Association, pooled in Nebraska and Colorado. The handling of this volume of wheat goes to the Farmer's Union Jobbing Association, members of the Kansas City Board of Trade, due to their financial stability and their splendid record in producing efficient results for the co-operative elevator trade in the Kansas City territory.

Kansas Farmer.

MILLION FARMERS UNITE TO SELL.

A half million farmers held memberships this year in state or regional commodity marketing organizations handling tobacco, cotton and wheat. Five tobacco associations had a membership of 240,000; nine cotton associations had 130,000 members and 33,000 wheat growers were members of marketing associations. It is estimated that more than 1/4 million farmers belong to other co-operative marketing associations, such as milk, citrus fruits, cranberries, rice, potatoes and eggs so the grand total co-operative marketing association membership would be in excess of 1 million. That is one-sixth of the farmers in the United States. This membership, reports indicate, is growing rapidly every day.

FARMERS' UNION MUTUAL NOW OVER \$2,000,000.

Farmers' Union Mutual Life of Iowa now has over \$2,000,000 insurance in force which is a wonderful record for a company starting without capital and only a little over seven months old. This achievement has been made possible by the wonderful support given our representatives and the officers of the company in their efforts to build a strong company. Farmers' Union members can be proud of this record for while the Board of Directors are farmers the company has experienced life insurance and yet the company has set a record for volume of business written for a like period of time for a company organized as this one is.

May business showed the largest volume of any month in the history of the company. We have been led to write a large volume of insurance and this response is greatly appreciated. During May our representatives wrote \$369,500 of insurance. Monona county was the banner county for the month. Our men in Monona county say that Monona county will also be this in disputed by some of our agents, working in other counties, and judging from the reports for the first eight days for June it would be hard to guess which county will be the banner county for this month.

W. A. ROUCK, Sec.-Treas.

Iowa Union Farmer.

NORTH CENTRAL STATES LEAD IN NUMBER OF COOPERATIVES.

More than 33 per cent of the 511,882 farms reporting cooperatives sales on farm products in 1919 were in six of the North Central States including Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kansas and Nebraska. The United States Department of Agriculture has found in an analysis of Census reports, in Minnesota 73,314 farms reported cooperatives sales; Iowa was second with 43,350 farms; Wisconsin third with 42,843 farms; Michigan fourth with 42,104 farms; and Kansas fifth with 33,654 farms reporting cooperative sales activities.

The number of farms reporting co-operative purchasing is 644 per cent of the number reporting cooperative selling. In cooperative purchasing Iowa led with 32,330 farms, Kansas next with 32,321 farms, Minnesota 29,611 farms, Nebraska 27,335 farms and Wisconsin 21,792 farms.

Combined purchasing and marketing activities reported totaled \$806,599,308. Of products marketed cooperatively, among the more important were grain, milk and cream, fruits, and truck crops. The leading items purchased cooperatively were fertilizer, feed, binder twine, spraying materials, coal crates, and boxes. In volume of business done California led with a reported value of \$132,312,110, which was more than 16 per cent of the total of cooperative sales and purchases reported for the 48 states. Minnesota was next with \$89,403,000; Iowa, \$66,165,000; Nebraska, \$54,415,000; and Kansas, \$53,954,000.

Keep weeds down; they are soil robbers and crop retarders.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

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

SEEDS

ALFALFA \$7.00 RUSSELL, CHILLED sweet clover \$3.00; red clover \$11.00; hulled sweet clover \$7.00; Grimm alfalfa \$22.50; Kanred seed wheat \$1.00. Sale of money back. Seed shipped from eastern Kansas. M. C. Meier, Salina, Kan. Reference, Reserve State Bank, Salina.

STOCK

FOR SALE—TWO WHITE RABBIT TERRIER pups \$4.00 each. George Taylor, Oak Hill, Kansas.

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEYS Immature, heavy and bred sows, year time VALLEY SPRING STOCK FARM Bloomington, Kansas.

POULTRY

APRIL HATCHED LARGE BONED Thorobred Bronze Turkeys, 70 lbs. \$3.00; hens, \$4.00; year old hens \$3.00. Charles McCoy, Route 4, Toronto, Kansas.

TOBACCO FOR SALE

TOBACCO—KENTUCKY'S PRIDE EX-10 Fine chewing, 10 pounds \$5.00; smoking 10 pounds \$2.00; 20 pounds \$3.50. Farmers Club, Mayfield, Kentucky.

PERSONAL

Handsome lady of means; would marry if suited (Stamp) Violet—Box 787, Dayton, Ohio.

WEALTHY, PRETTY, AFFECTIONATE girl, would marry. Write enclosing envelope. Doris Dawn, South Euclid, Ohio.

HELP WANTED

EXPERIENCED MANAGER FOR FARMERS' UNION elevator, Salina, Kansas. Paul J. Englund, Route 3, Salina, Kansas.

GIRLS, WOMEN, LEARN GOWN Dressmaking, \$30 week. Learn while earning. Practising Sewing ext. white earling. Prerequisite: Sample lessons periodic. Write immediately. Franklyn Institute, Dept. B-502, Rochester, N. Y.

IS YOUR JOB STADY? RE U. S. Railway postal clerk, \$133.12 month. Travel the country. Particulars free. Write immediately. Franklyn Institute, Dept. B-51, Rochester, N. Y.

The Farmers National Bank SALINA, KANSAS

Solicits Your Business
Oldest Bank in Salina 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.

SALINA SANITARIUM

J. M. GAUME, M. D.
Specialist rectal and colon diseases. Also Sulphur Baths for Rheumatism. Files cured with ut the knife. Little or no detention from business. Phone 2000, Salina, Kansas. Call or write for further information to the statute book.

The larger the patronage of our Farmers Union Live Stock Commission houses the greater the saving.

MARKET WHEAT ORDERLY

A square pool is turning wheat into round Money
For Kansas Signers
Add your name to the pooling list and forget Market Worry
F. U. Co-Operative Wheat Marketing Assn.
101 New England Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

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

(Your Name)
(Town)

Fill This Please!
Your Count of ad. _____ Words
No. times to run _____
Amount enclosed \$ _____
Place under heading of _____

(Route)
(State)

NOTE: Count your name and address as part of advertisement.

Department of Practical Co-Operation

ATTENTION! FARMERS UNION MEMBERS

If you have not paid your 1923 dues, your Kansas Union Farmer will stop coming in a few days.

If you have paid your 1923 dues to your Secretary, and he has not handed you your card, ask him why? It may be that he has failed to send the dues in to this office.

You can avoid missing two or three issues of your paper if you give this your attention.

C. E. BRASTED, Sec'y.

SPEAKING DATES.

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

JOHN TROMBLE.
August 24—Randolph.
August 28—Savannah Mo.
August 30—Burns.
September 1—Maple Hill.
September 3—Freemont (afternoon).
McPherson—at Scandia School house in the evening.
September 12—Buffalo Park.

M. O. GLESSNER.
August 30—Soldier.
August 25—Bayard.
September 3—Cedar Vale.

To Local Secretaries And The Membership In General
We have the State Constitutions for 1922, "containing" the Amendments as adopted, ready for distribution at 5c per copy.
C. E. Brasted, Secretary.

The regular meeting of the Crawford County Farmers' Union will be held on the last Tuesday of each month throughout the year. When this date falls on a Legal Holiday.

A. C. BROWN, Co. Pres.

CRAWFORD COUNTY MEETINGS AT GIRARD KANSAS
Girard Local No. 494 of the Farmers Union meets in Union Hall the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 7:30 p. m.
L. E. Roof, Pres.
Roy W. Holland, Sec.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019
Blaine O'Connor, Sec.
Regular meetings on the first and third Thursdays of each month, at 7:30 p. m.
—J. R. Horton, Pres.

ORDER PRESIDENT BARRETT'S COOK
We now have a supply of the books "Uncle Reuben's Activities in Washington," on hand and can fill orders direct from this office.
Make remittance of \$2.00 to C. E. Brasted, Salina.
C. E. Brasted, Secretary.

MIAMI COUNTY MEETING
The Miami County Farmers Union will hold their third quarterly meeting in the American Legion room in the City Hall in Paola, Saturday, September 1st beginning at 1 p. m. Highland local will furnish the entertainment.
Send full delegations.
W. E. HAYS, Pres.
GEO. L. CHAPPEL, Sec'y.

AT ASHLAND SCHOOL AUGUST 25
The third quarterly meeting of Riley County Farmers Union will be held at Ashland School House Saturday August 25th. Dinner will be served by the Ashland Camp Fire Girls.
Executive Committee,
By Mrs. Harry F. Johnson.

AT MINNEAPOLIS SEPTEMBER 13
The third quarterly meeting of the Ottawa County Farmers' Union will be held at Minneapolis, Thursday September 13. All locals are requested to have a full delegation present.
A. E. Watts, County Pres.

AT GREENLEAF SEPTEMBER 4th
The regular quarterly meeting of the Washington County Farmers' Union will be held at Greenleaf, Kansas, Tuesday September 4th commencing at 10 a. m. All locals are requested to send a full delegation as this meeting is one of importance.
J. T. Poland, Co. Sec.

YOUNG FOLKS ENTERTAIN

No. 1174.
Spring Creek Local No. 1174 met Saturday night August 11. The house was called to order by President Lobinger. After all business was disposed with and delegates appointed for the next County meeting the house was turned over to the young people.

I want to say we are proud of our young folks. They entertained us for an hour or more with a play which was well rendered. This makes the second entertainment they have given us in the last two months. It pays to get the young people interested in the Union. They will soon be back to High school and we are going to miss them, but hope to have this fine help again next summer. The house was well filled and after the play everyone was treated to cake which seemed to

go down well. All went home feeling much refreshed and that the evening was well spent.
Mrs. J. H. Liggett,
Local Correspondent.

ANOTHER RECORD SMASHED.

In a recent issue of the Orleans Chronicle, Mr. Hanson, Manager of the Orleans Creamery at Orleans, Nebraska tells of the wonderful record made by that institution during the months of June and July. The creamery during these two months manufactured the enormous amount of one-half million pounds of butter which would make twenty three car loads. They issued 75,000 individual checks in payment of cream at their various stations during this period; the total amount of money paid for cream, milk, wages and supplies, was \$147,539.39 and it would have taken 20,000 cans to hold the cream alone.

In addition to the manufacture of this butter they also made and marketed 10,000 gallons of Equity Union ice cream, besides 360 tons of ice for their own use and outside sales. This is the best two months record ever hung up by the institution and Mr. Hanson has a right to be very proud of this achievement.

He attributes it all the members loyalty and belief in the principles of co-operation and promises, that their faithfulness will be well rewarded at the end of the year. He also says that there are still a few doubting Thomases in the community, but their number is getting smaller every day and begs the members to be consoled by the fact that when the biblical doubting Thomas was finally converted he became one of the most faithful believers.

LOCAL NO. 920.

Editor Kansas Union Farmer:
Local 970 is still alive and has a fine meeting once a month. We have from fifty to sixty male members out every time with all their families. Nearly all the women are members too. We have had several discussions on the wheat pooling question and I believe several of our members intend to join the association. Others would but have no wheat to pool this year. The crop is very light also generally a poor quality.

The County Association held its annual picnic in Elmwood Park at Norton Wednesday Aug. 8. A good rain, which was much needed, Tuesday night kept several at home. Among those who failed to arrive were our state speakers—Simpson and Glessner. We were much disappointed but hope we may hear them later. The band furnished some music before dinner and after dinner a fine program was given by local talent. A ball game closed the days amusements.
Mrs. A. H. Calfee
Correspondent Local 970.

WHY NOT FEED MORE WHEAT

No one at the Chicago conference, that is none of the men who controlled things suggested that it might be a good thing in the existing emergency to feed more wheat to hogs, cattle and chickens, sheep and other domestic animals. That is the last sort of increased consumption that the millers and bakers want to see. There is no water on their wheels in that process.

It is time to consider whether it would not be wise to feed a greater portion of the wheat now on hand or about to be threshed in the country. If farmers would grind all their low grade wheat into feed and fatten their hogs, sheep and cattle with it this fall instead of buying tankage, oil meal, cotton cake and other costly feeding products the surplus would be sold at a profit.

It is urged that there would be no money in hogs matured on wheat. Well there certainly is no money in the wheat at sixty or seventy cents a bushel and it is a good deal less trouble and expense to feed it than it is to haul it to market. There is no great danger of glutting the hog market. The spring pig crop is not so large as it was last year. It would be much smarter for the farmers to feed about half the wheat in the country this year than to engage in a foolish campaign, solely in the interest of the bakers and millers to get the consumers to eat more wheat.

WHEAT GROWERS ASK RELIEF.

MINNEAPOLIS.—An immediate special session of congress to provide relief for the nation's wheat growers was urged in a telegram sent President Coolidge recently by the American Wheat Growers' Association, Inc., the largest organization of wheat growers in the country. The telegram was signed by officers of the association and trustees of the nine state wheat-growing associations that compose the parent body. It was dispatched at the conclusion of the four-day session of the board of directors of the large associations.

In its communication to the President the American Wheat Growers Association advocated immediate legislation authorizing establishment of a federal agency to purchase wheat in the open market when it reached a price lower than \$1.75 a bushel as a means of stabilizing this market.

OWNER FARMS YIELD MORE

Farms operated by their owners yielded crops averaging 8% better than farms operated by tenants in Woodford county, Illinois, according

to an analysis of the census returns from that county made by H. G. M. Case of the department of farm organization and management of the University of Illinois.

It was found that for every 200 acres in crops, the tenant farms had 97.8 acres of corn, 77.5 acres of oats, and 25.2 of other crops, while the owner farms had 90.6 acres of corn, 80.4 acres of oats, and 39 acres of other crops. This indicates a better rotation of crops on farms operated by their owners.

There was a great difference between owned and rented farms in the number of live stock kept. The number of horses was about the same, whether the farms were operated by owners, or by tenants related to owners, or by tenants not related. But where tenants not related to owners had 11.3 head of cattle, as an average, tenants related to owners had 16.3 head, and owners had 17.4 head. In hogs, the difference was even greater. Tenants not related to owners had an average of 19.6 head of hogs, tenants related to owners had 38.3 head, and owners had 50.7 head.

The area of crops worked per man was 37.7 acres, and per horse, 22.3 acres, on tenant farms, compared with 80.2 acres per man, and 20.7 acres per horse, on owner farms. This difference may have been due partly to the smaller number of live stock on the tenant farms.

"COOPERATIVE MARKETING OF FARM PRODUCTS."

By O. B. Jesness.
Cooperative marketing of farm products has been growing as never before in the last few years. It is a subject which is being talked about on all sides. What is the significance of this movement? What progress has been made? What are the objects in view? What are the possibilities of these developments? What are their limitations? What are the problems involved? What plans of organization have been worked out? These questions are being asked, talked about and thought about on every hand. Every one interested in farm problems appreciates the importance of these questions and realizes that he needs to have definite information answering them.

"Cooperative Marketing of Farm Products" by O. B. Jesness takes up these and many other vital points. The experience of the author in the field makes him exceptionally well qualified to discuss these questions. He has had intimate contact with the cooperative marketing movement, being a native of Minnesota, a State which is a stronghold of cooperative marketing and having been connected with cooperative marketing work and investigations in the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Universities of Minnesota and Kentucky for a number of years.

This book first takes up the development of cooperative marketing for specific commodities, such as grain, dairy products, livestock, fruits and vegetables, tobacco, cotton, wool and poultry and eggs. Representative organizations for different commodities are described. Cooperative purchasing and general agricultural associations are also discussed. The book then takes up in detail questions of pooling, essentials for success, crop contracts, organization forms, financing, how to organize, incorporation cooperative laws relation to antitrust laws, possibilities of monopolies, and future prospects in the cooperative marketing field. The book also has an appendix with a wealth of material relating to cooperative marketing, including among other things the contract forms of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association and the Burley Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association.

It is published by the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia, London and Chicago and sells at \$2.50 the volume.

ORGANIZE—MEET BUYERS ON EQUAL TERMS WHEN YOU SELL

Wheat is selling at 70 to 80 cents a bushel. Hogs bring 6 cents. But the price of flour is not in the depths nor is ham anywhere near the bargain counter. Virtually every low price is attached to the products of the farm. Many railroads are piling up huge surpluses out of extortionate freight rates. The farmer is the goat.

If agriculture is to get a square deal farmers must organize and meet buyers on equal terms. They must say to the buyers, speaking with one voice, "Here is a good product. We worked hard to grow it. We have figured our costs and taken a fair profit. This is our price."

Through organization the farmers can do that. If they will work together in the marketing of their products they can compete on even terms with the thoroughly organized groups that buy crops and livestock. They can shed the handicap that individual marketing has forced them to carry.

National co-operative commodity marketing, giving the producers control over the sale of their production, appears to be the most logical method by which farmers can help themselves and obtain the square deal to which they are entitled.

Farmers are discontented and sore. They have reason enough for feeling that way. Economically they are sick. They haven't turned red or radical nor are they Bolsheviks, as some loose talkers say. The election of Magnus Johnson of Minnesota

was not a radical revolt but a protest against the unfairness of the deplorable situation in which the farmer finds himself. It was the obvious way in which farmers could express their dissatisfaction.

The farmer's dollar has been handled and battered during the last few years until it is scarcely recognizable. It has been shorn of a large part of its purchasing power. It is high time that steps be taken to make the farmer's dollar worth as much as any other man's dollar.

Congress has sought with sympathetic interest, to help agriculture. It has enacted legislation of value and there is more work to be done. It should and must do all it can to correct the existing evils.

But the farmer has got to help himself and one of the best methods is organization. Today should see the junking of prejudices and jealousies. All farmers are in the same boat and if they are to get to land all must pull at the oars in unison.

Organize. Market farm products together. Be a unit in dealing with the organized interests that buy.

That is the business method—the way merchants and manufacturers sell their production. It is time the farmer adopted it.

Propagandists employed by unfriendly interests insist that farmers will not organize, that they are incapable of working together, that co-operation will fail. That is their hope. But their prediction will be true only insofar as farmers permit.

If business men can organize and they have long been doing it, so can farmers. I rejoice that all over the country the demand for organization and co-operative marketing is growing.

The farmer must help himself out of this hole into which he has been plunged. He must enforce his demand that his dollar be put on a par with every other man's dollar. Organization will do it.

Arthur Capper
in Cappers Farmer.

HOW REDUCE WHEAT PRODUCTION?

It is easy to establish beyond question the necessity of some sort of readjustment on the farm, particularly in the wheat belt. By no process of reasoning can we see how for farmers who continue to plant a third more wheat than was sown before the war when the consumption of this grain is on a lower plane than it was half a decade ago. To lay down rules of action through which the readjustment may be speedily and satisfactorily brought about is, however, not easy.

Figuring out a new cropping system for some 15 million acres now grown in wheat and plans for utilizing the products to good advantage is a stupendous task.

A Kansas farmer writes: "What shall we plant in the place of wheat? What kind of stock should we buy for the utilization of the new products? Where will we, already heavily over-burdened with debt, get the money for these new investments?" And this farmer soberly adds, "We must make no mistake this time. We have lost about all we can without meeting disaster."

These are questions that are pressing themselves upon every thinking farmer with solemn force. Changes are always costly and full of risk; they involve new investments and the abandonment in part at least of old investments.

The expense and risk of these changes cannot all be carried by the farmer himself, particularly the tenant farmer. The landlord and the money lender must share in these responsibilities and co-operate in working out a safe and sane program.

A county agent reports a case in which a tenant farmer expressed his willingness to follow part of his wheat land this year, but the landlord refused permission and all the land will be sown to wheat in the usual way this fall. A young farmer, heavily in debt from growing wheat, was willing to go to milking cows and growing feed on a moderate scale as a part substitution for wheat, but his banker refused permission and demanded that he go on gambling with wheat.

These may be isolated instances, but they well illustrate how the landlord and banker may hold back

readjustment and force the continuation of our present unprofitable one crop system or make the readjustment doubly difficult. The interests of every rural community and of the great cities themselves are all involved. We all must work together to bring about a change that is so profound and so full of risk and uncertainty as the stepping down of 3 million or 4 million acres in wheat acreage of a state like Kansas.

It was easy to step up wheat production when the demand was unlimited and prices were rising. To step it down now in the face of diminished demand and falling prices is another problem altogether.

Kansas City Times.

CO-OP PACKING IS COMING.

Editorial in Wallace's Farmer.
Some day the live stock men of the United States are going to consider seriously the question of organizing really co-operative packing plants. Our co-operative ventures along this line in the past have been such only in name. Most of them have been designed and organized to sell shares at a profit rather than to butcher live stock economically.

That the successful operation of a packing plant co-operatively is not an impossibility, is shown by the dominant position that co-operatives have secured in the handling of hog products in Denmark. In a recent week, the Department of Commerce reports that the total pig killings in Denmark for co-operative purposes were 52,000 head, and for private houses 9,000. It is this Danish pork, prepared largely by co-operative concerns, that is outselling American pork, prepared by our large packing plants, on the British market.

It would be unfair to say that the Danish co-operatives have proved any more efficient than the big Chicago packers, for instance. They have a much shorter distance to move their product, and they handle a type of hog which seems to appeal more strongly to the British trade than the usual corn-belt product. The Danish experience, however, certainly proves that there is nothing about the operation of packing plants which puts them outside of the legitimate field of co-operative effort.

People believe what they want to believe. Notice how they accept as accurate the thermometer that records the highest temperature on a hot day?

SHAVE—SAVE—AND BE SAFE.

To shavers who all know by experience the many inconveniences to be overcome by users of razors and brushes and patrons of barber shops, and who are in constant danger of contracting terrible diseases such as ANTHRAX, ECZEMA, BARBER'S TITCH, etc., etc., LET US CONVEY A HAPPY MESSAGE WITH MACKAY'S RAZORINE. YOU CAN SHAVE YOURSELF WITHOUT A RAZOR OR BRUSH. Just mix RAZORINE with water, apply to the beard, and in a few minutes you are shaved as good as any razor can do it. All who need it recommend it highly.

Try it. You will enjoy your shave. A package RAZORINE good for about 25-30 shaves. Sent by parcel post postage free for one dollar. MACKAY CHEMICAL CO. Established 1904. 293-C East 73rd Street, New York.

Rheumatism

A Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It

In the year of 1899 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know. For over three years I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them seventy to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it, One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Let that fair? Why suffer any longer, when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, 100 J. Durston Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.

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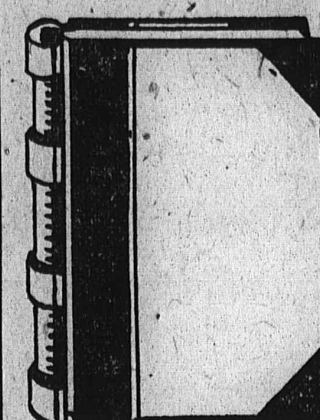
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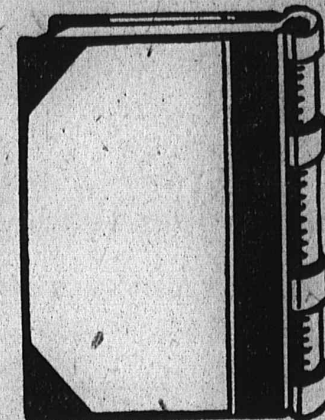
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