



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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THE FARMER DEMANDS JUSTICE

By W. C. Lansdon, Vice-President, Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America in The Locomotive Engineers' Journal

During the past five years agriculture has received a good deal of attention from the newspapers, the people, and the legislative and executive departments of the government. Conventions and conferences of farmers have been held in state capitals and at the federal seat of government. Representatives of farmers' organizations, of marketing associations and of other phases of agriculture have been received at the White House, have been accorded hearings by the working committees of congress and the various state legislatures, have contributed articles to the newspapers and magazines, and have appeared on many platforms. These men have presented the case of the farmer, have outlined programs for the rehabilitation of agriculture, and have made such insistent demands for remedial legislation that it is not strange that a great number of perfectly good folks have made up their minds that the farmers of the United States are pressing unreasonable demands in their own interest.

The Farmers' Reasonable Demands.
The anxious and timid folk who have been a good deal frightened by the widespread agitation for a more general recognition of the condition, the importance and the needs of agriculture may assure themselves that there is no occasion for alarm. The farmers of America want nothing that will deprive any other group of citizens of the republic of a single natural or legal right. Under compulsion of constantly increasing necessity they are carrying on a campaign the purpose of which is to secure better living conditions, equal opportunities for their children, living wages for themselves and their wives, a fair return on their capital investment, and a part influence in public affairs based on the value and importance of the services they render to organized society. Their program is based on a clear understanding of the many changes and reforms that are necessary not only to advance and assure their own wellbeing but to secure the safety of all the people and perpetuate the free institutions of the republic. The farmer has a good case. His business contributes to the welfare of all the people. His labors and success enrich all classes. His property is a solid basis of national wealth that is little affected by vicissitudes of the market. His lands, buildings and equipment invite the country of the tax assessor and cannot evade the tax gatherer. His production and sales are so carefully checked by such a host of state and federal inspectors, census enumerators, and crop reporters that it is certain that none of his taxable income escapes the federal excise. Agriculture constantly enlarges and enriches its resources, improves its products and adds to its mechanical equipment. Submerged swamps and arid uplands reclaimed by drainage and irrigation enlarge the areas that feed the world. Increasing fertility and greater production testify to the farmer's mastery of agronomy. Better animals, larger and more delicious fruits and vegetables, harder and higher yielding field crops enable agriculture to keep up with the world's demands for food and the raw materials for clothing.

First and most essential defender of the flag in times of national peril: the only producer of the indispensable foods and fibers without which none can live in comfort and decency; the conservator of natural resources to which he constantly adds by his intelligence and labor; the only man or man of affairs in this world who in a single series of operations provides for the security and the safety of the present and of all entitled to considerate attention and helpful and wholehearted cooperation when his declining prosperity forces him to ask for measures and reforms necessary to save agriculture from failure and the country from disaster.

Two Generations of Failure.
Engaged in the many activities of an industry so fundamental that its success is the foundation of national prosperity and its failure a threat of famine and a warning of national decline, the farmers of America have been doing so much for their country and their fellow men. Superficial observers and shallow thinkers may consider the present nationwide depression in our industrial and business life, but they are wrong. The existing crisis in the farming industry is the culmination of two generations of failure. Relief and rehabilitation must come, not by the application of poultices and panaceas to surface symptoms, but by the discovery and prescription of specifics able to reach and cure the cause of the disease and are sapping all vitality from the body of agriculture.

For nearly sixty years the greatest business firm in the world, a partnership made up of Land, Labor, and Capital, has been engaged in wealth producing activities in this country. As a result of the operations of these partners, each essential to the success of the enterprise, the United States has become incomparably the richest and sound principles of ethics

alike demand an equitable distribution of profits among the partners. Services secure success for any commercial undertaking. There has been no such distribution of the enormous earnings made by the firm of Land, Labor, and Capital in the United States during the past two generations.

Statisticians differ as to the total value of our national wealth. It is said that America's annual income is now more than \$60,000,000,000. If this be true the principal fairly valued cannot be less than \$700,000,000,000. If these figures are even approximately correct, they indicate a profit during the past sixty years of at least \$600,000,000,000 as a result of the business activities of the firm of Land, Labor, and Capital. No man, whether he be millionaire or pauper, soap boxer or statesman, can maintain that these profits have been equitably distributed. The share accorded to Labor is so small that it may be almost ignored. Four million families of wage workers are existing in huts and hovels and in the crowded and unwholesome tenements of great cities in such discomfort, danger, and poverty that their condition is a reproach and a scandal to our modern Christian civilization. The savings of labor are so small that thirty days of unemployment would force millions of workmen and women to make a hard choice between starvation and charity or resort to vice and crime for the means of prolonging life.

Agriculture has received a dividend from the profits of the firm of Land, Labor, and Capital somewhat larger than the mortgage return doled out to Labor, but wholly inadequate when measured by the value of the services rendered to the partnership. The Fourteenth Census fixes the agricultural wealth of the country at nearly \$80,000,000,000. From this total, however, it is necessary, in the interest of truth and justice to make very considerable deductions. The same census returns show that approximately forty per cent of all our agricultural lands are operated by tenants. Rented farms are an evidence not of success, but failure, and their value must be subtracted from the total of agricultural wealth. In finding what portion of that great sum really belongs to farmers. There are mortgages amounting to nearly ten billions of dollars on the farms of this country. Other debts that must be paid from the proceeds of crops yet to be planted, the increase of flocks and herds yet to be bred, and the results of toll-filled days yet to come amount to five or six billions of dollars. The slightest study of the national balance sheet proves that farmers of this country have not only failed to make both ends meet in their business operations during the past sixty years, but have fallen so far behind that they have lost title to forty per cent of the agricultural lands of the republic and incurred a debt of from \$12,000,000,000 to \$14,000,000,000.

Excessive Middlemen's Tolls.
If these conclusions are even approximately correct, it is obvious that agriculture is in the most desperate situation. If the farmer is to survive as the political, social and business fabric of the republic, something must be done to establish his business on a profit-earning basis. The farmer has finally concluded that if this job is ever done, he must do it. The entire business system of this country is based and built on tolls taken from agriculture. If such exactions are fair and necessary, there can be no complaint based on the faults and the avarice of other interests. If the tolls are too high, it is certain that large bodies of our own fellow citizens are securing an undue share of the wealth that is annually created by the labor and the sacrifices of those who in all weathers and through all vicissitudes toil on for the support of the fabric or prosperity in which they have so little share.

In the old days the farmer paid the water mill one-seventh of his wheat for having the other six-sevenths converted into flour, shorts, and bran for his own use. Today the consumer pays \$7 for the loaf bread manufactured from a bushel of wheat for which the farmer receives less than one dollar. The modern toll taking system has reversed the ancient figures, and the farmer is now taxed six-sevenths of the final value of his wheat for the privilege of using the one-seventh that is left him for the payment of his operating expenses and the support of his family. No matter from what source it comes, the farmer must have higher prices for his products, and the toll exacted for handling his commodities must be reduced.

It is an old maxim that no one can afford to buy life insurance for less than its worth. The reason is plain enough. This rule may be applied to food. It is time for the world to know that bread and meat and the other foods that sustain life cannot for very long be sold for less than they are worth without endangering the health and the very lives of the short-sighted purchasers who are willing to accept bargains dangerous

alike to themselves and to society. Food can never again be produced and sold with profit to farmers at anything approximating pre-war prices. Higher costs for supplies of all kinds; decreasing and constantly more expensive farm labor measured in terms both of wages and efficiency; higher taxes for local, state and federal uses; the better standard of living to which the farmer and his family are entitled; and growing charges for all railway services, which take their highest tolls from agriculture, have so increased the unavoidable overhead expenses of agriculture that nothing but prices about 100 per cent above pre-war levels can save the farmers of America from bankruptcy, the millions who live in cities and industrial centers from hunger, and the republic from irretrievable disaster.

Fundamental Reforms.
This, then, is the principal thing that the farmer wants and that he must have, not only for his own sake and security but to assure the safety of society and the preservation of the free institutions that he in common with us all has inherited from an ancestry that held no sacrifice too great that was made in the interests of liberty and human rights. The farmer wants a price for his products that will enable him to live in freedom and comfort without fear of the tax gatherer, the usurer and the landlord.

The most cursory view of the situation convinces all thoughtful men that something must be done, not primarily for agriculture, but to enable agriculture to discharge its responsibilities to society. It is plain that the agencies of distribution are greatly over-organized and much too costly. The long, crooked and costly road that lies between the producer and the consumer must be shortened, straightened, and many of its toll gates removed. Farmers now so heavily burdened with debts must have easier access to the great reservoirs of capital from which to secure funds to take up obligations that heavily laden with interest to be tolerated. Transportation charges on farm products, now so heavy that large areas of fertile lands are being abandoned, must be reduced. Legislative and administrative departments of the states and of the republic must deal with this situation, not as a problem of party politics, but as a condition severely threatening to all national interests and to the highest type of patriotic, unselfish and constructive statesmanship.

The farmer is willing to trust his case on its merits to the sense of justice and fair play that has always been a characteristic of the true American. All that agriculture wants is that the business methods of the great firm of Land, Labor, and Capital shall be readjusted in such a way that the rights and equities of each of the partners shall be recognized in the management of the enterprise of the profits.

THE TIME WAS NEVER MORE OPPORTUNE.

The Farmers Union is a self-help organization of the farmers. Get in to the ranks now. Join the Union, join its pools, marketing associations, creameries, and supply stores and help yourself and your neighbor to get the just benefits of your tolls and produce.

Canadian Farmers' Voluntary Pool

Australia To Cooperate With Canada In Disposition Of Wheat Surplus

The organization of a voluntary wheat pool in the three prairie provinces of Canada to handle this year's crop is becoming daily more certain. With the defeat of the compulsory government wheat board proposal by Manitoba last winter, sentiment at once began to develop rapidly for the development of a voluntary wheat pool similar to those existing in Australia and in the United States.

Those who had favored a government pool joined in the campaign for the voluntary plan so that at present opinion is practically unanimous as to the desirability of the new program. There is a difference of opinion as to whether or not the plan should be put into execution in time to handle this year's crop.

The most significant thing to the wheat growers of the United States is the announcement by J. H. Haslam, executive chairman of the Farmers' union of Saskatchewan that Australia will cooperate with Canada in the disposition of the wheat surplus.

"In far-off Australia," stated Mr. Haslam, "the farmers are waiting and listening anxiously for the news that the Canadian crop is to be sold through a pool."

"I wish first of all to emphasize the necessity for a voluntary pool. The farmers have been educated to the opinion that while many are opposed to a compulsory pool they are all in favor of a voluntary pool. During the past month it has become obvious that unless a pool is established, wheat prices will drop to low levels. We have it on one of the greatest authorities that the grain trade expects to buy Canadian wheat this year at \$1 a bushel, P. O. B. seaboard, which would net the farmer between 50 and 60 cents a bushel. This is below the cost of production, and if such conditions prevail it will have a disastrous effect on the whole economic life of western Canada."

"Some may say that we can't get the voluntary pool because we are not organized for it. I point out that we were not organized for the Victory loan, but that we put it over the top, and that patriotic energy and enthusiasm are just as important in the economic war as they were in the Great War."

Sign in Week

"We may not be able to get a voluntary pool, even if every merchant banker, insurance man, Reeve and councillor helps us in this great drive, but certainly we won't be able to get it if they don't help us. The Australian farmers signed up for their voluntary pool in one week. The effort that will be necessary to put it across will be a great drive and the practical way to organize that drive is to call a representative conference in western Canada at which business interests as well as farmers will be represented."

"Australia wants to cooperate with us, and will not undersell us."

(Continued on Page Four)

MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FARMERS' UNION HALL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The regular annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Farmers Union Mutual Hall Insurance Company of Kansas to review all adjustments and determine the rate of assessments necessary to pay all losses and expenses in full as provided by law, was held in the offices of the company at Salina, Kansas, Thursday August 2nd, 1923. Officers and members of the Board attending as follows: C. E. Brasted, president; W. C. Whitney, vice-president; Grant Bliss, treasurer; J. M. Rinker, Ogallah; Charles Diederich, Selden; C. C. Cole, Levant; N. J. Whitney, Speed; O. E. Gartwell, Logan, E. E. Woodman, Kansas City; H. E. Whittham, Cawker City; Arthur Glessner, Bison; Owing to an accident John Huber, of Selden, was unable to attend.

The Secretary presented a financial statement of the company's business as of August 1st, 1923. The premium income for the year is \$118,503.74, and the losses now adjusted, \$147,764.40. After examining the resources of the company it was voted to pay all losses in full on or before November 1st as provided by the law governing mutual hall insurance companies.

The Secretary also presented several letters from members of the company complaining of unfair adjustment of losses. After a careful consideration of these complaints, it was voted unanimously to sustain the work of the adjusters. Mr. Glessner not voting as he was not of the adjusters.

A discussion of the ways and means of raising the money necessary to pay the losses was now in order. It was disclosed that the company has on hands \$132,261.57 in unpaid notes of 1923 and previous years; that approximately \$27,000 in notes of this amount is covered by losses leaving about \$105,000 in notes to be collected. After a lengthy discussion it was the sense of the Board that every note giver should be called upon to pay his note on or before November 1st, 1923. Several matters of routine business were disposed of by motion at this time and the Board adjourned.

C. E. Brasted, President
F. D. Bescker, Secretary

THE MOOCHER.

The Farmers' Union is broad-minded and does not believe in coercive measures; but nevertheless the Union must take care of its own better than it has been doing in some localities in this state, and become hard-boiled enough to refuse to be made the goat. In some localities there are farmers who refuse to join the Union but are always on hand with their wagon when the Union receives a carload of some staple necessity at a reduced price. Sometimes these fellows have been accommodated while Union members went without. This business should be stopped. A man who repeatedly refuses to join the Union and do his share to make its benefits possible, should absolutely not be allowed to share in those benefits at the other fellow's expense. He isn't a co-operator; he's a moocher—So, Dakota Union Farmer.

LAW AS THE LAST RESORT

By M. O. Glessner, State Lecturer and Organization Manager of The Farmers Union Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association

If the farmer must be saved by legislation, let's mold the law in such a manner that the farmer will be compelled to use the means provided to save himself and save the humiliation that his children would have to face if the Government took the farmer in hand and acted as his guardian, which would be the case if the Government took over the marketing of farm products.

Our Constitution, written in the spirit of freedom and with the aim in view of dealing justice to all by the consent of the governed, held to the doctrine that all men are created equal and have equal rights, in doing the things that contribute most toward making this a better place to live in.

This rule has been more or less violated, yet, on the whole, has stood the test of one hundred and fifty years of onslaughts by the hosts of special privilege till now it has become an American ideal which is stronger than written law itself.

Our Government does not guarantee a living to any of the subjects under her protection, unless they are unfortunate enough to have been born crippled or incapable of conducting their own affairs. In such a case a tax is levied on the able and the fortunate ones, that have business judgment, for the purpose of supporting the needy and we call it charity and those that accept the gift come under the class of cripples or unfortunates.

Private business has become quite an institution in this land of opportunity, and its various branches have grown to such proportions that for any one to doubt the advisability of centralizing the management in the hands of fewer men and efficient men, doubts the stability of the very foundation of the Government itself.

Multitudes have joined together their resources for the purpose of more efficiently handling a business that is contributing their surplus of products, in exchange for other products that could be more cheaply furnished by another aggregation of capital and labor in a different part of the country.

Competition in the exchange of different articles of service has led to the development of some wonderful labor saving machinery, various dress, appetizing foods and drinks, wonderful means of communication and transportation and other more or less important industries that go to make this the scientific age of production.

Competition in the placing on the market of products of the same kind, and the expense of maintaining selling agencies to distribute the products, duplicating the work many times in the same territory, thereby loading the articles of exchange with an overhead that is sapping the life of the business, has led to the organizing of many distributing agencies under one head. Eliminating the waste caused by competition among members engaged in the same business has stopped the cutting of prices and service rendered, which act tends to lower the American standard of living.

As the result of good horse sense made keen by experience in business we have now in our midst great agencies which we (who are still living in the wooden age in our minds) call "Trusts" and clamor for their lives thru the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Do we want the Sherman Law enforced and all the work of the best brains in the country for one hundred and fifty years set at naught because we have not grasped opportunity by the foretop and done as common sense directed we do, organize selling agencies of our own to cut out the waste caused by unorganized, competitive, mob dumping of our products on the glutted market in competition with each other?

What would become of our American standard of living if we turn the clock back more than a hundred years? Our farm boys could not go to the city and get a job in the Steel Trust's Mills, or the American Woolen Mills, or with the Standard Oil Company, or the Meat Trust, or the International Harvester Company, or the Ford's Timery, but they would have to plod along on the overcrowded farm, and raise so much of a surplus that we would all starve, because of an inefficient system of manufacturing and distribution of the necessities of life.

American common sense has discarded the Anti-Trust Law for business reasons and has substituted co-operative marketing thru organized, self controlled agencies.

Does the Law guarantee to any of these agencies a profit above cost of production? I say no, but there is guaranteed, under the Constitution, the right to demand a wage that will uphold the dignity of Americans, and organized industry has only taken advantage of the opportunity offered to all.

Foreign producers of all kinds, for reasons best known to them, offer to the consumer in this country, articles for consumption, at a less service charge than American producers can offer them and still maintain the American standard of living which is demanded by the laborers and owners of capital used in the manufacturing of goods for consumption. To pay high wages and high rates of interest on invested capital and run the business efficiently, it is necessary to find a market that can afford to pay good prices for things used, but no man is going to pay more for an article than he is compelled to. So, save the home market for home manufacturers, a fine is levied against all foreign goods that is offered at less than cost of manufacture in this country plus a profit.

Organized business feels secure against foreign invasion, as long as they are protected by a tariff wall and can take advantage of the opportunity of adding the tariff to the price the consumer pays. It does not particularly bother the consumer to pay the added price, providing he is getting a wage that has the tariff added, and if he is working for organized industry he is getting that kind of wage if he belongs to an organization that is alive.

By mutual agreement, the representatives of Big Business have met in the Halls of Congress, and being on equal footing, they have, by their votes, written into Law the rules of Tariff protection till a relative price has been fixed on American goods which are exchanged in this country.

If all business in this country was organized and represented in Congress there would be no room for saying that Congress is composed of men who are interested in special privilege, or class legislation. But the most important business of all, farming, is represented only by proxy and does not carry the weight that a real "dirt" farmer would carry in presenting the farmers side of the business for protection.

Who shall be blame for not being represented? The Law did not compel Big Business to get their men on the ticket and see that they were elected but they are on the job and to excuse our actions in not being on the job we loudly proclaim that the Grafters have control of Congress, and that the farmer is abused outrageously.

Being kindly disposed toward the farmer and knowing the inveterate habit he has formed of "hollering" the representatives of organized business, have (to quiet his nerves and relieve his voice,) protected the farmer against foreign invasion, by placing a tariff of thirty one cent per bushel on all foreign wheat shipped in this country by outsiders; given the farmer the right to organize a selling agency for his wheat where he can have a complete monopoly in the wheat business; and exempted him from the provisions of the Anti-Trust Law; and further appropriated one billion dollars to loan to the farmer while he is getting

(Continued on page Four)

COOPERATION LOSES A TRUE FRIEND

In the death of President Harding cooperation has lost a strong friend and advocate.

Only lately, in his last tour, after eight days of speech making in which he passed judgment on the most important domestic and international problems confronting the country, President Harding when in Idaho Falls, said:

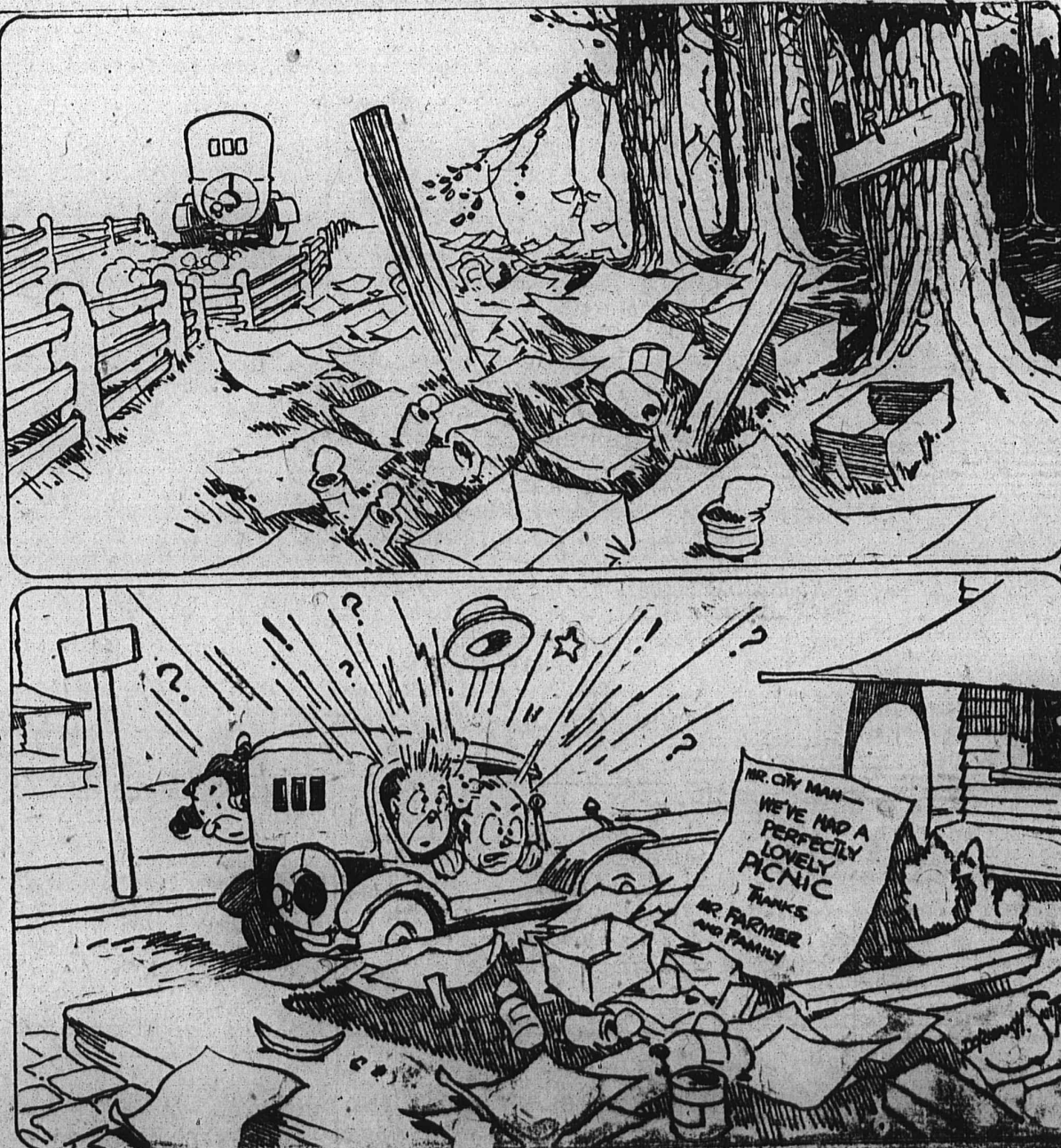
"We realize that the real progress, under our elaborate and costly system of distribution is not permitted a fair share of his own product for his own use and enjoyment. We have become convinced that somehow our system of distribution has grown too cumbersome, too costly, too complex, too indirect, too unrelated to the interests of real producers and legitimate consumers."

"We must find methods to take up as much as possible of the slack in the long line between producer and consumer; to give the producer a better share in that which he furnishes to the community and to enable the consumer to meet his requirements at reasonable cost."

"The need of this time is to shorten the bridge between producer and consumer, and to reduce the toll that must be paid for passing over it. We all know a good deal about the various cooperative societies, associations and corporations which have been undertaken, in many cases with notable success, to improve the position of the agricultural producers."

"Such organizations have been successful in all parts of the old world. They have already done a great work, and taught us many valuable lessons. Where there are obstacles, imposed by unfortunate statutes or public policies, or in the way of expanding such activities as these they might well be gradually removed through measures of helpfulness and encouragement."

What's Sauce for the Goose



The Kansas Union Farmer

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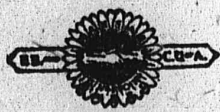
Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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 9, 1923

THE TRAGEDY OF WHEAT

The serious condition of the wheat farmer is attracting the attention of the eastern newspapers. Just a few days ago the Baltimore Sun, one of the staunchest of the conservative eastern papers had a correspondent in Kansas. Among other men interviewed was John Tromble, who said:

"Not more than one half the farmers could liquidate their obligations today and probably four fifths of them had to borrow money to pay their 1922 taxes."

Another farmer discussing the situation said:

"I am farming 300 acres. The big slump left me owing the landlord \$2,500. By last year I had cut that down to \$1,500. Now this crop puts me in deeper. These remedies the farm 'bloc' put thru at Washington seem to me to be as useless as patent medicine fakes for all the good they are to men like me."

About the movement to increase the demand and price of wheat by persuading every one to eat an extra slice of bread at each meal the "Sun" correspondent says:

"The well meaning souls in the east who are urging everybody to eat more bread every day should come to Kansas to get an 'earful.' The wheat raisers say it is the bunk and that to eat more bread means to eat less ham, bacon and eggs."

If the eastern reporter had inquired around a little more he would have found that the farmers of the west do not believe that the consumers in the cities and industrial centers can be coaxed into eating more bread today for the privilege of paying more for it tomorrow.

Another thing brought out in the correspondence to the "Sun" is that with the farmers wheat selling at 73 cents a bushel in Salina it still takes a dime to buy a pound loaf of bread in that city. He concludes that no matter how desperately the farmer is struggling against adverse conditions the profits of the miller, the grocer and the baker are still secure.

One farmer, voicing the state of mind of millions of others said:

"Yes, and another thing that makes a fellow sore is that we contracted most of our debts before deflation and are now expected to pay them off with farm dollars that have been punched full of holes." That farmer might have added that along with the doubling of the debasing job the farmers have all had their taxes increased nearly one hundred per cent.

The visitor from the east concluded that wheat at 75 cents a bushel, means that the farmers of the west are not only donating all of their time used in making, saving and marketing the crop but, are also throwing in at least fifteen cents a bushel of their own money. He rightly concludes that it is hardly fair to ask the wheat growers to furnish the country with loaf bread at their own expense. The situation appears to have been very clearly understood by the reporter but no suggestions likely to improve the situation are made.

FEEDING THE WHEAT SURPLUS

It is folly to hope that the consumers of bread are going to increase their daily rations for the single purpose of increasing their own cost of living. The people of the United States cannot eat up the present wheat surplus and the country as a whole, even agriculture as a whole would not be helped if they could do so.

The only rational way to dispose of the surplus wheat of the United States without further destroying farm values is to feed it. A farmer near Manhattan declares that he sells his wheat for from \$3 to \$4 a bushel when he converts it into broilers for the market. Even with hogs at the low prices they are now selling for at Kansas City wheat converted into pork brings much higher prices than when sold by the bushel.

If the farmers of the wheat belt will feed about 300,000,000 bushels of wheat during the next six months they will accomplish two good purposes. They will be able to market their grain at very fair prices and by disposing of their surplus they will help increase the

price of such wheat as can be stored and held for higher prices. It is practically certain that if one third of the wheat in the country can be fed without loss based on present prices the remaining two thirds, if stored and held can finally be sold for more money than the whole crop and carryover would otherwise bring to the farmers.

THAT BUY A BARREL BUNK

Some wise man, said to have his habitation in Omaha, would solve the farmers' wheat problem by having all consumers buy flour in excess of their present needs. He and his associates are urging that each family that can do so shall buy a barrel of flour. That would be a fine way for the millers to get rid of their stocks of surplus flour without reducing the price to correspond with the present prices of wheat. Even if this advice were followed by all who can spare the money for a barrel of flour it would help the farmers not at all.

The advocates of the "Omaha Plan" probably do not know or more than likely they do not care at least fifty per cent of American wheat used goes to consumers in the shape of loaf bread. In fact the farmers themselves are practically the only consumers who make their own bread. This plan, so widely commended by the press, therefore means that the wheat growers' whose bins are now bulging with wheat that no one wants at a fair price should further increase their own investment in the crop still unsold by purchasing flour in excess of their own needs. If the farmer must find a way to dispose of the existing wheat surplus he can do it without contributing a profit of \$3 a bushel to the millers for the flour he is asked to take off the market for his own protection. He can save that millers profit for himself by feeding his wheat to his hogs and chickens.

TENANCY AND WHEAT ACREAGES

Every one who knows anything about the present situation is certain that there must be a considerable reduction in wheat acreages this fall. For four years each succeeding crop has been marketed at losses that have become heavier each season. No industry can be maintained in such conditions.

Doubtless many thousands of farmers who still preserve a semblance of financial independence will voluntarily reduce their wheat acres this fall. Others will be forced out of the business by losses which they can no longer meet. For one group of growers, however, there is very little hope. Nearly or quite fifty per cent of western wheat is made on rented lands.

Landlords who see in wheat good soil, even at only 73 cents a bushel, a very fair return on their investment will rent land for no other purpose. The land owner who can get from eight to ten bushels of threshed wheat for the use of an acre of land will not permit his tenants to diversify. He will lease his lands only on condition that they are sown to wheat. He grudges his tenant the use of pasture and of sufficient plow land to make garden and produce some feed for teams.

It is not likely that there will be any substantial reduction of wheat acreages on rented lands. It is all the more important, therefore, that farms owned by their operators should be devoted more generally and more intelligently to diversified agriculture. There will never be any profit in wheat growing in the United States until the annual production is cut down to the demands of the home market and the farmers themselves are organized to take advantage of the tariff rates that have resulted in such enormous profits for the manufacturers. Owners of farms who have been raising wheat must do something else with their land.

ONLY ONE WAY TO HOLD WHEAT

The American Farm Bureau Federation plan for taking 200,000,000 of wheat out of the visible supply and storing it in bonded warehouses is a fair sample of the economic reasoning of the men who are in leadership in that organization. The truth is that such a plan would add 200,000,000 bushels of wheat to the visible supply in such shape that it would be a drag on prices until consumption overtakes supply.

The hope held out to the farmers by these men that they can convert their own granaries into federal bonded warehouses and secure carrying loans on their wheat without moving it off their own lands is wholly baseless, except with the cooperation of the country bankers who have already financed wheat growers up to the extreme limits of safety. The only way that growers can get loans to enable them to hold their wheat for better prices is through membership in cooperative marketing associations that have access to the credit facilities offered by the agencies that are functioning through the Federal Farm Loan System.

The Federation is on the right track when it recommends that wheat should be stored and held. It is holding out false hopes when it says that this can be done by the farmers as individuals. It can only be accomplished through pooling organizations. The Bureau should join with the Farmers Union and with the existing cooperative wheat marketing associations in urging all growers to put their grain in pools by signing the marketing contracts that are being offered by thirteen organizations now functioning successfully throughout the wheat belt.

Every wheat producer in Kansas can store and hold his grain and get at least sixty per cent of its present market value for immediate use by joining either the Kansas Wheat Growers Association or the Farmers Union Wheat Marketing Association. Each of these concerns is organized properly. Each is in position to handle many times as much wheat as it has under contract at this time. Each has ample financial connection to enable it to make the necessary advances without which no farmer can hold any

part of his crop.

It would be wicked, however, for the cooperatives to assure the farmers that holding alone will increase the prices. The agencies that are offered will not of themselves increase the price. They can only enable the farmer to retain his interest in his crop until the surplus is disposed of either by feeding or by export and the natural balance between supply and the requirements of consumption is restored. If the farmers of this country will take advantage of the facilities offered by the marketing associations and store one half of the wheat and hold it while they feed and the consumers use up the other half they can thereby make a lot of money.

Every wheat grower in Kansas should get into a cooperative wheat marketing association without delay. If no other way offers write directly to the Kansas Wheat Growers Association at Wichita or to the Farmers Union Wheat Marketing Association at Kansas City and get contracts and information. Today is the right time to get on this suggestion.

JOHNSON OF MINNESOTA.

Minnesota voters have just elected a Swede farmer to the United States Senate. The eastern and capitalistic press with one accord declare that the new senator is an uncouth, dangerous and ignorant demagogue who knows nothing nor cares nothing about books. This is a truly awful situation. Still we have had a long and illustrious line of American public men who were more familiar with life than with libraries.

Not quite a hundred years ago the organs of privilege and greed were doing their dead level best to keep Andrew Jackson, a Tennessee lawyer-soldier-farmer out of the White House because of his ignorance of books. They failed and Jackson restored some measure of popular rule to the republic. Lincoln was ridiculed and lampooned throughout all the centers of culture and commerce and especially of commerce as an ignorant backwoodsman with no knowledge of books but he knew something about human life and human rights and his career and service illuminate the proudest pages of our history with a light that can never fail.

Johnson was a Swedish immigrant, to this country. He learned and worked at the trade of glass blowing. Following the urge for land ownership that is inherent in the Scandinavian heart he became a farmer. Impressed with the need of a farmers voice in public affairs he took part in politics and his neighbors had so much confidence in him that they kept him in the Minnesota legislature for twelve years—two terms in the house of representatives and two terms in the senate. He made a campaign of the state for governor in 1922 and was defeated by a very small margin. The people of Minnesota were not voting in the dark when they elected Magnus Johnson. They know his origin, his occupation, his public record and his high character.

The new Minnesota senator may not be as scholarly as Cabot Lodge. There may be more accomplished tea hounds in Washington. There may be statesman at the capital who can wear a dinner jacket or forked tail dress coat and a white tie with more grace than Magnus Johnson. There will be no man in Washington who has learned more in life's great school. There will be no man in the capital more determined to do something now for safeguarding human rights.

ARMOURS TO THE RESCUE.

The president of the Armour Grain Company has solved the wheat producers problem. He admits that prices are too low, that they must be increased and that he knows how to do it. In the first place he would inaugurate a nationwide propaganda for the purpose of persuading all consumers to eat more bread today in order that they may have the privilege of paying more for bread tomorrow. This is a campaign that should appeal with peculiar force to the wage workers who are already finding it increasingly difficult to pay their share of the tolls exacted from the people of this country by an over organized and top heavy system of distribution.

The second part of the Armour Plan is even more simple and feasible. It is to ask at least 100,000 persons in the United States to buy at least 1000 bushels of wheat per person. Just where these wheat purchasers will get their money and just where they can store their wheat does not appear to bother Mr. Macy very much. Doubtless Armour and Company will sell contracts to deliver the grain, accept a reasonable margin to cover the risks and of course very little storage capacity is required for the use of those who buy only future delivery.

The whole problem having been solved off hand and free of charge by the grain speculators it is not necessary for the farmers take any further steps in their own interests. No one can say with any semblance of truth that the wheat producers of the country are not getting plenty of good advice.

Every day and in every way it becomes more and more evident that farmers as individuals cannot protect themselves against the forces that exist for their exploitation. Organization of agriculture for education and organization of commodities for marketing offer the only workable agencies for self.

Wheat growers should not be bluffed by the charge that reduced acreage may result in starvation. The people of this country could live for two or three years without producing or importing a single bushel of new grain.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Provision

For an Acting President.

In the event of the failures of both the electoral colleges and congress to elect have been made by act of congress. Whoever is secretary of state at midnight the Fourth of March, 1923, will become president and remain in that office until his successor is elected and qualified in the event that neither the electors nor congress can agree on a man for the place. As matters now stand Charles Evans Hughes would automatically become president without any of the excitement or turmoil of running for that office.

All this is of course mere speculation but the chances of several of things happening are pretty good. It is almost certain that there will be a third party candidate and that the republican party will be divided. The only thing then that can prevent the election of a man going to congress would be the success of the democracy in New York, several of the New England states, New Jersey Ohio and Indiana.

Predictions And Political Speculations

Are easy and provoke very little excitement at this time it would be a very different matter if the third party movement should throw the election into the congress. There would be the most intense partisan feeling ever known in the history of the country. There would be angry, bitter personal quarrels between life long friends. There would be a flood of foolish as well as wise editorial writing. Every member of the house of representatives and of the senate would be subject to the closest supervision by party managers.

Many members of congress and senators are old men or men in precarious health. Two or three vacancies by death and reversal of party allegiance by choosing new men in the elections might easily change the result in either house. It might come about that the voters in a single congressional district would have the power to elect a president of the United States.

Everything may work out as usual without any disturbances but at present all the political signs and omens point to an unusual and exciting series of events during the next year and the end of an era in the history of our republic. It is well for all citizens to understand the gravity of the issues that are to be joined and determined in the next few months.

MINNESOTA'S PROTEST.

The Minnesota senatorial election should surprise no one. It was a vote of protest, to be expected and entirely legitimate. But it is a protest not so much political as it is economic. It has behind it the deplorable conditions existing in the agricultural West. It is the outcome of 30-cent wheat but 10-cent loaves, 6-cent hogs but 35-cent bacon, higher-than-war freight rates but pre-war farm prices, profiteering on the profitless, Pittsburgh pluming on farm implements, excessive tariff duties on high-priced necessities. And so on down the long lane of our out-of-plumb economic situation.

It should surprise no one acquainted with this situation that the regular nominees of the two dominant political parties should be defeated by a candidate of the farmer-labor group. How else can the great masses of our people more emphatically express their dissatisfaction with their unfortunate condition than at the polls? They want the whole distance, but whether they have really bettered themselves time alone will tell.

After more than two years of so-called readjustment the only man in the country today who is compelled to produce at a pre-war return and buy at prices near the wartime peak, is the farmer. While the farmer today is compelled to take less than the cost of production for his wheat and for some others of his products, his dollar still is a 68-cent dollar. That is all it will buy of other men's goods. It is a terrible disadvantage.

With this immense spread and the spread still too great, we have profiteering in some of the necessities to make the chasm still wider. An economic situation which permits profiteering on the one hand and denies a living price for production on the other; which shows no relation between the prices the producer has to pay and the prices the consumer has to accept; and which maintains the prices both far out of balance—is intolerable.

It is this thing that is the matter with us. Until we get this abnormal and monstrous disparity adjusted, we shall continue to have widespread discontent and dissatisfaction, and should have, for that is precisely the thing that is good for us. It probably is the spur we need to get us out of the ditch. We need to be established broad awake.

The Minnesota election was a demand for economic justice—not only from farmers but from others. The people of our great stretches of farming country are stirred to their depths by this long-continued injustice. They will enter next year's campaign with an insistent demand that corrected steps be taken. They will demand a straight-forward answer to the question why the dollar of the man who produces the nation's food is not worth as much as any other man's dollar.

High freight rates and excessive tariff duties on manufactured articles as necessities were two factors

Congress

May Not Be Able

To elect a president even if the electors fail. In voting for a president each state has one vote which of course is determined by a majority of the representatives. There are now forty-eight states and so it would take twenty five votes to elect a president in the house of representatives. The republicans have a majority of the representatives from only twenty four states. The democrats are in a majority in twenty states. Three states are equally divided between the two parties. One state, Wisconsin, is represented entirely by supporters of La Follette.

It appears therefore that even if the electors fail on their job La Follette will still hold the whip hand. He can elect the republican candidate or he can tie the whole thing into a hard knot and prevent any election at all unless the democrats are willing to desert their man and participate in the election of the republican nominee. If the house of representatives is unable to elect a president before the fourth of March the man elected vice president by the senate will be inaugurated president.

Complications

In the Choice of the Senate.

For vice president would also be certain. Without La Follette, Brookhart, Ladd and Frazier all nominally republicans to say nothing of Borah, Capper, Norris and Howell the republicans cannot elect their candidate for the vice presidency. As in the house of representatives Senator La Follette would seem to have the whip hand, if the third party candidate is third in the electoral colleges he cannot be voted on in the senate which must choose one of the two receiving the highest number of electoral votes.

If the unexpected should happen and the third party nominee should receive the highest or the second highest number of electoral votes La Follette would then be in a position to force his election in the senate by forming a combination with the party whose candidate was eliminated by getting the third place in the electoral colleges.

In short in the senate the progressive faction would be able to dictate the election of a vice president or to tie the whole thing without any elected president.

Victory

For a Third Party

Next year is hardly possible. Unless the feeling of discontent that was

so manifest in the Minnesota election is more wide spread than old party leaders believe the new organization cannot hope to secure a majority of the presidential electors. It is reasonably certain, however, that the progressive ticket would carry enough states normally republican to defeat the president. Practically all the states now known to be infected with what the eastern press call the virus of radicalism have been reliably republican. Their loss to that party will mean democratic success if democracy can reinstate itself in the east and north. If not no party will have a majority and the election of a president and vice president will be checked up to the federal house of representatives and senate respectively.

It will have been exactly one hundred years since congress has had a chance to select a president. In 1824 Clay, Crawford, Adams and Jackson all nominally democrats were candidates. Neither received a majority although Jackson had a considerably greater number of electors than either of his opponents. Clay was fourth man and by the terms of the constitution could not be considered by the house of which he was speaker at that time and that would have elected him on the first ballot. He threw his strength to Adams and Jackson was defeated only to be triumphantly elected by the voters four years later.

Third Political Parties

Have often been attempted in this country but have seldom developed very much strength. Roosevelt as leader of the Progressive Republican polled the greatest number of votes that were ever cast for a third party nominee but he had a majority in only a few states and Wilson, the candidate for the undivided democracy, received almost a unanimous vote in the electoral colleges.

Just now it appears that there may be a third party in the next presidential election. In a recent interview given to the Washington correspondents of all newspapers represented at the capital Senator La Follette declares that if both the old parties nominated reactionaries it is almost certain that a third ticket will be put up by the progressives.

This seems to indicate that the Wisconsin senator is ready to abandon the party with which he has always been associated, unless it adopts a progressive platform and names a liberal candidate.

lative provision as important as any at the present moment, is the universal draft. A law which provides that in time of war, wealth and property shall be put on a par and drafted along with manhood. This would be the greatest protection the people can have against war and profiteering. Such a measure should be enacted at once. I believe it would be the strongest peace law we could put on the statute book, as it would take the profit out of war.

Arthur Capper.

THE FOOD PROFITEERS.

Evidence is not lacking that the food profiteers are working like ants to store up their usual supply of foodstuffs to be doled out to the poor, dear public during the approaching winter.

The appended table, prepared by the Department of Agriculture, of quantities now held in storage as compared with last year, seem to amply confirm our fears in this direction:

(June 1, 1922)

Butter, lbs.	12,293,125
Cheese, lbs.	24,000,000
Eggs, cases	7,884,000
Poultry, lbs.	88,602,000
Meats, lbs.	745,032,000

(June 1, 1923)

Butter, lbs.	9,907,000
Cheese, lbs.	26,206,000
Eggs, cases	7,384,000
Poultry, lbs.	57,240,000
Meats, lbs.	1,042,371,000

Last year was the greatest egg year on record, and by August 1 there were more than ten million cases in storage. While this year's harvest is running a little behind that record, it bids fair to equal it. Butter production this year is about on a par with last year, so those who are "preparing for winter" are somewhat behind on their usual poundage. They will have to dig a little deeper to garner their average.

This vast storage of foodstuffs goes on from year to year. All of this supply is grabbed up at the lowest possible price, at the peak of production, and is sold during winter at staggering figures.

In the meantime, farmers halt and hesitate and argue and lag and stay out of co-operative enterprises which could easily market these things at perhaps a 50% higher price, or under the warehouse act, could hold them for profitable prices as these profiteers will do.

The city population, which will pay the larger part of these winter prices, seems about as indifferent as to paying them as the farmer is to turning his hand to receive a fair remuneration for his labor. So there you are.

If we remember correctly, it was the old Psalmist who exclaimed, "How long, O Lord, how long? This query is just as pertinent to day."

Southern Planter

Boys' and Girls' Club News

KANSAS FARM BOYS'

IDEA WORTH \$650,000

The world is full of electrical engineers—smart, keen men—all working daily with expensive equipment to find more and better ways of using electricity. Yet, the world has just learned it was a Kansas farmer who didn't know near as much about telephones, which invented the dial telephone, which gave you the number you want to talk to, without the aid, or the interference of central.

At the age of 21, Frank A. Lundquist who had a little workshop in his father's old barn behind the Lundquist home near Lindsborg, Kan., went to Salina, Kan., on a visit, and there saw for the first time a telephone exchange in the hotel.

"The idea occurred to me then that some day these connections would be made automatically," says Lundquist who is now a citizen of Chicago. "I loitered around the hotel lobby and made a regular pest of myself examining that switchboard and revolving that thought in my mind, then I went back home and began to figure and tinker away with that idea. In the year I had created a crude model of the first automatic telephone."

In March, 1899, Lundquist filed his application for patent rights on the invention. The Western Electric Company and the Automatic Electric Company attempted to procure patents on a similar system a few months later but were refused because of the priority of Lundquist's rights. There followed interference proceedings in the patent office which were protracted over a number of years, but Lundquist finally was awarded priority rights on all counts before that tribunal.

When the case was about to be submitted to the United States Supreme Court the Western Electric Company of New York offered to buy the patent rights and \$650,000 was the price agreed upon. That was in 1911. Since then Lundquist has filed more than 100 applications for patents on the operation of the automatic telephone system. These have netted the former farmer-boy inventor and his associates about 1 million dollars, altho a conservative estimate of their value would be 2 million dollars, it is said.

At the present moment the automatic telephone system is superseding the old central-exchange systems in all cities, and eventually the automatic telephone will be in use all over the United States. It seems marvelous that the army of electrical experts employed by the General Electric Company, who had been working for years on this problem, should be beaten by its solution by a boy on the farm who had learned to tinker with tools and had never seen a telephone exchange until that memorable visit to town which was to bring him in \$650,000 and lead to other inventions netting about 1 million dollars more.

The other day another farm boy received \$250,000 for his rights to an improvement for radio apparatus. Let the boys experiment and investigate all they wish to. It will do them no harm and they will be learning something whether or not they develop into inventors.

Capper's Weekly.

OVER \$900,000 PRIZE MONEY OFFERED.

Early reports indicate that 900,000 or more is being offered in prize money to encourage Boys and Girls Club Work this year in the United States. Fourteen states have reported a total of more than \$263,000, or an average of \$18,800 per state. In one state the amount is \$75,000. This represents, from breed associations, expositions, business men and others, shows a substantial increase over last year when \$734,000 was awarded.

NEWS FROM FRANCE.

DIEPPE, FRANCE.—The U. S. Champion Canning Club team now demonstrating in France are having a very delightful and instructive trip. At the time of this writing they are demonstrating the better methods of canning in historic Normandy. From here they go to Southern France to carry on similar work, returning to Paris, July 13, to attend the National celebrations. The last two weeks of their stay will be spent in touring the devastated regions. Leaving Paris, they go to London where they will demonstrate in a number of public places and the University of London before sailing for their home land.

FILMS DEPICT CLUB CAMP ACTIVITIES.

What happens when 200 farm boys and girls, club champions from 12 states, get together in annual encampment is told in two new United States Department of Agriculture motion pictures, "A Letter to Dad" and "Bill Jones—Champion."

The first film, presented as a visualization of a letter which William Jones, club champion, is writing to his father, tells about the business end of the encampment—what he has learned from the lectures and how the club boys and girls have helped each other by swapping information in various demonstrations, the glory of being a club member, and the honor of winning an interstate championship.

The second film, "Bill Jones—Champion," presents the fun side of the encampment. When 200 club members get together there is bound to be a jolly time, and medals laden Bill Jones, arriving home from

the interstate encampment, stops at the home of his chum and tells him all about it. Games, stunts, boating, races, night fireworks and acrobatic performances are included.

Both films were made at the 1922 encampment, held in connection with the Interstate Fair at Sioux City, Iowa. They are each one reel in length.

THERE'S MONEY IN BABY BEEF.

Th Logan County (Colo.) Angus Calf Club made a net profit of \$700 on 26 head of baby beef, the fourth load to be finished and marketed by the members. The calves were bought at an average weight of 427 pounds to \$7.80 per hundred pounds. When they went on the scales at the market they averaged 580 pounds. One individual sold at 14 cents, the average of the load being 11½, while the cutbacks brought 10 cents. There are twenty boys in this club, and they work together so as to feed and finish market toppers that will finish up evenly.

EDUCATING BOYS AND GIRLS.

The eight community fairs held in this county proved to be no little educational value for the boys and girls who attended and took part. There were exhibits by the club boys of pigs, calves, poultry, garden crops, woodwork, forestry, culinary and handwork. One boy has 133 varieties of seeds grown on his farm in inch square boxes all labeled. A 10-year-old girl had pressed flowers mounted on a cardboard with names attached.

CLUB WORK—WHAT IT IS.

Boys' and Girls' Club Work is a nation-wide movement which gives rural boys and girls an opportunity to develop themselves educationally and socially.

It is a movement which demonstrates the better practices in agriculture and home economics. It makes play out of work.

It promotes industry and thrift.

It applies business methods to farming.

It develops self-reliance, ambition and aggressiveness.

It fosters individual ownership, a love of nature and the things in the open country; it makes farm life attractive.

Through contests it brings out the best efforts and thought.

It stands for the four-fold development of the Head, Heart, Hands and Health.

Its slogan is, "Make the best better."

And above all, it develops the highest type of manhood, womanhood and American citizenship.

National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work, G. L. Noble, Secretary.

BOY MAKES BIG PROFIT.

A profit of \$1,000 on an investment of \$70 made by Milton Eason, Pig Club boy, is convincing evidence that purebred stock is better than ordinary hogs when it comes to making real money.

Milton has been in pig work for three years. He borrowed \$70 in 1920 with which to purchase Mammoth Wonder, his purebred Poland China gilt. Several neighbors ridiculed him for paying so much for a hog. During the three years Mammoth Wonder farrowed six litters totaling 60 pigs, or an average of 11½ per litter. Milton has refuted the old argument that Poland Chinas are not prolific. Two of the litters number 11 pigs, two 13 and the last litter 15.

He sold 24 gilts for breeding purposes for a total of \$700. He has sold \$550 worth of porkers and won a total of \$135 in prizes in fairs. His total receipts were \$1,335. His expenses for feed and purchase price amounted to \$235.

A large number of the 65 boys in the county engaged in Pig Club work purchased daughters and granddaughters of Mammoth Wonder. Quality Products Always Meet Ready Sale.

EARN MONEY IN CLUB WORK.

The forty members of the Landon, Kans., Poultry Club have found they are able to earn their spending money and also have money enough to buy most of their own clothes by raising chickens, according to the report of Mrs. C. G. Wright, who organized the club three years ago. At the meetings members are taught poultry culling, judging, feeding, incubation, breeding and also how to keep records of the farm flock. Two of the club members have taken charge of their parents' farm flocks.

Wheat Pool News

WHEAT POOL NEWS.

We are getting a rather hearty response to the letters we sent out, requesting that members of the union, who had some time to spare, act as solicitors in their neighborhood. It is up to the men that have the time to spare to act as the good Samaritan and go to their neighbors and tell the good news that there is yet hope for the farmer in the one

hundred per cent pool.

Magnus Johnson may be the subject that is agitating the farmers in Minnesota because of their success in getting another progressive headed toward Washington, but the thing in Kansas is the leading of a great progressive movement toward its final goal, the securing of a price for wheat that will enable the farmers to enjoy a few of the comforts of life, instead of having to eat horse meat, as did a young farmer and his family, in Cris Whitney's part of the country last year, when that brother's wheat did not return enough to afford anything better than horse meat. We may not be our brother's keeper but shall we permit a condition to continue in the greatest industry that forces a man to the level of the barbarian who gladly eats of the flesh of the horse or dog because his condition permits of nothing better.

A great statesman, President Harding, has gone to the great reward and has left behind his best efforts to make this a better place to live in. We may not agree with all his plans for making America better, but we will have to agree that he was right when he said that Co-operation was a solution for the farmers' problems to a great extent.

President Harding had the viewpoint of the man of money and of course could hardly realize the serious condition of a man that is broke but let us consider how we will view the poor man when we all pool our wheat and step into the millionaire class.

North Dakota reports ten thousand members in her pool now with about two hundred men at work in the field getting contracts signed every day by the men so far that have signed the solicitors contract and have taken a specified territory to canvass for pool members.

Come on boys we want to increase our pool army to such proportions that Kaiser Bill will feel like a dub when he sees how small his army was in proportion to pool if you can spare time to talk pool and I will enter time to talk pool. There are a lot of good men in the Farmers Union who can talk pool to their neighbors and we want them at once. If we can't get farmers we will have to hire professional solicitors, for this wheat has got to be pooled and that very soon if we expect to do the wheat farmer any good before he dies of indigestion caused by eating horse meat.

We will have a better pool column when we get a big bunch of men at work in the different parts of the state, sending in reports of how they got ten or twenty five contracts in one day. That is the kind of reports the American Wheat Growers are getting, so why not?

We have decided to hold our solicitors school in Salina on the thirteenth and fourteenth of August, so if you haven't heard from us don't delay but come. The school will train you in the details of Wheat Pooling and acquaint you with the tactics in selling the pool idea to the farmers who haven't had the time to study the plan.

The program will start off with a talk by John Tromble on the condition of the farmer and the possibilities of pooling wheat with a general outline of the contract.

U. S. Alexander will explain the legality of the contract in compliance with State Law and recent court decisions.

R. F. Chapman will teach how the wheat is handled at the local elevator.

O. K. Markley will explain the financing and office work in connection with H. E. Witham will give in detail the handling of the pooled wheat. L. E. DeVoss will explain grading and selling of wheat.

M. O. Glessner will outline the duties of solicitors and explain the solicitors agreement.

There will be no speakers who will aid in the general discussions. Let's make this school worth while by having at least one hundred men in the pool. Your time cannot be spent to better advantage than in learning the methods employed in the pooling and handling of pooled wheat.

M. O. Glessner.

PRESENTING FACTS.

The Farmers Equity Co-operative Creamery Association, Orleans, Nebraska, is grading cream and the following letter was recently mailed to station operators and cream producers:

To all our station operators and cream producers:

We enclose herewith our report for the grading of cream at this creamery during the week ending June 22nd.

You will please notice that we are getting an awful lot of poor cream—please study this report very carefully, for it is positively the meat ticket of your farmer members of our organization that you are looking at.

The 27 per cent of second grade cream that we received during this week cost the members of this organization a good deal of money, there were 492 cans of second grade cream.

Now, please let us do a little figuring and let us estimate that there is on an average of 24 pounds of butterfat in each can of cream. By doing a little multiplying now you will please see there were 11,808 pounds of second grade butterfat in these cans, and figuring that this butterfat would yield 25 per cent overrun, we then have on our hands 14,760 pounds of No. 2 butter, made

from this second grade cream.

At the present time that kind of butter is worth about 4 cents per pound less than our No. 1 butter. By doing a little more figuring you will plainly see that this company lost \$590.40 for the week ending June 22nd on its manufacture of second grade butter, as compared with what it might have brought had it been No. 1.

Thus, these figures should start your thinking machine a little bit, it certainly ought to, for when we consider that it took identically the same effort on our part to make these 14,760 pounds of No. 2 butter as it would take us to make the same amount of No. 1 butter.

Why, it ought to make a thinking man "fighting mad" to see this tremendous waste when we hear so much talk about the farmers not being able to make "ends" meet, and have just to see them patronize waste like this.

Please post this letter on your station wall, call each and every patron's attention to it when he comes in—beg of him to help you overcome this waste.

Certainly if 73 per cent of our customers could deliver No. 1 cream, they why in "heavens" name can't the balance of them, or the 27 per cent, do likewise? That is certainly a mystery to me and it is no use to talk about getting Ford, or president, or any other political change to better our conditions on the farm, until we really get our feet ready to do something for ourselves, for as long as we hear of this size is forced to throw away \$600.00 per week on a loss that could be avoided, if we only could not see much use in talking "economy" and be very serious about it.

I, for one, say that if we want to better our conditions let us start at home, let us try to do something for ourselves once. Let us try to produce all our own cream, and save these \$600 per week for this cream, so we can have it to pay back to you at the end of the year in the form of proration.

Help us on this. This is not my game alone; this is your game as well as all your members'. I tell you where we are "at" and we are not hardly "at" let us get "at" it. I thank you each and all for your hearty co-operation in this matter, and beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours,
Orleans Equity Union Creamery.
O. Hanson, Manager.

ILLINOIS HAS UNIQUE PRODUCER CONSUMER COOPERATIVE.

Illinois farmers and workers are trying a unique experiment in a joint producers and consumers co-operative and are finding it a great success. Organized in the summer of 1911 as a protest against the poor quality and high prices of milk furnished by private dealers, the Co-operative started in business with capital of only 120 shareholders. For some months afterwards milk was distributed from the basement of a residence. After the first year a building was erected to accommodate a grocery store established by the company. Later, as the expanding business called for larger accommodations, a \$30,000 addition to the building was completed in April, 1922 including a complete and modern dairy equipment.

So far the Waukegan cooperative confined its activities strictly to consumers' cooperative activities. In 1922 it expanded into the producers' cooperative field. Stock was sold to farmers who applied milk to the company and an agreement was worked out whereby the farmers subscribed for sufficient capital stock to cover the dairy investment and the company guaranteed a satisfactory basic price for milk.

Profits from the dairy department are pro-rated back to producers and consumers in proportion to the price received by producers and the price paid by consumers for the milk.

The \$30,000 cooperative is capitalized as follows: ten dollar shares, of which no 10 dividend may be paid more than 10 shares. The per cent interest was paid on all purchases. At present this rebate is paid in shares of stock to members who hold less than the maximum number.

Farmers' members of the cooperative received last year from 10 to 15 cents per hundred more than private dealers were paying. At present the company is paying five cents more than private dealers. The producer-members share in the profits of the company, after dividends were paid, amounted to five cents per hundred pounds of milk during the year.

This enterprising group of 860 co-operators own a plant which is valued at 100,000. Sales for 1922 in the dairy department were \$102,619; grocery department, \$68,400; meat department, \$27,788. The surplus for the year was \$8,605. More than 1,200 families now get milk from the co-operative every morning.

Finland workers of Waukegan are responsible for laying the foundation of such a creditable and serviceable institution for the benefit of the common people. They started the ball rolling, and since then other nationalities have joined them until now it is a veritable league of nations, but a league of nations bent on mutual service not mutual extermination.

SAYS FEED WHEAT TO HOGS
H. Umberger, head of the extension service of the Kansas Agricultural College, has advised the sixty county agents working under his direction to encourage farmers to feed their wheat to hogs, according to a news story published in the Kan-

sas City Star. He says the hog will pay \$1 a bushel for the wheat, compared with an average price of about 70 cents a bushel being paid at country elevators.

Just how Prof. Umberger figures that hogs will pay \$1 a bushel for wheat we do not understand. It takes about eight bushels of wheat to produce 100 pounds of gain on hogs, so hogs would have to bring \$8 a hundredweight to pay \$1 a bushel for wheat—and they are not netting farmers that much above the cost of marketing by a considerable margin.

However, it is true with wheat at 70 cents a bushel and corn at 90 cents, the prices mentioned in the Kansas City Star story, wheat is the cheaper hog food. Corn and wheat are of about equal value, pound for pound in producing gains on hogs when the wheat is fed ground. With hogs to feed, and both corn and wheat in the bin, a farmer would gain by selling his corn and feeding the wheat whenever the price of corn on the local market went above the price of wheat more than enough to pay the cost of grinding the wheat—Nebraska Union Farmer.

HAY MARKET

Friday, August 3rd, shows a decline in the Prairie Hay Market of from 50c to \$1.50. Straw is fifty cents lower, while Alfalfa, Timothy and Clover mixed are practically unchanged.

Receipts for the week read as follows: Prairie 289; Alfalfa 137; Timothy 99; Clover Mixed 13 and Straw 8 cars, making a total of 546 cars as compared with 583 cars last week and 459 a year ago.

Nominal quotations are as follows:

PRAIRIE—

No. 1 \$10.50—11.00
No. 2 \$9.50—10.50
No. 3 \$7.00—9.00
Packing \$6.00—7.00

ALFALFA—

S. Dairy \$21.50—22.50
Choice \$20.00—21.00
No. 1 \$19.00—19.50
Std. \$16.50—18.50
No. 2 \$13.00—16.00
No. 3 \$10.50—12.50

TIMOTHY—

No. 1 \$13.00—13.50
Std. \$12.00—12.50
No. 2 \$10.50—11.50
No. 3 \$8.50—10.00

(Upper Grades of Alfalfa and Timothy are steady, but low grades are slow and dull. Alfalfa is selling from six to eight dollars per ton higher at this time than a year ago and there is a strong demand for the better grades.)

CLOVER MIXED—

Light \$13.00—13.50
No. 1 \$12.00—12.50
No. 2 \$9.00—11.00

CLOVER—

No. 1 \$13.00—15.00
No. 2 \$10.50—12.50

STRAW—

..... \$7.50—8.50

Serious grasshopper outbreaks have been very general over the Upper Mississippi Valley, through the Rocky Mountain region, and along the Pacific coast. Reports of outbreaks have been received from Wisconsin, North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Wyoming, Utah, Oregon, and northern California. In the Klamath Lake region of California, poisoned bait was being distributed during June at the rate of 10,000 pounds daily, according to a report received by the United States Department of Agriculture. More serious grasshopper outbreaks are occurring in central and western Texas than have occurred in this State for several years.

Canadian reports say that the grasshopper outbreak in southern Saskatchewan is severe.

Cotton crops in the State of Tennessee are estimated to yield about seven million pesos. As these growers have formed a cooperative association, the Government will advance them money on the crops for the purpose of buying machinery and other materials to develop their properties.—Week in Mexico.

A Salvation Army lieutenant one time justified asking the street corner crowd for cash support by declaring that all armies lived off the enemy. The Farmers Union army is different—it lives only as it is supported by its friends. Let's every farmer get in the ranks and support his own organization.
Kentucky Union Farmer.

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 insertion, 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 BUSHEL; UNHULLED sweet clover \$3.00; red clover \$11.00; hulled sweet clover \$7.00; Grimm alfalfa \$22.50; Kanred seed wheat \$1.50. Satisfaction or money back. Seed shipped from eastern Kansas. M. C. Meier, Salina, Kan. Reference: Reserve State Bank, 521st.

STOCK

IF YOU WANT HOLSTEIN OR GUERNSEY calves, either sex, practically pure bred, write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEYS Immured, bays and bred sows, years time VALLEY SPRING STOCK FARM Bloomington, Kansas.

FINANCIAL

6 Per Cent—FARM LOANS—6 Per Cent THE M. R. FORD AGENCY Salina, Kansas

KODAK FINISHING

ANY SIZE 6 EXPOSURE FILM DEVELOPED and 6 prints 4c. Reprints 5c. per dozen. Cuts and stamps. Mail Order Film Company, Salina, Kansas. 52-12

POULTRY

CHOICE SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES cockerels, Early hatch, prize winners, \$2.50. D. Norton, Herington, Kansas. 52-12

PERSONAL

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

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

HELP WANTED

GIRLS, WOMEN, LEARN GOWN Dressmaking, \$30 week. Learn while earning. Fascinating. Sewing experience unnecessary. Sample lessons free. Write immediately, Franklin Institute, Dept. B-302, Rochester, N. Y. 3

IS YOUR JOB STEADY? BE U. S. Railway postal clerk, \$133-192 month. Travel. See the country. Particulars free. Write immediately, Franklin Institute, Dept. B-31, Rochester, N. Y. 3

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

DO YOU WISH TO BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE? C. C. Stallings, Silverdale, Kan.

YOUR OWN FIRM Will Give You BETTER PRICES BETTER FILLS BETTER SERVICE Try Them

Farmers' Union Live Stock Co. 406-8-10 Live Stock Exchange Kansas City, Mo.

\$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 Piles cured with out the knife Little or no detention from business Phone 2000, Salina, Kansas Call or write for further information in the statute book.

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

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.

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

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

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 except when this date falls on a Legal Holiday.
A. C. BROWN, Co. Pres.

CRAWFORD COUNTY MEETINGS AT GIRARD KANSAS
Girard Local No. 464 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 BOOK
We now have a supply of the book "Uncle Ben'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.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING
The regular quarterly meeting of the Pottawatomie County Farmers Union will be held at Westmoreland, Kansas, August 15. The meeting will be called at 1 o'clock prompt. Locals see that all delegates are present and have the proper credentials.
T. V. HEPTIG, Sec'y.

GEARY COUNTY ANNUAL PICNIC AUGUST 23rd
The Geary County Farmers' Union will hold its annual picnic at Logan's Grove, Junction City, on Thursday, August 23rd. All Farmers' Union members are invited to attend.
ALFRED HOTTON, Pres.

ANNUAL PICNIC DOUGLAS COUNTY
No. 10 Worden and High Prairie Farmers' Union locals of Douglas County will hold their annual picnic in G. W. Pitts' grove, 7 miles northwest of Baldwin, on August 15th. Governor Davis will be the principal speaker.
A team from the Boys Industrial School at Topeka will be present, and there will be two base ball games and other contests will be held.
Everybody welcome.
CHAS. J. GLEASON,
GEO. WARNER, Com.

NINETY LOCAL TOO BUSY TO WRITE
Fred Hensel Secretary of Ninety Local No. 2075 at Hallowell says, "to tell 'em that 2075 Local is doing good business" and he will write a good letter about their local when he has more time.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETING
The second quarterly meeting of the Phillips County F. E. and C. U. of A. No. 27 will be held in Kirwin on Saturday, August 11, at 10 o'clock. Senator Capper will speak at 2 o'clock p. m. Dinner served at noon.
J. P. Johnson,
Co. Sec'y-Treas.

FARMERS UNION ANNUAL PICNIC AT LOGAN GROVE ON AUGUST 23.
The Geary county Farmers Union will hold its annual picnic at Logan's Grove on Thursday, August 23rd. Governor Davis will be invited to speak and there will be the usual music and sports. Several head men of the different branches of the state-wide Farmers Union institutions will also be present. Everybody is invited to come and enjoy the day and a good time is assured for all. There will be games and sports and plenty of ice cream and cold drinks for all.
In the evening there will be a big dance.

DOUGLAS COUNTY ANNUAL PICNIC AUGUST 15.

The No. 10 Worden and High Prairie Farmers Union locals of Douglas County, will hold their tenth annual picnic Wednesday, August 15th, at George Pitts' grove, 5 miles west and 1 mile north of Baldwin; 15 miles southwest of Lawrence; 4 miles south and 1/4 mile west of Pleasant Grove; and 3 miles east and 1 north of Worden.

Activities of the day will start promptly at 10 o'clock. There will be a boy's potato race, age limit from 10 to 15 years, first prize \$1, second prize 50 cents; ladies' nail driving contest, first prize \$1.00, second prize fifty cents; fat mans race and ladies race.

At 11 o'clock A. M., Governor Davis will deliver an address, and at noon a basket dinner will be enjoyed by all. Immediately after dinner, Hon. W. P. Lambertson will address the crowd. A ball game between the Baldwin Business Men and the Farmers Union Men and a second game between Lone Star and LeLoup will take the rest of the afternoon. There will also be a horse shoe pitching contest, first prize \$2.00, second prize \$1.00. Everybody welcome.

Chas. J. Gleason, Sec.

COOPERATIVES DO LARGE BUSINESS.

Of 4,925 farmers, buying and selling organizations in 1921 more than 23 per cent did a business ranging from \$100,000 to \$200,000 and more than 15 per cent did an annual business between \$70,000 and \$100,000 according to figures recently compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture. Over 82 per cent of the associations reporting did an annual business not to exceed \$200,000.

Sixty per cent of the associations doing an annual business of a million dollars or more are located in the Pacific Coast States, and comprise nearly 12 per cent of all the associations in that territory, the figures show.

NEW CO-OPERATIVE SEED MARKETING ORGANIZATION BEGINS OPERATION.

The Virginia Crop Improvement Association, an Organization of farmers who are producers of certified seed in Virginia, has created a co-operative agency through which to market the rapidly increasing volume of seed. This agency, the Virginia Seed Service, opened its first warehouse in Richmond on July 2. Already thousands of bushels of seed grown by members in nearly every county in the State are being moved to the Organization's assembling plant where it will be re-cleaned and sold.

The Organization will sell all of the certified seed produced, the marketing of all the seed grown through one agency. No profit is made and only a sufficient sum is deducted from the amount received for each member's seed to cover the cost of operation.

In addition to lowering the cost of producing good seed through economies of large scale operation, this co-operative movement will also render possible the production of higher quality seed in that the farmers can jointly purchase much better machinery for proper cleaning seed than would be practical for individual use.

This co-operative it is expected will be one of the largest in the State. Members of the Association state that its annual business handled for members will be in excess of one million dollars.

Southern Planter.

PRESERVATION OF EGGS FOR WINTER USE.

Methods Described by Prof. R. T. Parkhurst.

The most common method of preserving eggs for household use is by means of water glass (sodium silicate). Eggs preserved in this have been found to be in excellent condition after six or eight months of storage. April, May, and June are the months of highest egg production and consequently the time of lowest prices, so if the eggs are to be stored they are usually preserved during these months.

Stones jars are usually used for this purpose. A five gallon jar will hold fifteen dozen eggs and will require ten to ten and a half quart of liquid to cover them. The jars should be carefully filled with eggs to within an inch of the top. All eggs should be candled in order that all cracked or broken eggs and those of poor texture may be removed. Dirty eggs should not be used without washing and not then unless absolutely necessary. Either hard or soft water may be used. Take twelve quarts of boiled water and when cool add one quart of water glass and stir thoroughly. Pour the mixture over the eggs until they are entirely covered. Be sure that the eggs are covered at least an inch with the solution, since, those not fully immersed will spoil. The solution may be put in a jar and the eggs added a few at a time as gathered. If this method is used the hands should be perfectly clean. The basement of an ordinary dwelling house makes a very suitable place for storage. If water glass eggs are to be boiled, a needle should be stuck through the shell to prevent it from breaking when it gets hot.

There are several commercial ointments on the market for the preservation of eggs. Several of these have proven very satisfactory. They are applied as a grease to the

eggs. Their advantage over liquid preservatives is that they are more pleasant to handle and more better for boiling purposes.

The most important consideration in the preserving of eggs by any method is to start with the proper kind of eggs. Fresh, fertile eggs with sound shells should be stored as a few bad ones will spoil all others that they come in contact with.

S. P.

CO-OP LIFE INSURANCE O. K.

Co-operative life insurance is perfectly sound and costs a great deal less than life insurance in old-line and old-time mutual companies, the 25 years' experience of the New Era Association of Grand Rapids, Michigan, shows. The Farmers Union folk of Iowa, who have launched a co-operative life insurance company, can point to this older association as an example of the stability and low cost of genuinely co-operative life insurance.

Of the New Era Association, a recent news bulletin of The Co-Operative League says:

"Life insurance at cost is the service being given by the New Era Association, a co-operative company of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Organized 25 years ago with a few members, this co-operative has grown by reason of its 'Golden Rule' policy until it now has more than 35,000 members in 320 local branches. Over \$40,000,000 worth of insurance is now in force.

"The plan of the New Era Association is strictly co-operative. Life insurance is written at rates merely sufficient to pay death benefits, to cover modest operating charges, and to build up a necessary reserve. There are no high salaried officials, 'buddy funds' with which to corrupt legislatures, no gigantic reserve invested in speculative real estate. The company is owned by those whom it insures, and by no one else. No member has a greater voice in the co-operative than any other member. The rates charged by the New Era Association are far below those charged by private insurance companies.

"Humanity above property" is the motto of this co-operative, which is steadily growing in membership and in power by reason of its service to the public."

A SOUND INVESTMENT FOR FARMERS.

We hear a good deal these days about ways in which farmers can invest money in fertilizers, farm machinery, thoroughbred stock and the like so as to get a better return on their investment in land and labor. With this movement all who are interested in farm life are in agreement. More power and success to it!

Speaking of investments, this is a good time for farmers to check up on the investment they are making in their school. Boys and girls need a better school home than the cattle and hogs; they need good tools, good blackboards, plenty of books, shop and non-loom equipment, and other things to work with. Most of all they need a good teacher—one who has a good education as a foundation and special training for teaching, added to that. They need a school term nine months in length, too, a teacher who has maturity and experience, and native ability as well as education.

A good school investment pays a high return. Now is the time to consider this for next year's school. Estimate the returns in terms of better and happier boys and girls on the farms!

MINNESOTA CO-OP CREAMERIES.

Minnesota leads all states in the production of butter. One hundred and sixty-nine million five hundred seventy-four thousand eight hundred seventy-two pounds of butter was manufactured within the state by 831 creameries. For this amount producers received \$57,817,301.47, or an average of 38.80 cents per pound.

Co-operative creameries produced 123,303,760 pounds of butter of a total production reported for which they received \$44,759,628.85, or an average of 39.95 cents the pound. Centralizers produced 40,909,338 pounds of butter, for which they received \$15,262,577.67, or an average of 37.49 cents a pound. Independent creameries produced 16,561,744 pounds during the same period.

Kentucky Union Farmer.

THE STICKS.
There is an old fable about a father who, as he neared his end, called all his sons about him and offered them a prize. To one who could break a bundle of sticks which he handed them was to be the winner.

Each in turn tried to break the bundle, and failing in their attempts, all gave up and the last one handed the bundle back to the old man. As the sons looked on he untied the bundle and in spite of his weakness easily broke the sticks one by one. The sons saw the point and listened as he urged them to stand together in the future on the age-old principle that in union there is strength.

There are hundreds of thousands of farmers today who are not applying the lesson of the sticks. They are not united on their local, community problems. One destroys the pests on his place, the neighbor does not, and the pests multiply and replenish the earth to the detriment of the entire neighborhood. They have similar problems of production and the lesson of the sticks. They are not organized for their mutual solution of these problems. It pays to co-operate and the pro-

ducers of wheat in Oklahoma are just learning it.—The Southwest Wheat Grower.

RAILROADS SEE HANDWRITING.

The executives of the big railroad systems of the country are frightened, according to reports from Washington. The result of the special senatorial election in Minnesota last week has not served to quiet their fears. With Magnus Johnson in the senate, there will be a majority in favor of repealing or amending the Esch-Cummins law and doing something to reduce the excessive freight rates. It looks as though the farmers might be in for some relief along this line.

NEBRASKA CREAMERY REPORTS SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

A net profit of \$32,279 is shown by the annual report of the Farmers' Equity Cooperative Creamery Association, Orleans, Neb., for the year ending November 30, 1922. From this a patronage dividend of 2 1/2 cents on each pound of butter fat was declared, amounting to nearly \$25,000. The association was organized in 1916 and has 52 cream stations and about 6,000 members. Every patron is counted as a stockholder and his patronage dividend is credited on his stock until it is fully paid up. However, the majority of the stock is held by local Equity, Union exchanges and cream stations. Of the \$56,394 paid in capital stock only about \$10,000 has been paid in cash. The remainder has been built up out of the business.

At the close of the fiscal year the net worth of the association was \$96,425.39.

NEW YORK SENATOR URGES FARMERS' COOPERATION.

Farmers—look to cooperation! There lies your greatest hope! That's the judgment of Senator Nathan Straus, Jr. chairman of the New York Senate's Agricultural Committee, who has made a thorough study and analysis of the problems of good production and marketing. Writing to farmers in the American Agriculturist the Senator points out the failure of the state to help the farmer in need and urges them to find the solution of their marketing problems in COOPERATION.

It was the discovery that half the farmers in the United States made less than \$1,000 last year which brought the Senator face to face with the desperate straits American farmers are in. While the terrors of crop failure have been largely overcome by agricultural research, no increased prosperity has come to the farmer from his larger crops. "The average farmer's reward for his long hours of work and his risk was, in 1919, a banner year, \$1,456," he says. "It was only \$465 in 1920. It was \$1,211 in 1922. Farmers in New York State, he points out, receive about \$3.00 a barrel, for their apples, while the city housewife pays from three to five cents apiece for these apples, which is equivalent to \$13 to \$25 a barrel. In this great state, which is first among the states of the union in point of production of milk and milk products, the dairy farmer gets 4 and 5 cents a quart for milk for which the housewife has to pay 14 and 15 a quart."

Senator Straus is not given just to fault finding or slinging mud at the parasitic middlemen who rob both producers and consumers. Unlike most of New York State's senators, he acts as well as talks. Last session of the legislature he introduced and fought for the passage of a resolution providing for a committee of study on the subject of farmers' cooperation. The Senator is going to take up the fight again, however, on the reconvening of the Legislature next year.

THE CITY BOY IN THE COUNTRY

A certain city boy who is spending his vacation with country cousins is astonished to find that these country boys and girls are looking forward with eagerness to the opening of school in the fall. He thinks it is because they all belong to corn, pig and canning clubs, and want to make reports to the teacher about all the things they have raised and then get ready to show some of the things at the county fair and win prizes. Here is the conclusion of a letter which the city boy wrote to his mother the other day:

"I don't want to go back to that old city school next year. I think it would be lots more fun to go to school here in the country where you have lots of time in the summer to raise things and belong to boys' and girls' clubs. I belong to a Turkey club, just Aunt Mary and I, and I just got to stay out here and tend to the turkeys. Aunt Mary gave me four young turkeys and she kept four and we are running a race to see which can raise the finest turkeys before Christmas."

An extensive Agricultural Co-operative Company has been formed in the State of Durango with a Capital of seventy-five thousand dollars. It is composed of two hundred and fifty members.—Week in Mexico.

Canadian Farmers Voluntary Pool

(Continued from page One)

"We have only one customer for our wheat, and that is the miller, and whether in Canada or Europe. The problem is to get it into his hands as directly as possible without glutting the market, and the way to do that is to sell it through a great

grain handling organization.

Effect on Prices Possible

"We have been in correspondence with one of the foremost grain merchandising organizations in the world and the following is a quotation from one of their recent letters: 'If your people are to control, as you say, 800,000,000 bushels of Canadian spring wheat, Dominion inspection, along with the Australian wheat, that would give you of course, a certain control of prices, particularly if you develop a financing system so that the farmers who need the money are supplied with it against security of their grain, and the grain itself is put on the market when the market seems most attractive to you.'

"In creating a seller's market it would be only a question not to depress prices by throwing wheat on the market at an inopportune moment. If you ask a question as outlined in your letter of June 13, could we maintain prices around at least their present values, I am unfortunately unable to answer. This is entirely a question of supply and demand. If the demand in Europe is pressing, and your wheat is not thrown on the market and other countries are not competing then, of course, it would appear that prices would maintain themselves."

Great Drive Planned

Mr. Haslam continued: "The prospects of organizing a voluntary pool have brightened immensely during the past week. In addition to our own efforts there have been conferences in Calgary and Winnipeg and the apparent unanimity of these efforts may spell success. What every man in western Canada must bear in mind is that in a voluntary pool actually gets under way he must be prepared to get out and work for it to the full limit of his capacity."

The Producer.

Law As The Last Resort

(Continued from Page 1)

ting his wheat to market. The farmer is still waiting for the Government to do something for him; to help him sell his wheat at the cost of production plus a profit in proportion with other industries.

The Standard Oil Company organized and got control of the selling of gasoline and kerosene in the face of the law and the courts, and now are in a position to export gasoline, produce a surplus of billions of gallons and at the same time raise the price.

What is the reason the farmer with the law in his favor, with his products no more widely scattered than the Standard Oil Company, with the experience of a century and a half of American development to guide him, can not organize to control the selling of wheat thru his own selling agency; sell his surplus for export on the world market, then add the tariff to the price he demands on the home market and then on an equal footing with all other business in America and prove that he is neither crippled nor unfortunate and does not have to be further looked after by the Government.

The finger of Big Business is pointed at the farmer, the President of the United States tells the farmer to organize co-operative selling agencies. The churches ask the farmer to do his moral duty. The lives of a multitude hang in the balance as the farmer continues his outgrown method of robbing the soil, extending his credit till the mortgage looms like the shadow of death above his door, continues his individual method of dumping his crop of wheat on the market and taking a world price for it, as he has no control over the selling, and then paying a world price with the tariff added for every thing that he uses. Continuing these methods, a city now looms that is more appalling than the ghost of the World War.

There is just one question to decide. Is the farmer capable of handling his own business? If the answer is no, then the Government should proceed at once to set up a Grain Selling Agency with the grain under the widest experience operation on the Board of Trade taken out of their offices and placed in charge, with instructions to receive the grain thru the old line elevators at a price that is in accordance with American principals of business; to sell this wheat to home millers at the world price with the tariff

added; to export the surplus and take the world market; to pay the members of the Board of Trade for the damage done them by the Government in confiscating their business (which would be the case if the farmer did not sell his own wheat.) from the remainder reimburse the Government for the cost of establishing a Grain Selling Agency, and then pay to the farmer the balance, which would possibly be a little less than he is getting now if any of those War Profiteers got their finger in the pie.

The American Wheat Growers Association, an agency designed to market, in an orderly manner, direct to millers and exporters, all the wheat grown by its members in ten or more states has demonstrated its business ability in eliminating waste caused by competition in duplicating selling agencies. Two years of operation has proved to the growers who have taken advantage of the right to organize efficiently that the farmer can, if he will, handle his own affairs on a business like basis.

State pooling associations acting as selling agencies have demon-

strated that brains abound among the farmers in all parts of the United States and that any and all kinds of farm products can be handled co-operatively.

A crisis now looms not because co-operative marketing has failed to bring the desired results but because too many farmers have failed to join with their neighbors in a selling agency.

Will the farmer recognize his importance to society and the position that he holds as a fundamental part of civilization and willingly come into the pooling associations with his products and save the life of the nation? Or, shall Congress pass a law compelling every wheat farmer to pool his wheat in the farmers pooling associations and take out a license to raise wheat thereby making it possible to regulate production and save the Government the expense of setting up a Government Selling Agency.

Let us hope that the farmer will remember that he is the descendant of true blue Americans, and that the spirit of cooperation will save the country instead of Law as a Last Resort.

M. O. GLESSNER.

Do You Eat More Wheat?

If you do, is it grain grown by a member of a farmers' organization, and ground in a farmers' owned mill?

Or, is it obtained from a source whose sole interest lies in securing a maximum profit?

We have a thoroughly modern mill, and can supply you with flour of the highest quality. Drop us a line.

Farmers Co-Operative Mill & Elev. Co.
Wamego, Kansas

Fresh peas are delicious when picked at the right time. MONOGRAM, ROYAL "W" and HY-LO peas are picked and packed at the proper time to retain the delicate flavor of tender peas—not one hard one in a hundred cans.

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Salina, Kansas

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PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES

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Local Sec'y's Receipt Books.....25c	Business Manuals, now used
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Cash must accompany order. This is necessary to save expense in postage and labor

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C. E. BRASTED, Box 51, Salina, Kansas
for above supplies. He is the only one you can get them from.

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In the year of 1908 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 that the cure was in my own hands and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number of my friends who were terribly afflicted, even bed-ridden, some of them seventy to eighty years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.

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