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Farmers Will Suffer From Manipulations of Sugar Gamblers Says President Barrett

Not Only Monetary Loss Will Result, But the Reputation of the Farmer is in Jeopardy Because of Reports Circulated by Profiteers

BY CHARLES S. BARRETT

Agriculture will suffer in common with the rest of the country through the criminal manipulation of the sugar markets of the nation. Indeed the farmer will pay larger stakes in proportion to their wealth, to the sugar gamblers than citizens engaged in any other activity. They are swindled not only as producers but as consumers as well.

Farmers will suffer not only monetary loss as a result of the recent sugar price orgy, but will be damaged in reputation as well. This is doubly unfortunate and untimely because the primary producers were never more desirous of establishing friendly relations with the ultimate consumers. The impression has gone forth that the beet and sugar cane growers of the United States are collecting for themselves a large share of the money gathered and hoarded by the gamblers and profiteers.

Of course every farmer knows that there is no basis or even suspicion of a basis for such an assumption. Nevertheless some of the hard pressed and ground people of the cities are thinking that the farmer is sharing in the proceeds of the robbery. Nothing could be farther from the facts. All the sugar for the past season has long since been marketed and the supplies are in the hands of men who never grew an ounce of the commodity, whether it be in the cane or in the beet.

The power of the sugar gambler is almost beyond computation. He is a pastmaster in his particular field and knows no rule except the rule of compelling all to pay tribute to him. In very brief time he succeeded in forcing the price of sugar from seven cents a pound to ten cents a pound retail. Every grocer in the country knew that there was a plentiful supply from which to draw and thousands of them were honest enough to tell their customers that there was no existing shortage and none in prospect.

Nevertheless, through the circulation of a false report regarding an alleged prospective diminution of supplies the gamblers were able to amass immense fortunes almost overnight. They defied public sentiment, they apparently laughed at the Department of Justice and continued to tell the public the deliberate lie that a shortage of sugar menaced the nation.

There is something radically wrong with an economic system that permits the calm flooding of more than one hundred million American people. One is impelled when confronted with such a wicked and such a successful conspiracy, to ask if the government of the United States is in reality without power to prevent the plundering of its citizens through the manipulation of the markets which distribute the people's food. If there is no power under the present laws to punish the criminals, I am sure the people of the United States would certainly support Congress in any honest attempt it might make to provide the necessary machinery.

Profiteering under any circumstances is reprehensible, but when vast unearned dividends are pocketed by men who never produced a grain of wheat or a pound of sugar, it becomes intolerable. In common with millions of other citizens we demand that the proper authorities probe this matter to its profound depths.

During the expiring hours of the Sixty-seventh Congress Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa, introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the sugar situation. The resolution was not accorded consideration. Whether the failure of the Senate to adopt the Brookhart resolution stimulated sugar gambling and encouraged the gamblers may be a matter of opinion. The matter of fact, however, is that when the resolution died, the price of sugar immediately began to seek new heights.

Farmers never have been able to collect from the manufacturers or refiners of sugar a price for their beets which fairly be regarded as their proportionate share of what their product brings on the final market. But the gulf between the ten cents which the consumer is now paying for sugar and the money received for the saccharine matter in the beet, is so tremendous as to be virtually impassable. But it is folly to expect that the manipulator of the sugar markets of the nation will voluntarily pay to the original producer even a small percentage of its stealings.

Indeed, the farmer does not want to share the stealings of the gamblers. All he wants is a fair share of what his commodity is really worth to those who ultimately acquire it. It is impossible to estimate the damage already done by the gamblers to sugar and fruit growers of the country. When the bottom drops out of the market, something that cer-

tainly will happen, the producers must assume the loss, or the greater part of it. Contracts with farmers for beets will be made on the basis of disastrously receding prices.

But should the price remain at ten cents a pound until the canning season arrives, the demand for fruit will necessarily be greatly restricted and the country will witness the spectacle of vast stores of orchard products rotting in the fields, because the canneries are unwilling to pay excessive prices for sugar for preserving purposes. So the speculators for the sake of some temporary profit, to themselves threaten two great American industries with disaster.

The remedy for such situations as have been created by the unconscionable manipulators is not far to seek. It lies in cooperation and in the Farmers Union, I find an agency through which cooperation can be made an achieved fact. Never in the history of our organization has there been such an evident desire to get together. That the desire to cooperate has been followed by the act of cooperation is seen in the many thousands of business agencies already established.

Such cooperation would not be complete if it did not include the sugar growers and I am hopeful that the masters of criminal manipulation will be resisted in this near future by such an organization of producers as will make impossible a repetition of the crime we are discussing.

It is quite possible to so organize that we will be able to refine our own sugar and market the finished product. To do this it is only necessary that we make use of the brain and the heart that God gave us. To say that efforts of this character have failed or have only been partially successful in the past is not to establish a precedent upon which we would be justified in assuming that all future efforts would likewise prove disastrous. The way to success is through the hard and weary road to failure.

We can stabilize the sugar market just as we have stabilized the cotton market, the prune market and the raisin market. We can do it by being our own salesman, our own middle man and our own financier. We can sell our sugar at a reasonable price, a price that will justify the housewife in buying and preserving our fruit, if we do it cooperatively and decline any longer to furnish the stakes with which the sugar gamblers play the game.

The recent sugar debacle furnishes another and a convincing reason for the farmer going into cooperative politics as well as cooperative business. If he selected the right kind of public servants he would very soon discover the identity of the plunderers who are robbing both his customers and himself.

In the meantime the farmers demand the prosecution of the men responsible for the recent raid on the American pocketbook. They will not be satisfied with excuses and they will not tolerate delays. They will easily identify the officials who may be responsible for the escape of the malefactors and they will remember them at the polls in November of next year.

SOME ECONOMIC FACTS

By W. F. Ramsay

The United States is the only nation that exports both farm products and manufactured goods. We ship abroad fifteen per cent of our farm products, five per cent of our manufactured goods.

This means that the price of our farm products are sold on the world's market that the export price controls our home market.

It also means that the farmer is vitally concerned in the conditions of our foreign markets.

Our manufacturers sell only five per cent of their products abroad. So long as they are protected by a tariff of forty seven per cent, on all but five per cent of their products, they feel that they can afford to dump that five per cent.

When goods from a highly protected market are dumped abroad that paralyzes that market; tends to throw men out of work; reduces their buying power, injures our own customers, reacts on the American farmers here at home.

The Rural American group is the largest body of ultimate consumers in this country. The price of our products, controlled by foreign conditions, are destined to fall for the next fifteen or twenty years. Why? ? ? Up to 1914 Europe was the great, prosperous, buying continent; because only just a little larger than the United States, they had a population of over 315,000,000. At present no one knows what the population is. A recent estimate of the Russian loss since 1914, puts it at 50,000,000.

A recent news item from Germany states that the number of births in 1914 was almost 900,000, and in 1922 was only a little more than six hun-

ded thousand, a decline in the birth rate of almost thirty three per cent in eight years. A decline in the birth rate is developing all over Europe. Ten years ago German writers were pointing to the declining birth rate of France as a proof of degeneracy. Now Germany seems destined to lead the world in that movement. Can you blame these European mothers, after what they have gone through, during the last eight years?

And even if they did have the population of 1914, they could not buy at their old time rates. Europe is poor. Even those countries like Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, who were prosperous during the war, are now complaining of "Hard Times."

In the days of David Ricardo, who died one hundred years ago: A very high birth rate was considered an unfavorable decree of providence. But now when our capacity for producing all things are at the highest ever known, we are faced with a decreasing population. Even in Japan, hard times and a decreasing population seems to be a possibility; a world probability.

The National census figures for the next ten years will be studied as never before.

The manufacturers of the United States, England, and Germany are painfully aware of an enormous increase in their capacity for production, induced by the high prices through and after the war. There was also a vast increase in all forms of rural production. There were no strikes or sabotage out in the country to hold down production. As a rule, high prices does result in an increase of production. A very small increase of production coming upon a declining demand sometimes has an enormous effect. Consider this news item:

"Great Britain has accepted the funding terms of the American committee." This means that we will be receiving annually about \$281,000,000 from Great Britain. In the nature of things, we will be receiving goods, raw or manufactured to that amount. We are a nation of 110,000,000 people. The per capita amount is \$2.55. Is that amount going to ruin us? A pause is a sufficient answer.

But every little does help. The American farmer faced by ever declining prices ought to accept every bit of help he can get, with a thankful heart.

But this is only the beginning of a great world movement. In other words we are beginning to export capital, goods and cash, in addition to our previous exports of farm products and manufactures. Is there anything wrong about that? At any rate it is a condition, not a theory.

It is a condition that we created. Our manufacturers are the spoiled children of the family. They are loudly demanding a subsidy for getting rich. Are they proposing to bestow a subsidy upon the farmer, of forty seven per cent on all he can produce?

Because of these facts I am ready to spend two dollars and a half buying foreign-made goods. If foreigners can ship three thousand miles across the ocean, pay a forty-seven per cent tariff and sell in competition with our manufacturers he proves that our prices are unreasonably high. They prove that we are not only paying the tariff on foreign goods, but on goods of domestic production also.

The year of our Lord 1914 is one of the great dates in history. It is the beginning of one era, the close of another. Within five years of that date, thirty crowns clattered down into the dirt. Old theories have been disproven, new facts discovered.

A period of Great Readjustment is just before us. If we grapple with those problems with an open mind, an honest desire to learn, resolve to accept the truth, to grow, we will escape any real loss.

We are the only nation that has ever exported vast quantities of farm products, manufactured goods, and commercial credits at the same time. This is the most stupendous fact that has ever existed. It completely alters our conception of the international policy. "American Isolation" no longer exists. Our fathers accepted facts as they then existed. We must accept facts as they are now.

HERE IS THE ANSWER

When the mortgage time draws near,

Buy a cow.

When the price of milk is dear,

Buy a cow.

When the profits on your place seem a literal disgrace,

And collectors start to chase,

Buy a cow.

When the farm is sort of blue,

Buy a cow.

When it's lonesome-like for you,

Buy a cow.

When your ledgers seem to show,

That th' cash is runnin' low,

And th' credit man says: "No,"

Buy a cow.

When the meadows start to bloom,

Buy a cow.

When his clover gives perfume,

Buy a cow.

When the apple trees are white,

And the pasture's getting bright,

And the torch o' spring's a-light,

Buy a cow.

Wheat Pools Effect National Wheat Prices

Co-operative Marketing Associations Must Control Production To Accomplish Full Measure of Success

Cooperative marketing has gone a long way in the last three years. In the spring of 1920 practically the only American organizations operating on the "pooling plan," which is so generally accepted today, were those of fruit growers in California. When the first wheat growers' association was organized there were many who looked with doubt upon the venture, and, indeed, not one person in fifty knew what it was all about.

Today there is not an agricultural product in America, no matter how important or how insignificant, which is not sold through cooperative marketing organizations. Commodities valued at least at a billion dollars have been marketed by such associations this year.

But at that, the movement has just started. It has been the means of eliminating some of the unjust tolls which heretofore have been taken by self-authorized distributors of farm products, but it has not yet grown to a point where it can show what truly great results it can obtain.

The cooperative marketing movement is based on the assumption that the organization will control a major portion of the nation's production of a given commodity. In wheat, in cotton, in corn, the associations as yet are handling a very small portion of the total production. Until they have doubled and trebled in size they cannot accomplish the full measure of success.

The one reason for the existence of cooperative marketing associations is to sell the products of their members at prices which will bring fair and profitable returns without leaving unjustly upon consumers. That the associations are able to do this after they control a good portion of any product has been proven over and over again by the California organizations and, more recently, by the tobacco marketing groups.

The fact that the wheat growers' associations have been of slower growth and consequently have not been able to accomplish so much as some of the older organizations does not alter their potential power one whit. As a matter of fact, the slower development may be a blessing in disguise. It means better founded associations, more time to establish efficient sales forces and accounting forces. It is undoubtedly true that the associations today are much better able to handle a pool of 75,000,000 bushels or more, than they would have been had they been called on to do this amount of business during their first year of the operation.

There is only one thing to fear in this slower development of the wheat marketing associations. That is that the members of some of the associations may lose heart because of the inability of the organizations to produce one hundred per cent results, during the period of growth. People are prone to become impatient when they receive no results, or when they receive results far below cost of production as has been the price for wheat during the past two or three years. It is really not surprising that members of some of the associations, unaware of the necessity of larger pools and more members, may obtain the idea that the organizations are not accomplishing as much as they should.

The wheat growers' associations are growing today more rapidly than ever before since the first one was organized. Pools in every state, except one or two of the older western units, are expanding. Opposition to them which existed in the past has been done away with. Friends have developed where interest was lacking in years gone by.

If this progress can continue unchecked during the next few months, the marketing associations then will be in a position where they will have material effect on national and even world wheat prices. A pool of as much as thirty per cent of the spring wheat produced in the United States appears probable before next harvest, in addition to a winter wheat pool which, if not so large, will be of importance in determining prices.

Only one thing is necessary for the associations to succeed in the work for which they were created, to succeed fully, and to succeed before the contracts of the first unit organized have been completed—the undivided loyalty of the grower-members. With this, there is no doubt for the future; without it all of the work of the last three years will be of no avail.—The Producer.

PLAN THE FARM WORK

This is a good time for the farmers to take out his memorandum book and schedule the work for the year. It should be planned with intelligence and a determination to make this year the most profitable of his life.

We believe in planning when one is determined to execute his plans. A plan of work thoroughly worked out and systematically lined up to will enable the farmer to make many short cuts and extricate himself from many entanglements that he may find sur-

rounding him.

It is easy to plan. Execution is more difficult. We want to see the farmer do them both and do them well. The farmer should be the most independent person in the world. He is when he conducts his business along correct lines. The per cent of farmers who are bankrupt is small compared to other professions and vocations. This per cent should be reduced to a minimum. Why should a farmer, a real tiller of the soil, ever go into bankruptcy? He need never do so if he will follow some method of farm management and farm methods.

To succeed on the farm does not require longer hours of labor than success in other vocations require. It requires no more sacrifice of pleasure and ambition. If the farmer will put as many hours into his business as the banker, the merchant, the lawyer, or the doctor does into his business he will accomplish two-fold more than the average farmer does. There are many things to occupy one's time on the farm even after the season of growing and marketing the crop is passed. This period should be profitably occupied by the farmer in mending fences, patching leaky roofs, straightening the swagging gates, laying in the supply of winter wood, pruning the shrubbery and orchard trees, improving the water system, mending the farm implements and harness and beautifying the home grounds. The farm wagon may need a new tongue, the single tree may be broken, the ax may need sharpening and setting a new handle. The hogs may need a new pen and the well a new windlass. Look after all these things before the rush season sets in.

A system of farm management where the work pushes the farmer is a wrong system. But a system that will allow the farmer to push his work is the correct system.

Plan your work that you may never be rushed to perform it and when a day's recreation will not upset the whole machinery of your farm operations.—Farmers Union Messenger.

THE MENACE OF TAXATION

Like a prodigal son at the apex of his luxurious living, our legislators, city, county, state, and national are appropriating billions of dollars yearly, some of it with apparent disregard as to the necessity of the appropriation, or at least its absolute necessity at the present time.

It is easy for the army of reformers and advocates of the almost countless improvements—both moral and physical—to offer endless and convincing arguments why this thing, and that, is fundamentally good. Few or none of them, in their contention to get legislation favorable to their own pet idea, stop to consider where the money is coming from or how the already overburdened taxpayer is to provide the funds. Many of these objects are admittedly good in themselves, just as a favorite daughter may insist for coats and automobiles of a quality and quantity exceeding father's ability to afford. The coats and cars are good in themselves beyond question, but how about father?

Do our governments, city, state, and national, exist to serve the people, or do the people exist to serve the governments? If you have been so busy paying taxes you have failed to realize the giant growing up in our midst, it is worth while to ponder these figures of our present taxes.

In fiscal year 1913-14 taxes were 6.4 per cent of all we earned.

In fiscal year 1920-21 taxes were 13 per cent of all we earned.

In calendar year 1921 taxes were one-sixth of our entire national income; and are still going strong. It is too early to determine the figures for 1922, but regardless of this appalling increase in so few years, our lawmakers are digging in their heels and are urging all sorts of excuses to spend millions upon millions on their favorite hobbies.

We are not yet through scuffling war material; we have pensions of the Civil War, Spanish-American War, and the recent war. There is the (at this writing) proposed bonus to soldiers who were uninjured; we have a big war debt and a billion yearly interest on it, all in addition to the enormous appropriations of previous congresses to be renewed yearly, and the fast increasing expenses of the necessary departments of the government. At home our state legislatures are building stadia and other structures at state universities; there is the natural increase in new buildings to care for the increasing number of blind and insane, the wayward, and all the other state asylums.

It would surely seem that we have reached a point where a pause should be content for a time with what she now has, and not add more furs and cars to father's already crushing burden.—By H. H. Windsor, in the January Popular Mechanics Magazine.

FARM TAXES GO UP

WASHINGTON—Taxes on farm lands have more than doubled during the past eight years. The increase is attributed largely to the increase in assessed valuation, based on high land prices during and following the war. It is also attributed, in part, to increased cost of state and local government which necessitated increases in local taxes which are levied largely upon land.

Diversified Farming and Co-Operation Is Urgent Need of American Agriculture

Safest Road For Our Farmers to Travel as Insurance Against Hard Times Is Diversified Farming and Support of Farm Organizations

By L. E. Call

Farmer, corresponding editor of Farm and Fireside, and Chief Agronomist of Kansas State College of Agriculture at Manhattan.

"There never was a time when it was so important that we diversify our farming." This statement, made a few weeks ago by ex-Governor Lowden of Illinois, should be given careful consideration by every farmer. It answers the question:

"How shall I farm in 1928?"

Diversify! Diversify! Diversify! It is the safe road to travel, and these are days when, above all, conservatism and safety are necessary on the farm. Today we probably face a more prosperous year than the last two, but we cannot expect easy times on the farm this season. Conditions will be better, but it will still take good judgment, hard work, and conservatism to bring you through successfully. It is no time for undue optimism and boom expansion. Neither is it a time for despondency and gloom. It is a time to face the future with courage, and to rely on methods and practices which have stood the acid test of experience. The farmer who diversifies can face the year with confidence.

Not one of the major crops of this country was grown at a profit last season, based on the average market price and the average yield of the crop. Some farmers, however, made money, but they made it because they were diversifying their farm operations and fed the crop on the farm, or because they produced a higher yield than the average. Let us see how diversified farming worked out last year for the farmers of the Corn Belt. An Iowa farmer, who sold his hogs and cattle on the Kansas City market, expressed it this way:

"Last year we had a big crop of corn, and had we been forced to sell it we would have had to take a loss; but we fed it, and sold our hogs at \$10; and our fat steers, which cost us \$5 in the fall, brought \$8.50 to \$9 in the spring, and we made good money. We will market this year's corn crop in the same way."

It shows the advantage of diversified farming, of being able to take advantage of livestock as a market for the crop. It is not always that profits are so large, but on a diversified farm it is possible to make the best of opportunities of this kind.

Another advantage of diversified farming is the opportunity it affords of utilizing in a profitable way the less productive land on the farm. When prices are low, high yields per acre are necessary to make the crop profitable. An extensive wheat grower in central Kansas stated the case in this way:

"Last year I planted 500 acres of wheat that produced from 6 to 20 bushels an acre. I could not afford to harvest the 6-bushel wheat, but I made money on the 30-bushel crop. This year I am putting out 300 acres on ground which is productive, and which has been well prepared. I find I can only make money by producing big crops on a smaller acreage."

What this wheat grower has found with wheat is true of corn, cotton, or any other crop. Profits come from large crops that are made possible by timely work on a productive soil. We as a nation would be far better off this year if 10 to 20 per cent of our less productive land could be seeded to clover, alfalfa, grass, and other feed crops. Such land would be increased in productivity, and the crops produced on the rest of the farm would be far more profitable. This practice is possible on a diversified farm. It is another reason for diversification.

Benjamin Franklin, one of the wisest of our American philosophers, said, "A penny saved is a penny earned." We repeat this saying frequently, but often fail to practice it. There never was a time when this philosophy could be applied to better advantage in farm practice than today. The things we have to sell are cheap; the things we buy are expensive. The farm, therefore, should be made as nearly self-sufficient as possible. The man who practices diversified farming and has a few cows, some hogs, and a flock of chickens can produce on the farm the eggs, milk, butter, and meat needed to feed the family. The meat cured on the farm and the butter made in the farm kitchen, when used at home, are worth as much as though they were marketed. Not only can money be saved in this way, but the family will live better when products of this kind are produced on the farm.

The home garden should also come in for its share of attention. I doubt if there is an area of land on American farms this coming year that will pay better than the area planted in truck crops for the farm home. Most farms could well afford, if necessary to reduce the acreage of field crops in order to grow a good garden.

Vegetables should be grown not only for summer use, but they also should be canned for the winter. It should be considered a disgrace to have a back yard on a farm these days covered with tin cans in which vegetables, milk and preserved meat have been purchased.

It is little savings of this kind, made possible by taking full advantage of diversified farming, that will pay big dividends in 1928.

We may not have high prices, but it is not necessary to get high prices for farm products for prosperity on the farm. Farm products are grown chiefly for two purposes: to supply the farm table, and to exchange for clothing, farm machinery, and other manufactured goods needed on the farm and in the farm home. When farm products can be exchanged on an equal basis for the things that we must buy, conditions are satisfactory. This is far from the case today. According to government statistics the purchasing power of what the farmer raises is now only about 64 per cent of what it was in 1913.

Two things above all stand in the way of a more equitable relation between the price of what the farmer buys and sells. These are high transportation costs and expensive city labor. Lower freight rates must come. At the same time the railroad must secure an income that will insure prompt, efficient service. More disastrous to agriculture than high freight rates would be crippled, inadequate freight service. The development of the great Central West, the bread basket of America, was made possible by rapid railroad transportation. Cripple this service and the farmers of the entire West would face a condition the most disastrous in history. We agree with Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, when he said recently:

"A way must be found to bring down freight rates without impairing in any way the efficiency of the country's transportation service." Mr. Wallace said further: "Apparently the largest item in increased cost of railroad operation was composed of the advanced wage given railroad employees. Taking the average yearly earnings of railroad employees, we find that in 1913 the yearly wage would buy 1,492 bushels of corn in Iowa; and 4,112 bushels in 1921." At the bottom of high transportation costs is high railroad labor, but railroad labor is no higher than labor in mines and in many manufacturing industries. It is only on the farm that labor is cheap. It is only on the farm that labor is unorganized. This should not be.

One big job for us in a national way in 1923 is, therefore, to stand by our farm organizations. We do not need new organizations, but more confidence in the old ones. We have now national farm organizations that can accomplish much for agriculture if they are given proper financial and moral support. Large organizations work slowly. We cannot expect immediate results, and we must not become impatient. Years are needed to perfect them. Unless we are prepared to pay the price by supporting them adequately through years of growth, we will not develop strong organizations in agriculture. Get behind your organization, and, though you see but few results, stay with it. This is the big job for the farmers of the nation working together in 1923.

Our present adverse conditions will be corrected. Our home, as well as our foreign markets, will improve; adjustment will be made in labor and transportation costs; the purchasing power of farm products will increase and conditions will gradually grow better. The future is bright, but in the meantime it will take the safest and most conservative type of farming to enable the individual farmer to make a living and meet his outstanding obligations. The safe and conservative type of farming is diversified farming. The man who is trying to produce just one thing, whether that be wheat, corn, or cotton, has found it difficult, if not impossible, to make ends meet.

Diversify! Diversify! Diversify! And support your farm organizations!—Farm and Fireside.

INDIANA MAKES RETURN

The state-wide wool pool conducted by the Indiana Federation of Farmers' associations recently closed with all the wool sold and settled for at prices materially above the average home prices. The amount handled was 239,000 pounds which was sold at a price netting about 37½ cents to the growers.

Nearly one-third of the total number of farm problems being studied by the State agricultural experiment stations, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture, relate to field crops, soils, and fertilizers.

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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.

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

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1923

BEAR REVERSES BLAIR.

Blair is Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Recently his department decided that the savings of a cooperative society subject to distributions as patronage dividends to members are not taxable as a part of the income of such a corporation. This matter has been in controversy for several years. First, President McAuliffe, later, President Tromble of the Kansas Farmers Union asked for an interpretation of the law that would settle the endless disputes between the cooperatives and the collectors of internal revenue. It was supposed that the ruling of the Department ended the whole matter, but now comes Bear, editor of the Hoxie Sentinel, who tries the case all over again and reverses the government. If Mr. Bear understands all he seems to know about the revenue laws this is a very serious matter and one that Commissioner Blair should consider with great care and just as soon as possible.

In commenting on the first outbreak by Mr. Bear this paper tried its dead level best to make a plain statement of the principle upon which the claim for exemption of patronage dividends from taxation as a part of the corporation income of a cooperative society is based. In his first article Mr. Bear was right rough with the farmers and in his second he was even more crabbed and cross-grained with the editors of this paper. He charged that in asking for such an exemption the cooperatives were demanding a special privilege and that in effect they were trying to evade their just obligations as taxpayers and thereby defraud the government. Commenting on the answer to his charges that was printed in this paper he now alleges that every material statement in that reply is false, that the editors know nothing about the revenue laws, and that if they are equally ignorant of other farm problems the farmers of this country are in a mighty bad way for leadership.

Every material statement in our discussion of Bear's ill-natured and uncalled criticism of the cooperatives and of the Department of Internal Revenue is true. This paper held that cooperative savings subject to distribution among members as patronage dividends do not belong to a cooperative corporation but to the individual members whose business has earned them. The Department has accepted this view and has ordered its agents to govern themselves accordingly. Unless Commissioner Blair learns of the adverse decision handed down by Mr. Bear this rule will be applied to all future assessments of cooperatives and will be the basis for adjustments with societies that were overtaxed before the controversy was finally settled.

In his four-column editorial Mr. Bear gets a little bit tangled, as was natural, before he reaches the end. He uses several paragraphs in arguing that the cooperative earnings should be included in the taxable income of the corporation and the tax paid before they are distributed to the members. This being done, he says that the members would lose nothing as they would not be required to list such dividends in making up their tax statements. Inasmuch as the several small items distributed to individual members might not raise the income of members above exemptions he says that the government would lose a lot of money. No man or government can lose anything that it does not have. The government has no claim for taxes on cooperative earnings except as they make up a part of the taxable income of the individuals to whom they are paid, and certainly is no loser because the tax is not unjustly imposed on and paid by the company.

A little later on, however, Mr. Bear disputes himself and says that no corporation has any authority to pay income taxes at his source. Now, as a matter of fact, all corporations do that very thing, and when well managed, take great pains to advise their shareholders that the income tax has been paid. In one part of his argument Mr. Bear holds that the cooperative corporation should pay taxes on its gross income, including earnings subject to distribution as trade dividends and then distribute what is left to the mem-

bers of the association, and in another place he holds that this cannot be done.

Mr. Bear has discovered some other things about cooperatives that are new and that are important if they are true. He has learned that a cooperative corporation is a limited liability corporation under the laws of Kansas and that shareholders are subject only to DOUBLE LIABILITY for the debts of the concern. If he will give a little more study to the matter he will learn that, except in banking corporations, there is no double liability for corporation shareholders in Kansas, and that there is at least one decision by a respectable Kansas court that stockholders in Kansas banks cannot be assessed for the debts of the concern after they have paid their capital subscription in full.

One other matter should be mentioned. Mr. Bear takes issue with our statement that the earnings or savings of a member of a cooperative association are not conditioned on his capital investment but on his transactions with the concern. Our statement was just a little off. Of course the fixed dividend, the return on capital, is conditioned on the amount of the member's investment in the shares of the association. This may or may not be all the member's income from the concern. If he transacts no business through the association his only income will be his fixed dividend on his stock. In many cases, however, this fixed dividend on capital investment is a very small part of the income that the member receives as a reward for cooperating with his fellow farmers for self protection.

Suppose a member with only a ten dollar investment in the capital stock of a cooperative uses it as his agent for the sale of 10,000 bushels of wheat on which a profit resulting in a final payment or cooperative dividend of eight cents a bushel is made. It is plain enough that such a member will have a trade dividend of \$800 due him. The remunerative use of capital is the last thing that a cooperator has in mind when he helps to form an elevator or other marketing association. His principal purpose is to create a service agency that will enable him to save charges that have previously been taken from his income by traders and speculators. Patronage dividends distributed by a marketing association like a Farmers Union elevator rightly regarded are not profits but are a final payment on the grain handled by the elevator acting as the agent of the member. It is fair and right that such final payment should be listed for taxation as the income of the individual and not of the association which has acted only as his agent.

These observations are made not because there was any necessity for any sort of a reply to Mr. Bear but because they involve matters upon which it is well for all cooperators to be informed. Mr. Bear has edged himself all uninvited into a game that is being played under very well known rules by other folks. There are at least two good reasons why he should not have written either of his articles of criticism of the cooperative movement. In the first place he knows very little about the principles, the methods and the purposes of cooperation. In the second place, it is none of his business.

WHY NOT HAVE MORE MEMBERS

Nearly every farmer who is a member of the Union believes that our organization is worth while. Men join because they have been convinced that farmers should get together and help themselves. But too many think they have done their full duty when they have put their names on the muster rolls. They have taken only the first step.

After a little while there are quite a number of the joiners who begin to ask what the Union has done for them. If they cannot answer that question in terms of dollars and cents they make up their minds that the whole thing is a false alarm and no good for any real purpose except to furnish a number of men soft jobs with easy work and chance to wear white collars.

The question that each member of our organization should ask himself in all seriousness is not how much the Union has done for him but how much he has done for the Union. No one ever gets anything worth much for nothing. If men expect results from organization they must themselves help get those results by putting in a considerable number of goodicks for the cause in which they have enlisted.

One of the easiest ways for a farmer to prove that he is worthy of membership in the Union is for him to keep right busy all the time trying to get his neighbors who have not yet been convinced that organization is a good thing, to come in and help with the work. The membership should be doubled in every state during the next few months and it should be no big job to do just that very thing. All that is necessary is for each man now on the rolls to get one of his neighbors to join.

Every farmer who is in earnest can do that without any great amount of trouble and at no expense at all. It is a poor sort of fellow who does not have at least one neighbor who regards him as a wise and good man. Get your neighbors to join. It is easily possible for each of the present members not only to get one more but to get several more between now and the next meeting of the National Union.

If all existing locals will adopt the slogan—"Every member get a new member"—before the next meeting the Union will be the most powerful organization in the United States long before any snow falls next winter.

WHAT IS A FARMER'S ORGANIZATION?

One of the great leaders of the movement for cooperative marketing believes that every commodity association should make it a part of the contract that each grower who signs shall be a member of a farmers' organization, that is, of the Grange, the Equity, the Union or some other self-help farmers' society. Recently when he

made this suggestion at a conference, one of those smart fellows, who pretend so much and do so little, asked him if the Wheat Growers Association is not a farmers organization.

No marketing association organized on a contract basis can claim to be an agricultural society because it is an organization not of men but of the commodities which they produce and has one purpose and one purpose only, that is to get higher prices for the particular crop that is being pooled. They may succeed and as a matter of fact most of them will succeed, if they do not make the mistake of trying to function without the assistance and cooperation of the organized farmers.

No farmer's interests are restricted to one crop, one problem, one issue, one line of endeavor or production. Every commodity association is restricted to the study of the problems of marketing just one crop and no more. Every meeting of the members of a commodity marketing organization must necessarily be devoted almost entirely to a discussion of the purposes for which that organization was formed. Every meeting of an agricultural society is a proper forum for the discussion of every problem in which the farmers of this country are concerned.

The most progressive and constructive thing that any marketing association could possibly do would be to provide every one of its growers with a membership in some effective, helpful farmers society. The contract or by-laws should be amended so that the association would have the authority to take each growers society dues out of the sales proceeds of his crop before final settlement. Such a policy would not only help the marketing concerns that are now at work, but by spreading cooperative information would make it very much easier to organize the crops that are still without any outlet through cooperative channels.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The constitution of the Kansas Farmers Union provides that each Local and County organization shall have an Executive Committee of five members made up of the president, the secretary and three members chosen by the Union. The duties of the Executive Committee are set forth as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to have charge of all the property of the Local Union, to arrange for a meeting place and determine the rental of the same, to audit the accounts of the Secretary and the Business Agent, within thirty days from the first day of January of each year, and to make a complete report to the Local Union giving the names of members initiated during the year; the names of deceased members; the names of members demitted; the names of members dropped for non payment of dues; the amount of collections from all sources and of disbursements for all purposes, the volume of business done cooperatively through the business agent or any other way; and such other matters as in their judgment should be in such report."

If the members of the Executive Committee make the report as required above it means that each one of them must keep himself acquainted with and in touch with the business and the membership of the organization during the entire year. This committee is the business body of the Union. Upon its members rests the responsibility for the success or failure of cooperative work in the territory covered by the membership.

If the County Union meets only once in every three months it is a good thing to have monthly meetings of the Executive Committee. Such meetings should plan the programs of the County Union, consider the state of each local as shown by the books of the Secretary, and make and execute plans for increasing the membership of existing locals and for establishing new locals in unorganized sections of the county.

There are no small jobs connected with Farmers Union. Every officer and every committee has work of the greatest importance that cannot be neglected without serious injury to the organization, to the membership and to the cooperative movement. Men who are worth while, are of the right sort to hold office and to deserve the confidence of their fellow farmers always magnify their jobs and their importance. No other kind should be elected to office.

WHY NOT SIGN A CONTRACT NOW

The Farmers Union Wheat Marketing Association is the infant prodigy, the baby giant among the big Union enterprises of this state. It now has more than ONE MILLION BUSHELS OF wheat under contract. It should have at least TEN MILLIONS of bushels signed up before any of the coming crop is threshed.

No marketing association was ever organized in more favorable conditions or with brighter prospects of success. The Union organizations have, assisted in the preliminary work. An effective sales agency already exists. Plenty of money to finance advances to growers at reasonable rates of interest is available. The membership fee is so small that it may be called negligible. The only thing that remains is for the growers to get in line and be ready when the crop movement begins.

THE EVER BUSY KANSAS HEN

The hens of Kansas produce almost as much wealth as the wheat fields. The marketing of eggs is still in the hands of the traders. Not less than an average of ten cents a dozen for Kansas eggs is lost by reason of the present wasteful system of selling.

The Kansas Farmers Union will do a mighty big thing when it puts its wheat marketing association over. That result is now assured and some other service must be undertaken by our organization.

If you believe that an egg marketing association based on a one hundred per cent pooling contract would be a good thing write in and say so. If there is any real demand for such an enterprise the State Union is ready to start the work.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Townley Has

Broken Out Violently

In an entirely new spot. He has left the Non-Partisan League to its own devices and that organization will now have to work out its future plans and save the country without any further assistance, aid or comfort from the distinguished gentleman who more than any one else was responsible for its place on the map and in the sun and in the soup.

The National Producers Alliance is Brother Townley's latest brain child. The purpose of this organization is to show the farmers of this country how to reduce crop acreages in order to get higher prices for products and presumably at the same time to avoid all danger of starving city folks to death.

The farmer as a producer is certainly well within his rights if he takes thought of his accessible markets in planning for his year's operations. It is not good business policy for a manufacturer to glut the market with his finished products and the same principle should apply to farming operations.

The trouble with acreage regulation is that it means forces cooperate with the farmer in determining yields for any given year. The farmer can plant half as much corn in the hope of getting twice as much for it but who is to guarantee that drouth, bugs, cyclones, floods, frost or some other natural calamity or pest will not meet the producer half way and cut off the rest of the yield leaving nothing either for the city consumer or the country worker and his cattle, horses and pigs and other animals.

The real truth is that production and consumption appear to have just about balanced each other since wise men began to gather statistics on such matters. The trouble with the farmer is not too much crops but losing prices for what he makes. Conservatively constructive thought believes that regulation should take the form of orderly marketing through cooperative agencies. Such a piffing project has never appealed to Brother Townley. For years he led a movement to force the government to guarantee fortunes to the farmers and he is now in favor of stern measures to bring the consumers to time by cutting off their end of the dining room table. It seems to be no part of his philosophy to realize that the farmer is not benefitted by high prices unless he has something to sell.

Waste And Natural Pests

Cost the American farmers enough each year to pay a good portion of their debts. Conservatively estimated, there are at this very minute not less than ten thousand self binders scattered over Kansas that are standing out without shelter, exposed to all the winds, waters and other destructive agencies that are so efficient in impoverishing the value of perfectly good machinery. Many threshing rigs worth several thousand dollars each are also exposed to Kansas weather.

About two days before harvest a lot of Kansas farmers will take a few hours off to dig out their reapers and go over them to see whether they will run. If they can be cobbled up to start harvest will begin and in many cases will be interrupted in about an hour by the giving away of some mechanical part that was worn out in last year's operations or rusted out by twelve months exposure to the elements. If the defective part cannot be supplied by the nearest dealer the farmer rushes around to an agent, buys a new machine and junks his old binder.

The time to go over a binder and replace the broken or worn parts is just after instead of just before harvest. After the machine is put in perfect condition it should then be run under cover. If his plan is followed the next harvest can begin on time and be finished without interruption and without buying a new reaper. The normal span of usefulness for well built binder that is well cared for is twenty-two years; the average life of such machines in Kansas is not more than five years. Farmers should reduce their production costs and their depreciation accounts by taking better care of their machinery, their fences and their buildings.

Booze

Continues to Fight

A losing battle against the common sense of a great majority of the people of this considerably but not entirely enlightened republic. There are still a few benighted citizens who are aggrieved over their loss of "personal

liberty" involved in the banishment of whiskey and other once popular devil brews. Most of the kickers insist that there is more liquor consumed under prohibition than there ever was when the traffic was supposed to be regulated by license. The Rev. Billy Sunday who is in the habit of calling most everything that he does not like by its right name in plain English says that these kickers are liars.

Before national prohibition became the law there were 213,000 open saloons in the United States and all observers agree that they did a rushing business. To ask the public to believe that a few sly bootleggers, law breaking moonshiners, and piratical smugglers can dispense as much liquor as a quarter of a million busy saloons is a little too much of a strain on the credulity of the average citizen.

Rich fools and reckless law breakers may still drink some bad booze and suffer and frequently die from its effects but the folks of this country have quit and they are proud of it. The section hand, the wage worker, the clerk and scores of other groups of fine but frequently weak and foolish people who once divided their earnings with the saloons now take their pay envelopes home unopened and turn them over to their various old ladies who have learned their way to the savings banks.

The man who still believes that there is any life left in the rum demon in this country may not be a liar but he is certainly a fool. What looks like evidence of vitality in the decay-like carcass of King Alcohol is only the movements of the maggots that infest and feed on the festering carcass of that once highly re-ved monarch.

Near Beer

Is Suffering Attacks.

From a number of earnest persons who are more remarkable for their good intentions than for their common sense. In the first place there is no such animal. Any experienced beer drinker will tell you that the man who named the stuff dispensed under that misleading designation was a mighty poor judge of distance.

No legislation for the suppression of near beer is necessary. It is its own prohibition enforcement agent. Its consumption carries its own punishment. Better stop fighting shadows and tackle something of real importance to the society. The Society for the Suppression of Bevo should convert itself into an organization to combat the ravages of the cabbage worm.

Peace Seems Far Distant

From this war torn and war weary world. A quarrel between Japan and China threatens hostilities in the far east. The merits of this controversy are not known in the west but all good men are sure that settlement with justice could be effected if the two nations would base their demands and activities on the same principles that govern the relationships between individuals in a society governed by law.

The French invading forces recently clashed with the management and workmen of the great Krupp factories at Essen and something like a dozen German laborers were killed. The death of a few poor wage workers does not hasten the possibilities of peaceful settlement of the controversies of the two countries and may result in an open armed break between the French occupationary forces and the German people.

Soviet Russia has just executed one prelate of the Roman Catholic church and condemned a dozen more priests to solitary imprisonment for various terms up to ten years. The clergymen were convicted of treason against the Russian republic. All were citizens of Russia although some were of Polish blood or descent. The Polish republic vigorously protested against the execution of the priests condemned to death and the imprisonment of those who were awarded prison terms for their alleged crimes. The Russian government commuted the sentences of one of the priests condemned to death but executed the other. There is every reason to believe that this incident will lead to open war between the two republics.

Ku Klux Klan

Is Having Family Troubles.

At headquarters in Atlanta. Emperor Simmons, founder, and for a long time Imperial Wizard of the order, was recently deposed from leadership of the organization and retired with an honorary title

biage may be properly observed."

No. 5 said: "The beauties of Nature are here so wonderful that they should be transferred to canvas so that less fortunate peoples, seeing these pictures may be envious of our Paradise. I will become a great artist, and therefore cannot be expected to work."

No. 6 said: "These other nine men must have some relaxation from their toil. They must sing and dance and enjoy themselves. I do not like manual work, so I will be their musician."

No. 7 said: "With our rich soil, the harvests will be plentiful. Much money will be made by those who toil in the fields. They will need a man of honesty, ability and experience to be their banker and safeguard their treasures. I will be their banker."

No. 8 said: "These men will be continually buying, selling or exchanging their lands. I will constitute myself their land agent, which is more agreeable to me than working."

No. 9 said: "Someone in a community must, of course, be a political office holder. I hate honest work, so I take the easy path and live off the taxes I can squeeze from those who

and a substantial pension. Not satisfied to be idle, he undertook to start a new organization of the women to be known as Klamella. This enterprise did not meet with the approval of the new Wizard, Dr. Evans, who issued a royal or imperial decree that Simmons had exceeded his authority. Thereupon Simmons appealed to the courts and found a judge who decided that as he is the man who founded the order he has a right to control its records and resources. After the books and money had been turned over to Simmons Wizard Evans found another court that took a different view of the matter and ordered that the property of the organization should be delivered to the sheriff, who, at this time, is in charge. The Klan may be all right in the ways in which it is not all wrong, but if the newspaper stories recently printed are true the leadership seems to be quite a little concerned over the income that reaches headquarters from all over the country.

Weeks, Secretary of War. Has again clouded up very darkly and threatens thunder, lightning and rain unless certain pacifists quit criticizing army officers who are opposed to national movements for disarmament. He says that all such folks, that is those who believe that peace is possible if all nations can be persuaded to throw away their shooting irons, are nothing more than communists who hold fast to the thrice accursed doctrine that progress, enlightenment and good-will should enable nations to get along with each other without resort to legalized international murder, commonly called war.

Weeks appears to believe that war is the natural condition of mankind and that no nation can flourish after it has parked its guns and gone to work. He is now threatening to publish an interview, statement, proclamation, decree, ukase or royal order informing the world as to just what sort of folks the poor fish are who believe that nations can settle their differences without bloodshed.

Not satisfied with having converted the United States into a military power in direct violation of the wishes of the people and of the spirit of the laws of congress, the Secretary of War would now make it a criminal offense for any citizen of the republic to denounce war and urge disarmament as a first step towards enduring peace.

Various reasons for Ruth's slump at the bat are being advanced by sporting writers but the favorite explanation is that he is so anxious to be right and do right that he constantly does wrong. Does this mean that the harder a man tries to do right that the easier it is for him to go wrong.

Babe Ruth

Is Greatly Worried.

Over his failure to hit the ball either often or safely. The Bambino has reduced his weight, corrected his stance, abandoned his bad habits, dedicated himself to the enlightenment of his fellow citizens and for the present at least suppressed his rambunctious ego but still cannot hit the pill.

For the operation of the Muscle Shoals power plant is the report that is being sent out by those who have collected some statistics on the views of the incoming congress. As his proposition, if accepted, will compel the government to revise its contract with every other power company in the country the flivver maker should deliver some very unusual services in exchange for his extraordinary privileges that he is about to receive.

Of course the southern farmers need a lot more nitrogen for their soil. They cannot raise crops without plant food and that food must be cheap or they cannot compete with sections of the United States and parts of the world that are happily in possession of fertile soils that will yield large returns without practicing the dope habit.

The most successful farmer in Alabama says that cheaper nitrates will be a calamity to the farmers of that state. He makes his own nitrogen by growing legumes and makes a profit of \$15 per year an acre in doing so. Why should any farmer be encouraged to buy anything, no matter how cheap, that he can produce at a profit on his own land?

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Who pays the freight?

—Wheat Growers' Journal

TO GROUP RURAL MAIL BOXES

Washington.—The postoffice department is working how to plan whereby groups of rural mail boxes at cross roads and elsewhere may be supplied by community mail boxes built on the same plan as the mail receptacles for apartment houses. It is stated that this form of community mail box can be manufactured for a great deal less than the cost of separate boxes. There are now in use over 5,000,000 rural free delivery mail boxes.

KEEP ON GOING

In spite of hard times the cooperative movement in Sweden continued to make substantial progress during the past year.

Boys' and Girls' Club News

THE VALUE OF JUNIOR CLUB WORK

By Henry C. Wallace
Secretary United States Dept. Agriculture

The boys and girls' club movement means many things of worth to American agriculture but its most significant meaning, in the long run, is that it is giving us an agricultural population trained to think and act by communities rather than by individual farms. The club movement has already borne sufficient fruit to show that, generally, the farmer who has been a club boy will have a better managed farm than the one who has not; that the farm woman who has been a club girl will be a better home maker than the one who did not have the advantage of club training.

But the benefits will go much beyond that. Clubtrained farmers and farm women will know how to work in harmony with other members of their community. They will give the country, in short order, what would have been slow coming otherwise, the community that will plant a single variety of cotton, the community that will keep a single breed of cattle. They will go a long way toward making impossible the tragedy of the lone farmer in a community fighting for progress and finally achieving failure because nobody sympathizes with him to the extent of working with him. All of this will mean fuller and more satisfactory living not only through better community business, but through better social opportunities, better schools, better churches, a better neighborhood atmosphere. They will work not alone for the day but for the future, near and remote. They will mightily reduce, if they do not eliminate, the too frequent individual attitude of

"after me, the deluge." They will organize American farm life, business and social, on the basis of all the good that all can contribute for the members of the community. Holstein Breeder and Dairyman.

WILL FURNISH CALVES TO BOYS' CALF CLUB

DODGE CITY.—Plans have been practically completed by the Great Southwestern Fair Association for furnishing the stock to the boys of Ford county, who wish to become members of the Fair Association calf clubs according to members of the Association.

The new club, which is to be organized soon, will be for boys under 16 years. The calves will be of a breed suitable for milk or beef and will be furnished to the boys at cost.

Prizes are to be offered at the Ford county fair next fall for the calves showing the best progress and development.

ASHLAND PIG CLUB DOING ENTHUSIASTIC WORK

At the Ashland Farmers Union Fair last fall there were practically no pigs shown, but as a result of the enthusiasm the Ashland Champion Pig Club was organized, and it now has nineteen active members.

The first regular meeting of this club was held on March 23 with sixteen of the nineteen members present. The business that came before the meeting was the adoption of the constitution and by-laws.

Much enthusiasm is being shown in this club, every boy in the sow and litter part of the club have their pigs, several of the members are reporting litters of ten living pigs.

Harold F. Siegle.

Creamery News

OLE AN BILL

M. L. Amos, General Manager.
F. U. D. P. A.
Ole—Hello, Bill. Has the organizer for the Kansas Farmers Union Cooperative Dairy Products Association been to see you to get your membership and agreement to ship your cream to Salina?

Bill—No, have they organizers out for that purpose?

Ole—Oh, yes! They are placing organizers all along the railroad lines tributary to Salina. They expect to place two or three organizers in every county along these lines.

Bill—Guess I'll apply for a job as organizer. Do you think I could get a job, Ole?

Ole—I don't know, Bill. They are looking Farmer Union booster men who have ability and prestige among their Union members and who can intelligently explain the organization. Can you fill the bill?

Bill—Well, you know I am not a Union member so I suppose that would cut me out as an organizer for them.

Ole—Yes, at least you could not enroll members at large into the organization, which would be a great handicap both to you and them. One of their organizers secured Marketing Agreements and applications for membership into the Farmers Union as members at large in one day from eight men besides getting some Marketing Contracts from men who were already Union members.

Bill—It must be that the farmers generally see the need of getting together with their dairy products to organize like that, but, say, Ole, you were telling me that you had gotten a rebate on your premium which the Farmers Union, an old line agent told me to have you tell me just what you got back.

Ole—That's easy. In 1916 I got back \$12.80 on the \$100 premium which I paid; in 1917 I got back \$30; in 1918 I got back \$50; in 1919 I got back \$35; in 1920, \$30; in 1921 \$25, and not only that, Bill, under the state law the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company must set aside a reserve fund each year. They have done that, and with part current and steel office building in Salina, the best building of its kind west of Kansas City and have nearly a quarter of a million of dollars besides, all of which would have been paid out by us farmers to some old line concern, were it not for our insurance company. And our savings would be still more if fellows like you would join the Union and insure your crops, your buildings and your live stock in the Mutual Insurance Company.

Bill—Did you say that I could insure my buildings in the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company?

Ole—Yes, you can. I could insure my buildings in the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company?

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Wheat Pool News

STATE WHEAT POOL IN CANADA

Winipeg, Can.—(Special correspondence.)—The practically unanimous demand of Canadian farmers' organizations for a compulsory pool will be the outcome of the expected action of the Saskatchewan grain growers' endorsement of this measure. The large majority of the convention now in session strongly favors the proposal. Similar steps have been taken at several other conventions of Canadian wheat growers.

The purpose of the Canadian farmers is to reinstate through legal machinery a wheat board similar to that which existed during the war and which handled the entire wheat crop of Canada. At that time marketing through the wheat board was compulsory. This feature is planned to continue in the board which may be established as a result of the present agitation.

Step to Voluntary Pool

It is contended by those who are working for this change that it is necessary to market the Canadian wheat crop through such channels for one year in order to have the way for cooperative marketing through a compulsory pool such as prevails in Australia and in the western part of the United States. The experience of Australia in going through a compulsory pool before instituting a voluntary pool is appealed to for justification of

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this attitude. Australia at the present time is admittedly highly successful in cooperative marketing of wheat and other products.

Unable to Get Leaders

The greatest difficulty confronting the proposed re-establishment of the wheat board is the inability, up to the present, of securing men of the necessary ability to become members of the wheat board. When an attempt was made last year to do this the marketing movement were offered the position but they unanimously refused. These men have been persistently opposed to the wheat board idea, preferring instead to proceed directly

to the market.

The Missouri Pacific train was on time at the Union Station in Kansas City and with a grip in each hand I watched her put out without me on board, but I dropped the heaviest suitcase I had on the corn of my little toe and cursed the hotel man for not calling me earlier.

Getting a taxi we dodged the frate police as they waved their arms and yelled to stop driving so fast, but I beat the Missouri Pacific to Dodgeon where I was joyously received by the conductor and brakeman, and every one on board seemed pleased to see me, and I settled down to a cushion to count my money for the taxi driver did not owe me much. I met myself at the station at Yates Center, when the train arrived and escorted my suitcases up to the Woodson hotel where after some inquiry, I located my friend W. A. Surber in a telephone directory.

We had a little chat, with the understanding that a taxi man would haul me to Butte, night where we were to hold a meeting.

At the appointed hour a goodly number of folks met me in the Woodman Hall and we talked Farmers Union and answered questions until a late hour.

School Dist. No. 18 was the next meeting place where we met for the purpose of organizing a new local. Several of the Union boys came from Butte; Meyer, Stoddard, Surber, McCormick and other Union boosters.

After the discussions of unionism, five men signed applications for cards, but it was decided that we would hold another meeting the following night to try and increase the membership before we organized. On account of the efforts of the brothers who had taken their cars and made a house to house call, we organized a local with sixteen members and a good field for more recruits, and with some effort on the part of the members, Mount Pique local of Woodson County will be one of the leading locals in the state. That puts Woodson County in a position to organize a County Union now as the required number of locals are organized.

A County Union has been the desire on the part of some of the best Union boosters for some time, as a County Union can through the central organization pool orders and shipments of things used and sold order in car lots, have some little influence in County and state matters when the question of taxes are under consideration.

On my way to Manhattan I stopped at Burlington at the farm of my Uncle Winn, who, by the way, has an eight hundred acre farm, with one of the finest dairies in the state, his dairy barn being better in every way than the one at Winfield, which is owned by the state of Kansas. Holstein and Guernsey cows are the kind that furnish milk for the Winnwood dairy.

Salina Sanitarium

J. M. GAUME, M. D.
Specialist in renal and colon diseases
Also Sulphur Baths for Rheumatism
Piles cured with the knife
Little or no detention from business
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All or write for further information
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ROUTS CHICKEN LICE

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Faster and Increase Egg Yield

Any poultry raiser can easily rid his flock of lice and mites, make chickens grow faster and increase their egg yield by simply adding a few drops of this mineralized water to their drinking water. This does away with all other such dusting, greasing, dipping and spraying. The necessary minerals are now being obtained in convenient tablets, now as Parabats. Soon after the fowls drink the mineralized water, all lice and

mites leave them. The tablets also act as a tonic conditioner. The health of the fowls quickly improves, they grow faster and the egg yield frequently is doubled. Little chicks that drink freely of the water will be bothered by mites or lice.

The method is especially recommended for miners of mixed stock, as there is no risk of soiling the plumage. The tablets are warranted to impart flavor or odor to the eggs and meat. This remarkable conditioner, egg tonic and lice remedy can only be obtained by mail order. The tablets are scientifically prepared, perfectly safe, and dissolve rapidly. The tablets are warranted to impart flavor or odor to the eggs and meat. This remarkable conditioner, egg tonic and lice remedy can only be obtained by mail order. The tablets are scientifically prepared, perfectly safe, and dissolve rapidly.

Any reader of this paper may try them without risk. The laboratories producing Parabats are so confident of good results that to introduce them to every poultry raiser they offer two big 51 packages for only \$1. Send no money just your name and address—a card will do—to the Parabats Laboratories, Dept. 92, 110 Coca Cola Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and the two 51 packages enough for 100 gallons of water will be mailed. Pay the postage \$1 and postage on delivery, and if you are not delighted with results in 10 days—if your chickens are not healthier, laying more eggs and entirely free from lice and mites your money will be promptly refunded. Don't hesitate to accept this trial offer as you are fully protected by this guarantee.

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FARM FOR SALE

30-ACRE MISSOURI FARM
OVERLOOKING BEAUTIFUL RIVER
Big crops wheat, corn, hay from easily worked fields rich dark loam: 25-cow spring-watered pasture, valuable timber: excellent fishing, boating, bathing: only 15 miles RR town, good markets: 87 peach trees, apples, pears, berries: excellent 5-room house, ample barn, smoke house, stable, owner called away. \$2,000. Gets it, cow, 250 poultry, full implements. Details page 34 illus. Catalog Bargains—many states. Copy free. Address me personally. E. S. BROWN, Pres. BROWN FARM AGENCY, 3318 New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BARGAINS IN WALLACE COUNTY
Section 200 acres absolutely level: 15 acres sub-irrigated alfalfa land, balance alfalfa and blue stem grass. Spring and shade in pasture, 4 1/2 miles from Wallace, Will Jones 200 acres alfalfa for \$15. Farm Agency, 3318 New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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IF YOU WANT CHOICE HOLSTEIN or Guernsey calves, practically pure bred and from heavy milkers, write Edgewood Farms, Whitefish, Wis. 38

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REGISTERED DETROIT JERSEYS
Immunized, hoars and bred sons, years time VALLEY SPRING STOCK FARM
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6 Per Cent—FARM LOANS—6 Per Cent
THE M. F. FORD AGENCY
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SEEDS
ALFALFA SEED: KANSAS AGRICULTURAL College test 99.3 per cent pure, \$12.00 per bushel. J. F. Baum, Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE: RECYCLED SUDAN SEED \$15.00 per cwt. O. C. Temple, Atxell, Kansas. 37

PURE PEDIGREED HOME ILLINOIS Farm grown government endorsed. Record book. Write Penning Broom, Corn Seed Co., Main Floor, Panaling Block, Oakland, Illinois. 22-11

KODAK FINISHING
ANY SIZE 8 EXPOSURE FILM DEVELOPED and 6 prints 4c. Reprints 50c per dozen. Color stamps. Mail Order Film Company, Salina, Kansas. 22-11

KODAKERY OPPORTUNITIES
SELL YOUR SNAP SHOTS AT \$5.00 each. Kodak prints made by 25,000 publishers. Make millions pay. We teach you how and where to sell. Write WALKER MORE INSTITUTE, PHILADELPHIA, PA. 38

FOR SALE: ONE ROAN REGISTERED shorthorn bull, halter broke, Henry Roth, Bison, Kansas. 37

POLED-SHORTHORN
For Sale: My three year old herd bull. Headed by Sultan, sired by the great show bull, Meadow Sultan. A bargain for somebody. T. S. Shaw, Stockton, Kansas. 37

POULTRY
EGGS POSTPAID FROM THE FOLLOWING: Andalusians, Barred Rock, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, White Leghorns, Pencil Runners, \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Bronze Turkey \$1.50 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Case, Logan, Kansas. 38

BARRON'S SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, eggs from trained birds, \$4.00-100 prepaid. Mrs. W. H. Faulkner, Wakefield, Kansas. 38

YESTERLAD S. C. WHITE LEGHORN hens, trained to large Barren Cockerels, eggs \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Sumner Spiker, Wetmore, Kansas. 38

PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, range flock mated to cockerels, direct from Nebraska State show winners, \$1.25-100, \$5.00 prepaid. Mrs. Lyman Fox, Logan, Kansas. 38

SELECT SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs 30c dozen. Shipped \$3.00, 100, \$25.00. Zurich, Kansas. 38

BARY CHICKS: LEADING VARIETIES, Standard Bred, vigorous, heavy laying stock. Lowest prices. Best quality. Postage paid. Illustrated catalogue free. Superior Poultry Co., Windsor, Mo. 41

CHOICE WHITE ROCKS, SELECTED Eggs \$1.50-100. P. B. Dalrymple, Barnes, Kansas. 38

PURE PED MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK eggs \$1.00 dozen. Postpaid. Mrs. F. J. Kingston, Holsington, Kansas. 38

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS—LAYING strain 15-20: 100-24.00. Edg Hammer, Walnut, Kan. 37

PURE BRED DARK ROSE COMB Rhode Island Red Eggs \$1.00-100 \$3.00 Baby chicks. Mrs. Fred Ruppenthal, Lucas, Kansas. 37

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—hatched \$4.50. Arthur Anderson, Vilets, Kansas. 37

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Department of Practical Co-Operation

State speakers will be present and address Farmers' Union meetings as indicated below. Requests for speakers within the date list should be made into consideration of 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. O. Brown, Co. Pres.

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

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

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY MEETINGS

The Pottawatomie County Farmers Union is planning a series of meetings to start on April 18th. State Lecturer M. O. Glessner will be the speaker from the state lecture bureau and it is earnestly hoped that there will be a good turnout at all of these meetings.

All meetings except the one at Oldsburg will be held in the evening. The Oldsburg meeting which will be our regular bi-monthly meeting will be an all day affair commencing at 10 a. m. Basket dinner will be served at noon. Following is a list of the meetings as arranged:
April 20—At Oldsburg, all day meeting.
April 21—At St. Marys'

We wish to make the Oldsburg meeting one grand success and the Oldsburg members have assured us that they will see that we get enough to eat and that is the main point.

On Saturday evening at St. Marys we will get our first opportunity to talk to the officers and a bunch may follow after the speaking. St. Marys has always come across on such occasions and we will not go back on them at this time.

At our last regular meeting last year the Good of the Order committee recommended that for the year 1923 we adopt bi-monthly meetings for this year and try out getting together in our county meetings more often and at different places in the county. This arrangement will make it more convenient for all concerned and will benefit more members than in the old way.

All of these meetings will be open to the public except on April 20th at Oldsburg. A portion of this meeting will be a closed one. The ladies are especially invited.

By Order of the County Board,
John Harn, County Organizer.

NOTICE BARNARD LOCAL NO 2083
Our regular meeting nights will be on the 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month. All members are urged to come and pay their dues.
T. B. Elley, Sec.

ATTENTION LOCAL SECRETARIES
This office often receives reports from Local Secretaries in which they report only twenty-five cents for minutes. When such remittance should be one dollar and twenty-five cents as follows. One dollar initiation fee—and twenty-five cents national dues. As all male members are required to pay an initiation fee of two dollars.

C. E. Brasted, Sec.

NOTICE TO CRAWFORD COUNTY LOCALS

To the members of the various locals of the F. E. & C. U. of A. of Crawford County, our next regular meeting will be held in the A. O. U. W. hall Tuesday April 24, at Girard, Kansas.

Everybody come and bring your pies, sandwiches and pickles. We will have a state man with us at this meeting and expect to have a state auditor and our representative with us at this time.

A cordial invitation is extended to all members.
Meeting will be called to order promptly at 10 a. m.
A. C. Brown, Pres.
G. W. Thompson, Sec'y.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1679

Union Valley Local No. 1679 meets every two weeks. Next regular meeting Friday April 13. At our last open meeting the committee on entertainment provided a splendid program of songs, recitations and dialogues which were all well rendered, especially the dialogue by the ladies of the local. Our next will be a radio concert, everybody invited.

These programs in connection with the regular work of the lodge has awakened a new interest in the lodge especially among the younger people. Let the good work go on. Visiting members always welcome, lets get better acquainted.

Representative D. L. Farrell gave a

talk on the work of the last legislative session.

Ira Wagner, Sec.
Frank Jacobs, Co. Sec.

NOTICE

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Arkansas City Farmers Union Cooperative Association will be held in Yeoman's Hall on Tuesday May 1st, at 10 o'clock a. m. At this meeting there will be directors elected, some changes made to the constitution, and other business that may come before the meeting.
George Anderson, Sec.

CLOUD COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING

The regular quarterly meeting of the Cloud County Farmers Union Local No. 11 will be held at Concordia, June 7th.
Clark Green, Secretary.

BAYARD LOCAL NO. 2083 NOTICE

The next regular meeting of Bayard Local No. 2083 will be held Friday night April 20th and every other Friday thereafter during 1923. Please be present at 7:30 p. m.
L. B. Elley, Secretary.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NOTICE

Livingston Local Union No. 1934 meets on the first and third Friday evening of each month. All Union members are cordially invited to attend any meeting.
Clyde B. Wells, Sec.

MARSHALL COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING

The first quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union was held at Blue Rapids on Wednesday March 28. As this was a postponed meeting, only 13 locals were represented with about 150 delegates and members present. The forenoon session was taken up with short but interesting discussions from the Locals and business associations present.

After partaking of a bountiful basket dinner, the meeting reconvened and our officers elected at our annual meeting were duly installed. It was decided to hold a County Union picnic some place near the center of the county either the last of June or early in July with Governor Davis as one of our speakers, others to be secured later.

The resolution committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted.

First: In as much as we are sadly in need of more members and more interest taken, therefore be it resolved: That each member during the year of 1923 get one new member; also that each member in every local attend ninety-nine and one half of the meetings of their local.

Second: In as much as the County Lecture Bureau is insufficient as we see it, Resolved that the County be divided into four quarters and have a lecturer in each quarter.

Third: That we change the next quarterly meeting from the latter part of June, to the first Friday in June on account of harvest.

After several good talks on the good of the order, a monologue was given by R. C. Schwartz of Sunrise Local that was highly appreciated. The question of electing new Lecturers was now taken up and William A. Bregan was nominated and elected for the south west quarter; L. T. Marshall of Home City was nominated and elected for the north west quarter. It was decided to let our present Lecturer Henry Farrar have the east half.

Hon. John Tromble having arrived by this time the meeting was turned over to him, and he sure kept the meeting interested for an hour and a half which seemed to all present to be a very short time.

No further business being brought up the meeting adjourned to meet in Marysville Friday, June first.

Richard H. Mackey, Secretary-Treasurer.

GALESBURG FARMERS UNION HOLDS OPEN MEETING

Editor Kansas Union Farmer:
On March 31st, we held the first of our series of open meetings at our hall.

The house was called to order by our president I. D. Reed and after listening to an elegant program prepared by our committee, Mrs. Holzer, Opal Reed, Sam Smith, Mrs. George Robinson and Mrs. D. G. Springer, we had the pleasure of listening to a report by our state auditor, Mr. Landford, and are glad to say it was a very favorable report, at both store and elevator, there being a net income of \$2,000 for 7 months, which shows that we are coming to the top.

Remember we joined the Union because we needed it and our faith and loyalty to it is what will make it win. At the close of our entertainment, refreshments were served which were enjoyed by all present.

We expect to have another entertainment the third Saturday night in May. Let's all do our best and make this a success. We now have a piano for our hall which will help greatly in our entertainments. What we want is interest in our work and we would like to have all our members come out and help. Remember its your meeting as well as ours and as one of our members in her reading said "We've got to get together if we make it win."

H. M. Jamieson, Sec.

DOUGLAS COUNTY HOLDS ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING

The Farmers Union of Douglas County held their first quarterly meeting at Hopewell School house March 31. The county was well represented from all parts. The Farmers used to think in the past that no one but delegates attended these meetings, but they are seeing things in a different light as most of the delegates take their whole family and visitors besides. The morning session was devoted to the regular routine of business. Dinner was served cafeteria style at noon by the ladies of Hopewell Local and some of the other locals.

The meeting convened at 1:30. C. C. Gerstenberger, County President, reported a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Douglas County Fair, that they designate Thursday as Farmers Union day. We hope to make it a grand success.

James Anderson, chairman of the committee to look after the fair gave us some good points on how to prepare grain and different things he wanted us to do. G. W. Hardtarfer, delegate to the state meeting, gave a short report of the state meeting. We had with us our state president, John Tromble which was quite a treat and we were very glad to hear what he had to tell us which was appreciated very much. Mr. Barnes was also with us and gave us another good talk on marketing live stock.

There were a few men at this meeting who did not have to be told by Mr. Barnes what they could make by shipping their stock to the Farmers Union Commission house for they have been shipping their stock and know by experience. Just a few days before the County meeting one man crated some lambs and took them to Kansas City in his touring car and was well repaid for his time spent. This man lives seven miles from Lawrence and was back to Lawrence by one o'clock.

We had a house full of farmers but I think when the delegates report at their local meeting what a good meeting we had there will be a better turnout at our next meeting which will be the first Thursday in June at the court house. One lady said this was the first meeting she ever attended but it would not be the last one.

Mrs. G. W. Hardtarfer, Sec.

MINEOLA LOCAL NO. 1228 PASSES RESOLUTIONS

Mineola Local 1228 held its regular meeting Friday evening March 30, and initiated one new member, making 51 members in good standing.

Preparation was made for forming a county union, by electing 6 delegates, C. A. Myers, Sam Watts, G. W. Nelson, R. T. Costigan, George Simmons and A. A. Anderson.

Also passed the following resolutions:
Resolved: We resent the venal efforts of the Kansas City Weekly Star, a member of the hireling press, to blacken the efforts of Senator Capper who is championing the farmers fight against oppression by transportation, manufacturing and financial interests.

Resolved: That the above resolution be printed in Cappers Weekly and Kansas Union Farmer.

Resolved: We approve the efforts of our brother member Governor Davis to alleviate the tax burden of the farmer, who is the main producer of new wealth in Kansas. We regret that he failed to back the fifteen senators who voted against the appropriation for the farm bureau, and thereby save \$30,000 annually for the overburdened taxpayer.

Resolved: We endorse the resolution passed by the state senate calling on congress to stop the policy of granting federal aid to states.
Passed unanimously.
C. A. Myers, Sec.-Treas.

DISTRICT NO. 10 REPORTS INTERESTING MEETINGS

Mr. Editor:
Just a few lines to let you know just what District No. 10, Local No. 1036 has been doing the past winter.

Last December, just as soon as it got cold enough we had a rabbit hunt, which netted us \$59.49. Then we put on a real oyster supper which was attended by a large crowd. We also had a program with a box supper, which drew a very large crowd. You know No. 10 has a very lively bunch of members, especially our women members, so they suggested having a tacky party. So we had what I would call a real tacky party. Everyone came tacky, we had a tacky program and a tacky supper. Now, if any of you folks want to see a real tacky party, just come down to No. 10 some time, and we will show you how it is done.

On March 31st, we had our Annual egg roast which was a big success. Now, I will tell you how many new members we got out of that. We have taken up 14 new members which brings our membership up to 67 male members, and our woman membership to 55 members, making our total membership at present 122.

We have something going on all of the time and visitors are always welcome. Our regular meeting nights are the first and second Thursdays of each month.

If there is any other local that has anything new to offer, we would be glad to hear from them.

A. J. Hatter, Pres.
M. L. King, Sec.

FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1532

Franklin Local 1532 met on April 6. There were around seventy present during the regular business session. The regular business session was held and letters received.

ed from the County agent. After a little discussion that it would not be wise for the Farmers Union to mix with the Farm Bureau there was no action taken.

Mr. Palmer, delegate to the state meeting was called on to make a report and said he only attended one day and that Mr. Hardtarfer attended the full time asking him to make the report. Mr. Hardtarfer made a short talk as he had reported before but there were people present at this meeting that were not at the last meeting. Mr. Rob White, Mr. Palmer and Mr. Hardtarfer, delegates to the meeting made a very good report.

We voted on five new members, who will be taken in at our next meeting. Mr. Fox made a good talk on insurance. Mr. Topping will make a talk on some subject at our next meeting. According to the new ruling we must at our last meeting Mr. and Mrs. Robert White and Mrs. Tuttle were appointed for the next program committee. The meeting was then turned over to the program committee which furnished some splendid music, one German song and a play entitled "Making the Trolley" which made the house roar.

Refreshments of cake and fruit salad were then served which everyone seemed to enjoy. Everyone seemed to enjoy themselves and hope to see them all again at our next meeting.

Mrs. G. W. Hardtarfer, Cor.

COLLINS OBSERVES

In today's paper I read of "Farmers Enjoying Prosperity." This is put on by dealers in farm implements. Sure good news. We are all pleased to hear of prosperity striking the farmer.

On same date a representative of Logan Brothers Grain Company of Kansas City issues a report on Kansas making the indicated yield of 133,823,923 bushels of wheat.

I also read in a recent issue a report from a prominent farmer in Kansas wherein he claims that he has lost 35 cents on each bushel of wheat he has produced for the last few years. In other words he has sold the wheat for 35 cents less per bushel than it cost to produce it.

Now if his 35 cents is an average loss in Kansas and the state produces the above estimated amount the total loss will equal more than 46 millions of dollars. But suppose that the above estimated number of bushels is too great and we estimate the yield at 110 million bushels, which I guess will be nearer the correct number, and the 35 cents loss to be too much and 17 cents per bushel will cover the loss, which will bring the total loss or shortage down to about 19 million dollars.

How many high priced binders and headers can the Kansas farmers afford to buy this year?

Down in Poyhattan, Arkansas, the Farmers Union has organized a cooperative real estate association. Such an organization in Kansas would supply a long felt need. If the members of the Union in Kansas would supply their farms through their own association even at one half the legal commission there would be more money in the treasuries at present.

A professor in the University of California says there are 10 thousand students in that college and 7 thousand of them should be attached to the handle of a pick or a frying pan. Wonder if this professor wants to see his students go down one thousand feet in the earth and dig coal or even do the hard work on the farms? It is easy to talk about the dignity of labor and the fitness of some for certain labor but few of us want to be attached to a pick handle and we

are teaching our boys and girls to keep away from all such attachments. H. D. Collins.

HOPEWELL LOCAL GETTING NEW MEMBERS

Hopewell Local No. 309 met Friday evening, April 6th, with a good attendance. The local is getting ready for a box social to be held on Friday April 20th.

We had a question box at our last meeting which was also for all. The delegates to the County meeting at Blue Rapids were present and gave a good report. A short program was given after which the ladies served lunch.

The members of our local are calling for membership blanks, as they have several prospects. Let's make the Union grow!
D. O. Dexter, Sec'y.

INTERESTING MEETING OF FRANKLIN LOCAL

Franklin Local No. 1301, Ellsworth County on Monday evening March 26, held a largely attended and most interesting and enjoyable meeting.

Victor and Louie Splitter favored us with violin selections which were highly appreciated. Mr. B. L. Turner rendered a solo in an entertaining manner.

Those who were sick have, we are glad to state, all recovered. We were all delighted to have the jolly company of Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Hawkins at this meeting.

After the transaction of the regular routine business, there were various entertaining social features put on by the writer, with the clever assistance of Mrs. Simon Splitter.

Trophies given for the best story, telling the most foolish thing he or she ever did, also for the greatest number of words, made from the words "April Fool," were a box, neatly wrapped, containing nothing, and a whistle so he could "blow" about it. Mr. Kafka had his curiosity satisfied and Edgar Splitter is, no doubt, still blowing.

The menu was: Fool's Tea, Fool's Staff of Life, Fool's Appetizer, Fool's Pickax, and Fool's Flag of Truce. Each one was permitted to order one thing. After all orders had been "filled," other refreshments were served to them. The favors were Easter caps in rose pink.

Oh, we are a busy bunch! We are just beginning to fully appreciate here, what a wonderful and delightful social feature a local can easily be made.

It all depends upon the kind of glasses you wear as to whether the elements of life are harmonious or jumbled. The spelling bee was an entertaining feature. A wafer was handed Mr. Crowl on the strength of his being a spelling expert.

There will be special features at the next meeting, April 9. All are expected.

Now's the time to do the boosting.

"Do not wait tomorrow's dawn, You may in the grave be roosting, And your chance of boosting gone."
Mrs. O. W. Holmes,
Cor.-Sec'y.

GLOBE EIGHT MILE LOCAL

Editor Kansas Union Farmer:

You are at liberty to tell the world that Globe Farmers Union, is very much alive, especially so, when the news is broadcasted, that the ladies are to serve supper, and put on an entertainment.

On February 14th, we met for our regular meeting, although it was a very cold evening, a good crowd was present, and after enjoying the social time, and a bountiful "feed," to which, we all seemed to do justice, we held a very interesting meeting.

Direct Defeat

Marketing Manipulation

Request Information and Literature

HELP US BY BECOMING THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH THE WHEAT POOL BEFORE OUR REPRESENTATIVE REACHES YOUR TERRITORY FOR SOLICITATION WORK

WRITE
FARMERS UNION COOP. WHEAT MARKETING ASS'N.,
106 NEW ENGLAND BLDG.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Three Plus Three--Seven?

1. What is the Farmers Union Jobbing Association?
2. WHY, WHEN and BY WHOM was it organized??
3. Why is it COOPERATIVE??? ??? ???
4. In what way can it SERVE Farmers Union Locals and Farmers Union Business Associations??? ??? ???
5. What is its method of doing BUSINESS ???
6. Into how many DEPARTMENTS is it divided, and what is the work of each DEPARTMENT?

DROP THIS CLIPPING IN THE POSTOFFICE AND RECEIVE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS PLUS A PARAGRAPH OF INTERESTING INFORMATION.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N

106 New England Building, Kansas City Mo.

Mrs. John Brecheisen, was elected corresponding secretary for the ensuing year. Mr. Clarence Albright, Mr. Raymond Oehrele, and Mr. Will Wright were appointed on the program committee for the next regular meeting on the second Wednesday of March.

At the close of the business session, we were entertained with a splendid program. Miss Eva Enslow, Kathrine Vance, and Durene Brecheisen, each gave a recitation. Musical features were a song, by Velma Vance, a vocal duet by Mrs. Eno and Miss Bertha Eno, a vocal solo by Mrs. Roy Vance, which succeeded in convulsing the audience with mirth, and which called

for an encore, to which she most ably responded.

A reading by Mrs. Clarence Albright, deserves special mention, newspaper by Mrs. John Brecheisen and poetry read by Mrs. Sant Owens, constituted a very enjoyable program. The men voted the ladies royal entertainers and promised to furnish us the program for the next meeting, to which all members and prospective members are urged to attend.

Mrs. John Brecheisen, Jr., Corresponding Secretary.

Try a want ad.



If the subscriber paid direct

Suppose that every Monday morning all the people who have a hand in furnishing your telephone service came to your door for your share of their pay. From the telephone company itself, would come operators, supervisors, chief operators, wire chiefs, linemen, repairmen, inspectors, installers, cable splicers, test-boardmen, draftsmen, engineers, scientists, executives, bookkeepers, commercial representatives, stenographers, clerks, conduct men and many others, who daily serve your telephone requirements unseen by you.

There would be tax collectors to take your share of national, state and municipal taxes, amounting to over forty million dollars. There would be men and women coming for a fair return on their money invested in telephone stocks and bonds—money which has made the service possible.

Then there are the people who produce the raw materials, the supplies and manufactured articles required for telephone service. They would include hundreds of thousands of workers in mines, smelters, steel mills, lumber camps, farms, wire mills, foundries, machine shops, rubber works, paint factories, cotton, silk and paper mills, rope works, glass works, tool works, and scores of other industries.

When you pay your telephone bill, the money is distributed by the company to the long line of people who have furnished something necessary for your service. The Bell System spares no effort to make your service the best and cheapest in the world, and every dollar it receives is utilized to that end.



"BELL SYSTEM"
AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
One Policy, One System, Universal Service, and all directed toward Better Service

Concerning Hog Receipts and Prices

Number of hogs sold on the open market in Kansas City week of April 2nd. 61,086

Of this number the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission sold 6,999

Number of hogs shipped direct to Packers .. 8,592

Of the twelve loads consigned to us Monday eight were sold at Packers top, the remaining four 5c under Packers top.

Eighteen loads Tuesday. Seven at Packers top; ten brought 5c under Packers top, and one load 10c under Packers top.

Twenty three loads Wednesday. Twenty loads at Packers top or better. Two loads 5c under Packers top and one load 10c under Packers top.

Fourteen loads Thursday. Nine of them at the extreme top of the market. Five loads at 5c under the top.

Friday we sold eight loads. Seven at Packers top or better; one load 5c under Packers top.

For the past five months the FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION has stood at the top of the list in hog receipts among all firms on the Kansas City Yards.

For the past two weeks the FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION has lead all firms on the Kansas City Yards not only in the Hog Yards but in point of general receipts.

HERE ARE THE FACTS: They are worth consideration from the man who criticizes without first hand knowledge as well as from the man who has never taken the trouble to investigate.

FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION

Stock Yards Kansas City Mo.