

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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Of Tobacco From Seeding to Marketing of Tobacco Farmer Has All Year Around Job No. Non Employment. Tobacco Farmer Has All Year Around Job Something like a stack of wheat or a stried and that the timished hands are piled rather roughly but with the butts all one way and there they lie as a rule until all the crop in the barn has been worked. The next step is to "bulk" the crop according to the length and quality of the length a Observations on Cultivation and Care

No. Non Employment. Tobacco Farmer Has All Year Around Job by Hand.

By W. C. Lansdon sults of non employment on the farms of this country will take time out for the consideration of the all year around job of the tobacco grower they will be forced to admit that there is one group of agricultural producers in this republic whose opportunities for profit are not interfered with by too much leisure or by easy living conditions to sap any of the back bone out of the rural toiler. There are many of our best folks who really believe that tobacco is an in- agreeable duty of the farmer together vention of the devil. They are strong for amendments, laws or whatever labor he could get to go through the

bacco doubtless mean well but they through the field a good many are all wrong if they hope thereby times. The worms keep coming cakes or slabs. No tools can be used, to spike the devils guns and interfere with his plans for the spread green leaf for their enjoyment ing. Every pound must be moved of damnation among human beings. The yield of these big, fat green pests of damnation among human beings. The yield of these big, fat green pests It is a well known fact that the old Scratch always finds some work for idle hands to do, that the very best licks in Satan's interests are put in by those poor unfortunate mortal by those poor unfortunate mortal creatures who by reason of too much or too little good fortune have nother to do with their time. No one to do with their time is a well known fact that the old these big, fat green pests per acre was often very large amount the caked leaf is taken from the war gon and placed in shallow baskets for grading. As fast as it is graded and weighed the leaf is placed by hand in layers—butts out and loose leaf as it does not injure the leaf. The tobacco worm that makes even the tobacco worm that makes even the leaf and promotional work. engaged in tobacco farming ever has smallest part of his lunch off of The loose leaves in the hogshead any chance to help the devil with his either of these dainties immediately work because there are never any idle loses all interest in any subsequent erful screw, a process that forces. hands or idle hours in that business. proceedings in the patch, curls up, From the time the first work is done turns black and dies. Dusting must be on the tobacco patch in the fall until repeated weekly and after every rain.
the last load of leaf is delivered along If left to its own devices in growing in May of the second year thereafter tobacco will practically destroy itself

her deep plowing the field is disked both ways and harrowed until it is in as fine condition as a garden.

The tobacco plants are then removed

Along in the early part of Februspot, preferably a piece of new ground to kill all the insect eggs and larvae that might be hibernating and waiting only for warm days to allow them to hatch out and destroy the young

tobacco plants. After the bed cleared, burned, carefully prepared and planted it is covered wih a flat tent of common cheese cloth, known locally as tobacco canvas. This covering prevents the ravages of insect pests and some times saves some of the plants from death by early frost. Transplanting from the seed bed to

the field where the leaf is to be grown is nearly all done by hand. Machines have been introduced some sections but most of the old time growers stick to the old time methods. The ground is furrowed off into shallow ditches a little more than three feet apart, fertilizer is scattered in the furrows and each plant is into is proper place by hand. As it takes about 3500 plants for an acre of ground and as each one must be separately placed it is plain enough that quite a little action for the former is required before the crop is really started. Counting the fall tillage of the soil, the seeding of the cover crop, the preparation and sowing of the plant beds, the plowing and disking of the patch, the fertilization and the transplanting there is pretty teady work for about five months before the young plants are ready to tieing them into small bundles be able to save himself from ruin by start growing in their long rows in

Now begins the second phase of the that will come after until the leaf maybe more but it's all wrong for the year and a half process of making tobacco crop—the preservation of weed enemies and the judicious restraint of their own vitality. The the growing plants against insects and first tobacco user to ask for a chew the parent stalk. The lower leaves is kept running the year 'round. If from the new planting is the well known wire worm. This cnemy works underground in the night time and is hard to control. In fact his presence they make up about one fifteenth year. His selling times are too far and activities become known only when the young plants that he outs just under the surface of the soil on to wilt and die. The only thing do is to have plenty of extra plants reserve and keep replanting to fill gaps made by this worm until sist the teeth of the enemy.

The weeds and grass that grow s spontaneously and abundantly in al ils suitable for tobacco production be kept down. A properly cared

for field of tobacco is as fine a piece If those amazing agricultural ex- of clean cultivation as can be found perts who are so greatly worried over on any American farm. Nothing but the deplorable and distressing re-tobacco is permitted to grow. This tobacco is permitted to grow. This by hand, and work with horse drawn tools that have been invented especially for this crop. This intensive cultivation continues from transplanting to cutting time with only enough intermission for the farmer to pay his termission for he farmer to pay his termism to the tobacco that is that part of the tobacco that is of about the average grade or specially for the farmer to pay his the decided by the tobacco that is of about the average grade or specially for the continue from transplanting to the tobacco that is that part of the tobacco that is of about the average grade or specially for the first head of the tobacco will constitute the big bulk in any ouring barn. Extra long the farmer to pay his to the farmer to the farmer to pay his to the farmer to the farmer to pay his to the farmer to termission for he farmer to pay his other leaf that is decidedly inferior respects with proper regularity to the or superior to the average are bulked

Formerly it was the pleasant and and "worm" it by hand. To make this

the making and market of a crop of so far as marketable quality is contobacco requires about a year and a cerned. A branch or sucker will start at every leaf junction with the The preparation of the "patch" as small tobacco field is usually called begins early in the fall after the crop of that year has been cut. The soil detriment of the product. Therefore is disked both ways good and deep suckering, that is pulling off the and is sown to a winter crop of rye, branches that start at the leaf joints winter barley or winter oats. About and pinching back, that is the destructhe first of May the cover growth tion of the seed stalk cannot be newhich by that time is about a foot high glected during the growing season. is turned under, the green manure As there are 3500 plants to an acre increasing fertility and adding to the humus content of the land. After suckers to a plant this job keeps many hours during the summer.

through the stages already described from the side hill seed bed and set the time comes along about the middle in rows in the patch where the leaf of August to start the third phase of the program by beginning to work the tobacco. The cutting is done by ary the tobacco grower begins to hand, one plant at a time. As each look about for a likely place for his stalk is cut it is split with the same seed bed. Having located a good knife and set astride a "tobacco stck" a piece of hand rived hard wood on a hill side the work of burning about an inch and a half square and and planting begins. The first step with strength enough to carry a load in the preparation of the ground for of about fifty pounds. When a stick the seed after the clearing is done is is loaded with fifteen or twenty or to burn it thoroughly not so much for more plants the next step is to hang the purpose of enriching the soil but it in the curing barn which is a necessary part of the growers equipment These barns are often from twenty to forty feet high are so built that many ranks of racks for holding the

plants are under one roof. When a barn has been filled the next step is "firing" the leaf. This is done by keeping huge wood fires burning in the curing barns until the tobacco is properly cured, a condition that can only be told by an expert. For each barn dozens of cords of wood must be cut in the timber, hauled to the barns and fed into the fires night and day until the crop is cured. This process is used in the dark tobacco districts of Kentucky and Tennessee and in a few countles of Virginia. In other sections such

as the Burley area of Kentucky and adjacent states and the bright tobacco districts of Virginia and the Car olinas tobacco is air dried, a process that takes a good deal more

time but is probably not quite as expensive. Up to this time the grower has to be done. From the close of the made a study of the question. called hands. This job like all changing his methods of farming. the others that preceded it and all passes out of the possession of the farmer to have to pay the money he producer is all done by hand. Each gets that way for something he plant has from seven to ten leaves should grow himself. and each leaf must be stripped singly good leaves are sorted by able to the tobacco man but not very obvious to the outsider. When eight ed to pay his debts whether he wants or ten leaves of the same length, to or not. color and quality have been assemblbuts or stems and run through between the others and the whole bunch

is thus tied into the loose leaf unit

As the leaves are stripped, clas-

or hand of tobacco

something like a stack of wheat or a cord of wood. One of the workmen does the bulking or stacking. The hands, all straightened and smoothed and of the same quality and length, are passed to him and he

or superior to the average are bulked

finished until manufacturing begins. are prized or packed down by a powfrom 1500 to 2000 pounds of tobacco

into a single cask. Tobacco is not fit for manufacture or for human use until it has aged or matured for from three to seven years. This ageing is usually done in the warehouses of the manufacturers either in the hogs heads or in great rebuilt bulks of leaf taken by hand from the casks and again laid up as in the curing barn in tiers or ranks of hands and layers of leaf. This is a perfectly safe process. is the only known creature that has any appetite for or will touch cured tion, both in buying and selling, perand adequately insured the deaf in-

the invested capital and the other expenses of holding. it is perfectly plain that the growers by those farmers whose crops are The tobacco planter spends two or three dollars for fertilizer, a few cents for arsenate of lead to discourage the worms and sells around a thousand pounds of tobacco for an a pound for all grades from each acre

creased in value enough each year

of ground, and if very industrious can make a five acre crop. He makes outlay and his check from the marthe small amounts paid for fertilizers and poisons is clear profit unless he is so unreasonable as to insist that for about seventeen months of almost the farmer nothing. Truly an ideal vil in his fiendish desire to provide

ONE CROP FARMER HEADED FOR

work for idle hours.

ROCKS The farmer who sticks to one crop long enough, whether it is corn wheat, potatoes or some other crop, vithout growing other things will soon be put out of business. That is a had his work cut out for him with pretty strong statement but it is the very little choice about when it was conclusion of experts who have long The curing season until the crop has been soil will get sick-weeds, will become delivered the farmer has a little more over-run with destructive insect pests liberty in deciding when he will and diseases will eat and destroy the work. The next step is stripping crop and the farmer will be out much the leaves from the stalks and money and much time and will only

It is all right to have a cash crop

The farm is a factory and the fac and inspected as it is removed from tory that pays the largest dividends are not worth much. They are called the farmer grows only one crop, he lugs and usually bring about one is rushed with work part of the time fourth as much as the best leaf and and has nothing to do the rest of the weight of the entire crop. The apart and he has to go in debt and get d leaves are sorted by length, hard up between sales. He has to color and other qualities very notice | rush the crop to market for whatever it will bring as soon as it is harvest-

If the farmer grows only one crop ed one leaf is wrapped around the and the price is low he doesn't get much. If the crop fails, he gets nothing. When he grows only one crop he spends only about 100 days producing it but he has to eat 365 days.

Finland Succeeds

Farmers Make Organized Selling And Buying Pay Well

land, although it has been developed only within the last two decades, is takes work with the hoe, weed pulling down the middle and packing it social and economic development of down with his kness The main crop the Finnish nation. More than thirty

Finnish cooperation is similar to Danish in that it is chiefly a rural movement, dealing with agriculture. After the tobacco is bulked the However, the Davish movement is grower has finished until it is time built from the ground up, while Finwith his boys and whatever other to deliver to the market which is nish cooperation is built from the top usually right away. It is then loaded down. The leadership of men promelse may be necessary to prevent the field of growing tobacco once a week on a wagon by hand but as the bulks inent in national affairs in Finland, Reformers who would banish to- job complete it was necessary to go ed it is now possible to move the leaf societies, have been responsible for not by single hands but in great this trend. Among these leaders, Prof. Hannes Gebhard, commonly known as the "father" of Finnish co-

operation, is most widely known. propaganda and promotional work. 'Pellervo' does not engage in commercial operations and accordingly has no income of its own. The expenses arising from its activities are met by donations from the large cooperative federations, private donations and a small annual government grant.

Buying and Selling Perfected The field of cooperative buying and selling is highly developed. The local distribution of household necessities and farm supplies in each county is centralized in a cooperative trading which establishes branch stores in the local communities. In the wholesale Nothing injures tobacco properly trade, however, the local becomes a stored While wire worms and other member of one of the central wholeplants and the leaf in the field, man chased the supplies handled by these e central cooperative societies, which now number ten. is one of the strongest features in the to much more than pay interest on Finnish movement.

In the field of consumer cooperation, the oldest and largest federation From these few observations on is the Finnish Cooperative Wholesale the cultivation and care of tobacco society, founded in 1904. Its membership comprises 490 cooperative trading of this staple are greatly to be envied societies with a complete network of stores, and 190,000 members, of whom produced in expensive conditions. 70 per cent are farmers. The working people in the cities and industrial communities have a similar central

wholesale society. The wholesale purchasing of farm supplies is centralized in two organaverage of about twenty five cents izations. The larger and more important of these is the Agricultural Cooperative Wholesale society founded in 1905 with a membership of his product practically, without cash 1020 local organizations, grouped as cooperative trading societies, cooperaketing association, after deducting tive creameries, and cooperative rural banks. One-half of Finland's wholesale trade in feeding-stuffs, grains and his labor is worth something. Except operative societies, while the whole- got the money for and the amount. sale alone supplies 65 per cent of the daily hard work a tobacco crop costs farm-seed trade, and is the principal wholesale dealer in dairy machinery life with hands and minds too busy and equipment. It equipped all creamfor temptation and one that offers eries built in 1921 and supplied the very slight encouragement to the de machinery and equipment to 26 out of the 27 new cooperative creameries built in Finland during the first ten months of 1922. The turnover of this organization in 1921 was 122 million Finnish marks, 30 per cent of this amount representing the purchase of

ome-farm products. Cooperation Builds Creameries Cooperation has created a new day in dairying, Finland's most important branch of agriculture. It has made possible the production of standardized, high-quality dairy products. The last decade has witnessed the disappearance of the private creamery. Cooperative creameries which now number 500 have taken its place. Since the war the cooperative creameries have undertaken to pay milk producers on the basis of quality. With respect to the centralization of the cooperatives for selling dairy products, the Finnish creameries rank first in northern Europe.

In 1907, 17 cooperative creameries formed the Cooperative Butter Export association for the purpose of marketing their products. Its turnover increased from 7.4 million Finnish marks the first year to 354.5 million Finnish marks in 1921. Today its membership comprises 300 cooperative creameries and it sells over three fourths of Finland's export dairy pro ducts. In addition, the central association handles the principal portion of the wholesale milk trade in three or the principal cities. In Helsingtors and Viborg, it owns and operates large modern plants for the manufacture of condensed milk, and also owns and operates large cheese-storage cellers. Membership is secured through a contract with a local creamery which involves the purchase of shares and an additional limited fin-

Cooperative Credits Factor
A system of cooperative rural banks
which supply short term farm credit for the purchase of fertilizers, farm machinery and improved livestock, is ber 775. The local banks are federated int othe Central Rural Bank Credit institute, which in 1921 granted 41.2

million Finnish marks to the local Other cooperative federations are cattle selling societies, egg selling societies, and a more recently formed central organization among farm forest owners, which engages in the cooperative marketing of wool products, both at home and abroad.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION OF IN

TEREST TO FARMERS The conference to be held in Kan sas City, April 26, regarding the proposed grouping of the railroads in the United States is of such importance that all farmers should express themselves on this matter of railroad consolidation.

Under this plan, submitted by interstate commerce commission and Professor William Z. Ripley, of Harvard, under instruction of congress all the railroads in the United would be grouped into nineteen large systems. The interstate commerce commission has suggested a tentative grouping of these lines, and is conlucting conferences throughout the country to learn the sentiment of the people concerning the consolidation. The leaders in each community should make the voice of the smaller interests heard by wiring their local sentiment to the chairman of the Public Utilities Commission at Topeka. This is a matter which should not be left entirely to the decision of the large and powerful railroads, producers, and patrons of branch rail-

roads, or railroads in remote sections

of the country. This plan was undertaken with a view of providing the nation as a as well as the big industries the means by which they may ship the products of their soil or the output of pests attack and destroy the growing sale societies, from which are purmit them a living proit. Each of the organizations or national organizasocieties. The remarkable organiza- rafiroad systems, coupled with a num- lodged in elected officers and boards be in a position to properly maintain and operate the weaker roads, thus giving to the nation the efficiency in transportation which our present day business desires and demands.

> FARM BOOKKEEPING PAYS The Farmers' Union advocates busness-like methods of running the farm as well as running the union. A letter from a Texas county, Oklahoma, woman printed in the Farmer-Stockman seems to merit study by union members who have trouble de ciding whether they farm at profit or

loss: "We do all our business through the bank. The banker sends us our cancelled checks and a statement of our business with them each month. Each check I go over carefully and enter in the book in the rotation given with concentrated feeds, is supplied by co- I enter in their turn by date, what we

"It is with ease and a great deal of satisfaction at the end of the year that I balance the book and see just how much money we have taken in during the year. It is just as easy to tell where the money went to. It shows whether the year has been success or a failure. It shows the difference between the cost of the crop and the amount received for it. It perhaps a grocery bill. It doesn't take more than two hours a month and surely we can find that much time for do himself and the organization harm. community for the period of a year

REGULARITY PRODUCES MORE

MILK AND FAT It has long been a rule on managed dairy farms to milk and feed the cows at the same hours every day. Regularity was always thought to have a beneficial effect on production, However, experiments carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture on the Government farm at Beltsville, Md., have shown that cows of average production milked at the same hours every day produced but slightly more milk and slightly less butterfat than those milked at random, provided the feed ing was done at regular times. When the feeding as well as the milking was done at random hours the cows roduced about 5 per cent. less of both milk and fat.

Fifty rural children in Glasgow, Valley County, Mont., are being served with a hot school lunch daily as a direct result of nutrition work conducted by extension agents, accord ing to a report received by the United State Department of Agriculture. Twelve quarts of whole milk are bought daily, and used for soups, cocoa, or a cooked cereal. A woman is employed to do the cooking and to apart from the organization then be- will very often solve the problem and serve one hot dish daily, with the help of the girls. The local Woman's a Club financed the undertaking

Getting Down To Some Genuine Fundamentals Necessary For Success

of tremendous economic importance to the agricultural industry. These banks are purely local, are operated izations of Vital Importance.

success of any farmers' organization is the active interest of individual ficers and put in somebody who would members. The cause of the death of properly represent them and who practically every organization that

has ceased to function can be traced directly to the lack of the individual member's interest. Officers of the right sort may be able to maintain the influence of a farmers' organization for a time, but it is impossible for them to maintain it indefinitely. When members are not individually a vital part of an organization the officers soon become of no more force as officers than they would be as individnals. Strong local units are necessary to maintain members' interest in any arge organization.

I sometimes fear that we lose sight of the importance of the local unit as the vital part of a farm organization. As a matter of fact the local unit is the heart of every organization. It is the part which furnishes the very life blood. Like the heart of the human body, it occupies an inconspicuous place. Its presence is seldom realized and its detailed functions are seldom discussed. Its work is not spectacular. It is its work, however, which makes possible the functioning of the other parts of the body. If you remove or greatly injure the heart the animal body dies. Just so with the farmer's organization. As soon as the locals cease to function the organization starts to decay. It is important for the human body to have a brain. It needs a directing power for its highly oras it is of vital concern to all small ganized organization. It is the brain stimulated by the life blood which comes from the heart that determines the direction in which the entire body is to move. It receives impressions from the various parts of the body. whole with a system of railroads catalogs and classifies them and dewhich would guarantee to the people cides which suggestions are import-

ant and what the action shall be. The action of a farm organization rests in the governing machinery their factories, at an opportune time, which is established. Whether we are and at a rate which will at least per- thinking of local organizations, state groups is to consist of several strong tions, the directing power is usually ber of weaker lines. In this way the of directors. This power, however, cannot function for long without the continued stimulation of the locals. Neither can it function unless it gets its ideas continually purified and approved by the locals in almost exactly | iation a certain amount of all grain the same way that the blood of the human body is sent back through the heart

It is this purification process which is so often neglected in farmers' organizations. They must, of course, depend upon the officers for final direction, but unless there is a continual operation of the principles of initiative and referendum, the officers soon grow away from the members and the history of practically every national parate themselves from the members, provide for their own existence and at date, to whom, and for what it was the leaders. This has resulted in the to take advantage of the best prices downfall of a number of promising offered for their products.

national organizations. This separation may be caused by generally means a little deposit in the tablishes some system by which he would justify. Some big concern, such and desires of those who are responsi- a centralized creamery

> one which I have just mentioned. Farmers are busy. They have many things to do. They frequently join a where there is no competition to more farm organization because they are than offset their small losses. induced to join by a neighbor or by an organizer. Sometimes they know of the individual member to sell his only in a general way what the or products at the highest price is often ganization proposes to do and fre- so great that the loyalty and good inquently know very little of how it is tentions of the member break. I am to do it. They may attend a meeting not sure that we should expect the or two, and if they are only fairly well members to refuse to accept the high satisfied or are mystified, they will prices unjustly offered by concerns in perhaps cease to interest themselves their efforts to break up a cooperative in the organization, except to watch organization. It seems to me that the for results. If results fail to come they better plan is to recognize that the are disappointed. Very often they hegin to lose interest in all farmers organizations because they can point to so many instances where the organiz- doing business unless it can do busisations have failed to fulfill their pro- ness at a profit. Is must, however, al-

> If every individual member of an ment's notice. The only way it can organization would give a few minutes, do this is to maintain an efficient serious consideration to the organiza- manager and proper equipment. If the tion's problems each day that organi- members are required to pay into the zation would grow and increase in treasury of their cooperative associapower and could not fail to accom- tion a small share of the increase plish the purposes for which it was which has been brought about by the organized. Leaders could not grow establishment of the association that cause they would be held to a proper will still permit the members to do course by the average opinions of all business elsewhere.—Colorado Union the members. If they failed in their Farmer.

The most improtant factor in the duty these thinking members would take sufficient interest to change of would carry out their instructions.

Every local farm organization must have some real object in life or it had better die. As a matter of fact, it will die unless it does have worthwhile objective. This object must give each member some work to do. If it does not the members interest will die. When you find a strong local organization you find some leader there who either consciously or unconsciously recognizes this important point. He may not know that he is keeping his organization alive by giving every member something to do, but that is nearly always the There is some committee work, there is some errand to perform, there is some point in the management which needs the member's consideration, there is some decision to be made about contracting or expanding the business; in fact, anything of import-

A farmer's organization cannot ex pect to be a power unless it has money with which to work. If it is a business organization, it can secure money from a proper conduct of its business enterprises. If it is an organization which must depend upon membership fees, then the individual member must pay these fees if the organization is to accomplish any of its purposes. These fees must be paid promptly or the power of the members' organization is greatly weakened. No officers can make plans unless they know with some degree of certainty how much money is available to bring about the accom plishment of those plans.

If a farmer joins a cooperative busness association he must remember that he must support this association or it is likely to fail. He owes it an obligation which no one can fulfill except himself. If the association is organized to sell his products he must sell his products through the association or it is certain to fail in its object. There is only one method that I know of by which he can be re That is by the establishment of some sort of a rule which will require him to pay into the treasury of his assocor other products marketed in some

other way. In many places this sort of a provision has been very helpful in maintaining fair prices in a community and in continuing the existence of the cooperative association which has been responsible for establishing those fair prices.

Up to the present time the most of our cooperative commodity organizasupply of life blood is interrupted. If tions are rural and local in character. you will think back with me over the They do not have a big, strong central organization with sufficient funds to farmers' organization you will find fight their battles at terminal marthat its principal troubles can be trac- kets or before the courts. If they are ed to a tendency of the leaders to se- to succeed locally they must therefore

It frequently happens that the es tablishment of a cooperative buying two things. One is the lack of the lea- or selling agency in a community imder's appreciation of the importance mediately brings about a readjustment of keeping in close touch with the of prices on the part of those farm members of his organization. He concerns doing business in the comcomes in contact with bankers, rail- munity greatly to the advantage of road men, packers, commission men members and non-members. There and national and state officers and are many instances on record where politicians much more frequently than the advance of the price paid for he comes in personal contact with the grain, or milk and cream, has been members on the farms. Unless he es- greater than the terminal markets can closely determine the opinions as an old line elevator company, or ble for his selection he is certain to could well afford to take a loss in that Another thing which is responsible or longer, if by to doing they could for the drifting apart of leaders and check the advance of the cooperative members is the attitude of members idea. Taking a loss in one community themselves. Sometimes I wonder if does not necessarily mean a net loss this is not a greater cause than the to the company, because they have been able, as statistics show, to raise their prices in other communities

The temptation placed at the door important thing is to keep the cooperative organization alive and ready for business, but not necessarily keen it ways be ready to function at a moPublished Every Thursday at Salina, Kansas By THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912, at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1878 Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1103. Act of October 3, 1917, Authorized July 30, 1918.

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Change of Address—When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D. ommunications 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. Answill be either published or mailed.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION



THURSDAY, APRIL, 26, 1923



DISCARDING THE FIFTH WHEEL

Word comes to this office that another County Farm Bureau has withdrawn from the Kanses and National Farm Bureau Federations and will henceforth devote itself to its duties as defined by law. Undoubtedly this is only a beginning. Common sense, of which the average Kansas farmer has a plenty, cannot defend the support of such costly over head organizations that render no ascertainable service and to say the least obtain their financial support by extremely doubtful methods.

The withdrawal of County Farm Bureaus from the Federations and their return to their legally prescribed field is not a victory for the Farmers Union but a triumph of the good sense of the farmers who took the action. Whatever may have been the excuse for setting up State Farm Bureau Federations in states like Illinois, Ohio, Mississippi, and Louisiana, there was no reason for such a course in Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and the score or more of states in which the Union was organized, active and successful. For nearly twenty years the Union has been the big farm, organization of Kansas. It has done its work well and at mighty small exrense. Its leaders have ability, experience and courage and are on the job twelve months each

year, The Farmers Union through the local elevator movement has added twenty millions of dollars a year to the farm value of the wheat crop. For five years it has fixed the price of binder twine in Kansas and has saved wheat growers more than \$3,000,000 on that single item. Farmers Union Fire Insurance has forced a twenty per cent reduction on all farm insurance in this state and made the rates for that sort of protection the lowest in the whole country. The Farmers Union has established the biggest live stock commission house on the Kansas City market and is handling a vast volume of sales to the satisfaction of its patrons. What has the Kansas Farm Bureau Federation ever done for agriculture in this state.

The county agents are doing a good work and one that will become popular and appreciated just in proportion as it is separated from the activities of the Kansas and the American Farm Bureau Federations. The members of the Union in countles that have given up heir connection with the Federation should rally to the support of the County Farm Bureau and the County Agents and prove that they are true and helpful friends of the Extension Service and of the State Agricultural College.

WHAT HAVE I DONE FOR THE UNION?

There are a few members of our organization who are still asking what the Union has ever one for them. Well it has done much more than they know and more for them than they deserve if that question is a true measure of the spirit with which they have enlisted for their work. Here are a few of the things that the Union has done for Kansas farmers.

It has corrected the injustices of local grain marketing by establishing the best system of cooperative elevators in the world. This has resulted in adding twenty cents a bushel to the delivery price of wheat or about \$20,000,000 a year to the income of Kansas wheat growers.

Ih has reduced the rates for fire insurance on farm property twenty per cent for all Kansas farmers and for its own members has saved more than a million dollars in the cost of fire and hail protection.

By entering the Kansas City Board of Trade the Union has compelled justice for cooperative shippers on the greatest of all middle western grain markets. It should have every car load of wheat consigned for sale to Kansas City.

It has built up the biggest live stock commission company on the Kansas City market where it handled 1,491 car loads during the first three months of this year. If all the members were doing as much for the Union as the organization is for them this house would handle 10,000 ear loads of stuff this year.

The Union fixes the price of binder twine in Kansas and during the past five years has saved the wheat growers of this state more than \$3,000,000 on that single article.

The Union secure the enaction of the cooperative laws of 1913 and 1915 and of the cooperative marketing act of 1921. It has supported more constructive and progressive legislation than any other organization in Kansas.

These are just a few of the things that the Union has done for its members and for the state of Kansas. Now brother Doubting Thomas it is your turn to answer a few questions about what you have done for the organization and how faithfully you have kept your obligation.

Have you paid your dues and your building fund assessment for this year? Have you asked any of your non Union neighbors to join with us in our work for the farmer? Have you secured as many as two applications for membership since the beginning of the New Year? Do you support the cooperative business in your neighborhood with your sales and purchases- Are you afraid that some sly old timer who has grown rich off the business of yourself and your fellow farmers will ask you if you are married to one store. Do you consign your car lot shipments of grain and live stock to the Union agencies in Kansas City? Do you insist that your cooperative elevator ship its car lot consignments to the Jobbing Association? Is your property insured in the Farmers Union Mutual Company against fire and tornadoes? Is your growing crop insured against hail damage in the Farmers Union Hail Insurance Company? Do you attend all the meetings of your local and take part in the discussions and committee work? When did you last attend a meeting of your County Union? Do you read every line in this paper, advertisemens and all?

The man who can answer yes to all these questions has got a kick coming if he is not getting good service from the Union. The Union can do much more for its members if its members will do more work for the organization and for themselves. Self help is the idea. What are you doing for the Union?

PAY UP ALL THE DUES NOW

Have you paid your current dues and your Building Fund assessment? If not that is a matter that should be attended to right away. Each member of the organization is getting a lot of service that must be paid for with money collected as dues. Each Union family is getting this paper which may not be the reatest jorunal in the world but is itself worth more than the annual dues charged by our organization.

Take time to go to the next meeting of your Local and pay your dues. That is one thing that you can do for the organization that will help yourself and every other member in the state.

DOES NOT LIKE OUR PAPER

Fifty cents of the annual membership dues paid by each Union man is subscription for the Kansas Union Farmer. That is not very much money but of course the paper is not a very big sheet. One or two members, perhaps a Local or two have asked whether they cannot hold out fifty cents from th eremittance to the secretary and stop their papers. They do not like the sheet. They do not approve he editorial policy. They do no care for he news from the Locals and County Unions. They are not interested in the articles that deal with and discuss cooperation and other farmer problems.

No. Under our by-laws the member cannot hold out fifty cents and stop the paper. The regular dues are \$2.25 a year. But of course, if there is any member of the organization who really believes that he is being injured, demoralized, corrupted, damaged or otherwise hurt in his feelings he can still pay his \$2.25 a year and stop his paper. Or better yet, certainly better for the Union and possibly better for the disgruntled and disgusted member, he can refuse to pay any dues at all and thereby drop out of the organization with which he plainly has no sympathy and which he is sure can do him no good. It is dead certain that the man who has made up his mind that the Union can de nothing for him is worthless to the organization and should get outside where he can do his knocking decently and in order.

It is just possible that some of those good brothers who do not care for this paper take that position because it is the official organ of the association to which they belong. They just cannot believe that any organization made up of members like themselves can publish a paper worth while. Of course they are right in a sense while at the same time they are wrong. If the Union were made up entirely of such men as themselves it would certainly be impossible for it to publish a paper worth reading. Fortunately the membership of great organizations as a whole is very different from that type of man. Our members have courage, good sense, business ability, knowledge of cooperation, patriotism and the power to think for themselves and so they get out and read a pretty good paper.

If the disgruntled and over critical members who do not care for the paper would take time to read a few issues through from start to finish they might change their minds.

GETTING NEW MEMBERS

Some mighty good news is coming into headquarters from different parts of the state. Nearly every Local reports a few new members as a result of work done since the January State Convention. One busy bunch has initiated 60, another reports 40, others from a half dozen to twenty or more. This is fine and proves just what the Kansas Union Farmer has been contending for years. The Union has made good. All the farmers of Kansas who read the papers and keep up with the times know that. Everybody wants to string along with any organization that is making good and proving that with more strengh and resources it can do even better.

Very few thoughtful farmers in Kansas will efuse to join the Union if the morits of the or-

ganization are presented to them by heir neighbors and friends in whom they have confidence. Wherever the members themselves have gone out and worked for more members they have succeeded. There is plenty of time for more of the same yet this spring. Every Local should double its membership-a perfectly easy thing to do if each member will get a new member before the

next meeting. Perhaps some of the Locals are overlooking the new comers. Several strange families move into almost every neighborhood during the winter months. These new folks should be taken into the organization right away. We need their numbers, our business institutions need their trade, and the Local needs their assistance.

IDLENESS ON THE FARMS

The Country Gentleman has discovered that the average farmer has too much leisure and that if he hopes to make money he must put in more time at productive work. On the other hand there are many farmers who firmly believe that their hours of labor are longer for each day and for more days in the year than any other business. The Country Gentleman wants a new system of agriculture that will furnish at least 300 days work yearly for each able bodied man on the farms. Henry Ford on the other hand insists that the principal trouble with agriculture is that the farmers work too much and that they might get along with twenty nine minutes a day if they would live in villages, use Fordson tractors and keep no animals.

Here are several doctors fooling around the same patient with no sign of agreement as to the nature of the disease or the treatment neces-

sary to effect a cure, Who is right? Undoubtedly there are some sections devoted to single crop farming where there is not enough work to keep the farmer busy more than half the year, even if the whole number of hours used in doing chores is included in the time sheet. No man can expect to make money from work unless he works. This single crop farmer cannot afford to board himself and his horses twelve months and get only three months labor in return. He cannot afford to tie up several thousand dollars in equipment that is used only ten days in each year. Single crop farmers must branch out. Even n the wheat belt it is possible to raise plenty of feed for pigs, cows, and hens and a judicious ac cumulation of these animals will furnish productive employment at fair wages all the year round.

Ford has either been misrepresented or he knows less about farming than he does about politics which is useless. Agriculture without animals which appears to be Ford's ideal would impoverish the soil beyond deremption and would take away most of the profit and all the interest that there is in the game. Ford would put the tobacco farmer and the fruit grower as well as the live stock producer clear out of business. It akes more time to burn and plant a seed bed for obacco than Henry would have the farmer use during the entire year. Twenty nine minutes a day is less time than is required for spraying a five acre apple orchard. It is not enough time for picking two acres of strawberries.

Without work no one would be happy and every one would be wicked and worthless if we are to believe what folks say of the results or idleness or man's moral make up. No sensible man believes that money can be made or comfort assured without work but there are a lot of folks who object to working for nothing.

The tobacco grower who is generally regarded as a one crop farmer is nothing of the sort. average sized holding in the dark tobacco district of Tennessee is about one hundred acres. The average tobacco crop is about six acres to the farm. The remainder of the land is used for pasture, hay, grain and wood lot crops. The farmer feeds himself and his work animals, produces both corn and hay for market, sells a few hogs, some cream and a good many chickens and eggs each year. Although tobacco making spreads over the whole year there are intervals for working in the corn, woods and hay. Such a farmer not only lives at home but boards there. His tobacco crop brings him in the bulk of his cash income but he could live without it.

In the wheat belt, however, and in a few sections of the cotton belt the real single crop system is found. Too many farmers sell wheat to buy meat, milk, flour, coal, oats, hay and garden truck. Most of these things they could produce at home even in the dry farming districts. They argue that it is cheaper to buy such stuff and use the labor required in making them for other purposes. They are wrong. It is never cheap or even cheaper for a farmer to buy anything that he can produce with reasonable success on his own place. He does not use the time so saved for productive purposes, in fact he does not use it all.

The farmer, just like any other workman, must have regular and steady employment all the year round if he is to prosper. The farmer who produces something to eat or something to sell every day in the year will certainly be forced to work more than twenty nine minutes a day but he need not exceed an average of eight hours and is sure of a living and some little profit all the time.

HAVE A GOOD PICNIC THIS SUMMER

Careful plans are essential to any sort of success. There should be a thousand Farmers Union picnics in Kansas this summer. It is time right now to begin making arrangements and advertising the big doin's.

If the committees have not yet been appointed they should be selected at the next meeting and every one should get busy now.

lows farm lands showed an unnatural increase in value during the period covered by the last census rising from \$2,801,973,729 in 1910 to \$6,-679,020,000 in 1920 or a total of \$3,877,046,846, a little more than 130 per cent. Are the 1910 or the 1920 figures nearer the truth?

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Ford

Has Done Humanity that he is arranging to sell flivvers on weekly installments is evidence that no matter what kind acts a man may commit nor how many all the results can be wiped in a single hour. If Ford proposes to sell tin lizzies on the dollar down and dollar for life plan there is one indisputable fact in this world it is that no man who must go this column is off him for life. If in debt for it should own a car unless it is to be used for business purposes.

We had about made up our mind to apologize to Henry for trying to In Both Directions unload Lydia Pinkham on him for Secretary of Public Welfare and man to do who is not blessed with Health during the administration of the use of two leads. Two sets of eyes which he will never be the head but we back up. Lydia is plenty good enough to serve in Henry's cabinet.

France

And Belgium Are partners in the enterprise of invading Germany to collect some of pooling contract to the same man the change that country owes them on the same talk. and the balance of the world. It looks in this world have suffered as much from Germany or so richly deserve

gone through. Inasmuch as the United States refused to accept any responsibility for after the way activities and condi-Cromwell, tions in Europe and as England is Mayor of Kansas City looking for her advantage by a revival of her trade with Germany perhaps it would be as well for the rest call a "tight." The yearly expenses

Bonar Law.

Prime Minister middle of last December came very proposes to reduce expenses by cut- magistrate in London, the sort of wedmiddle of last December came very broposal size of the squire officiates in over near losing his iob a few days ago. ting salaries. His own pay is \$7.500 ding that the squire officiates in over near losing his lob a lew days ago. only salaries the salaries in over Parliament voted against one of his a year and he thinks he can get along here. The dispatches say that the happositions and for a time it seemed without the five hundred if some of py couple disappeared shortly after that he must resign, take his cabinet the \$3,600 a year men will separate they signed the register. That is fine. out of office with him and call another themselves from the six hundred. Now if they will just stay disappearelection by the people to decide whether the empire shall be ruled by the castle or the cottage.

It is certain that the King must ask Ramsey McDonald, leader of the the public interest. labor forces to form a new ministry of Law walks out. Within two years Rallway the representatives of labor will be the farmers took control up there.

A simply minded fellow bobbed up last week and violently asserted that last week and violently asserted that last week and violently asserted that by the forces of organized capital.

Since the railroad strike was startthe prohibitory amendment and enSince the railroad strike was startthings about his decadent descendants. forcing laws are making scores of an excuse they might be stealing July when the shop workers walked horses or selling oil stocks.

The man who is made a law breaktime to kick the constitution and the railways workers right when

It is high time to stop all this silly talk about law making law breakers out of good citizens. Nothing can make a criminal out of a good Governor of Missouri citizen so long as he has the will to respect the law.

to do with the matter. Pernaps not. It district in Missouri He very wisely tailing both ways. Looks like he might is mighty good to know that the great and truly observes that the whole soon be looking for a good sugar barons are such nice men that effect of such a law would be to help job as a truck driver.

TIVES CELEBRATE HUND.

REDTH BIRTHDAY

Cooperative fire insurance among

a powerful movement. Today there

societies carrying a total volume of

lions of dollars. So successful have

insurance charged by these coopera-

tives has been cut to 25 cents per

markably low cost is the direct re-

sult of cooperative effort in cutting

out unneccessary costs incidental to

While farmers' co-operative insur-

ance companies began operating as

1870 and 1880 saw the origin of the

greatest number of existing compan-

ies. During this period more than 500 insurance cooperatives began their

careers, made possible by favorable

laws enacted in middle western states.

The next ten years saw a widespread

growth of cooperative insurance in

the southern and south central states.

Practically every state north of a line

drawn along the southern boundary

of Missouri is now served by these

democratic institutions in service for

the dirt farmers of the nation:
At the same time that cooperative

insurance societies have been increasing in number, the existing ones have

early as 1820, the ten years between of Europe have long since done.

hundred dollars per year. This

needless losses.

they been that the average cost of

risks between seven and eight bil- panies.

etbook that Uncle Sam has dropped about 1,600 in the state. It is fine that Some good turns but the report right square in the middle of the road a brave and far seeing governor dein front of them. Inasmuch as the sugar trust has

such complete control of all the pro-duction of sugar that is marketed in duction of sugar that is marketed this country it may be true that they could have their way without the help of the tariff. At any rate it is certain that they have had their way at United States.

Facing

Is-a tolerably difficult thing for any the use of two leads. Two sets of eyes and two full sets of moral perceptions. It ought to be easy enough though for those fellows who have con vinced themselves that they can sell the coarse grain non pooling marketing contract of the United States Grain Growers and the one hundred per cent

If the farmers are to make any success in marketing they must get on of undertaking but no two nations sound basis and stay there. There is no compromise or half way ground between one hundred per cent pooling some reparation for what they have and dumping on the speculative market even when the approach is through a local cooperative elevator.

Has waked up and found himself in what a southern farmer would aptly And Daughter Mathilde of the world to keep quiet while of his burg are some two millions of spectively of John D. Rockefeller France and Belgium do their best. deficit. The good mayor who was once in the butter business and still re-

> Fair enough. The mayor does not ed all may yet be forgiven. propose that any pap sucker of his

Shop Workers

diions. A good many of them are still out of work. The hard boiled railways they taught craftsmen not to

ed less than a year ago wages have criminals daily. At any rate the men been raised in a great number of Wilson who are so converted from law abid- American industries. The steel trust ing citizenship into more or less daz- has twice advanced the pay of its zling ornaments of the underworld men; the packers have just announced make their own choice. They are law a general advance for their hired breakers not from necessity but from hands; there have been many others. natural inclination. If the prohibi In fact wages as a whole are considtory amendment were not handy as erably higher than on the first of

Are the packing houses and the er by prohibition is a willing crimin- steel trust managed by men who do al who deliberately decides that it is not know their business or were the statutes to hell and back again. The insisted that instead of a reduction drink crazed lunatic who committed the roads could very well afford to crimes while in that condiion was ir- pay more money to their workmen. responsible, which sort of law breaker And by the way the hard boiled roads more richly deserves severe punish- and all others are doing just that very thing since the wages of the main tainance of way men were increased

Hyde.

legislation Is also vetoeing some that has passed the General assembly however, that the tariff has nothing count months school in every rural it over the fence. The Bambino is to do with the matter. Perhaps not. It district in Missouri He very wisely failing both ways. Looks like he might

the value of cooperative self help

secured by it both increased safety

WHAT COOPERATION CAN DO

they will not pick up the big fat pock- the weak districts of which there are ed to weaker school districts was on guard at Jefferson City otherwise poor children in the hill counties might enjoy equal educational advanages with those so fortunate as to live in the northern part of Missouri. Perhaps it is worthy of note that Governor. Davis approved a Kansas law providing for at least eight

> Hyde says that if the people of Missouri will give up the independent country school district and accept the county unit of administration there will be good schools for all. The surest way to kill interest in a local school is to deprive the patrons of that school of the right to manage it. Arkansas, Alabama, Virginia and severalother southern states are trying out the county unit plan and so far there has been no improvement either in administrative methods or educa-

months school in every country dis-

tional results. The school district is the last strong hold of pure democracy in the United Sates. Shall local boards of directors be replaced by a centralized educational bureauocracy with absolute power over school revenues, courses of study and the employment of teachers? The people of Missouri are wise to stick out for control of their own schools.

Mrs. McCormick

will soon be necessary to fund a big American newspapers again last week. Mathilde has inally married her Swiss livery stable keep-Of England only since about the gards himself as a slick individual, er. The ceremony was performed by a

The old lady McCormick, she that city shall be deprived of the privilege was Edith Rockefeller is now tangled of sacrificing more than himself in with a bribery charge. It is reported that she paid a Swiss soldier a big sum of good American money if he would turn his back and permit a French aviator interned in Switzer-Resisted a reduction in wages belland to walk out of the country. No do right well at that. Canada has not cause they did not believe that such one seems to know whether this is the even started towards the dogs since a cut was justified by business concatting around Edith's Chicago house. Old man John D. Rockefeller must out of work. He had assert that they won the strike, that rather envy old man Cyrus H. McCorthey taught craftsmen not to fool mick who has long been dead and

Comes Out Right Flat

Against Harding's proposal for an internation or world court. Now that s mighty singular. Every one had an idea that any idea advanced by Gamalial would be promptly endorsed by Woodrow. It hardly seems possible that these two foremost citizens of the republic would expose themselves

to the charge of playing politics. Senator McKellar of Tennessee and former Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska heartily endorsed the nosition taken by the ex-president. While nothing is said about their position in the dispatches it is morelly certain that Senator Curtis of Kansas and Senator Spencer of Missouri approve the utterances of President Harding,

Is Still Falling Down. At the bat. There are only two absolutely certain methods that will insure free hitting at the plate. The can equal the record of Governor first, long practiced by the late Willie Davis but he has forbidden some acts Keeler is to hit em where they aint— But so far the new high prices have that looked good in Kansas. Hyde has the second or Ruth System was to hit But so far the new night prices have that looked wood in Kansas. Hyde has the second or Kuth System was to hit not been affected. We are assured, vetoed a bill providing for at least the ball wherever it comes and knock not been affected. We are assured, vetoca a bill providing for at least the ball wherever it comes and knock however, that the tariff has nothing eight months school in every rural it over the fence. The Bambino is

FARMER'S INSURANCE COOPERA- been growing in businss and have Principally, by the fact that the Danorganization. In nearly all the more ate, not only in the production of his strictly agricultural states, the farm | goods, but in the marketing of his ers' co-operatives have formed state wares. He is a member of a cooperaassociations to enable their directors tive cow-testing association, he ber-American farmers will soon contact associations to enable their directors tive cow-testing association, he borits one hundredth birthday. In that its one hundredth birthday. In that its one hundredth birthday associations to enable their directors it ive cow-testing association, he borits one hundredth birthday. In that its one hundredth birthday association as a cooperative in the compare methods and plans. A nature of the compare methods and plans are rows money through a cooperative in the compare methods and plans. time it has grown from a few sinto than 25 years ago, and is doing much money in a cooperative bank in which a powerful movement. Total and back in promoting and he shares in the profits of that bank. are over 2000 cooperative insurance safeguarding the interests of all le- He lights his house and barns and through a cooperative light and power association, and shares in its profits. ropean brothers are daily attesting He butchers his cattle in cooperative American farmers, like their Euslaughter houses, and incures against European farmers have insured their

All of these agencies are co-ordinatand reduced costs. It remains now ed in a wonderful unified system, at whose head stands the Minister of competitive commercial companies in the cities to lot whose head stands the Minister of and in eliminating profits as well as low their example and take over into Agriculture of the government. And it now done by profitmaking insur- do their work in a strictly business ance companies, as the city workers like manner. And so strict is it, that if one farmer delivers as many as Whree bad eggs in one year to his cooperative egg selling agencies he is

many lessons to learn from the Danes and this is one of them: that their co-operative associations will function properly only in so far as each individual functions in a business like

of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, shows that good egg yields and economical re-

death, sickness, fires and other contingencies through cooperating agen-

property cooperatively for even longer than one hundred years, and have cies. banished from th organization. American farmers have a good Out in the small kingdom of Den-

mark agriculture is so far stabilized on a successful basis, that each farmer is assured of his income with almost mathematical precision. He can then devote his leisure time to the manner.-Arizona Cattleman. more pleasurable things in life. He

can devote his spart time to the arts and literature, and it is no uncommon Experimental work by the Bureau thing to find the young farmers turning their attention to painting, and to find small back yard studios, as we find back yard chicken houses in this country. this country.

How has this been accomplished? ration for chickens.

Boys' and Girls' Club News

TO THE FARMERS UNION
Farmers' Union Local No. 1542.
Hamilton County, has offered a prize the matter. to the boy or girl submitting the best The price of wheat or other farm essay on "Why the Farmer Should products of the United States per Belong to the Farmer's Union." The bushel would under these conditions following essay written by Miss Nona be the average of the home and world a lot of very plausible reasons for sold on each.

membership in the Farmers Union: First: The farmers should organize to be recognized. Recognition as a tion between farmers. real body of active men and women means power in the making of our trol our own interests and prices. An laws and the betterment of conditions organization of all the fariners of the

for the farmer., Second: If farmers were organized they could set a price on their pro- the greatest, for the farmer supplies ducts just as mine operators do. man's first needs. The mine owners set a price on the coal dug from their mines and the tional purposes. Farmers as a class people are compelled to pay the neglect education more than any price or do without coal, for the other class of people. mine operators are organized.

The farmer takes his grain to the elevator and finds out what they are has done more for the farmer than paying for grain and sells it for what any organization of its age. In the the dealer will pay. The farmer is not first place they have had more influable to set a price on his products ence in legislation in getting laws for they are not as well organized as passed for the benefit of the farmer other classes of people. The laboring and preventing that legislation that organizations for instance are well organized. When a majority of them wish to strike the others are compelled to, where, when organized farmers any other farmers organization. The plan to hold their grain for a higher price, unorganized farmers will not Stock Commission at Kansas City and the organized farmers are left no bet-

ter off than before. Farmers could organize and set a the United States. We raise more grain than is consumed in our country and the surplus could be sold on the world's market. Manufacturers have sold their products higher in the United States than abroad for the simple reason they were organized and able to take advantage of the protective tariff on their manufactured products. There is a protective tariff on a number of farm products but this does the farmer very little good except on products where we cannot supply our home, market. Su gar is an example. On such products as wheat where there is an over sup ply the farmers are competing with each other, trying to see who can sell their wheat the cheapest. Under these conditions more land and more labor is needed to earn the same amount of profit. By organization the farmers could sell all their wheat or other crops in one lot at a set price made by their organization. This could be sold at home, that is in the United

FACTOR IN LEGISLATION

mand of the Farmers' Union. A Farm-

ers' Union man suggested the bureau.

creating the bureau and Farmers Un-

farmers and shippers annually.

The Texas Farmers Union was the

ation of the Texas markets and ware-

house department. It is proud of this

work and proud of the excellent work

that department is doing for the Tex-

as farmers. It is doing a wonderful

work for Texas agriculture. Its works

has been hampered by designing poli-

ticians who wishes to get control of it

ball of it. But so far they have failed.

organization has been forced every

two years to devote its energies to

struction, and has done little to as-

sist in securing that support so bed-

ly needed to enable it to function in

ment of Texas is doing original work

It is not duplicating the work of any

the law it is the only department hav-

the law, and interfering with the func-

tions legally belonging to the state

marketing department and creating

confusion in the minds of the ignorant

postal savings banks, election of the

United States senators by popular vote, rural credit and parcels post.

The Farmers' Union had more to do

and unsuspecting.

its opportunities for service.

"WHY FARMERS SHOULD BELONG | really sets the price of wheat on the

Crist is very interesting, and contains market in proportion to the amount

The third reason then why farmers should organize is to prevent competi-

Fourth, we should organize to con-United States would be one of the world's greatest organizations if not

Fifth, we should organize for educa-

Sixth, the Farmers Union is the best farmers' organization, because it tends to work contrary to farmer's interests. Second the Farmers Union have more elevators in Kansas than Farmers Union have a State Live

join them and these unorganized it also has a State Jobbing Associafarmers can supply the market, and tion. In stating the benefits derived from membership in the Farmers Union let us not forget the local stores, banks, elevators and insurance. There good price on their products, here in are other good farmers organizations including the Grange and Equity, but the Farmers Union has done more for the farmer considering the length of time it has been organized than any other organization.

Seventh: It pays to belong to the Union simply to be able to take advantage of its insurance. On insurance alone an ordinary farmer can save five times the amount of money he pays or dues.

Eighth: We should organize to be able to purchase merchandise at wholesale prices. Nirth: These organizations help out in the social affairs of each local

community. I have given nine reasons why we should unite (join the union). Farmers are like the quarrelsome sons whose father taught them a lesson in ofganization when he gave them each a stick and compared the strength of one stick to a bundle of sticks. In conclusion let me give Matthew 12, 25, "A house divided against itself cannot States. The surplus could be sold on stand, in union there is strength. the world's market at the world's therefore united we stand or divided market price. Liverpool, England we fall.

THE FARMERS' UNION A POTENT been marketed by parcels post and farm supplies in small lots went to the farmers from the cities. This It may not be known to all of the accomplishment alone entitles the membership of the Farmers' Union l'aimers! Union to a waim place in

the hearts of the American people .-that the United States Bureau of Farmers' Union Messenger. Markets was created at the urgent ce.

POTATO GROWERS SIGN , FIVE a Farmers' Union man wrote the bill YEAR POOLING CONTRACTS An organized effort is being made in Aroostock county, Maine, to marion demand forced its establishment. ket potatoes cooperatively. For three This bureau has grown until hundreds years in succession the growens in of thousands of farmers and shippers that section received prices which in are daily getting market quotations, many cases were below cost of promovements of cars, prices, etc. It is duction, and for this reason a move sending out market news to more than 40 states by wireless. It has led toward self-help is considered an immediate recessity. This movement is to the establishment of 36 state buassuming county-wide proportions. reaus maintained by state appropria-Meetings of a large number of growtions and if all of these states are doers have been held at important shiping as much as the Texas state marping stations, and the plan is being kets and warehouse department is backed by merchants, railroad men doing for the farmers of Texas, they are worth \$50,000,000 to American

and bankers. The plan is to have associations at the shipping points. These "locals' as soon as there are five, are to be influence that brought about the crefederated into a central selling agency called the Maine Potato Growers. exchange. It is hoped to sign up a sufficient number of growers before March 1 to assure the exchange of 10,000,000 bushels of the 1923 crop. That would be about half the pota-toes usually produced in Maine, most that they may make a political foot- of which are grown in Aroostock county. On the basis of 600 bushels The Farmers' Union is satisfied with to the car, 15,000,000 bushels would equal 25,000 carloads. Last season the work it is doing for Texas agri-Maine shipped about 38,000 cars of culture but realizes that it could be made a more potent factor if it could its large crop and the previous season about 18,000 cars came from that secure the legislative support to son at which it is entitled. In the past this state,

Growers joining local associations are required to sign a five year contract to market their crops through save this department from total dethe association. Members are to pool all potatoes weekly, all stock being graded, sacked and sold under a manner that would greatly increase the association brand. Seed stock will receive special attention and will be

sold strictly as seed stock. The markets and warehouse depart-Provision is made for the formation of local warehouse corporations to finance the storing of the crop, other department of the state. Under utilizing to a considerable extent the existing facilities. The warehouse ing authority to establish marketing agencies and the only department of corporations will be formed for service, not profit, and will sign crossthe state government having a state contracts with the local associations, marketing agent. Any one connected the local thereby controlling the with any other department assuming warehouse corporation. this title is doing so in violation of

DRAFT "HORSES IN KANSAS Kansas first became a millionaire. in horses in 1911 and the average number of horses on the farms of the state for the last ten years has been The Farmers' Union made demands 1,039,887, or a horse apiece for the on congress for beneficial legislation and many of these demands were farmer and every menther of his fam-

enacted into law. Among them the ily despite everything that Henry Ford could do. From Uncle Sam's figures we learn that this state has more purebred horses of all breeds than have 41 with rural credit and parcels post lig- other states and also a larger ratio islation than any other or every other of purebreds to the total number of organization on the American conti- horses than have 41 other states. nent. Millions of small packages of farm products, eggs, honey, meat, dressed poultry, butter, etc., have

exceeded by that of only two other states and these two, Iowa and Illinols, happen to be the only ones having more purebred Percherons than Kan-

In addition to ranking third among the states in number of purebrod Per cherons, Kansas ranks first in French Draft, first in German Coach eleventh in Shires, eleventh in Belgians and eighteenth in Clydesdales and is behind only ten other states in the number of American Saddlers.

Approximately two-thirds of the

horses and mules of the United States are produced in the following ten states: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas Oklahoma N. Dakota, S. Dakota and Nebraska, and there is excellent authority for saying that from one-third to one-half of the counties in the principal horse producing states will have no surplus for sale this spring, while the great horse markets of the country, which center in the group of northeastern states and those south of the Ohio River, are now clamoring for the horses which they must have within

a short time. Reports of tax assessors to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture indicate a decrease in the total number of horses in the state and that the present horse population is 962, 329 head, which is 33,000 head less than that of the previous year and 77.500 head below the average of the past ten-years. This would seem to indicate that Kansas will have but little, if any, surplus for export-

ing to other sections. Dealers in all the horse producing states report a shortage of foals, weanlings, 2-year olds and 3 year olds of the kind which promises to develop into good market types. About 1,750, 000 horses and mules are required every year in this country to replace those which have dropped out of active service and 1,500,000 of these are needed on the farms.

During the World War there was comparatively little breeding of the best draft type and now, when the animals foaled at that time would have been old enough to go into city work, they are few in number and even lighter and less desirable types are none too plentiful in the country as a whole. The farm bred horse that has no

splints, sidebones or spavins can go on the city streets when 5 or 6 years old and stand up and this is the kind that now command a premium from the trucking and, oil companies and packing houses if they carry the neceight and quality. The bakeries, milk wagons, and newspapers

will use a lighter horse with more action and weighing around 1,400 pounds for a single hitch or 1,250 pounds for teams. It is generally agreed among men

experienced in the business that the prospects for the draft horses has not been so bright in many years and one fact stands out plainly: There are some places where horse has not been, and cannot be, replaced by mechanical power.

In various ways the needs of the farmer call for more power than is now used by all the factories of the country and much of this can be supplied by windmilis, steam, gasoline or

electrical engines, but for economical tractive power the farmer must remain largely dependent upon the horse and the value of this power and the success which he attains in his business, will depend upon the kind and quality of the horses which he

raises Taking into consideration the de creased number of horses in this state; the general shortage of horses of the draft type throughout the country; the large number of replacements required and the growing demands of the cities for horses of the right kind, the draft mare of the proper size and quality promises to be the best side-line on the farm for years to come.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas the grim reaper of death again having entered the Home of our Brother Joseph Taylor and John R. Sullivan by removing from our midst the dear wife of Brother Sullivan and daughter of Brother Taylor. Taylor.

Therefore, Be it resolved that we, the members of Line Local No. 1625 extend to the bereaved Brothers and families our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one to be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication and one to be spread on the minutes of this local.

John Hern, Sec.-Treas.

Line Local No 1625.

SELI, YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash No matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Company. Dept. 9, Lincoln, Nebr. 37*

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
Whereas our Heavenly Father in his
infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove
from our midst the Father of our Brother Charley Case.

Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the members of Line Local No. 1625 extend to the bereaved Brother and family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their hour of source.

of sorrow.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one to be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication and one to be spread on the minutes of this local.

John Hern, Sec.-Treas.

Line Local No 1625. RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly
Father, to remove from our misst our esteemed Brother, Marion Brown,
Be it resolved that Harrison Local No. 1106 has lost a worthy member, and his family: a faithful husband and father.
Furthermore be it resolved that we extend to the bereaved family, our heartfelt sympathy and that these resolutions be printed in our local paper and in the Karsas Union Farmer and a copy malied to the widow of the deceased.

S. M. Blair,
Cecil Holliday,
Mrs R. M. Mallam, Com.

Whereas our Heavey Father has seen fit to remove from our midst Rose Ehrsam, wife of Ed Ehrsam, Jr.,

Be it resolved that we, the members of Ehrsam Local No. 915 extend our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of trouble and sorrow.

Mrs. Frank Niss, Miss Emma Lohman, Mrs. Seth Duryea, Com.

FOR SALE CANE SEED

Red and black amber, per cwt.\$2.80 Sumac cane recleaned 4.00 Mixed cane seed 2.10 While this stock lasts.

Farmers Union Coop. Ass'n. Selden, Kansas

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

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

FARM FOR SALE

BARGAINS IN WALLACE COUNTY Section, 200 acres absolutely level; 15 acres sub-irrigated alfalfa land, balance fine buffalo and blue stem grass. Spring and shade in pasture, 4½ miles from Wallace, Will break 200 acres and sell at \$17, per acre, Bird Investment Company, Hays Kansas, 34-tf.

FOR SALE: TWO POLLED SHORT-horn bulls, twelve and thirteen months old, one roan by Meadow Sultan, the other red T. S. Shaw, Stockton, Kansas

IF YOU WANT CHOICE HOLSTEIN OF Guernsey calves, practically pure bred and from heavy milkers, write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis. 38* FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULLS— Three, S to 12 months. Also Brampton type pure Scoton five years. Gentle and well broke. Maxton Bros., Rydal, Kansas. 87*

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEYS muned, boars and bred sows, years tit VALLEY SPRING STOCK FARM Bloomington, Kansas.

FINANCIAL

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

SEEDS

ALFALFA SEED: KANSAS AGRICUL-tural College test 99.3 per cent pure, \$12.00 per bushel, J. F. Baum, Salina, \$7

FOR SALE: RECLEANED SUDAN SEED \$15.00 per cwt. O. C. Temple, Axtell, Kansas, 37* PURE PEDIGREED HOME ILLINOIS Farm grown government endorsed Broom Corn seed. Write Fanning Broom Corn Seed Co. Main Floor. Fanning Block, Oakland, Illinois. 22-tf.

KODAK FINISHING

ANY SIZE 6 EXPOSURE FILM DE-eloped and 6 prints 40c, Reprints 50c per dozen. Coin or stamps. Mail Order Tilm Company, Salips. Kansas 52-tf

KODAKERY OPPORTUNITIES

SELL YOUR SNAP SHOTS AT \$5.00 each, Kodak prints needed by 25,000 publishers. Make vacations pay. We teach you how and where to sell. Write WALHAMORE INSTITUTE. PHILADELPHIA.

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

POULTRY

EGGS POSTPAID FROM THE FOLLOW-ing: Andalusians, Barred Rock, Silver Spaugled Hamburgs, White Lephorus, Pencil Runner Ducks, \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Bronze Turkey \$5.50 per 11, Geo. Case, Logan, Kansas. 39

BARRON'S SINGLE COMB, WHITE Leghorn eggs from trapnested birds, \$4.00-100 prepaid, Mrs. Will Faulkner, Wakefield, Kansas. 39

YESTERLAID S. C. WHITE LEGHORN hens. mated to large Barron Cockerels, eggs \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Summer Spiker, Wetmore, Kansas, 39*

PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPING-ton eggs, range flock mated to cockerels direct from Nebraska State show winners of '21. 15, \$1.25; 100. \$5.00 prepaid, Mrs. Lyman Fox, Logan, Kansas.

SELECT SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-horn eggs 30c dozen. Shipped \$5.00, too. Mabel Thomas, Zurich, Kansas Rt, 3 38* BABY CHICKS: LEADING VARIETIES, Standard Bred, vigorous, heavy laying stock. Lowest prices. Best quality. Post-age paid Illustrated, catalogue free, Su-perior Poultry Co., Windsor, Mo. 41°

CHOICE WHITE ROCKS, SELECTED Eggs 100, \$5,00; F. B. Dalrymple, Barnes, Kansas. 39*

PURE PRED MAMMOUTH PEKIN DUCK eggs \$1.00 dozen. Postpaid. Mrs F, J. Kingston, Hoisington, Kansas.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS—LAYING Strain 15—\$1.00; 100—\$4.00. Edd Ham-mer, Walnut, Kan PURE BRED DARK ROSE COMB Rhode Island Reds. Eggs, 30, \$2.50: 100 \$6.00 Baby chix. 15c. Mrs. Fred Ruppen-thal, Lucas, Kansas. 37

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS hundred \$4.50. Arthur Anderson, Vliets, Kansas 37*

FARMERS' UNION

FARM FUN SALE

320-ACRE COLORADO FARM
AMPLE WATER; 20 MILCH COWS
20 Stock cattle, 8 horses, crops, tools, machinerp; productive machine-worked tract adapted alfalfa; on improved road hear village; good markets, healthful surroundings; heavy cropping foam fields. In Harrison, Vice Pres, Lexinston, Kr. Harrison, Vice Pres, Lexinston, Kr. Lansdon, Lecturer Salina, Kans. Destelle house, running water, substantial cement basement, barn, garage, tenant house, etc. To settle now only \$2,000, part cash, Dethis and 240-acre equipped widow's farm only \$4,200, page 23 Big Illus. Catalog Pargains Colorado and many other states. Copy free, Write me personally. E. A. STROUT, Pres, STROUT FARM AGENCY, S3IR New York Life Bidg., Kansas City, Mo. 37

BARGAINS IN WALLACE COUNTY Mo. 37

BARGAINS IN WALLACE COUNTY AS County In the County of the County W. P. Lambertson Fairview
O. M. Lippert Bison
V. C. Anderson Wellington
C. F. Huff Oronogue
C. E. Henderson Kincaid
M. O. Glessner BUREAU
M. O. Glessner State Lecturer

M. O. Glessner State Lecturer
W. C. Lansdon Salina
Hon. John Tromble Salina Farmers' Union Johning Association, 100 New England Bldg. W. C., Mo. Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission 40-6-8-10 Live Stock Exchg. Bldg. K. C. Mo. Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co. Salina, Kansas Farmers' Union Auditing Association. B. E. Corporan. Salina.

Farmers Union Wheat Marketing Association. Kansas City, Mo. Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas,

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS Tarbox strain 75c-15; \$4.00-100, postpaid, Wm. Gingles, Clifton, Kansas 40 PUREBRED CHIX—ASSORTED 10c, leghorns 11c, Barred Rocks and Reds 12c, postpaid Delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. Quality Poultry Farm, Windsor, Mo. 38*

PUREBRED TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS. thirty cents each. Mrs. Louise Weber, Randolph, Kansas. 40* MAMMOTH BRONZE EGGS \$1.00. Hens 20-24 nounds. Tom 40. Mrs. Ray Bland, Argonia, Kansas. 37*

S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS DIRECT FROM Ferris Hoganized. Eggs \$5,00 per 100. Baby chicks \$13.00 Have 1/fine healthy flock. Carl Elliott. Harper, Kansas, 37°

LARGE ENGLISH SINGLE COMB White Leghorns: Eggs \$4.25, 100, nost-paid, insured. Mrs. Anton Triska, Han-over, Kausas. 37 PURE ROSE COMB RED EGGS—HUN. dred \$5.00, Joe Kellogs, Ogallah, Kansas, 87*

HILLSIDE BUFF LEGHORNS-WINhimiside Buff Leghorns—Win-fiers anywhere Eggs from trapnested pedigreed stock, \$6,00 per 100 prepaid. Mrs. J. H. Wood, Solomon, Kansas, 37* Classify ducks PEKIN DUCK EGGS \$100 per 13. Peter Silhan, Lost Springs, Kansas, 87

MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCK ergs \$1.35 per setting postpaid. Single comb White Leghorn ergs. excellent layers \$5.00 per 100 prepaid. E. W. Kneisel, waist measure 25 inches length FINE DARK R. C. REDS. EGGS in safety carriers (insured) 100, \$6.00, Ed Harder, Dunlap, Kansas. 38*

PURE BRED S. C. RED EGGS FROM dark red laying strain \$6.00 guaranteed. Mrs. Geo. Long. St. John. Kansas. 87°

PURE SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN Leghorns. Picked eggs, free range, 4.50 hundred. Prepaid. Herman Kaiser, Phillipsburg, Kansas. CHOICE SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels. Early hatch, prize winners, \$2.50, D. Norton, Herington, Kansas, 22-tr

PLANTS FOR SALE.

TOMATOES, CABBAGE, PEPPER, CEL-ery, Sweet potatos plants at reduced prices. Duphorne Bros., Harper, Kansas, 35tf.

BUSINESS CHANCES

BOOKS, MAIL ORDER
500 THINGS TO SELL BY MAIL, REmarkable new publication. Workable
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Lafayette Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. 38* STORIES AND POEMS WANTED STORIES, POEMS. ESSAYS, PLAYS wanted. We teach you how to write; where and when to sell. Publication of your work guaranteed by new method, walhamore Institute. Dept. J. Lafayette Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

PUBLICATIONS

6 DIFFERENT BUSINESS PUBLICA-tions covering Accounting, Advertising, Administration, Merchandising, Salesman-ship and Taxation all prepaid only 25c, Value \$1.50, Instructive, educational, prac-tical, Walhamore Co., Lafayette Bidg., Philadelphia, Pa. 38

TOBACCO FOR SALE LEAF TOBACCO 8 YEARS OLD. EX-tra fine quality. None better. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. Chew-ing 5 1bs. \$1.75: 10 1bs. \$3.00. Smoking 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$250, Farmers Union Hawesville, Ky.

Mr. Hay Shipper: Due to heavier receipts and a let-

up in the demand, Prairie lost some of the high premiums it brought last week and is \$1 to \$2 lower. The Alfah fa market is strong and is quoted 50c to \$1 up. Timothy is -1 up on upper grades and Clover Mixed is \$1 up. Straw is unchanged.

KANSAS CITY HAY MARKET

Receipts were 271 cars of Prairie, 144 Alfalfa, 62 Timothy, 13 Clover Mixed, 5 Clover, 3 Straw, making a total of 498 cars this week as compared with 324 cars last week and 463

cars a year ago. Nominal Quotations

PRAIRIE: No. 1.\$20.00 to 21.00 Packing 10.00 to 12.50 ALFALFA: S. Dairy \$29.00 to 31.00 Choice 27.50 to 28.50 No. 1. 26.00 to 27.00 Standard 22.50 to 25.50 No. 2, 19.00 to 22.00 No. 3. 16.00 to 18.50 TIMOTHY: No. 1. Standard 19.00 to 19.50 No. 18.00 to 18.50 No. 2. 16.00 to 18.50 N CLOVER No. 1.\$17.50 to 20.00 No. 2. 14,00 to 17.00 STRAW:

R. Y. Prigmore, Hay Salesman. Humanity progresses only as it learns how to cooperate. It sinks back toward barbarism whenever it resorts to the jungle law of conflict.

Straw \$8.00

PERSONAL

If you wish a wealthy young wife, write, enclosing envelope. Violet Ray, Dennison, Chio,

Would you write a wealthy pretty girl? Stamped envelope please. Lois Sproul, Cleveland, Ohio.

WATER AND LIGHT PLANT FOR SALE.

"Automatic Electric Home Water Plant for shallow wells or cisterns—also for deep wells, Catalog 789 free. Fairbanks Morse Company, Kansas City, Missouri

"A Fairbanks Morse Double Duty Home Light Plant user at Bartlett, Kansar, has just written us, 'The Li 'nt which I bought of you last fall is working necely and am well pleased with it. For me it is the only plant. I also owned one when I was on the farm, so this is my second Fairbanks-Morse Plant.' With the Fairbanks-Morse Light Plant, you have safe and sanitary electric lighting, and current for irons, vacuum cleaners, small meters radio set. Catalog 456 free.

Fairbanks-Morse & Company, Kansas City, Missouri,

inches, \$2.00. Address L. W. Bax & Sa-lina, Kansas. 37*

Farmers Union Insurance at lower rates, general insurance, hall insurance, short term grain insurance from harvest time till marketed For information or service address Baldwin No. 5, or Phone Bell No. 798 k 5 or Baldwin 209-11. Chas J. Glenson, Agent. 37°

Alfalfa \$7.00 bushel

Sudan \$6.00; Sweet Clover \$7.00; Red Clover \$12,00; Timothy \$4.00; Timothy \$6.00; M. C. Meier, Salina, Kans

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WE Teach You and Give You a YEAR
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Rates, New Methods, Texts and first is
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balance as you wish. Courses in Act
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ship, Office Management, Bugiass
Ministration. Postal will bring
dourse—your first C. O. D. payment is
and postage, returnable is not satisfied
WALHAMORE INSTITUTE
Dept E, Lafayette Building, Prilabetal
Pa.

TSE MAN E YOUR OWN FIRM

Farmers' Union Live Stock Co

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THE KANSAS UNION FARMER Salina, Kansas

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National Magazine

Department of Practical Co-Operation

cated below. Requests for speak-within he date list should take consideration the schedules aldy made.

UNION MEETING NOTICES Notices of Farmers' Union meethout charge. Secretaries should in their copy at least two weeks presiding.

The min

bership in General
We have the State Constitutions
Tax 1922, "containing the Amend
mants as adopted," ready for distribution at 5c per copy. C. E. Brasted, Secretary.

The regular meeting of the Craw ford County Farmers' Union will be month throughout the year except when this date falls on a Legal Holi-

A. C. BROWN, Co. Pres.

CRAWFORD COUNTY MEETINGS AT GIRARD KANSAS Girard Local No. 494 of the Farmers Union meets in Union Hall the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month

L. E. Roof, Pres. Roy W. Holland, See

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

ORDER PRESIDENT BARRETT'S

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

Brasted, Salina. C. E. Brasted, Secretary.

COMMUNICATION FROM MAR-SHALL COUNTY

Editor Kansas Union Farmer: I just returned from St. Joe, and was on Monday's market and can't see why all of the Farmers' Union Cooperative Companies do not ship to their own firm. The farmers raise all the stock and still they feed eight or ten other Commission firms. Let' do our own business for ourselves. Marshall County has the largest spring pig crop in the history of Kansas, and the commission firms know it already, let's stick together. John S. Stole.

NO. 51 Geary county union No. 51 meet-ious cooperative elevators, and the will be held at Moses' Hall Fri-Farmers Union Jobbing Association day, May 4th in Junction City. Our Congressman, James G. Strong Commission Company would mater-

ers' Union member is expected to be present. Alfred P. Hotten, Pres. Mrs. E. N. Hall, Sec.

MAY DAY PICNIC TO BE HELD AT WOODBINE

Editor Kansas Union Farmer: Mr. Glessner's lecture on April 3rd was heard by a large and appreciative audience.

The Committees on entertainment and programs announce a May Day program and picnic on the first day of May at Woodbine.

Harvey Shippy, Sec.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226 ENTER-TAINS Brogan Local 226 entertained the

ladies and young folks of the local Thursday evening the 12th with a ebate followed by sandwiches, ple and coffee.

The debate was very interesting and instructive. Subject—"Resolved that it is profitable to curtail production." the Brogan team taking the ffirmative and the Hilton team the negative. Hilton won by the decision of three wisely chosen judges. There were seven men members taken into the local and as many more candidates were kept at home owing to

he bad night. It is needless to say that the lunch was enjoyed. There were about seventy five who gave evidence of enjoyment when it came to those lovely home made pies kindly furnished by

the ladies. This is but a forerunner of the good times in store for the members of our local if they will but cooperate with our president and fellow offi-

COSTUME PARTY GIVEN BY LO CAL NO. 1833

The Cottonwood Valley Farmers Union Local No. 1833, gave an old fashioned costume party on April 11.

There were about 115 people present

SATURDAY, MAY 5th id the evening was spent in a num- Editor Kansas Union Farmer: ber of different ways. Mrs. Ross
The regular monthly county meet stay together in the face of every opposition, failure is certain. The patronage to make profits can never as were also the readings. The short program will be rendered as a but must come from the men who of your raisins to be subscribers to Home Talent picture show was 'prelude to the address which will be are united to protect themselves. Men my paper," he said, "and the merduite a novelty and greatly appreciation given by the Hon. J. H. Paradise of must have the steadfastness to stay a table of old relics made quite Greely, State Representative from An with their own enterprises, to stand say you people don't take the paper attraction We had a grand march derson County.

d some old fashioned dancing. This is expect

of Baked beans, salad and coffee. day more or less away from the finished the evening areal Lang Syne". We have a real live local at Clements, one that is

rs. D. B. Laughridge, Sec.-Treas.

Salina, Kansas.

April 6, 1923. The executive Board met in regular President Tromble. Members present.

Association and a general discussion of the affairs of said association were engaged in until the noon hour when adjournment was made to meet at

1:30 p. m. Board met as per adjournment. Moved and seconded that the Secion B. Article 1, Paragraph G of the season is over. By-laws. Motion carried.

Moved and seconded that for the purpose of stimulating a more thorough drive for membership that the state secretary be instructed to pay organizers in addition to the two corlars (\$2.00) initiation fee or the thirty dollars (\$30.00- for the first fifteen members, one dollar (\$1.00) of the initiation fee for all members in excess of the fifteen secured in organizing

new locals. Motion carried. Moved and seconded that all authorized organizers be paid one dollar (\$1.00) for each new member secured by them for locals now organized. Motion carried.

The auditors report for the quarter ending April 1, 1923 was read and adopted as read.

On motion and vote, bills were allowed as follows: H. R. Green, expense\$21.50 W. P. Lambertson, expense .. 27.42 V/ C. Anderson, expense 32.02

C. E. Henderson, expense 28.76 O. M. Lippert, service in January and expense 45.96 \$155.66 Total

No further business appearing, the Board adjourned. C. E. Brasted, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS As adopted by the Stanley Coopera-

Grain Company, Stanley, Kansas. Whereas, it is the opinion of the and the Farmers Union Live Stock will be with us and tell of Farm Leginally benefit the Farmers Union memistation at Washington. Every Farm bership.

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Boards lowing resolution:

WHEREAS, The Stockholders of journ. Carried. this Cooperative Association are individually and collectively interested in the further development of the cooperative system of marketing wheat and live stock, and

WHEREAS. The Farmers Union of Dear Editor: Kansas has established terminal mar- I thought a few lines from local keting agencies on the Kansas City No. 35 might be of interest to some market.

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Mana- slumber or "backsled" as the case ger of this Cooperative Association be may be. We have a real live local and equested to ship all grain consigned we are located four miles northwest to the Kansas City market to the Farmers Union Jobbing Commission meet every two weeks, and we have at least. He understands why he Company, and all live stock to the something doing every time we meet. must bind himself to market all his Farmers Union Live Stock Commis- Sometimes a program, sometimes a crop through the association, and he sion Company.

Resolution he adopted; passed and signed this 5th day of April, 1925. W. S. Bolhm, President. Olathe, Kansas.

J. L. Chaney, Secretary, Stanley, Kansas.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 606 PASS-ES RESOLUTIONS Resolved that all elective offi-

cers should be subject to recall by the

2. Resolved that the people only should have the right to initiate laws of state-wide importance.

3. Resolved that no law of general state-wide importance should become effective until it is referred to the voters and endorsed by a majority of the citizens participating in the referendum election.

4. Resolved that the primary election system of nominating candidates for office should not be abolished. Frank G. Ebert,

Secretary-Treasurer.

he by the little girls were enjoy. This will be an all day meeting. A

This is expected to be one of the es for best costumes were giv- biggest Farmers Union Meetings ever to Mrs. D. J. White and Farmer held in Anderson county. You will massel, (Fred Smith). Refresh want to be there, Mr. Farmer, arrange ants served at a late hour consist- your work so that you may come. One shed the evening by singing fields will not be felt in a hundred years. The work you do now to pro- at our County meeting at Marysville mote cooperation will be felt for cen- in June. wing every day and we hope it will turies. Decide which is the better part. Come.

Mary Campbell, Co. Cor. Sec.

Liberty local No. 1988 met Monday evening April 16th. We were sorry that the school house was not large quarterly session in the office of enough to admit the crowd that turned out to hear the excellent lit-V. C. Anderson, O. M. Lippert, W. P. erary program given by North Star Lambertson and C. E. Henderson, C. Local, A goodly number of young Lambertson and C. E. Henderson, C. Local. A goodly number of young meeting in Topeka, and to reading E. Huff absent. President Tromble loks stood outside and listened to from Charles S. Barrett's book, "Unthe program through the open win- cle Reuben in Washington." The minutes of the previous meet- dows and felt well repaid. The proing were read by the Secretary. No gram was most ably rendered and objections or corrections appearing, consisted of readings, instrumental the minutes were approved as read. and vocal solos, duets, quartettes, and M. L. Amos, appeared before the various comical membrs and ended Board and explained his work with with a farce negro debate, "Resolved per cent of the farmers of this comthe Farmers Union Dairy Products That stealin' chickens is no crime," munity are members of the F. E. & After the program refreshments of C. U.

served in the basement.

JOINT MEETING OF CLAY COUN-TY LOCALS

Editor Kansas Union Farmer: The joint meeting of the Ross Swanson and Lincoln locals met at the Ross school house April the 10th with a good attendance. The meeting was called to order by W. C. Nelson, president of Ross Local No. 1124.

Motion made and seconded that the secretary of the local entertaining act as secretary of the meeting which motion carried.

Minutes of the last joint meeting held at the Garfield school house March the 8th were read and approved. It was moved and carried that the secretary send the minutes of this meeting to the state paper for publication.

The subject of organizing a livestock shipping association at Morganville was discussed for some time, and on motion it was decided to meet with the Morganville local April 18th to complete the livestock shipping or ganization.

The subject of building another dump in the Morganville elevator was discussed for some length, but no action taken for the present.

Owing to the unusual amount of crows that are hanging around the country at the present time, the subject of trying to exterminate the crow was discussed for some time. It was suggested that poisoned grain be put Executive Committee and Officers of out for them, but on second thought NOTICE GEARY COUNTY UNION the Kansas Farmers' Union, that a it would get some innocent birds, so closer affiliation between the var- that method was dropped, to be tried some other way.

This was followed by short talks by John Forslund, Eric Erickson and Chas. Allen. An invitation was extended by Geo

King, vice-President of the Lincoln local to meet with them at the Linof the various local elevators be respectfully requested to pass the fol. tation accepted. On motion to ad-

W. G. Ross, Sec'y.

LOCAL NO. 35 URGES AGGRESSIVE WORK

they always have a crowd.

We have had seven delegates to his contract. the County meeting at Blue Rapids and expect to have a full delegation at the next county meeting at Maryswill be represented at that meeting as these county meetings are a great center of any agricultural section. benefit to every farmer. There never succeed the farmer will pay the bill hind them. and pay well for it, but if every farmen puts his shoulder to the wheel but if the majority stand back and let the few do all the pushing it will

be hard to get over the top. We have an elevator here and we ship all our live stock to the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at St. Joe and get good results. Got sixty per cent of the commission back last year besides getting as much for our stock as we would have gotten should we have sold it to

any other place. Unless farmers get together and stay together in the face of every patronage to make profits can never come from outside the organization with their fellowmen in failure as and don't buy anything anyhow."

well as success. Now let us be up and doing, let us reorganize all the locals that have disbanded and revive al those who have "backsled" and push the good work along so that every local in Marshall County will be represented Yours for the success of the Farm

L.T.Mashall.

MAPLE HILL LOCAL DOUBLES age of the state was signed up, and MEMBERSHIP Editor Kansas Union Farmer:

Our regular monthly meeting was tte speakers will be present and MINUTES EXECUTIVE BOARD STAFFORD COUNTY HAS INTER- Maple Hill. Athough the roads were seen below Requests for speak.

QUARTERLY MEETING ESTING MEETING very bad there was a large growd. held April 11 at the Legion Hall in taken up and we voted on and initiated 5 new members. A part of the program was given to the reading of Mrs. Kent's speech, a member of the M. P. W. A., given at the State

> Since adding the social times and programs to the regular meetings we have doubled our membership and it has added new zeal and enthuslasm to the local. About ninety-five

sandwiches, cake and coffee were I think it would be time and mon ey well spent to have a lecturer visit The business of Liberty Local was the locals once every two months. postponed until our next meeting. The Farmers Elevator, through which will be May 1st and will be the cooperation of its members, is in behind closed doors. A number of a thriving and prosperous condition retary be instructed to pay the full new members will be taken in at that and we hope in the near future to amount of the \$2.00 (Two Dollars) time. We greatly enjoyed the pro- be able to have a hay pool similar to initiation fee to those securing mem- gram and hope North Star will give the Wheat pool, as the hay in this bers at large as provided for in divis- us another program after the busy locality represents more money than wheat.

Mrs. Frank McClelland, · Corresponding Sec.

FARMERS ARE LEARNING (Frederick J. Haskins in Atlanta

Journal). Extension of cooperative associa tions for the marketing of practically all kinds of farm products is in exact ratio to the understanding by farm. ers of the fundamental principle that only the grower is interested in selling the entire crop of a given com-

munity. The middleman, is never concerned in seeing that all the wheat, all the tobacco, all the cotton, all the apples, all the potatoes all the oranges, all the raisins or all of any crop that may be produced in a season is marketed. He is only interested in buying what he can sell and in selling what he has bought. It is to his interest to have supply always greater than the demand, for he can use that as an excuse to break the

price to the producer.

It is also to his advantage to see that the world does not absorb overproduction, for that enables him to maintain prices to the consumer, and hence he is not interested in exhausting the demand for any com-

But the grower may sell all that he himself produces and still suffer because the entire crop of that commodity has not been marketed, for the price he receives will be lower make 120 pounds of butter when you by reason of the real or apparent surplus production. And if he does not less 2 cents for freight and commissell all he produces he loses that portion of his crop that is left on his \$52.80 or \$52.80 on every 100 pounds hands.

cordingly, he must see to it that the lit of \$84.00 or \$2,520.00 per month, demand is exhausted if that is neces and there is another way we can look sary to effect the sale of the entire at it. There are several large cream-

Likewise, it is better in the long run for the individual that all the farmers made that for them, Besides growers of any given commodity re- look at the number of local gatherceive the same price if it is a fair ing stations the farmers are keeping price, than that he should market up for them; from three to five or his own crop for any one season at more in every little town. If the farma slightly better price than his neigh- ers would organize as they should,

Once the farmer has learned this, the cost of keeping up the five stahe is-ripe for cooperation. He understands then why it is necessary by every town in the United States other locals who have lapsed into to bring practically all or a large and see the amount of money that percentage of the growers into the is being wasted. Yes wasted, there association. He sees why it is essentis no more need for five gathering tial that the cooperative contracts stations in our town than you have of Home City, Marshall County. We run for a period of five years—five for five noses on your face and the debate and sometimes a "feed." The sees the menace to the entire coop-Motion is hereby made that this women take a great interest, and erative structure if a single member succumbs to the temptation to break

Closely allied with the interests of the farmer are those of the merchant, the banker, the lawyer, the editor, the

ganization when there was more being organized. They held their first need of aggressive work among the meeting in Fresno, and the leading farmers than now. Every tactic merchant of the town told them that

"You fellows are not making any money," he said. "You don't buy and pushes just a little it will be easy clothing from me except overalls for yourselves and Mother Hubbards for your wives. You don't buy furniture except the cheapest. You don't buy kitchen utensils except tinware. The only way I can make any money is by buying up mortgages on your vineyards and foreclosing on you. But I don't want to make money that way. I want to make money as a merchant, and I don't do that unless you are

prospering." The banker told them he could not be successful unless the growers were successful and the merchants were successful and the editor had a similar story.

"You don't make enough money out chants won't advertise because they

The result of this realization of the community interest was that when the campaign was launched to sign up 75 per cent of the raisin acreage they all worked together. Teams were formed consisting of

wers and a banker, two growand a lawyer, two growers and a teacher, and so on, and the coopera-tive idea was sold to the individual growers like hot cakes In six months 78 per cent of the entire raisin acre

in six years the association had increased the consumption of raisins in this county from 30,000 tons a year

to 160,000. Moreover where the California grower formerly got only 8 cents of the consumer's dollar he now gets 49 cents, and this has been accomplished because cooperative marketing means merchndising a product instead dumping it.

It is a far cry from California to New Hampshire, but the New England state has tackled the problem in a spirit akin to that of the west and in two years has made substantial progress in what is claimed to be the first state-wide experiment in cooperative marketing. Frank Knox, editor of the Manchester Union has been actively identified with this movement which, he says, "if successfully pursued, leads to economic restoration of agriculture as a great- industry and consequent great and permanent prosperity for the state as a whole."

Creamery News

OLE AND BILL By M. L. Amos, General Mgr.

Farmers Union Creamery Salina Kan. Ole:—Hello Bill! Have you decided to ship your cream to the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery at Salina, yet

Bill:-Well, I don't know about that, I know I would get more for my cream by selling the finished product but I am afraid I might get tired

of shipping. Ole: Yes the big profit come from selling the finished product in butter instead of selling the cream and besides they are going to establish local gathering stations where here are enough producer members to justify doing so.

Bill:-Oh, they are? Well, that's fine, but say, Ole, a good creamery man told me the other day that you exaggerated when you spoke of the profits that could be made by churning the butter. You remember that you figured on selling the butter at retail prices paid in Salina and you could not sell all of the butter made at such prices. He says that if you shipped it to Chicago it would cost 11/2 cents freight and 1/2 cent commission and that it would bring only 46. cents and that he was paying 50 cents for butter fat at that time.

Ole:-All right, figure it at those figures, 100 pounds butter fat at 50 cents would cost \$50.00, that would figure the over run which at 46 cents son would be 120 times 44 equals butter fat. You will remember we were figuring on a 3000 pound run To protect his own interests, ac- per day that means a daily gross proery concerns in the United States each worth thousands of dollars. The see what they would save, count up farmers must pay for all of them out of his cream check before he sees the

check. Bill:-Well, I guess you are right, Ole, but do you think you will ever be able to make the farmers see it

and get together? Ole:-It sometimes looks discour aging I must admit. There are many like you, they will admit that it should be done but keep putting wille. Hope every local in the County doctor, th teacher; in fact, all who go it should be done but keep putting will be represented at that meeting to make up the community that is the it off. You will admit that you have lost money by not insuring your This was brought out clearly when wheat, buildings and live stock with was a time in the history of the or- the raisin growers of California were the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company, that you have lost by not shipping your cattle through the Farmers Union Commission firm at known to organized capital is being if they would organize and do some Kansas City, but still you don't join put forth to disrupt and disorganize thin g for themselves he would put the Union. Poor crops and hard the Farmers Union, and should they every penny he had in this world be times have driven you to milk cows and I suppose some time through desperation you will arouse from your

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lethargy and line up with your neigh-

bors in the Union. Bill: Well the farmers won't stick. There is no use to join them. Look at John Smith, when he was offered two cents more for his wheat, he

went over to the old line elevator. Ole: -Yes, he did, but he did more than you did, he joined the Union and attempted to cooperate, and we are going to have real cooperation in the Union when they go to lining up as they are in the Farmers Creamery and Wheat Pool. Bill:-Yes, you're right there but

I must run along I'll see you later,

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