

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



VOLUME XV

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1923

been added to the measer incomes We Should Quit World's Largest Co-operative of the farmers. in the course of time someone, im Triumphs In Stirring Drive

Raisin Growers' Success in Re-organization Campaign Demonstrates "Farmers Will Stick Together"

raisin growers for reorganization was land values, the personal financial one of the most spectacular events of obligations of the growers, everything recent cooperative history. Predictions of failure were made on every hand by those who desired to see failure for the farmers. The circumstances that made reorganization work necessary and the final outcome are described in the following article by Gerald F. Thomas of the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers.

Cooperative marketing has triumphed again in the face of a crisis which threatened the farmers in Central California. After a picturesque campaign of national significance the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers' largest cooperative marketing association in the world which carries its own brand in trade channels, has successfully emerged with greater financial strength and crop control

In winning this fight for the farmers a larger niche has been carved in the hall of fame for Ralph P. Merritt, new managing director of the Sun-Maid institution, whose previous record includes the successful reorganization of the Rice Growers' association of California.

Business Men Help The reorganization campaign of the Sun-Maid association occupied ap proximately six weeks, during the course of which practically all other business in San Joaquin valley ceased; and business men from every walk of life joined with their farmer friends in support of the institution which has meant unbroken and unprecedented prosperity to central California for 11 consecutive years.

The big drive for contracts, repre senting 85 per cent of the total acreage of raisin grapes in California. went sky-rocketing over the top on May 5, the last night of the campaign —and the San Joaquin valley went the commodity to be marketed. This mad with joy. Not since the signing requirement for membership premad with joy. Not since the signing of the armistice have such scenes of vents diversity of aims or conflict of public jubilation been enacted. Starting from Fresno, metropolis of the valley, groups of cheering merrymakers journeyed to practically all of the surrounding towns, taking their brass bands along with them, and his agent, the association. Only the

tion continued. reorganization came as the only alternative to a complete dissolution of the association. Affairs within the company had been unsteady for some time. Inability to provide for lean years during the times of plenty, coupled with increasing crops to be marketed, found the association without sufficient capital to properly handle its growing

Contract Changed

In addition to this the existing contract between the company and the growers guaranteed a payment of four and a quarter cents per pound on delivery of the crop. Without Nearly twenty states have enacted the men who initiated the movement. funds enough to even carry on the non-share capital cooperative 'marmanufacturing end of the business, the association could not begin to meet these payments. Demand notes were issued in lieu of cash but these outstanding notes could have wrecked the company at any time. Clearly it tive session. was a case of not only refinancing but of obtaining a new contract with the growers under which no greater advance payment would be guaranteed than could ordinarily be supplied by the banks or other financial interests. depending on market conditions.

To successfully conduct the double campaign at once seemed almost impossible, but to stage one without the other was useless, inasmuch as both had to be accomplished. Accordingly the two big campaigns were launched simultaneously under the leadership of Managing Director Ralph P. Merritt. The plan called for the raising, through the sale of preferred stock, of \$2,500,000 by public subscription. and for the voluntary substitution on the part of the growers of a new contract in place of the existing agree-

Subscriptions Quickly Filled From the very first, the effort to secure the necessary amount of money seemed sure of success. Practically every business interest in the San Joaquin valley profered its help, and subscriptions totaling over half a million dollars were quickly raised in San Francisco and Los Angeles, the gating less than one per cent of theamount of their contributions aggretotal volume of business done annually in the San Joaquin valley by these

But the drive for contracts was not so promising. The new contract was distinctly a disappointment to many sissippi valleys the situation was engrowers who had accustomed themselves to the one-sided benefits of the guaranteed first-payment boomerang. Not to have a guarantee under the new contract was not so good. There were payments to be met on land, as well as all the multitudinous obligations to which the human race is heir. There were plenty of objections and there was plenty of oppo-

Campaign Difficult

According to those familiar with time for conducting the drive. The most of the profits which should have

The Campaign of the California declining market, the reduction in was lined up for failure except the spirit of the people themselves. From one end of the raisin belt to the other the word went forth concerning the campaign: "It's going to win-it's got to," and from one end of the valley to the other the answer reverbrated back on the night of May 5 that the fight had been won.

In a statement for publication prepared on the following day, Managing Director Merritt said; "The peo ple of the raisin belt have thundered this message of hope to the four corners of the world-'Farmers will stock together in their hour of

Future plans for the raisin association call for the formation of a subsidiary manufacturing corporation and the election of an advisory board to consist of one member from each of approximately 30 districts, each member to be elected by the growers of his own district. The purpose of the advisory board will be to put matters of policy and responsibility for decisions of association problems as near as possble in the hands of the members themselves.

Report Of Committee On Agricultural Cooperation

By W. C. Lansdon, National Organizer

Part Four Each pooling association is made up exclusively of the producers of purposes and excludes all adverse interests from participation. The theory that underlies the Danish plan is that until it is finally sold for cash by until long after midnight the celebra- actual costs of marketing operations and of handling facilities are deand the producers, therefore, receive all that their products bring on the markets. Once generally adopted the 100-per cent pooling system of commodity marketing should abolish profit-taking from handling farm products. It will very materially shorten. the distance between the producer and the consumer and correspondingly increase the farmers' returns for their labor and investments. It looks

like the way out. Like the Rochdale system, commodity marketing required legislation to define and establish its legal status. keting laws based on an original bill prepared by Aaron Sapiro for the will doubtless be passed in other states during the coming legisla-

COOPERATIVE LIVESTOCK MAR-KETING

The great beef cattle producers of the western ranges never had any marketing problems. As their animals fattening in the rich grasses of the plains, matured for market they were rounded up and those ready for the butcher were shipped to the great live stock consignment houses on the Missouri river and at Chicago. The charges of the commission merchants only slightly reduced the income of the ranchmen and the profits from open range cattle were so great that many princely fortunes were made in that industry. The great producers protective associations made up of the range barons were the only cooperative organizations necessary. The rich breeders and feeders of the corn belt states were in a position almost as advantageous as that enjoyed by the ranchers of the plains. They bred their own feeders or bought them in the yards of the middle western markets. They dealt only in car lots and made their shipments of fat beef cattle directly to the commission houses in the great terminal markets where their volume of bus. iness commanded respect and attention. They had no trouble in securing fair treatment from the salesmen or the traders and the buyers of the

packers. With the small farmers scattered throughout a dozen states of the Mistirely different. Seldom maturing enough cattle or hogs for a car lot shipment they were compelled for a long time to sell their few animals to local speculators. The country live stock buyer who went about from farm to farm gathering up small bunches of cattle, hogs or sheep for shipment and resale on his own account was a shrewd and not over scrupulous business man. He was in touch with the markets and he was an expert judge of qualities, grades such compaigns, it would have been and weights. He had all the best of difficult to have selected a harder the small producers and obsorbed

relled by the growing spirit of co-operation, evolved the local live stock producers' shipping association. A number of small farmers formed a loose organization without incorporation or capital investment. They adopted a simple set of rules or bylaws, elected a president and a secretary, and selected one of their number to act as manager or shipping agent. Whenever a number of association farmers had enough fat stock-cattle, hogs or sheep to load a car, the animals were assembled at the local railroad yards and consigned to the terminal market in charge of the

shipping agent. The proceeds of such cooperative snipments were brought back to the country and each producer was paid just what his animals were sold for on the market, less only the absolutely necessary expenses of hardling the business. In this way it seemed that the farmers might be able to get from under the extortions of the local traders and make some profits for themselves. All over the middle western country thousands of such local live stock shipping associations were formed. Hopefully the small producers congratulated themselves on their escape from the speculators:

It soon developed, however, that there were other difficulties to be surmounted before the farmers could effectually protect themselves through cooperative shipping and selling. The commission houses naturally preferring the trade of the heavy shippers with its lower rate of overhead expenses for handling and selling in the yards refused to have anything to do with cooperative consignments. The associations, except in few places could not get directly to the packers. The organized live stock markets were practically closed against the farmers' associations. There were appeals to federal and state administrations that resulted in nothing worth while. Finally several self-help farmers' organizations took the matter up and after investigation and consideration decided to establish their own cooperative commission houses in the big western terminal

The first producers' live stock commission company was placed in the yards of South St. Paul by the Equity Cooperative Exchange. The cooperative movement was so well supportthe grower retains title to his crop ed by shipping associations in the surrounding territory that a second house was opened in the Chicago yards. The first two houses were a single department of a great cooperaas enterprise that had been organized primarily to handle grain and were required to carry their part of the capital charges of that concern. any of the savings for shippers' divimained loyal to the cooperative company, but the volume of trade never reached the proportions expected by was the second group of producers to state of California. Similar statutes This organization opened its first pro-(Continued on page 4)

Taking Baits

Sacrifice

Own Institutions Even at

Paper by George W. Young, Sargent, Nebr., read to the convention of the Custer County Farmers Union,

In dealing with this subject, I shall first direct your attention briefly to the need for cooperative marketing. Where there is a limited number of dealers in any product, the inevitable endency is for these persons to combine forces, openly or secretly, as may be expedient, and thereby limit the market. Competition being thus destroyed, the margin of profit for the buyers increases, and the margin of profit for the sellers decreases. The final result is to charge all the traffic will bear. This is demonstrated by the well-known tendency of prices to rise when competition in again cre

Cooperation Boosts Prices wish particularly to call atten tion to the farmers' live stock ship ping associations and their problems These organizations are necessary to provide active and unrestrained com petition in the buying and selling o live stock. They are one of the links between producer and consumer. If properly patronized and supported by the majority of farmers, they would

be able to effect a substantial saving to their members. However, desirable as this would seem, and plain as the arguments are for maintaining an association, the fact is that most farmers will not make the initial investment for stock to finance the enterprise; and if other men start an association, they will

not patronize it and assure its suc-

The organization of a cooperative association at once creates competition. Because of this fact, the margin of profit extracted from the farmers by the old-line buyers reaches the vanishing point. The old-line buy-ers usually attempt to eliminate their new competitor by boosting the market to an unsafe limit within which to do business. Frequently they have connections with old-line commission houses which favor them with a higher price in order to hinder the cooperative movement. With this advantage, and luck favoring, they are able to pay a trifle more than the association and still break even.

Too Many Balt Grabbers Now what happens to the associa- its margin of profit. tion at this critical period? You who have dealt with these problems This made it impossible to set apart well know. The penny-wise but and practiced by farmers generally? pound foolish farmers-and they are Surely no argument is needed to show dends. In spite of this obstacle a legion-rush to the bait placed by that if three firms buy hogs the exgood business was developed. The the old line buyers. The pearl of co- pense must be three times as great shippers received a square deal on operation placed before them is, in as if one farmers cooperative assocweights, grades and prices. It was not many instances, trampled in the dust lation handled them—pure waste belong before cooperative shipments as they drive past their own place tween the farmer and packer of monbegan to be solicited by the regular of business, selfishly ignoring the ey that would help pay for vaccinacommission houses. Many farmers re- fact that the price they are offered has been directly created by the co- dress. operative association creating competition where it did not exist before. selfishly defeating the efforts of many The Farmers' Union of Nebraska loyal and public-spirited men trying ber." But it means nothing until it to organize the armer so he can say is put into practice. Let us see if we enter the terminal live stock markets. to organize the farmer so he can say can't find an opportunity in our own products.

er present to deny—that those farmers who do the dirty trick I have mentioned, whether they belong to the association or not, are the ones who keep themselves and their fellow farmers under the domination of the Farmers Should Patronize Their middlemen and invite economic slav ery upon themselves and their children. Like Esau, they sell their birthright for a mess of Pottage, because they are financially hungry and lacking in that self-denial and vision which sees not only the present, but is provident enough to plan for the Should be Consistent

American farmers loudly deplore the lack of vision on the part of their statesmen; they lament the avarice and greed of the politicians; they curse the money-making corpor ations and financiers in high places; they cry for men who cannot bribed, for men who are bigger than mere money, men who can sacrifice for principle and resist unto death if need be. But alas! Far too many many of these loud talkers accept the bribe of 10 cents a hundredweight on their 50 swine. Some sell out for 3 cents. And the ond-line buyer laughs in his sleeve and says "I guess we got the measure of those fellows.'

It is said that "a fool and his mon ey are soon parted." It is equally true that a fool and his principles are soon parted, when a farmer forsakes the organization he has helped to create and jeopardizes the success of the enterprise without proper notice of such intention to his fellow stockholders. Their money has been invested, and no one member has a moral right by word or deed to alter the purpose for which the association was formed.

Education Essential This temptation to members is always the critical period in the establishment of an association. It should be provided against by an extensive program of education. The principle involved should be emphasized fully as much as the financial profits. This educational work is as fundamental as selling stock in the enterprise. To organize without the pledged patronage of enough farmers

the competition which has been created invites failure. If by these means enough patron age can besecured from farmers on a reasonable margin so that the volume of business of their competitors decreases, the increased overhead will finally cause the competitor to widen his margin. The cooperative association, profiting by a larger volume of business, would be able to reduce its overhead, and could reduce

to maintain the business and sustain

What would be the reward of loyalty if this idea could be understood tion, worm pills, and Molly a new

Follow Our Motto The Farmers Union motto is, "The Greatest Good for the Greatest Numlocal, in our own association, for the shut up shop last March. As usual, it I shall assert—and dare any farm- actual application of this motto. If the did nothing.

National Board Farm Organizations Executive Committee Meets Plans Made for Call Great Get-Together Meeting of Cooperatives

In Washington This Winter

At a meeting this week of the Exe [ed organizations, and, particularly, Board of Farm Organizations held in riations. Washington, plans were made to expand greatly the activities and efectiveness of the organization. A wonderful spirit was shown at the meeting. Among the things decided upon were:

1. To revive the campaign to pay off the debt on the building which houses the Board at 1731 Eye street. This debt now has been reduced to \$24.000. Careful valuers estimate the property as worth twice as much as we paid for it. It certainly was a

The fact that the self-help farm organizations of the country own and occupy their own quarters in the Nations Capital has added somewhat to the prestige of agriculture; but more than that, possession and joint occupancy of the building has shown the interested organizations there is so much they have in common that they must forge ahead in even closer team work to do even greater things.

It is not necessary for me to remind you that most of what has been done for agriculture during the past six years in the Capital originated among and was put over by the organizations grouping into the National Board of porarily, and to have charge of Na-Farm Organizations.

It is now time to get rid of the debt on the building and there is every indication that a liberal response can be expected. I hope that of Farm Organizations, and is now every one of you will do your part. Secretary of The National Milk Proto call a great get-together winter that he is on the job at Washington to meeting in Washington. This meeting will be held about the time that Congress gets under way. To it will be

cutive Committee of the National representatives of cooperative assoc-

/It is hoped that out of the conference may grow an arrangement for regular meetings of the representatives of commodity organizations with representatives of the fraternal organizations in order that they may harmonize their views into a cleancut, definite program of action which The N. B. F. O. is undoubtedly the natural agency to call this meeting, since directly associated with it are several thousand local and regional cooperative selling and buying associations, and one of its members, The National Milk Producers' Federation, is the leading national federation of cooperatives in the country But more of that meeting later.

The interdependence of the commodity and the general farm organizations was never more vividly illustrated than by the experiences of the farm organizations during the past two years of Congressional work at Washington. The fact was dwelt upon time and again by members of the committee in their meeting this week. 3. The Committee elected Charles W. Holman to act as Secretary, temtional Headquarters. Mr. Holman has had many years experience in serving

the farmers. He was one of the original organizers of The National Board 2. The Committee also determined ducers Federation. Just remember serve you, and do not forget to keep

Charles S. Barrett, Chairman, Nainvited representatives of non-affiliat- tional Board of Farm Organizations.

shoe fits, put it on, but please do not get "sore" at me for leaving a few tacks where they will scratch your feet. Get a hammer from your best Farmers Union neighbor and clinch yachts cruising the seven seas .them while you are still mad. Southern Planter. George W. Young.

THE SUGAR SQUEEZE

It is nothing new for our farmers to pay high prices for sugar when they need it the most-during the fruit and canning season, but they ave pust a little non-plussed at twelve cent sugar at this time of the year. Especially have they been wonder ing as to the whys and wherefores when there is an apparent surplus of a million and a half tons. At least,

that is true if best available information is true. Our Uncle Sam, apparently hadsome curiosity on this very subject. When our venerable kinsman begins The same situation exists in renosing around for information, he rarely ever lets up until he finds out

what's what. There has been a great deal talk of a "sugar conspiracy" in the press. The Congress had its attention that all persons who were justly en called to the matter just before it

In the meantime, sugar prices con tinued on their sky-rocketing career The Department of Justice, under pressure of complaint from house wives started up an investigation.

The Attorney General did not have to go very far nor dig very deep. He went as far as New York and back the Federal Government. No charge to February 7th, this year of our Lord, and camped for awhile at the New York Sugar Exchange.

Here is what he found: during Feb ruary, 1,515,050 tons of raw sugar changed hands as compared with 362, 850 for the previous month. Actual deliveries amounted to just 300 tons In March, transactions purporting to exchange 937,900 tons were discover ed, with actual deliveries of 1200 tons It would be a waste of space to continue the story. Briefly, it was simply an orgy of gambling in sugar for which 100 millions of people are now paying tribute to the legalized ban-

Court proceedings have been in stituted with the object of closing the sugar exchanges or bring them under the operation of Capper-Tinch er Grain Gambling Act, thus com pelling these crooks to take their hands out of the people's pockets. It seems that all degrees of lar

ceny are contemplated and punished by all governments including our own Petit larceny, grand larceny, highway robbery, bank robbery and plain ban. ditry-each leads to a numbered cell or striped suit. Yet, here is a degree of thievery

which our powerful government seems wholly unable to reach and even legalizes yet it is the meanest in eighth commandment. Our annual per capita consumption

of sugar is 103 pounds. The recent advance of five cents per pound represents exactly \$556,500,000 filched from the people-more money than any tariff ever produced, and admittedly, we have had some robber tar

ing them sug -one of life's great- will break them up.

Strength of Uncle Sam's mighty arm! Let us hope he will not let up until the last one of these pirates doing time elsewhere than on palatial

CLAIMS OF VETERANS FOR COM-PENSATION SHOULD BE SUB

MITTED TO DISTRICT EX.

AMINER

It has been called to my attention that certain unscrupulous - persons are taking advantage of ex-service men and their dependents and offering to secure for them a favorable consideration of their claims for adjusted compensation from the State of Kansas, for as large a fee as they think can be obtained.

gard to the securing of compensation from the Federal Government for disabled veterans of the World War. The office of District Examiner was created for the sole purpose of seeing titled to compensation, received what

they were entitled to and also to protect the State from payment of any fradulent or unjust claims. I wish that you would give publicity to the fact that any veteran or his dependents are requested to take advantage of any help that this office may be able to give them in their claims with the State of Kansas and

whatever will be made for this ser-Thanking you for any interest which you may take in regard to this matter, I am,

Yours very truly, Wylie R. Griffin. Fifth District Examiner, Concordia, Kansas.

DENMARK'S COOPERATIVE BANK SHOWS BIG GAIN

Although Danish agricultural cooperation has established a world record cooperative banking follows as a close second in the great cooperative undertakings of this energetic little democracy. According to reports just received

by the all American Cooperative Commission, the prevalent industrial depression has boosted, not injured, the immense banking business done by the national cooperative bank; the "Dansk Andelsbank" of Copenhagen. Its business increased from \$2,185,000 in 1921 to \$2,470,000 in 1922. Four smaller agricultural' savings banks were also taken over by the "Andelsbank" during the year. Profits realized on this vast business in so small a country totalled close to half a million dollars. Part of this amount will be kept ready as a reserve to be used in the event of sudden variations in the value of money. And the rest all the category of violations of the will be rebated to the customers of the bank in a cooperative dividend. The total resources of the Danish

Cooperative Bank since the first of this year amount to well over \$38, 500,000.

At this season when too many farmers are more eager to cover a lot These sugar thieves not only take acres of land than they are careful our money but they undermine the to do the work thoroughly they make health of our babies and destroy the clods that may last for years. A harefficiency of the grown-ups by deny- row right behind the turning plow



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

ordered, give old as well as new address, and

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION



THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1923

THE GALLED JADE WINCES

The Santa Fe Railway Company is anxious that the public shalf understand its true attitude towards the public. On April 5th this paper printed an editorial discussing the relation between the government or the public and the railroad companies. In that article attention was called to the fact that not a single one of the railways has yet paid a dollar into the United States treasury in compliance with what is known as the recapture provision of the Esch-Cummins act. That law requires that all lines that earn in excess of six per cent net on their capitalization in any given year shall pay one half of such excess into the treasury to provide a fund for the assistance of the weak roads.

The Santa Fe is one of the railways that has earned considerably in excess of six per cent on its valuation during each of the two years that the law has been in effect. As yet, it has not paid a cent into the treasury under the recapture clause. It is true that President Story has written to Senator Capper that, "If we succeed in earning over six per cent on our valuation we expect to follow the law and pay the proper proportion to the government."

In a letter in which he criticizes this paper Mr. E. L. Copeland, treasurer of the Santa Fe says: "In the first place a number of railroads have already made payment under that section of the law. In the second place generally the roads have not earned six per cent. In the year 1921 the railroads earned 3.26 per cent on their aggregate value, as fixed tentatively by the Commission. In 1922 they earned about 4.01 per cent and their returns were not required to be filed until May 1st or nearly a month after the editorial under discussion. In the third place, the individual valuations have not yet been determined in most cases by the commission so it is practically impossible in such cases to determine where they stand under the recapture section."

In reply to Mr. Copeland's critictisms taken in turn we say first, that although it is stated that several railroads have made settlements under the law none are specified. If Mr. Copeland knows of any railways that have paid up he should be able to name them. In the second place the law does not provide that all railroads must earn six per cent on their valuation before any road is required to settle with the government under the reccapture provision of the law. . If all roads earned or could earn that amount the necessity for the creation of a fund for weak lines would not exist and there would have been no such provision included. The law contemplates and provides that whenever any road shall earn more than six per cent on its tentative valuation as determined by the commission one half of such excess shall be paid to the government. Mr. Copeland will hardly deny that the Santa Fe earned more than six per cent on its tentatvie valuation both in 1921 and 1922. The 1921 payment has been over due for more than a year, the 1922 payment since the first of May and in spite of President Story's announcement that the law will be followed not a cent has been paid into the federal treasury by that company. In the third place it is the tentative valuation announced two years and more ago for each road in the country and not the final valuation to be announced at some undetermined future date that is the basis for the settlement.

The Santa Fe appears to be in an indefensible position. Its tentative valuation is a matter of record. It has earned more than six per cent on that valuation for the past two years. It has paid nothing into the treasury. What is it waiting for? Obviously for either or both of two things to happen. The Supreme Court that has not yet passed on the constitutionality of the recapture clause may nullify that provision or fue final valuation of the property of the company based on a more or less accurate guess of the cost of reproduction may be so great that the road will have ground to resist the collection of

any sums under the law. In criticising the merger plans now being considered by the Santa Fe this paper said. "There

would be a very large issue of new bonds and the interest on such bonds could be met in only one way-by charging still higher rates for service." Mr. Copeland says this is not possible and quotes the following provision of the law in support of his position:

188 (b) "The bonds at par of the corporation which is to become the owner of the consolidated properties, together with the outstanding capital stock at par of such corporations, shall not exceed the VALUE of the consolidate properties

as determined by the Commission'. It is a little difficult to follow the mental processes of a railroad man who can quote that section of the law and still insist that there will be no additional issues of securities. The present outstanding stocks and bonds of the Santa Fe System amount to \$639,459,469 and the last report of the system shows a corporate surplus of \$227,100,000. Mr. Copeland will admit without argument that the minimum value of the Santa Fe System therefore must be the sum of the securities outstanding plus the surplus. That would mean, as a minimum, that the corporation formed by merging the Santa Fe and other lines would be authorized under the law to issue new securities of a par value at least \$227,100,000 in excess of the present outstanding stocks and bonds in taking over the Santa Fe property.

As a matter of fact the book value fo the property of the Santa Fe system on January 1, 1922 was \$1,042,770,276. On January 1st of this year an additional \$44,000,000 was passed to surplus. On the showing of their own books therefore the Santa Fe System would be the basis for the issue of approximately eleven thousand millions of dollars or about \$150,000,000 in excess of the stocks and bonds now outstanding. This would look like a good thing for the Santa Fe security owners but there is no reason to believe that they would be satisfied with such a result. The government is now revalueing the property on the basis of reproduction costs and it is pretty well assured already that the final figure on that basis will be considerably greated than the present book value of the property.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

The price of wheat continues to decline. The Salina millers were paying 90 cents a bushel last week for the best grade of hard red winter wheat, the best milling wheat produced in this part of the world. There seems no real reason for this steady reduction in the value of the product that every one must use and of which there is no great supply in sight or in prospect.

The wheat farmers' customers, that is the final consumers of wheat products, are in better position to pay a fair price for bread than they have been for many years. The wages of the skilled railroad workers are still almost as high as they were during the war. The unskilled men in all trades have had their pay advanced until their earnings are sufficient to enable them to

buy all the necessities of life. Detroit is probably the most active industrial center in the United States. Wages in all the factories of that city show a straight advance of 1 per cent since last October. In some cases the pay of common and semi-skilled labor has been advanced fifty per cent. Plasterers are receiving as high as \$30 a day; bricklayers, plumbers and electricians \$2.00 an hour: metal polishers and body workers from \$12 to \$15 a day; and common labor from 60 cents to 80 cents an hour for nine hours a day.

Similar wage scales prevail wherever labor is employed in this country. Labor can pay and is willing to pay a fair price for bread. In fact the consumers of bread are paying a good round price, ten cents for a pound loaf, almost as much as during war times. Who is getting all the money that is being made by taking wheat from the farmer at 90 cents a bushel and selling loaf bread to consumers at ten cents a pound?

CONSIDER A LOAF OF BREAD

A nation wide campaign to increase the consumption of loaf bread is being financed by the millers and bakers of the country and the farmers have been asked to lend their moral and financial support to the movement. The theory is that increased consumption of wheat products will increase the home demand for that grain to such an extent that market prices will not be fixed by the Liverpool bids for our ordinary exportable surplus.

This looks fine but if it works out who is to get the resulting profits from the higher prices for loaf bread and other wheat foods? To day the millers of Salina are paying 90 cents a bushel for the best grade of Kansas milling wheat. From four and one half bushels of such wheat a standard mill manufactures a barrel of flour weighing 196 pounds. Wholesale prices of flour are seldom included in market reports and it is therefore impossible to say just how much the miller receives for a barrel of flour but it is around \$6.80, which is \$2.75 more than he pays for the wheat. In addition to the flour the miller has by products from the manufacture of each barrel of flour that weigh approximately 70 pounds, for which, approximately, he receives about 75 cents. Out of the \$3.45 taken by the manufacturer for his services much be paid the cost of milling which certainly is not more than 45 cents. The mills of Salina have a daily capacity of about 8,000 barrels and they run about all the time. If they operate 300 days in the year their profits amount to \$7,200,000 annually.

The grocers buy flour from the millers and brokers for about \$6.80 a barrel. The retail price in Salina today is \$1.05 for a twenty-four pound sack of flour or \$8.40 a barrel. This gives the retailer a spread of \$1.60 a barrel. Conservatively figured his net profit is not less than a dollar a barrel which gives the retail trade a profit of \$2,400,000 annually on the wheat that is milled in Salina. Anything that will increase the use

miller and the retailer. A very great proportion of all American wheat

is now consumed in the shape of loaf bread which gives the bakers of the country a chance to put their industry on the big business basis. It is fair to assume that the average baker buys his flour for the usual wholesale price or around \$6.80 a barrel. From one barrel of good flour the baker manufactures 315 one pound loaves of bread, which sell for retail at 10 cents a loaf, or at wholesale at 9 cents. Assuming that the bakers sell about half their output at wholesale

it is easy to figure their gains. The wheat milled in Salina in one year will make 756,000,000 one pound loaves of bread. This gives the bakers a gross income of \$37.800,000 on their wholesale trade and \$42,402,000 on their retail trade or a total income of \$71,820,000 annually. This looks like an enormous gain in value but it must not be overlooked that more than half the weight of a pound of bread is made up of water, salt, yeast and other inexpensive materials that cost the baker practically nothing and that he sells for nine or ten cents a pound. Milkmen have much much maligned for putting water in their cans but the bakers of this country sell enough water annually at ten cents a pound to drown all the cows in the United. The baker pays \$6.80 for a barrel of flour and sells the finished product that he makes from it for \$29.95. The cost of flour and of baking and selling cannot exceed \$19.95 a barrel which leaves the baking trade handling a volume of flour equal to the output of the Salina mills the modest sum of \$24,000,000 of annual profits as their reward for their services to the producers and consumers

of wheat. Here is a transmutation of wheat into value that almost staggers the imagination and that rivis the hoped for results of the alchemists of old who dreamed of a chemistry that would transmute the baser metals into gold. If 10.100 .-000 bushels of wheat annually ground by the Salina mills all reaches the consumers in the shape of loaf bread the final retail price is \$71,-800,000 which is some swell from the \$9,090,000 which the farmer receives for the raw material. Nor is this all the story. From each barrel of flour the miller sells 70 pounds of mill feed which reaches the consumer at an average price of at least \$1.00 a hundred, which adds the modest sum of \$1,860,000 to the total retail price of the product for which the farmer receives \$9,090,000 to

\$73,480,000 From this analysis is appears that if all the wheat milled in Salina goes to consumers in the shape of flour the final value is \$26,640.000; if it is consumed as loaf bread the final value is \$73,480,000, as against the \$9,090,000 received by the farmer for his grain. These figures prove conclusively that the statement so often made that the wheat farmer receives, a larger proportion of the consumers dollar than is paid to any other agricultural producer is not true and that in all probability the millers and bakers are responsible for the general circulation of such a misleading and dangerous fallacy.

If these estimates can be verified it is quite evident that no very large measure of justice to he wheat grower can be secured through cooperative marketing planned only to reduce the costs of transferring the grain from the farms to the mills and export agencies. The farmer must have a larger proportion of the retail sale values of flour, loaf bread and other wheat products. If existing retail prices are not too high measured by the cost of raw materials, manufacturing and selling then the consumers must make up their minds to pay higher prices for bread. If the spread between the price of wheat and the price of bread is already big enough then some plan for the more equitable distribution of the values created along the road from the producer to the consumer must be worked out.

The millers, the bakers, and the retailers appear to be profiteering at the expense of the wheat growers. If they are, either government agencies or private organizations must find a way to force them to relinquish a part of their unfair and exhorbitant profits to the wheat growers who are making and selling grain for less than the cost of production and are on the verge of a disaster that threatens the welfare of the whole country.

FARMERS AND UNEARNED INCREEMENT

A certain class of figurers keep insisting that the increased value of farm lands is an unearned increment that farmers enjoy as a result of the general development of the country with which they have had nothing to do. It is true of course that more than one-half the total agricultural wealth of the country is in the land values but it does not follow by any means that the owners of those values have not earned

The real truth is that the present value of his land is about all the average farm owner has to show for a life time of work. If the Department of Agriculture is correct the average owner's farm is worth about \$16,800 but this includes the buildings, live stock and equipment. The land alone is probably worth about \$12,000. Assuming that each farm has been occupied and worked by its present owner for twenty years and that the land and farm equipment are all that he has to show for the labor of a life time. This means that he has saved as a reward for his work about \$600 a year if the land has appreciated \$12,000 in twenty yers and war worth no more than his present investment in stock and equipments when he began his business. If these figures tell a true story there is certainly no unearned incre-

After all who earns the so called unearned increment in farm land values? Of course the general development of the country has a good deal to do with it but the farmer is the biggest factor in that development and is certainly en titled to his share of the wealth created by his industry and sacrifices.

Local Unions that have learned to be self reliant and that work out their own programs of usefulness have mastered the self help principle of our organization.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Is Running Strong For the presidency of the United States. Colliers Magazine is taking a new straw vote on the preference of its subscribers for presidential candidates. At the end of the third week some 80,000 persons had voted. About half of the whole number were for either Ford or Harding but the Detroit tinner had about a thousand more votes than the Marion p. inter. It is very evident that a great number of people living in this country are convinced that Ford as president would be able to give the republic just | ta. the sort of medicine that would be good for what ails the body politic. They reason that Ford is a business

making profits and at the same time getting along peaceably with his hired help. Just a short time ago Ford bought a railway that had degenerated until it was little more than twin streaks of rust. Its equipment was a fine mass of nearly useless junk. Its employees were disgruntled and discontented. Its business amounted to nothing worth while. The new owner reduced freight rates, raised wages, improved the track and road bed, iehabilited the rolling stock and made The voters are disgusted with the at the polls. way railroads of this country are handled and evidently many of them, perhaps a majority, believe that

Ford can improve the situation. If there is any reasonable prospect that Mr. Ford can introduce a measure of his well known efficiency into the operation of the United States government it may be wise to give him a trial.

Whisky Always Has Made Trouble

For governments as well as for its users. The first revolt againt the authority of the United States was the Whisky Insurrection. A considerable number of distillers operating in western Pennsylvania refused to pay the internal revenue taxes imposed on their products by Washington's administration. It was necessary to send General Anthony Wayne and a considerable number of soldiers into the revolting district before the booze makers could be convinced that the federal government had some power which it was able and willing to use even in the mountain of western Pennsylvania

A considerable number of folks living in New York appear to be getting ready to repeat the history that was made in Pennsylvania more than a hundred years ago. The average New Yorker is a small minded provincial who knows nothing about public that is located west of Buffalo Pennsylvania. They really believe that New York city, the hugest parasite that fattens from the life giving juices of the body of the republic, is bigger than all the rest of the United States.

The prohibition law will be enforced in New York state even if it takes the army and the navy to teach the insurrectos of that province that the republic is bigger than any of its

component parts.

Governor of New York

Is not nearly as smart as many people in other parts of the country have been lead by his press agents to believe. He has just approved an act of the legislature that was passed a few days ago for the purpose of repealing all local prohibition laws. The state law that has gone into the discard provided for cooperation with the United States in the enforcement of the eighteenth amendment.

From now on th federal prohibition officers will be compelled to do their stuff without any assistance from the laws or the law officers of the state of New York. Smith was between the devil and the deep blue tional agencies through and sea. If he vetoed the nullification act of the New York legislature he could knowledge, information and experi not secure the delegation from his own state to support his candidacy versities useing books and teachers for the nomination for the presidency. If he approved the measure he youth of the country and do their could not hope to receive the support best, which is quite good in most of the delegations from any other cases, to prepare their students and states with the possible exception of graduates for the real school of life New Jersey and one or two others which are filled with folks who still believe that their personal rights are of his alma mater. taken away from them by national prohibition.

Governor Smith delayed the day of lecision as long as possible. He was acquisition of knowledge is fully inadvised by great numbers of wet supporters that it would be a fine the end of school days is known as thing for him to approve the nullification statute. He was equally as recognition that it is the beginning strongly urged by the friends of prohibition that it would be best for himself, his state, the democratic party and the whole country if he would use his veto where it would do the most good.

Finally the governor concluded that he would stand with the friends of tinue to serve the graduate as he booze in his own state and signed the bill. It may be just as well. The federal government is big enough to Wilson, enforce its laws, even in New York, The Recently Appointed without the assistance of that state. The act of nullification removes Smith definitely from the field of now developed the national democratic convention will not have to waste any time in counting the votes and listening to the oratory of his sup-

Will Hold a Primary Election next week for the purpose

tion to choose between the gentlemen nominated at the primary will be held only two days later so that there will be no time left for a partisan political campaign.

There are seven Republican and three farmer-labor candidates asking for nominations by their respective parties. The democrats of Minnesota do not appear to be taking any part in the mix up. In fact the democratic party has just about gone out of business in Minnesota, Wiscon sin, North Dakota and South Dako-

The three farmer-labor candidates are making their canvass together. Each of them addresses each meeting. man who has solved the problem of Public questions only are discussed. Neither of the aspirants uses any time in his own interests but each them is urging the merits of his two competitors on the voters for

their consideration. It is a strange sort of politics when three candidates agree to work together and sibilities far greater than are likely each of them to ask for the nomination of whichever of his rivals finds the most favor with the voters.

All the indications are that Magnus Johnson of Litchfield, a farmer and a member of the Farmers Union, will be nominated in the primary lots of money almost from the start. and receive an overwhelming majority

Losses From Mud Roads

Are causing the Kansas City Star state the keenest sort of anguish. During the past four or five weeks hens and soils. there have been days, whole days, at a time that were so wet that six and eight cylinder touring cars could

use the dirt highways only with consederable difficulty and the use of all their reserve power. Probably some drivers injured their machines in at tempting to make distance on days when it would have been the part of good sense to stop over and pay some hotel bills to the Kansas tavern keepers who are always ready to provide for the comfort of tourists.

Doubtless quite a number of trans continental and interstate travellers were more or less inconvenienced by the mud. The Shrine caravan from California, en route for Washington was caught in the rain in Western Kansas and spent two or three days getting across the state to Kansas City. This resulted in a lot of cussing out for Kansas roads and many unflattering comparisons between our highways and the paved roads of the well known Golden State where the principal occupations are paying taxes and exploiting tourists from the east. No doubt many of the Shriners had to pay some board bills, buy some gasoline and have their cars that considerable section of the re- repaired during the three days in which they had the high privilege of

But what citizen of Kansas lost any money as a result of the wet spell? The rains filled up the water courses and ponds, raised the level of ground water many feet in most parts of the state, assured the growth and maturity of a pretty fair wheat crop and put the soil in fine condition for corn and other spring planted grains. No farmers lost anything by being kept away from town for a day or so at a time. No merchants lost any farmer trade because they get it all anyway. No one lost anything by failure to market crops or

produce ready for shipment. Why grieve over the plight of cross state travellers who were forced to spend a little extra money in Kansas? We should worry over how much cussing such folks do because the taxpayers of Kansas refuse to build a lot of roads that they do not especially need and certainly cannot af-

Education Is a Mighty Good Thing For any man who can get his share of it. There are two great educa which most of us get our share o ence. The schools, colleges and uni as the training forces educate the which opens for each educated youth as soon as he emerges from the halls

That the schools do not complete education but only prepare their students for the future and continuous dicated in the fact that universally "Commencement" in testimony of the of active life. All that the best teachers can do is to lift the veil that divides the ignorance of the present from the history of the past and at the same time so discipline the mental powers that the habit of study acquired in the schools may congoes about the duties of life.

President of the Oklahoma Agricultural College appears never to have had very much academic training. possible presidential candidates. Of From the point of view of the Stillcourse he never had any chance for water scholastics he is an uneducatthe nomination but as mutters have ed man. J. A. Tolman who is down in the catalogue of the institution as Professor of Ancient languages has resigned his place on the Stillwater factulty. His dignity, his standing as a man of culture, and his acquirements as a classical scholar will not permit him to teach Latin, Greek, and Hebrew in an agricultural college under the presidency of a common of selecting two candidates for the person who has 10 capital letters fol- chen work.—Exchange.

United States senate. The special elec lowing his name as evidence of his academic training and of his fitness to teach.

In his letter of resignation Professor Tolman says: "I regard a man who has less education than half the student body absolutely unfit for the presidency." There we have it flat. President Wilson is charged with having less education than the sum total of the knowledge possessed by half the students in the institution, at least that it what the learned classical professor says although there are folks who will understand that he meant to say that Wilson has less education than any one of half the student body.

Still a man may be pretty well educated without going through college and acquiring degrees. Shakespeare did well without academic training. So also did George Washington. Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln all of whom were pretty fair executive officers with responto be imposed on the president of the Oklahoma College of Agriculture nd the Mechanic Arts. Some men learn a good deal in school and nothing from life. Others, deprived of the advantages of schools never quit learning from life. Wilson may may not be fit for the job that he has undertaken. This writer does not know but it is quite certain that his unfitness has not been proved by the attacks made on him by the classical scholars who are so much shocked by his declaration that an agriculturand a number of its echoes in this ar college should teach less Latin and Greek and more about pigs, cows,

Walton.

Governor of Oklahoma Is having a considerable jag of new trouble almost every day. It does not seem to bother him very much. He takes the position that as a Candidate for office he promised the voters that if he was elected he would do certain things. The people wanted those things done and believing that Walton would keep his promises they

took him at his word and elected him

to the governorship. Among other things Walton dwelt on at some length in his campaign was his conviction that an agricultural college should teach more farming and fewer ancient languages. The farmer folks seemed to like that. The governor is now keeping his promise to the voters to restore the A. and M. college to the farmers and see

that agriculture is taught there. Who will be hurt? Certainly not the students who desire to study Latin and Greek. Oklahoma maintains an institution, the state university at Norman, that very properly includes such language in its curricula. All that is necessary for such students to continue their training in the clasthe northern boundary of driving through the wheat fields of sics is to transfer their attendance to another-both maintained the purses of the Oklahoma taxpay-

> .Walton may have started something. The farmers of Iowa, Michingan and other states that maintain land grant colleges subsidized by the government of the United States for teaching agriculture and the mechanic arts may start to asking how much of their money is being wasted at Ames and Ypsilianti and other such colleges in carrying courses that are no proper part of the work of an agricultural

SENATORS STUDY CO-OPS. Senators Smith W. Brookhart of

Iowa and B. K. Wheeler of Montana are to spend this summer in Europe making a thorough study of co-operative methods and achievements says a news bulletin in The Co-Operative League. Senator Brookhart is an enthusiastic advocate of co-operation. At the close of the latest session of congress he gave this message to the country:

"It must be written that the statesmanship of the past has brought us to the verge of destruction. The common peoptle of the world look over this situation, and then say statesmanship has failed. Through it all, they view one great economic development, and point to it as the hope of the future. This is economic cooperation. It is the same principle of business invented by the 28 poor flannel weavers of Rochdale." Senator Wheeler has been interest-

ed in co-operative developments in his state. He will spend several months studying co-operation in England, Italy, Germany, and Russia. These senators have read all about cooperation; now they are going to see for themselves. Let us hope they will be able to educate their fellow senators when congress meets again.

IN KITCHEN 12 MILES DAILY

CHICAGO-When a physician pr scribes a brisk walk for a patient, his admonition does not go for the farmer's wife. She gets her brisk walk willy nilly. Statistics show that in the ordinary farm kitchen she walks twelve miles daily in trips to and from the pantry to the stove and back, in fabricating the three meals required by the farmer and his help. Figures compiled by the farm home

management conference in session here last week show that the farmers wife works eleven to thirteen hours a day, sometimes much longer. The twelve miles she walks in the kitchen does not include trips to the henhouse, the fruit cellar, the orchard, the milk cellar or the twice daily tour of the sleeping rooms and the general overhauling of all the rooms in the house. The 12-mile statistics were obtained by including a number of farmer's wives to wear pedometers while they did their kit-

KANSAS CITY HAY MARKET

There has been only one change

in the Hay market this week. Prairie

advanced yesterday 50c to \$1. All

markets have continued steady this

week. There is a good inquiry for

Receipts of hay this week were 134 cars of Prairie. 43 Alfalfa, 12 Ti-

methy, 9 Clover Mixed, No Clover, 1 Straw, or a Total of 199 cars as

compared with 190 cars last week and

Nominal Quotations

No. 1.\$19.50 to 20.50

No 2 17.00 to 19.00

No. 3 11.00 to 16.50

Packing 6.00 to 10.50

S Dairy 28.00 to 30.00

Choice 26.50 to 27:50

No. 1 24.50 to 26.00

Standard 22.00 to 24.00

No. 2 17.00 to 21.50

No. 3 15.00 to 16.50 TIMOTHY:

No. 3 15.50 to 17.00 CLOVER MIXED:

No. 2 15.50 to 18.00 CLOVER:

No. 1 1750 to 20.00

Straw 7.00 to 7.50

No man in this day and time would

hardly be foolish enough to set up

a great manufacturing plant to turn

out old-fishioned spining wheels.

There is no demand for them. They

are out of date. So is the scrub or

inferior products of any kind. Still

thousands of farmers go on turning

Early to rise and late to roost-

Put the poultry business on a business basis. Records well kept will do

RESOLUTIONS OF

SYMPATHY

Whereas, our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst Brother Peter Miller, and Whereas, Brother Miller was one of our most active and interested members, a leader in worthy movements for the betterment of his class, and Whereas, we are moved with the deep est feeling of sorrow over-the death of this faithful brother, husband and father, therefore be it Resolved. That we the members of Brogan Local No. 226 of the F. E. C. U. of A. extend to the bereaved family our most sincere sympathy and commend them to Him who doeth all this for the best.

Resolved that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

J. R. Crager,
C. Duling.
Geo. Baumgartner.
Committee.

Mr. Cooperator:

286 cars a year ago.

Timothy.

PRAIRIE:

ALFALFA:

STRAW:

them out.

that's a good hen.

Boys' and Girls' Club News

STORY OF MY BABY BEEF WORK | feel the need for an attractive room In 1920 I fed my first baby beef, which was a grade Hereford. I showed this calf at the leading District pressed and which they have not sim-Fair of the State and also at the State ply inherited. Fair, winning second premium at the former Fair and third at the State

In 1921 I fed two calves; one a pure-bred Shorthorn steer, the other pure-bred red Aberdeen-Angus heifer. My Shorthorn steer was made Grand Champion and my Angus heifer made Junior Champion at the leading district fair of the State. All told I won, counting two handsome loving cups and the actual cash, \$160 that

feeding one pure-bred Hereford, and they are making no promises as to one pure-bred Angus. The Angus was what they will pay. They can short best. I exhibited at the County Fair | weigh the farmers, give him low test and State Fair. My Angus stood sec- and still the farmer must continue to ond in the County and third at the sell to them. Can you answer that State Fair. Two Hereford steers were question in the minds of the farmplaced above him. Having been off his feed for about six weeks, I was mighty well pleased with his standing at the State Fair. Altogether, I won the contract on the part of the farmabout \$80 prizes in 1922.

In 1922 I received the handsome Aberdeen-Angus Association to the Champion Angus Baby Beef at the Roanoke Fair, Virginia, and I also received a similar watch donated by the same Association at the Virginia State Fair n 1922. These are two beautful gold watches and money could not buy them.

I also have two valuable and very handsome Silver Loving Cups won at the Roanoke Fair in 1921. They are above price.

Club work is a great thing for boys and girls. Through it I have learned how to judge livestock, having won second place on the Virginia State Team which judged at the International Livestock Show in 1922 and

states competing. In addition, I have gotten several other valuable trips. One of especial importance from my viewpoint was a trip on the "Virginia Baby Beef Demonstration Team" in 1922 to Camp Vail, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass. I can never forget the many things I saw and learned

In conclusion, I would say that a farm boys education is very incomplete without club work. To my regret I was too old to be a member this year, then too, I expect to leave home for college early this fall. Yours for more boys and girls club work.-By Alfred Huffard, Wythe-

BIG ENROLLMENT FOR OHIO Reports from the field indicate that at least 25,000 Ohio country youngsters will this year be enrolled. In farm and home project clubs, says Extension in Ohio.

ville, Va. In Southern Planter.

were in such clubs in Ohio. This was the largest enrollment recorded by any state. Children were in 20 different kinds of clubs, ranging from pig-raising to garment-making, and turned out products to the value of \$541,704. On these products they cleared above all costs except that of their labor, about \$175,000.

Directed by the agricultural extension service of the Ohio State University, through the offices of county agents in 85 Ohio counties, club work has grown rapidly in Ohio since the war. In 1921, there were enrolled 12. 000 children; and if expected increases are realized this spring the number will have doubled in the past two years. The number who ick to their work throughout the summer, also has increased from year to year. In 1920, 55 per cent completed: last year, 70 per cent; and it is hoped this year to bring through a full three-

fourths of the enrollment. Clothing clubs appear to be the most popular. More than 7.000 Ohio girls chose this sort of work last year, and enrollments for 1923 follow the same bent. Next come pig clubs, and then poultry, potato, dairy, beef and corn and garden club.

BOYS ON THE FARM We have done a lot of talking about keeping the boy on the farm. We have made a lot of fuss about the boy who has left the farm and gone into

other lines of business. Is it not time to make more fuss over the boy who has never thought of leaving the old homestead and is staying on the farm of his own free will? Why not give a good hand to this sturdy lad who is not afraid of the land?

We are glad to see the boy who leaves the farm make good in any work he undertakes. How often do we forget to boost the boy who in-habits the barn yard at four to slx o'clock in the morning. He is the lad we must all lean upon for our mean ticket. He is the chap that makes the pig become a hog and a calf beef in-

Why not think of the farm boy as being as useful in the world as is the boy behind some counter peddling ribbons and ribs or in some office where he takes orders and waits for pay day to give him spending money Yes, we give our hand to the boy who stays on the farm and farms.

"CHIC" ROOMS FOR GIRLS Boys' and Girls' Clubs in New Hampshire are going in for the "chic" as well as the "chicks" this year. At the same time that many of the boys are learning how to bring up their poultry in the way that they should go, some of the older girls are to be offered a new project in the tasteful decoration of their own rooms. It is the belief of Miss Mary L. Sanborn assistant state club leader, that many girls of high school are living at home

in which their desires for color, furnishings, wall-paper, etc., are ex-

Creamery News

OLE AND BILL By M. L. Amos

Bill:-Good morning Ole. I've another question to ask about the Union Creamery at Salina. Now they are asking that the farmer sign a contract Again in 1922 I joined the club. to deliver their cream to them but

Ole:-I think so. In the first place there is some misunderstanding of ers who have those fears. The sales contract which the farmer signs progold watch offered by the American vides in paragraph four that "The Association agrees to sell dairy products to best possible advantage and return net proceeds to the producer." Bill:-Well how is one to know that he will not be short weighed or receive low tests?

Ole:-Now Bill you must get those old conceptions of the profiteering companies out of your mind when thinking of Cooperative Companies. Under private ownership of these in stitutions profits and graft enriches the ones connected with the company but not so under a cooperative concern. Under a cooperative company the help do not get all they can grab but they get so much salary for their work. This includes the manager and which won first place with nineteen all connected with the work, and therefore they have no incentive to short weigh or make low tests but rather take pride in giving honest weights and tests. You never heard o fa cooperative elevator manager short weighing or cheating but that can not be said of buyers for old line elveators, in fact I have been told by such buyers that they were instructed to make their wages on the balancing of the scales. And let us suppose for argument's sake that farmers were all shorted on both weight and test when selling their cream, it would only mean that they would get a larger rebate at the end of the year They would get it all in any case, all except that part used as expense of operation, reserve for depreciation etc. which they also get by enabling the creamery to give larger rebates in the future. Look at the Orleans Creamery, the Superior Creamery and many others all cooperative creameries and making big rebates and have W. H. Palmer, state leader of Junior for years, the Orleans Creamery re-Last year 20,870 boys and girls bating over \$99,000.00 cash rebate to and has made a profit of \$6.000.00 al-

ready this year for the first quarter. Bill:-That is fine for the farmers who sold their cream to them to get the benefit of those profits but did they get as much when they sold their cream as they would have had they sold to some old line company? Ole:-They certainly did, the Orleans and all the other cooperative creameries have met competitive prices from day to day besides giving those rebates at the end of the year Bill:-Will the Union Creamery at Salina meet competitive prices of the old line companies besides returning a rebate at the end of the

year? Ole:-There is no reason why the Union creamery at Salina should not do as well as the other cooperative creameries have done, in fact there are some advantages in favor of the Salina location. As to meeting competitive prices that detracts from real cooperation and is not necessary with our sales contract for example suppose they paid you the station price at your town and paid me at my town 6c above the station price to meet competition. At the end of the year when we got our rebate which would be evenly distributed I would be getting 6 cents more for the cream which I sold on the day mentioned and that is not real cooperation which objection could be avoided by the sales contract. With it our producer members would sell to their own creamery even though the old line company did bid up that day. Bill:-That's fine, I had thought of that but I must go Ole.

Wheat Pool News

Many many thanks to- Brother Glessner for wielding the quill in pool news this last week for ye scribe is certainly playing the part of the unfaithful servant. But really the task of keeping the weeds and brambles from driving me from house and home, attending the many local and business meetings and necessary ice cream and cake functions, spreading the pool doctrine and answering questions of the brethern who are be coming more an more satisfied as to the soundness of the Pool principles and withall engaging in a hot fight with the mercenaries of the brick and cement trusts to prevent them from putting over an our county a staggering bond issue or some other sort of a \$1,000,000 hold up; my time is pretty well taken and I have neglected Pool News more than I should. Please accept apologies and tears. By the way how many read Brother Glessner's article in the last issue of the Union paper setting up his experience "In the Valley of Lost Hope."

If you have read it, read it again,

and if you haven't read it.look up the article and read it two or three for this well earned boquet.

times. I do not believe that Bro- President Tromble was in our terther Glessner holds an honorary degree from any of the large educationlittle production contains the eleten myths of the literary period of

Now Glessner, don't do something

Greece and Rome.

rash and spoil the boquet. While passing out boquets, how many realize to even a small degree the wonderful treasures that come to us each week in the Farmers Union from page 2, written by a man naturally gifted, and highly trained in the editorial art, going up and down and all over this great country of ours flavoring his natural abilities with the rich experience of personal contact with men of every walk in life, and each week giving us a new "treasure house" of men and methods, passing editorial comment and bits of history, keen sarcasms against the wheat, potato, sorghum or corn acrehypocritical usurpers of human rights, age business, the farmer with some and the elements of a new political steers on pasture, some cows and economy that will some day replace sows and hens, an orchard and a good

ritory last week and while we were rained in quite a bit he was able to al institutions of the country, but that meet with three audiences, all of which were large considering the

ments of literary genius. Vivid descrip- weather. All were delighted with his tion, clear cut mental picture of too forceful manner of setting up the many of the Farmers Union Valleys true facts and conditions of the in Kansas. In phraseology and adap- former and every where we resolved tibility of characters to the thought to live a little closer to the Farmers it reminds one of the beautifully writ- Union and its various business enterprises.

But one little fellow over in the corner cheeps out I thought you were supposed to write on pool news. True this is the best article on pool news I have written. Do you believe in these men? Sure you do. Every day they are saying join the pool. Give us guaranteed cooperation. Lets stand

the old and worn out theories of Adam garden is going to be fortunate and Smith and Malthus, Friend Lansdon envied.

WANTED- HOUSEKEEPER good home on farm, children aged six, nine, four-teen Box 46. Route 1, Washington Kansas.

WHO GETS YOUR NEXT SHIPMENT OF LIVE STOCK?

For best results bill it to the

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COM.

Stock Yards,

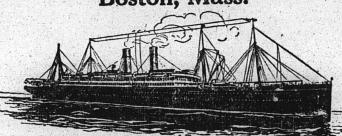
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The company is building for a

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The Company plans to carry approximately two thousand passengers monthly. Make your plans now for a trip during the coming season. Lives of passengers will be protected by EVER-WARM SAFETY-SUITS

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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

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Twenty stock cattle, 8 horses, crops, tools, machinery; productive machine-worked tract adapted alfalfa; on improved road near village; large pasture, wire fences; comfortable house, running water, substantial cement basement barn, garage, tenant house, etc. To settle now only \$8,000, part cash. Details page 23 Illus. Catalog Bargains—many states. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY. 831-R, New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

together, all for one-one for all. Put your name on the dotted line and settle your part of the controversy forever.

—U. S. Alexander

—U. S. Alexander

When other farmers overdo the wheat, potato, sorghum or corn acrewheat, potato, sorghum or corn acrewheat, potato, sorghum or corn acrewheat, potato, sorghum or corn acrewheat.

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WANTED: SALESMAN OR DEALER for Saline county, to sell Farmelectric, the Ford parts electric plant. To one who can qualify, we can offer a good money making proposition. Apply by letter to P. O. Box No 437, McPherson.

WANTED POSITION BY EXPERIENCED elevator manager. Ten years' elence. Furnish reference and bonds. dress Lock Box 41, Highland, Kan. EXPERIENCED MAN TO MANAGE Farmers' Elevator. For particulars ad-dress L. Woner, R. R. No. 1, Rock, Kan.

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WANTED: A WIDOW AND daughter want job as cook and helper in harvest fields. Address Mrs. K. Reinhart, 119 E. Short Street, Independence, Mo. 46

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REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bull 7 months old, \$35.00. Jacob Nauerth, Keats, Kansas.

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

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

The Perfection, Self-Unloading Header Barge is a combined barge and stacker; can harvest with a crew of four; can cut 25 to 30 acres of wheat per day .Write for circular. Norton Mfg. Co., Norton, Kansas

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GOOD STOCK GENERAL MERCHAN-DISE, 50 tons good ice, with priyilege of buying or renting store building 25x60, full basement, coal bins, and cream sta-tion, located at Weskan, Kansas, on main line of Union Pacific R. R., best trading point in Western, Kansas. For further information write John G. Johnson, Sec., Weskan, Kansas.

MACHINERY

TWO NEW 8 FOOT CUT MASSEY-HAR-ris binders with tongue and portable trucks. Price right. Write G. Lynn or S. M. Page, Abilene: Kansas 45

REEVES 16 H P Double Cylinder Steam Engine, Rumley 32x54 separator, May-tag Ruth feeder, First class shape \$1650.00 Would take some livestock or good light car in trade, O. D. Amend, Cummings, Kansas, 44*

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SWEET UOTATO SLIPS \$2.50 Thousand; 500-\$1.25, Nancy Hall. Southern Queen. Well rooted plants Hall & Son, Billings, Missouri. 44

FOR SALE AT A BAR-GAIN

Seven passenger Willys-Six in good condition with four brand new Kelly-Springfield Cord Tires. An ideal family car. For full particulars and price address W. C. Lansdon, Salina, Kansas, Box 48.

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom to in death enter the home of Brother Harry Heldhausen and family by remeding from our midst the dear little daughter of Brother

midst the dear little daughter of Brother Feldhausen and wife.

Therefore, he it resolved that we, the members of Fairmount Local 967 extend to the bereaved Brother and family our 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 bereaved family one to be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, one to the Frankfort Dally Index and one to be spread on the minutes of this local.

A. J. Wempe,

Anna Wempe,

Committee. IN PRINT AT LAST A "Billy" Sunday book-the first of its kind and only one of its kindfull of "pep" from cover to coverrichly illustrated. A golden opportunity for agents. If you are a livewire and want to act as our agent, send \$1.00 for sample copy and instructions. Whereas our local No. 1624 has had occasion to be broken into again by the all-wise God in calling to his home, the aged mother of our past worthy Sectrers, and just a few weeks after the surrewder of his father, causes him to be in a sorrowful mood. And whereas our past worthy secretary treascurer that we all call Glenn, has performed all that was possible both to the aid of his aged parents and his duties to this order. Therefore he it resolved that in the loss of Mrs. Susan V. Teague, the mother of our past worthy secretary and treasurer G. A. Teague, Redman Local No 1624 of the F. E. & C. U. of A. express their entire sympathy to the bereaved brother Glenn and his sister and family. Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be placed in the home of the bereaved, and made a part of the record of this meeting and also a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

The Prudential Publishing Company, Knoxville, Tenn.

WANTED ELEVATOR MANAGER Employment Department Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n. 106 New England Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

\$5.00 A THOUSAND LETTER HEADS OR ENVELOPES Printed and Mailed You the Same Day as Order is Re-CENTRAL KANSAS PUB-LISHING CO., Salina, Kan.

> The Farmers National Bank SALINA, KANSAS

Solicits Your Business Oldest Bank In Saline County

Alfalfa \$7.00 bushel

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W. C. McMillan,
E. M. Burrows.

Committee.

Sudan \$6.00; Sweet Clover \$7.00; Red Clover \$12.00; Timothy \$4.00; Timothy & Clover mixed \$4.50; Red Top \$2.00; Orchard Grass \$2.00; Blue Grass \$4.00; Grimm Alfalfa \$22.00; Alsike \$10.50; sacksfree; all orders shipped from Eastern Kansas or Kansas City; satisfaction or money back. Order now as seeds are advancing steadily. M. C. Meier, Salina, Kans

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Department of Practical Co-Operation

Farmers' Union meetings as indicated below. Requests for speakers within he date list should take into consideration the schedules already made.
UNION MEETING NOTICES

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

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

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

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.

HOLD MIAMI COUNTY QUARTER-

LY MEETING JUNE 16TH. The second quarterly meeting of the Miami County Farmers Union will be held in Paola in the Knights of Columbus Hall Saturday, June 16th, beginning at 10 A. M.

We are askin gthat the state lecturer be present. We are also asking that all standing committees meet at the Farmers Store in Paola. June taken up with short talks, by our 9th, at 10 A. M., and that Johnson County Lecturer, W. C. Lansdon and County Union send a committee to others. meet with our committees June 9th, to arrange for a joint picnic to be planned by the two counties. W. E. HAYS, Pres.

REPUBLIC COUNTY

JUNE 21 be made. G. R. Gundy, Co. Pres

OSAGE COUNTY MEETING JUNE

14TH Osage County Farmers Union will meet at Overbrook on Thursday evening. June 14th. Meeting to commence at 8 p. m. Mrs. Farrar of Marshall County will be the principal speaker. Everybody welcome.

Herbert Peiman. SENATOR CAPPER TO ADDRESS BUCKEYE ANNUAL PICNIC

JUNE 14TH. Editor Kansas Union Farmer: Buckeye Local 1031 of the Farmers Union will hold its annual picnic June 14th. in the Andrew Jonsen grove, six miles north and one mile east of Hays, Kansas. Senator Arthus Capper will be the principal speaker. He will speak at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. An excellent program of entertainment is being plan-

While the Buckeye Local No. 1031 of the Farmers Union makes the plans for the picnic, the all day celebration has grown to be a community affair in which the different Buckeye organizations all have

According to Rolla D. Joy, there will be platform dancing afternoon and evening, and a special entertainment at 8 o'clock in the evening. Special entertainments will be put on during the day. Come one, come

Peter J. Walter, Sec'y.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SUPERIOR NEBRASKA FARMERS UNION

CREAMERY CO. About 750 stockholders and their combined families attended the Stockholders Meeting and Picnic at Superior, Nebr., May 29th.

Baptist Church served lunch and ice give them. He then launched into cream. During the lunch hour the High School Band entertained the stockholders with a few of the latest selections. After lunch the ladies and children enjoyed a show at the Sterling. Theatre which was turned over to the Farmers Union for the day.

The meeting was called at one o'clock at the Odd Fellows Hall. May a few committees. A. J. Wempe a few committees. A. J. Seneca paper or Keithley gave the stockholders read an article from a Seneca paper a hearty welcome in the name of the to show that the townspeople were city of Superior. Mr. Wm. McCutchon waking up to the good the Farmers giving the response to the mayors ter was a topic of much interest. It them. As this part was an open meetwas proven that direct is far more profitable than through jobbers. It was unanimously decided to pay 8 success of our organization and statper cent dividends on paid up capital ed that they would cooperate with stock. The Board of Directors were us in every way possible to make Union of Kansas gave the stockhold-

Mr. H. Z. Baker, President of the Equity Creamery of Orleans, also gave an interesting address Prof. J. H. Frandsen was also on the program but was unable to attend. The Managers report revealed that the past year had been the most prosperous year in the history of the Superior Farmers Union Creamery and the prospects for the future was never better. The disposal of Condensed Buttermilk, a by-product of the creamery has proven a very satisfactory product. Since the beginning of operation the creamery has been always behind with orders.

FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1532 GAIN-ING NEW MEMBERS

Kansas Union Farmer: Franklin Local No. 1532, Douglas County, met Friday evening June 1st and the house did not hold all that were present.

We voted in three new members. Also voted to have a tack party at our next Union meeting. The weather will doubtless be pretty warm. and it will be a very busy time, so thought that would be one way of getting all members out.

We have our entire membership paid up in full. All delinquent members have paid up, so we are feeling pretty good. We have nine new members besides the ones we voted in at our last meeting. Delegates to the county meeting are Mr. Walters, R White, Nickelson, Topping, Tuttle. R White was chosen to give an essay at our next meeting. Mr. and Mrs. Childers and Mr. Nuffer were appointed the program committee

After the transaction of business. the meeting was turned over to the program committee, and several solos readings and dialogues were beautifully rendered. We were then treated to cake, strawberries and cream, which everyone certainly enjoyed. Mrs. G. W. Hardtarfer, Sec.

UNION COUNTY MARSHALL

MEETING The second quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union was held at Marysville on Friday, June 1, with President Fitch presiding Owing to the delegates being late in arriving the rules were dispensed with and the forenoon session was

The lady members brought well filled baskets, and at 12 o'clock a splendid dinner was served in the hall. cafeteria style to which all did ample

justice. The convention was again called to order at 1:30 by president Fitch. The The postponed meeting of the members cards were then taken up, Farmers Union of Republic County and all present were found to be enwill be held at Scandia, Thursday, titled to seats. The secretary now June 21st. at 1:30 p. m. We would made a report on credentials and Hke to see all Farmers Union Mem- reported 80 members present from 14 bers there Pesides the regular busi- locals and almost as many visitors. ngements for the countheir report which was adopted

read. The resolutions committee report ed the following resolutions,

Whereas: The Farmers Union of Kansas has been a great benefit to the Farmers and whereas, we believe it to be a time that there is a great need of organization, and cooperation among the farmers.

Resolved: that we make the year 1923 the greatest year of cooperation, and we recommend that each and every member of the Farmers Union put forth their best efforts to unite every member in our cause,

Resolved, That every farmer should patronize our cooperative enterprises, such as the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, our Live Stock Commission Company, and all enterprises owned and operated for, and by the farmers. We further recommend that all our managers of cooperative institutions should patronize our terminal institutions, and that all members sheuld get behind each committee, and help them out with their work,

where it is possible to do so. These resolutions were adopted a read. Our picnic committee was called on for a report and Henry Farrar came to the floor and stated that Governor Davis would be with us on July 12, and the committee had chosen that date. He was followed by A. J. Wempe who spoke along the same lines. The place of holding the picnic was now voted on with Marysville, Blue Rapids, Frankfort, Beattie and some central place in the County as prospective sites. Marysville was chosen unanimously as the best place. Our National Lecturer W. C. Lansdon was now given the floor and gave us an interesting history of the organization from the time it was organized down to the present time.

He also spoke about our Jobbing association and Live Stock Commission Company. The success they were Lincoln Park where the ladies of the having and the support we should association. At the close of his address he was extended an unanimous vote of thanks by the convention for his splendid talk. This was responded to by Brother Lansdon in a few well chosen words.

After president Fitch had appointed Union was doing and the benefits to be derived from cooperating with ing Arthur Hohn asked for a few words and complimented us on the re-e'ected unanimously. Mr. John our picnic a success. He was follow-Tromble. President of the Farmers ed by a member of the Chamber of Commerce who stated they were alers a very interesting address. Mr. ways ready and willing to give our Tromble emphasized the need of farm organization ony support or help they organizations now more than ever. possibly could. After instructing each organization ony support or help they

eting adjourned.

Richard H. Mackey, Sec'y.

L. WHITE MAKES A FEW

MORE OBSERVATIONS The Kansas Union Farmer has re ceived a communication from Brother Ira L. White of Mankato Kansas, discussing a 'recent editorial article in this paper. Comply. ing with the pledge made in our edit oral we are prnting this letter in full To us it does not seem that any further reply is necessary. All thoughtful readers are likely to agree with us that Brother White has fully answered himself in his letter. Eds.

"Sir: In the issue of May 26th you commented at some length on one! of my 'Observation' items in a recent issue of the Jewell County Monitor, quoting the item in question and offering me a reasonable amount of space if I had any further observations to make. Thank you, and I will try to be reasonable.

Just a word of introduction. Was born and raised, and have always lived and worked on a Kansas farm. I am one of the country correspondents of the Monitor, writing "Ob servations" each week.

I want to re-iterate the claim that am a loyal Farmer's Union man Not to seek credit for myself but to verify this claim will say that I am a stockholder in our local elevator, purchase many of my supplies there; write my hail insurance in the Farmer's Union; am one of the 26 obligors on a bond to secure the local banker who advances working capital to our elevator; and when I ship cattle, hogs and sheep in less than carload lots they are shipped through our local Farmer's Union Shipping Ass'n.

The point I wish to make right here Mr. Lansdon, is that I am so closely bound up with the Farmer's Union that I have absolutely no contention with it and in any reply you may make you have, not the Union, but yourself to defend.

You inquire if it is fair to ask whether I consigned my shipment of livestock to "the Farmer's Union, or Producers Com. Assn. I consigned to neither. I have a brother who is a commission merchant and my every consignment has gone to him in ten

vears. You state that further along in my article that my mention of the commission houses at the various market centers "might lead a suspicious person to conclude I was supporting the Federation livestock marketing program." It was not my intention, expressed or implied, to make a comparison between the Farmers Union and the Producers Com. Ass'n., but I quoted my available statistics of both associations to show the benefits of cooperative marketing.

friends complain that he has less pol-itical sense than any man who ever succeeded. ran for office in this state. I hope he does not believe their statements. I don't. He confirms my reference to him as a politician when he adroitly brings into this discusson the name of Congressman Hays B. White and Illinois. The Farmers Union and other refers to me as his brother. Lest this might mislead some "suspicious person" to infer that White may have inspired the "Observation" will say house, which soon took first place on any sense of the word, his spokesman. I do not think he saw my article nor to the Congressman only by marriage. He married my mother.

You suggest that my criticism must have been called out by your comment concerning the merits of some law or administrative act. It was not that. While I may not agree with you in some of these instances I think they are generally quite timely

and well taken. The big thing to which I do take exception is the continuous and never ending criticism and denunciation of other agricultural and cooperative associations and some of the men connected with them, referring especially of course, to the Farm Bureau Federation both State and National. Mr. McAuliffe was most outspokenly radical along this line and seemed to be more on the look out for someone or something to fight than he was to upbuild the structure of our Farmers' Union. I had hoped that when he was relieved that the tone of our paper might be more harmonious, but along with many other Farmers

Union men are disappointed. When in Kansas City recently determined to learn why it seemed to be necessary that another cooperative Livestock Ass'n. should be established. I went first to the Farmer Union. I asked the manager why they could not get together and have just one cooperative commission house. He launched into a bitter denunciation of the Producers' Commission Association and the men connected with its organization and concluded by handing to me some copies for distribution from a stack of Kansas Un ion Farmers of that issue which contained that scathing article, "That the people may know the truth," and which I believe ought never to have

been printed. The house had a great run of stock

I then went to the office of the Producers and questioned them as I had the Farmers Union. In striking contrast was their attitude. The manager said they were unable to come to a working agreement with the Farmers Union but that he had no word of criticism for them; that they did not expect to draw their trade from the customers of the F. U. but from elsewhere; that he believed that there was room for both associations on the yards, and that in the not distant future the bulk of the business would be handled by the

two cooperative firms.

The business of our F. U. Commission Company, at K C. is growing by leaps and bounds. The Producers Association cannot hurt it. Then why

When churches quarrel the devil can take a vacation. When Cooperative organizations fight each other the Boards of Trade, The Live Stock Exchanges and other enemies of Cooperative marketing have. not, a single worry. In fact it is the purpose of these organizations to try to keep us fighting among ourselves. The attitude of some of our leaders is not conductive to harmony. They seem to believe they can build up our organization by tearing down the other. A policy that is fundamentally wrong. It may appear to succeed for a time, but they will create in the hearts of those they overthrow an enmity that will live and eventually defeat the very purpose they strive to attain.

Germany tried out this policy in 171 when she bludgeoned France and robbed her of a BILLION DOLLARS. So well did it to her appear to succeed that she tried it again in1914 but the nations of the world would not stand for it again and united to show Germany her place, and she is now reaping and will for generations to come, reap the bitter results of

this unwise policy. The diverse interests of our great agriculture call for all these cooperative organizations and each is es-

sential in its sphere. When some master genius of organization can amalgamate all these into one great national federation, and establish avenues of distribution direct from producer to consumer the fruits of cooperative marketing will be realized.

If Mr. Lansdon and our other leaders will eliminate the policy which antagonizes and adopt one that harmonizes we can hope to arrive. We must all work together to overcome the common adversary. If we don't the Jewell County Farmers Union and many others are headed for the rocks. Ira L. White, Observer in The lewel County Monitor."

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION

(Continued from Page 1)

ducers commission house at Omaha in April 1917. This concern grew slowly at first, but within a year was more than paying its way, and at this Omaha yards in the volume of its sales. Other houses were soon after established at Sioux City, Iowa, and St. Joseph, Mo. These have been extraordinarily successful from the beginning. The Kansas Farmers' Union, following the leadership of Nebraska, opened its own house in Kansas City, Mo., in October 1918, an enterprise in which it has since been joined by the Missouri Farmers' Association. The Colorado Farmers' Union entered the live stock commis Mr. Lansdon says his political sion business in Denver a little later.

In the latter part of 1921 the Mis souri Farmers' Association, a strong agricultural organization, placed live stock commission company in the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, self help farmers' organizations of Illinois, Iowa, Arkansas and Missour cooperated in the support of this that I am not his brother, not in that market. During the early part of 1922 the Equity houses at St. Paul and Chicago were reorganized as Mr. Lansdon's reply to it. I am related Farmers' Union concerns, and under a new management with no capital changes, are now doing a large business with such satisfactory result that they will probably be able to distribute substantial shippers' dividends at the end of this year.

The nine cooperative commission houses, for marketing live stock that have been established by the Farmers. Union, the American Society of Equity, and the Missouri Farmers Association make up a most remarkable group of producers' selling agencies In the aggregate they handle live stock sales amounting to more than \$150,000,000 annually, and they have scarcely began to realize the possibilities of the field that they occupy. For the most part these concerns are non-profit cooperatives operating the family? without any capital investment. One zed in nominal amounts, just sufficient to give them a legal status. The three houses conducted by the Nebraska Farmers' Union at Omaha, Sioux City and St. Joseph constitute the greatest single cooperative marketing association in the world and in returned more than half a million dollars to their patrons.

The producers' cooperative comfight for their place on the markets and for their business and success. The bitter opposition of the traders' commission houses was expected and it has been overcome, Live stock exchanges that used every possible weapon to repel the invasion of their now recognize that the cooperative Agents wanted.

system is in the terminal merkets to stay and that if they are to maintain their trade they must adopt new methods of opposition and competition. Measured by the value of results already obtained cooperative live stock marketing is more satisfactory to its farmer patrons than any similar business that has been develop ed by producers of agricultural pro ducts.

The only serious opposition that now confronts the farmers live stock marketing movement comes from counter organization fathered by the American Farm Bureau Federation There is every reason to believe that the purpose back of the Federations' system of so-called Cooperative commission houses is the ultimate destruction of real cooperative concerns that were operating on nine great markets before the Committee of Fifteen was appointed. This is strong talk, but if it is not the truth why did the Federation start its houses at East St. Louis, St. Paul. and Chicago in direct competition with farmers' concerns already in successful operation in those mar-There has always been a strong sus

picion that the American Farm Bureau Federation was created by forces unfriendly to real volunteer, self help farmers' organizations. From the first it has had the active support of boards of trade, chambers of commerce and other combinations un friendly to the older farmers' socie ties. The leaders of the movement are either farmers who have had no experience in cooperative business, or former college professors and departmental officials whose knowledge of cooperation is library-born and closet-

During the short time that it has been an active force, the American Farm Bureau Federation has done infinite mischief by fomenting distrust among farmers, that has seriously retarded the development of real ag ricultural cooperation by the operat ing farmers of the United States. Apparently it has now run its course. Its parentage and purposes have been disclosed. Disowned by the Department of Agriculture, dreaded and shunned by the extension service in many states, and repudiated by a vast number of real farmers who were fooled into supporting its vain glorious and boastful program it is rapidly disintegrating. Its disastrous career filled with failures calamitous to agrculture, has convinced thoughtful men that farmers must help time leads all its competitors in the themselves without the aid of either bureaucrats or plutocrats.

(To Be Continued)

ATTENTION Members of the Farmers Union Local Secretaries especially, by order of the Board of Directors, I will, beginning July 1st discontinue sending

the paper to all who have not paid their dues for 1923. C. E. BRASTED, Secretary.

LOSING \$10 TO \$75 AN ACRE

their troubles except in Denmark English farmers are losing \$10 an acre on wheat, \$15 an acre on oats \$20 an acre on barley, and \$50 to \$75 an acre on potatoes. Hard as this may be to believe, these are average losses set forth, by experts in the London Times. That paper comments, "If the English farmer this year simply ceases to grow crops he will be keeping money in his pocket instead of losing it." The reasons for this situation, as given by the London newspaper are several, a disturbed world, unstable exchanges, high railway rates, restricted credit, too short credit and middlemen's profits. When milk sells for 16 cents a quart in England the farmer gets 7 cents, the railroad 4 cents; a loaf of bread retails for 18 cents, the farmer gets 71/2 cents, millers and bakers get the rest; of every \$5 bill spent for beef the farmer gets only \$2. These figures are from the London Statist. They show how similar are the troubles of farmers 3,500 miles apart.

Careful dairymen will not feed pigs skimmed milk from untested cows for fear of contaminating the herd with tuberculosis. Are you that careful with the baby, or other members of

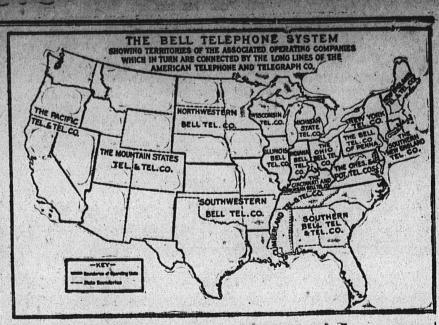
or two are incorporated and capitali-GASOLINE Quite By Accident a Wonderful Dis-

covery Has Been Made At last something has been found which reduces the cost of gasoline, the method used is very simple, yet harmless, a new chemicalized oil so savings on commissions alone have treated that it does not burn up, this oil is placed in the gasoline tank, and is fed through the carburetor into the motor, it does not vaporize but mission companies have had a hard adheres to cylinder walls, thereby reducing the friction, which saves 25 per cent to 50 per cent of gasoline, also it has been found where this oil is used, it not only removes the carbon but prevents its formation A sample of this oil will be sent C. O. D. for \$1 and postage. Enough to treat field by the producers' companies are 125 gallons of gasoline The Electro now urging farmer operated houses to Oil Co., of Hastings, Nebr. Guaranaccept memberships in their organi- tees this oil to be harmless, and to zations and do business under their save gasoline and remove and prerules. The regular commission houses vent carbon or money refunded.

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