THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization :-: Education :-: Co-operation

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Contract Prior To Mortgage Of Bank

State Supreme Court Upholds Right of Wheat Growers' Association to Say Where Members Wheat Shall be Marketed

That the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association has a right to say where a member's wheat shall be marketed, when it has a contract with him that is prior to a bank's mortgage, was upheld by a decision of the Kansas supreme court Saturday according to word received by T. A. Noftzger, attorney for the organization. The decision reverses an opinion given by Judge Jesses D. Wall and sets a precedent of far-reaching importance to the wheat marketing body, Mr. Noftzger says.

The case grew out of a resolve on the part of the Farmers State Bank of Wichita and Henry J. Floyd, of Clonmel, on whose wheat the bank had a mortgage, to sell it outside of the association. A similar case on the part of the Farmers State Bank, of Mt. Hope, and Ben Robben, a farmer near that city, also was appealed with the local case and the decision involved both. It was a test case and is the third successive one to be appealed and decided in favor of the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association, its officers say.

"We are glad to co-operate with the bankers at all times," said Ernest Downie, secretary-treasurer, Saturday. "We do not want title to the wheat only for the purpose of selling it, nor do we want to aid the grower in fleecing the man who holds the mortgage. We are willing that the member's certificate be in possession of the banker and we will pay the proceeds to the banker. What we want is volume of business. We want our contracts, which were held valid by the supreme court, to be lived up at all times. To deny us the right to say where a member's wheat shall be marketed, when our contract was prior to the mortgage, would be an injustice to us and would greatly curtail our annual volume."

"The success of the Association in this suit keeps our contract inviolate, makes the Association the policeman for the wheat, and secures a fair deal not only for the mortgagor and mortgagee but also for us as well," said B. E. Corporon, general manager.

Financial Statement of THE FARMERS UNION STATE BANK, Kansas, City, Kansas.

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans & Discounts	$ 44,095.44	Capital stock	$100,000.00
Bonds	224.50	Surplus Fund	50,000.00
Expense Account	13,073.38	Interest	58.45
Furniture & Fixtures	12,623.15	Deposits, Individual	39,451.49
Cash & Sight Exchange	128,954.24	Deposits, Savings	473.00
Cash Items	2,037.91	Time Certificate of Deposits	6,500.00
		Cashiers Checks	4,525.68
	$201,008.62		$201,008.62

The above statement is absolutely correct.

O. K. MARLEY,

Vice President and Cashier.

CO-OPERATION PROMOTES CONFIDENCE

Practically it requires faith in national marketing plans plus operating experience to teach the farmers of the United States how to settle down to patronizing the best marketing system.

Not only Americans, but farmers the world over, are suspicious of private marketing systems when those systems become highly developed and complicated.

According to Theodore Macklin, the farmers' dissatisfaction with middlemen centers in an unwillingness to believe their records as to weights, tests, grades, costs, profits and all assertions made to explain the results of their operation and justify the price paid.

Macklin compares the man who is intensely suspicious of all marketing to one who drives a horse and wagon yet curses the horse for continuing to pull the wagon. His misgivings about the horse come from a mistaken notion as to the relation of the horse to the movement of the load.

Co-operation Removes Suspicion

Co-operation tends to eventually overcome these difficulties and to restore the farmer's confidence in marketing systems. The records of the cooperative system are made by employees of the farmer through his own organization and he has power to act if there are errors or falsifications.

When he sells to a private middleman, this feeling of confidence, as Macklin points out, is lacking because the farmer bases his conclusions upon the prejudice against the private profit motive. His reasoning as a farmer is that he parts with his product for a certain amount and the deal cannot be reviewed or revised except as the buyer is willing. Under the cooperative system the farmer himself has the option at all times to require explanation and confirmation of the details of his cooperative transaction.

Denmark Is a Good Example.

The experience of Danish co-operation Macklin cites as a good example of the value of cooperation in establishing confidence in the marketing system and its results. When the first cooperative dairies were erected the people said they would fail. But the doubters were wrong The cooperative dairies not only succeed financially, but spiritually. They increased the mutual confidence among the members. The farmers now agree easily not to water their milk because watering the milk would cheat a neighbor, whereas formerly it was a mere middleman that was cheated. As a result, watering of milk or other fraud is rare. Milk is paid for according to percentage of butterfat. Hogs are cooperatively paid for according to their weight and quality when killed, whereas formerly the private packing companies paid according to live weight because the farmers did not trust their private records. Now farmers have complete confidence in the records of their own co-operative slaughter houses. This confidence is still further shown by the slaughter houses which buy cattle, old horses and other animals, the value of which is often difficult to settle. The farmer takes the report of the cooperative without question though he formerly questioned the price paid by the private firms.

Confidence Necessary to Success

Mutual confidence as illustrated by the Danish experience is necessary for efficient production and marketing, Macklin believes. In all the region where the older successful cooperative marketing organizations are operating, he says the farmers have the satisfaction of working with confidence that marketing results are honest and that their own farm work is not penalized by the existence of crooked policies and performances within the marketing field.

Not only does cooperation give confidence in the system, but the price question is settled. Where the private marketing system is supreme, it is frequently believed that prices could readily be much higher were it not for the private middleman. Much effort and time has been spent trying to legislate and regulate better conditions into existence. This avenue of reform has not accomplished much so far. This, Macklin believes, is because better results come from activities in which farmers themselves engage and not from mere authorization permitting such activities.

He calls attention to the examples of old age and successful co-operation found in many communities, which grew up in spite of the inadequacy and even in the absence of cooperative law as proving this point. "Success," he says, 'is more a manifestation of the spirit within, than a product of favorable outward conditions."

Co-operators Realize Value of Management.

Cooperation settles the price question, Macklin points out, by making all the facts of marketing known to the cooperators. They no longer believe that their troubles are wholly due to poor marketing. They learn by studying and doing that with highly efficient marketing cooperatively, their remaining troubles are due to other causes than marketing. Having learned much that is known only to the middleman under the private system, the cooperator builds his own balanced views. It carries conviction because it combines experience with business facts, both in principle and practice.

"From experience of this sort over the years," Macklin states, "the farmer who is part of a successful cooperative marketing system is confident that the prices his own organization win for him are the best that can be gotten. Unless consumers would pay more, no more could come to him. Judgment of this variety places proper emphasis upon farmers as actual managers. In other words, being convinced through cooperation that no marketing would get higher or even as large prices for him, the farmer's further road to profits is the expertness with which his farm is managed."

Macklin believes that if cooperation were worth nothing else, it would still be paying and worth while for helping the farmer to realize the value of management on his farm.—Equity News.

WHO GETS THE BREAD MONEY?

Responding to a reasonable curiosity which had prompted an avalanche of interrogations, the U. S. Department of Agriculture conducted an investigation to determine why bread was selling in all large centers and in most small places at prices which might have been fair when wheat was bringing $2.50 a bushel but which seemed most unreasonable when the grain was bringing scarcely a dollar.

The inquiry developed this astonishing conclusion: that the local baker got far more out of the loaf than did all other parties concerned—the farmer, the railroads, the miller and the local retailer.

Here is the analysis of the study, showing what the various interested parties got out of the ten cents:

The Wheat Grower	
For raising the wheat that made the flour	1½c
The Railroads	
For transporting the wheat to the flour mill	1-3c
For transporting the flour from the mill to the bakery	1-6c
	½c
The Miller	
For turning the wheat into flour	½c
The Local Baker	
For turning the flour into bread (includes furnishing the other ingredients)	5½-6c
The Local Retailer	
For retaining the loaf to the consumer	1½c
	10c

This government report says:

"One interesting result wwhich the study indicates is the extent to which the flour in the producer's wheat is entirely submerged in the service cost of getting it to the ultimate consumer."

The wheat grower takes all the chances with enemies of the insect variety, with enemies of the grain pit and with the vagaries of the weather; and he takes these chances throughout virtually a full year, from planting to sale. He gets one and one-half cents out of the ten cent loaf.

The baker, who takes absolutely no chances if he gives no return privilege on unsold loaves, gets nearly, if not quite, four times what the farmer receives.

The retailer, whose risks are negligible if he must keep unsold loaves and absolutely negligible if he may return them ,gets as much for passing the bread over the counter as the farmer got for making and marketing the wheat.

The full injustice of this division is not apparent to the superficial observer even though the disparity in returns is so striking. There is a radical injustice that goes deeper, for the farmer can not in such circumstances compete for labor, when he is underpaid for his work and wares while the other employers are so grossly overpaid.

Businessmen too often have short vision. If they are getting theirs and somewhat more than theirs, why should they worry? That is a stupid outlook.

The farmers constitute nearly fifty per cent of American customers. If they are prosperous, business prospers; if they suffer, business stagnates.

This is not, therefore, a concern merely of the farmers or the farmers' friends; it is a concern of the whole nation; and particularly it is the concern of those who would sell to the farmer—virtually everyone who manufactures.

To get flour into New York or Chicago costs approximately two and one-half cents on the loaf of bread —slightly more for New York, slightly less for Chicago. To sell it in either place costs approximately seven and one-half cents after it is made into bread—Southern Planter.

ALTON FIRM BUYS FOUR CARS "BEST WHEAT IN WORLD

Four cars of "the best wheat in the world"—grown in Kansas—were sold on June 30 b the Kansas Wheat Growers Association to a mill in Alton, Illinois. This was the first sale of the 1924 crop made by the pool.

The wheat in the four cars was raised around Hazelton, and was hauled out of Wichita July 1. The wheat ran from 11 to 11.24 per cent protein. It graded No. 1 hard. The wheat was shipped over the Missouri Pacific to Kansas City and from Kansas City to Alton, will go over the Chicago and Alton lines.

BEEF CATTLE.

Receipts of beef cattle at the principal markets have been heavier than last year. Storage holdings of beef on May 1 were one million pounds less than a year ago. Consumption of beef has been high. With slackening industrial conditions, lower consumption is probable. The situation does not indicate a stronger market in the near future.

Notice To Farmers Union Managers And Directors

Huron, Kansas,
July 7, 1924.

TO FARMERS UNION MANAGERS AND DIRECTORS:

The Farmers Union Managerial Association of Kansas is a going concern. The meeting at Salina to organize was a spledid success as every one there felt the need of this Association.

There is a real need; we have set back and let the organized grain trade bolster up their declining membership with the business managers of Farmers' Cooperative Institutions, thereby aiding the very interests who, by their extortionate margins and profits, compelled the farmers in self-protection to organize their own business associations. We as managers, have a responsibility which we cannot shirk if we are to hold the respect and confidence of the men who employ us.

We must use every means in our power to work for the advantage of the business interests in which we are in charge. If we continue to support, by our membership and our dues, those agencies that are opposing the cooperative institutions, we are betraying the people who are paying us our salaries; for it is their money which we are handing over to be used in propaganda against the interests of the farmer.

I do not think there is a finer bunch of men in Kansas than our Farmers Union Managers; they will measure up in ability with any other class of men in the State; but we have been asleep at the switch.

We have State Farmers Union Institutions of which we are all proud —the Jobbing Association, the Live Stock Commission Company and now just starting in business, the Farmers Union State Bank. The mission of our Association will be to bind our State Institutions more closely together and to bring them all into closer relationship with our local associations. The State Institutions have a record for efficiency which is on a par with any private business in the country; and it is up to us as Managers, to bring our Managers' Association and our Local Business Associations up to the same high level of efficiency.

I want to urge every Manager and every Director not to delay but to send in his application for membership immediately. The dues are nominal—$5.00. Mail your check to—

Mr. Harry Neath, Secretary- Treasurer, 107 New England Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

Do not put this matter off as it is of vital interest to your Association.

A. M. KINNEY,
President.

CO-OPERATIVE GASOLINE? WHY NOT?

Minnesota is paying high prices for gasoline just as all the rest of us are. But Minnesota has some cooperatives that are enterprising enough to know that the best way of beating the price of gasoline is by Rochdale Cooperation. In many parts of the country the independent companies have tried making war on the Standard Oil groups, and they have usually been badly beaten. In the Dakotas last ear the Governors of the states tried to beat the Standard Oil Company by establishing a state-controlled distribution of gasoline. But that cure didn't last long either. Both were in the nature of a direct challenge to one of the most powerful corporations in the country, and the poodle dog that challenges the lion is merely setting a dainty tidbit within reach of the lion's paw. The cooperatives, by selling at current price, offend no one immediately ,and therefore have a much better chance of really cutting the price of gasoline to the ultimate consumer.

Clifford C. Hilton, Attorney General of the state, recently said: "Organization of cooperative associations, in which consuming members buy at wholesale, distribute, and divide the profits, is the most effective method of fighting these high prices." And he went on to show that in 1924 the motorists of Minnesota would pay one million dollars more for gas than they paid in 1923 if some such remedy were not adopted to prevent the continuing increase in prices of this fuel.

Many cooperatives are reported to have adopted his advice already. Some are selling directly at the lower price; others are selling at the market price and declaring patronage rebates. But the cooperative activity is already bringing down the price of gasoline.

PRODUCTS OF 6000 ACRES CONSUMED BY DINING CAR GUESTS

The Bureau of Railway Economics figures on the quantity of foodstuffs consumed annually in the dining car service maintained on city American railroads, and these figures are quoted in the Illinois Central Magazine for July. Some of these figures are:

Beef cuts, 8,000,000 pounds; ham, 2,000,000 pounds; lamb chops, 1,750,000 pounds; milk, 6,000,000 quarts; butter, 2,500,000 pounds; fish 4,500,000 pounds. Two and one-half million loaves of bread and 60,000,000 rolls are used, while 2,000,000 pounds of coffee and 500,000 pounds of tea are required, with 900,000 pounds of sugar for sweetening. Of potatoes, 16,000,000 pounds, the product of about 6,000 acres, are consumed. It takes about 25,000,000 eggs to satisfy the appetites of traveling diners in one year.

MANKIND'S DUTY

We love ourselves notwithstanding our faults, and we ought to love our friends in like manner.—Cyrus.

Minutes Of Meeting Of Executive Committee Farmers Union Cooperative Wheat Marketing Assn.

A called meeting of the Executive Committee of the Farmers Union Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association was held at Kansas City, Missouri on July 7, 1924.

Present: John Tromble, H. E. Witham, S. C. Towne, John Vesecky and U. S. Alexander.

Chairman Tromble called on L. E. De Voss to read—

1. Sales contract between the Farmers Union and the Kansas Cooperative Association.

2. Contract between the Farmers Union Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association and the Kansas Wheat Growers Association.

3. Meeting of Board of Kansas Cooperative Association and accepting the report of the Organization Committee.

1. Report of Manager Shanks.

2. Report of G. H.. Bedell, Bookkeeper.

3. Report of Credentials Committee.

It was moved and seconded that the Committee recess until 8 P. M. Carried.

The meeting reconvened at 8 P. M. and the following Resolution was proposed for consideration:

"WHEREAS, the Farmers Union Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association is both legally and morally bound to receive and market the wheat of its members economically, and

WHEREAS, the Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association has up to the present failed to notify or make clear to the Farmers Union Oooperative Wheat Marketing Association that it has made adequate provision to economically handle the wheat of the members of the said Farmers Union Cooperative Wheat Association, and

WHEREAS ,many Farmers Union contract signers are offering the delivery of their wheat and thus rendering this unhappy situation more uncertain and more complex.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the Executive Committee of the Farmers Union Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association that an emergency exists and that the General Manager of the Farmers Union Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association is hereby directed to notify all of its contract signers to proceed with marketing of their wheat under existing Farmers Union Cooperative Wheat Marketing contracts until the aforesaid Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association produces evidence satisfactory to the Board of Directors of the Farmers Union Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association, that it is capable and ready to handle the wheat of the Farmers Union Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association and to protect the moral and legal obligations of the association herein concerned.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that nothing in the foregoing resolution shall prevent the fulfillment and carrying out of the tentative agreement heretofore entered into by and between the Farmers Union Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association and the Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association, providing that the actual transfer of the contract shall follow receipt of notice from the Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association that it has set up a marketing agency and is prepared to market all the wheat of the combined pool.'

There was a continuation of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Farmers Union Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association on July 8, 1924 to further consider the position of the committee regarding this resolution.

It was moved to accept resolution as amended. Seconded and passed.

It was moved that the cross contract as amended and read be adopted. Seconded and carried .

Inasmuch as the Farmers Union Wheat Marketing Association intends as soon as possible to market all the wheat of its members through the Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association, the Executive Committee deems it impractical to provide for quarterly pools for the crop year of 1924.

It was moved by Mr. Vesecky that the above resolution be adopted. Seconded and carried.

It was moved and seconded that the meeting adjourn. Carried.

U. S. ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

Farm Units Needed To Get Relief Laws

Legislation Coupled With Cooperative Organization Will Put Farming Industry on Profitable Basis. By Arthur Ponsford.

Recently there appeared in the daily press an interview with the Grand Master of the Grange, in which he stated that the farmers' condition could not be changed by legislation. He seemed to indicate that the old law of supply and demand should govern.

This is the old exploded doctrine of letting Nature take her course. If nothing had been done to check the flu it might have wiped out the nation as it or some other plague did the Aztecs, the Incas and the Cliff Dwellers. Likewise, if the surgeons of the country were not trying to find a cure for cancer, it would shortly wipe out the nation, as one death out of every seven results from that disease today. The comparison can be carried on down the line.

Legislation in the past, while supposedly for the benefit of the farmer, really has not been farmers' legislation. For instance, the Federal Land Banks have done farmers no material good, as this was legislation which primarily benefitted all the banks in the country by relieving them from the burden of carrying real estate loans.

Government Measure Failed.

The War Finance Corporation did not materially help the stockmen or the farmers, but it did have the effect of relieving the banks of a lot of paper which they were very glad to get rid of. The farmer, however, owes as much money as he ever did (unless he has been very lucky), and lending him more will not help him.

It will take fifty years of organization for farmers to put themselves in the same position as are the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Carpenters, Bricklayers, Plumbers, etc. Has legislation helped them? Look at the immigration laws. People used to come into this country by the millions; now they are limited to thousands. The result is that the demand has been increased, the supply cut off by legislation, and the result has been increased wages.

Empires have, through legisaltion been awarded by the government to the railroads, and by recent legislation railroad rates have been advanced to such an extent that the holders of investments in railroad securities have been raised from poverty to affluence. Through utility commissions, created by legislation, electric light companies, gas companies, telephone companies, and other corporations serving the public have been enabled to raise their rates to such an extent as to lift the producing companies out of the slough and create prosperity for them.

Government Extravagance Apparent.

With lavishness and extravagance the federal government and state governments have, through legislation in the past few years, spent many millions of dollars in hard surface highways for the main benefit of tourists. This building has resulted in a tremendous impetus to the automobile industry on the one hand, and on the other, to the manufacturers of cement, road machinery bags and other allied industries. It has made the farmers seek the byways and played havoc with his hired help.

Legislation has raised the wages of the school teacher. Legislation, through tax free securities has lifted the burden from the capitalist and shifted it to the shoulders of the property holder. Legislation has authorized Congress to purchase silver at double the market price, thereby relieving the mining industry from depression.

Prosperity for the railroads; prosperity for the labor unions; properity for gas companies, electric light companies, telephone companies, and wherever prosperity now exists, all comes to a large degree out of the pocket of the farmer. And who renders a greater service to the public than the man who produces food for the public?

Permanent Relief Needed.

Therefore, I maintain that the expression used by the Grand Master of the Grange, that legislation cannot help the farmer, attributes to the farmer a greater financial and economic strength than he possesses. Legislation will not permanently help the farmer until the farmer is organized, but why withhold legislation in an attempt to help the farmer, because the farmer thinks he is sufficient unto himself? But he is not sufficient unto himself. It is his thinking himself self-sufficient in the past that has placed him in a somewhat deplorable position today.

His labor costs, supply costs, machinery costs, irrigation costs, and taxation costs have all doubled, trebled and quadrupled through legislative tariff and immigration laws. But the value of his produce has not advanced; on the other hand, it has depreciated. And this condition arises, not from the supply and demand or from any economic condition, but largely from the avarice of the well organized coteries of buyers, either upon foreign or domestic markets, who, themselves, protected by legislation, naturally take advantage of the fact that they can deal individually with the farmers.

The farmers, through lack of cooperation, are not able to take care of themselves, and these buyers and pirates are probably gloating over the fact that the day has not yet arrived when the farmer has anything to say about what shall be paid to him for his produce.

I agree with the Grand Master of the Grange that legislation alone will not help the farmer. But legislation, coupled with organization, integrity and ability, will put the farming industry upon a satisfactory and profitable basis.

There is no reason at all why cooperative marketing associations should supersede farmers unions or state granges. They all have their functions and they can all be helpful to each other, but I believe that if the principles contained in the McNairy-Haugen bill are to become a law, the export corporations in purchasing farm produce should be restricted by regulation to purchase surplus stock only from or through cooperative marketing associations.

We have ample precedent for this. During the war posters were scattered over the country showing Mr. Wilson's and Mr. Gomper's portraits side by side. It was intended to show the people that government and labor organizations were a unit. You did not see the picture of the Grand Master of the Grange in the group. What good were farmers to the government? They were not organized. When the railway office clerks, section hands and others went to Washington to get raises in pay, if they were organized they got it. If not, they were sent back to organize and then received what they were after.

I think such a provision would relieve the bill from the criticism of so-called paternalism. Paternalism is a great cry which arises during some proposed legislation, from those who have got theirs and are opposed to any one else coming in to the circle. In other words, the man who decries paternalism the most is the man who has received his advantages, and objects to you receiving yours.

Organization Great Benefit.

I think that the state granges, the farmers unions and thet various cooperative associations can bring such influence to bear upon the Federal Farm Banks, the International Credit Banks, the Export Corporations and eventually with bankers and merchants as will result in propaganda that the farmer who is enlightened enough to belong to a cooperative marketing association is entitled to a higher and a more exttended credit than the farmer who goes it alone, and refuses to cooperate with anyone.

A country banker told me not long since that he had succeeded in preventing the State Bankers' Association from endorsing cooperative marketing. And he seemed very well pleased with himself for accomplishing this. Years ago in Scotland, where water was scarce and soap unheard of, the Duke of Argyle placed scratching posts all over his estate, and when the brawny Scotchmen, leaning on the rough posts scratched their backs they said, "God bless the Duke of Argle."

The duke was a wise old man. He knew what some of our citizenry have not yet learned, that this world is builded on century old principles, one of which is, "You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours". When all the business of the farmers is transacted through cooperative marketing associations, my prediction is that this banker will move to some more healthful climate.

Cooperation Seen as Remedy.

Cooperative marketing associations are not the panacea for all farmer's ills. The farmer must learn to cooperate as well as to sign a contract. A farmers must be efficient—besides knowing how to prepare the soil, cultivate and harvest his crops, he must be a machinist, a blacksmith, a veterinary surgeon, a harness maker, a carpenter, a cement mixed, a good buyer, a good planner, and manager. He must be proficient in all these, and yet oftentimes earns less than a domestic in the employ of a country banker.

The community schools, to build which the farmer has to mortgage his lands to the extent of increased taxes and often amounting to $2 of $3 per acre per annum, are built by bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers and men earning $10 to $15 per day. When is the farmer going to be able to say —"I received $10 per day for my work last year?"

WHEN HE IS EFFICIENT, WHEN HE BUYS ..WELL ..AND ..SELLS WELL. ..THIS HE CAN DO BY CO-OPERATING WITH THE STATE GRANGES, FARMERS UNION AND COOPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS. ....

Cooperative marketing is orderly marketing. These associations to win confidence must be conducted in an orderly manner. Like all corporations, these associations require extensive financing, at least in the days of their infancy. In the transaction of their business they must show business efficiency. When this is known to exist; when they know they want, hang together and go after it, they will surely get it. And the banks and others will be seeking to do business with them—even bidding for their business.—Colorado Panoramic Review.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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JOHN TROMBLE .....Editor and Manager
W. C. LANSDON ..... Associate Editor
DON C. ESTES ..... Director of Advertising

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

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

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1924.

THE YOACUM PLAN.

Cooperative Marketing needs money for two purposes. It costs like everything to educate farmers to appreciate the possibilities of collective bargaining in selling their products. It requires money to move crops cooperatively just as it does through the old and so-called regular channels. If left to themselves the farmers will be a long time in the organizatioh and the financing of their own marketing agencies. They lack both the money and the information that are essential to success.

The Yoacum plan, known in congress as the Curtis-Aswell bill, proposes to provide money for both essential cooperative marketing activities. It is not a measure that proposes government relief through price fixing. It is a plain and easily understood proposition for assisting in the organization and operation of self-help through price fixing. It is a plain and easily understood propositon for assisting in the organization and operation of self-help farmers sales agencies. It is proposed that the government shall furnish the first funds necessary, not as a gift but as a loan. This loan is to be repand bymaking small deductions from sales value of the crops that are handled.

The government would be represented on the directing board by one man and only one until the public loan could be repaid. Farmers would do well to make a careful study of this proposition. It is business like, simple and can be passed through congress at the next session if it receives the support of organized agriculture.

The man who never learns to team with his neighbors misses the greatest opportunity for service to his fellowmen.

The only absolutely hopeless man in this world is the quitter. God and his fellow men combined can do nothing with or for him.

SUCCESSFUL CO-OPERATION.

There are about three hundred successes to one failure in cooperative marketing but the world hears a lot more about the failures than the successes. There are many people who are interested in having news of a farmer failure peddled around over the country.

If successful cooperating ventures were only half as well advertised as are the failuress the world would not long be in doubt about the merits of collective selling for farm products. Farmers have no press agents. They should do more advertising of the right sort.

USE THIS PAPER MORE.

Of course every line of this paper should be read and that includes all the advertising . In fact the advertising columns are the part that means real money to members of the Union. Look through all the classified and display ads every week. There is almost certain to be something listed there that you will need.

Also those columns are a market place for you if you have anything to sell. Very few farmers own anything that some other farmers cannot use. List it for sale in these columns and get action and make money. Have you noticed that the elevator at Elmo has a first class 15 horse power engine for sale at a good deal less than half price. There is a bargain that will mean a saving of several hundred dollars to some farmer who grinds his own feed.

Read the advertisements. Buy the things you need from your fellow farmers. List what you have to sell in your paper. All this is just plain, simple, common sense business.

RECORDS OF CANDIDATES.

Several men who served in the last legislature are candidates for relection. Farmers should be certain that there is a clear record of service in the interest of agriculture. There were only a few senators that played square on the cooperative bank bill. Gates and Green supported every proposition that the farmers wanted. Wolf was right on about every proposition. Few of the others except Docking stood hitched all along the line.

The senate journals tell most but not all of the story. Before primary day this paper will endeavor to give some further advice but all the facts are accessible and voters can get them for themselves.

The House of representatives had a farmer majority in the last session and should be made up in the same way this year if any progress is to be made in formulating and enacting legislation in the interest of tax reform. No man should receive the support of farmers who does not have a clear record or who will not pledge himself to support the legislative program that was adopted by the Emporia convention of the Kansas Farmers Union. That program will be reprinted next week and should be submitted to all candidates for the senate and the house of representatives.

FARMERS SHOULD BE FIRST CHOICE.

Real farmers should control the coming session of the legislature in both of its branches. Enough candidates of the right sort have filed to assure this if the farmers themselves do their duty.

A friend of the farmer may be all right in certain conditions but a sure enough farmer is much more reliabls. It is asking a good deal of a man to leave his farm and spend the winter in Topeka but in no other way is it possible to secure the legislation that agriculture must have in this state.

Other things being anywhere near equal all farmer voters should throw their primary strength to actual working farmers who are willing to serve in the legislature.

ANOTHER CO-OPERATIVE MILE-STONE PASSED.

On the the 1st day of July, 1924, The Farmers Union passed another mile-stone in the history of cooperation in Kansas. This date marked the opening of the new Farmers Union State Bank in Kansas City, Kansas.

The first day was designated as "open house" day. The directors and officers greeted all visitors and conducted them through the bank. It is estimated that at least five hundred people attended the opening day, both city and out of town visitors. Many beautiful floral tributes were received, both from friendly banking institution and business institutions doing business with the Kansas Farmers Union. Many letters of congratulation were received, showing that the spirit of this new movement has spread to all corners of the State. In the evening a public reception was held in honor of the ladies, at which time orchestra music was rendered. A souvenir carnation was given each lady, and cigars were passed among the men. The bank closed at about ten o'clock, and all present pronounced it a most satisfactory opening day.

This is the first central terminal bank ever organized by the Farmers Union in the Central West. From the statement of condition at the close of the first day's business, which is published elsewhere in this paper, you will notice that this new institution went off with a boom. Nearly $50,000 in deposits were received on the opening day, these deposits coming largely from the state-wide business associations, local business associations, and individual members throughout the State. This statement is certainly encouraging in the face of financial conditions as they exist today among the agricultural class, and refutes any propaganda to the effect that cooperation is slipping in Kansas.

As is true of all existing local and state-wide business associated, this financial institution must look largely to its own people for support and a chance of continued progress as on the opening day.

With this situation in mind, the officers have investigated thoroughly, methods in use in cooperative banks of a similar nature, now in successful operation in the East. As a result of these investigations, systems of banking-by-mail have been worked out in both commercial and savings departments which make this process as simple as banking across the street, and at the same time eliminates the embarrassment that ofttimes arises when the local banker is not fully in sympathy with the cooperative movement. Supplies such as special check books, deposit slips, pass books, and self addressed envelopes will be furnished business asociation as a part of this service. These same supplies will also be furnished local secretaries and individuals. The bank will also take care of the financial needs of our own association. In other words, the Farmers Union will finance its own enterprise rather than depend on capital which they largely furnish themselves, yet over which they have no control.

This bank belongs to the membership of the Farmers Union in Kansas, and therefore, must look largely to that source for its business. If you are a director of the business association, you should bring this matter before the next board meeting. Your funds should be handled through your own bank. Insist that your association purchase stock, and have a voice in its policy. If you are an officer of a Local you should see to it that Local funds are kept in a banking institution that is not only in sympathy with your problems, but also understands them as well. If you are an individual member of the Union, living in any section of the State, you should patronize this institution with your savings account. We will be glad to explain to you the many ways which your own organization can be of service to you.

The first mile-stone marking the extension of a state-wide Farmers Union financial system has been passed. Get behind this bank and assist your own financial institution to pass many mile-stones of progress in the future.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Next to members of the legislature the most important public officers to be elected this fall are the county commissioners who levy and spend county taxes for so many purposes. In the interest of real local self government it is necessary to have men for these places who recognize that their first obligation is to the voters and tax payers of their districts.

Candidate for re-election as county commissioners have records that should be studied and considered with care before they are allowed to continue in office for new terms. These records are open to the public at the various county court houses. Each County Union should have a Committee on Public Affairs and that Committee should inquire into the record of every county officer who is a candidate for reelection.

AGRICULTURAL AND NATIONAL SECURITY.

Congress is still spending great sums of money for the public defense. The appropriations for the army and navy and for other defensive organizations and activities will be more than a thousand million dollars this year. There is no indication that this great outlay for military preparedness can ever be reduced. Certainly not while the minds of the people are filled with the belief that war is the only court of last resort for international controversies.

While countless millions of dollars are being spent for soldiers, cannon, ships, fortification and the other costly enginery of war nothing worth while is being done to restore the prosperity, renew the courage and revive the spirit of that great body of American citizens without whose cooperation and whole hearted help no war can be won. The best way to secure the safety of the republic is to establish the well being of agriculture.

Not so very long ago Walton Peteet in an address at Wichita declared that the most alarming feature of the existing agricultural situation is that the farmers of the United States are rapidly losing their sense of importance and their feeling of responsibility to society and the government. There was a day when the republic was ruled from the farms. There never has been a war to insure the perpetuation or the safety of the country that has not been fought and won by farmers. Men from the farms established the independence of the thirteen colonies and in all the wars that have followed their descendants have fought and won in the never ending battle for the maintenance of freedom.

During the last Great War the farmers of the United States sacrificed for patriotism and have been rewarded with bankruptcy. With every other business more active and prosperous than ever before farmers have been living on their capital for the past five years. By millions they have lost heart as they have been crushed under debts beyond their resources. The lagging spirit of agriculture is more threatening to the free institutions of America than all the battle ships that Japan or any other great nation can build.

If finance, business and government will unite on some constructive plan for the relief of agricultural distress the restored spirit of the farmers of the United States will soon become an invincible safeguard for our liberties.

LaFOLLETTE AND AGRICULTURE.

There are a good manly farmers who are not well pleased with LaFollette's agricultural platform. They believe that every political party and every candidate for the presidency should have a definite program for the relief of the agricultural distress that is corroding and weakening the spirit of American farmers.

Conditions such as exist now are so desperate that direct action is demanded by millions of farmers who know that they must have immediate relief or resign themselves to an old age of tenantry and poverty. LaFollette does not appear to have invented any nostrum or panacea for direct application to the ills of agriculture. He believes that the discriminatory tariff that imposes undue burdens on farmers by so greatly increasing the cost of their necessities; that the unjustifiable freight rates which turn all the possible profits of farming into dividends for stockholders in railroads; that the abuse of the powers of the Federal Reserve Banking system in the interest of privilege and monopoly are the underlying causes of agricultural distress. He would relieve that distress by removing the causes and then urge that farmers protect themselves by establishing their own agencies for cooperative marketing and purchasing.

He may have the right of it at that. At any rate it is reasonably certain that farming can never prosper without a fair deal in the tariff, from the railroads and from the banks.

WEALTH AND WELL BEING.

There are quite a few folks who believe that there is much wealth in the United States. They are wrong. The trouble is that the wealth of this country is not fairly distributed. The great business firm of Land, Labor and Capital has earned hundreds of billions of profits during the past sixty years and only one of the partners has saved a competence out of the dividends.

It is not the sum total of wealth that makes a nation prosperous and safe but distribution of wealth in such a way that the average man is secure in person, free from fear, and full of courage and spirit that can exist only with safety.

Farmers need legislation but no permanent security for agriculture can come except through organization for self help.

Cooperative marketing is one big thing that farmers can establish for themselves. They already have permission from the United States and the state of Kansas. All that is necessary to success is for them to get their own consent and tell their friends in the speculative grain trade to go where it is even hotter than a Kansas harvest field in June.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Importance
Is a Purely Relative Term

Depending for its significance on the event, the persons interested, the time and the place. Many people consider matters important only if they are connected with money making because money is that in which they are most interesed. Others regard the various incidents and activities of political and public life as the biggest things in this world. That is because they either hold office, hope to do so or are required by law to pay large sums in the shape of taxes. Others are keenly interested in what is commonly called sport. They either play or watch others play some one or more of the great out door games such as base ball, golf, polo, or tennis or enjoy seeing others risk their lives in such strenuous endeavor. Then there are those simple minded folks who love to go to the rivers and lakes and try their best to catch some sort of fish.

There will be nothing in this column this week that will appear to be at all important to most of the readers of this paper. It has to do entirely with the experiences of the writer in travelling from central Kansas to northern Wisconsin in an almost superannuated automobile in search of a good place to rest, fish, refresh the soul and renew the strength of the body.

Starting
Early in the Morning

Is the great secret of long mileage per day in travelling by automobile. Almost every party that begins a long trip by car plans to start at five o'clock on the morning. About once in a dozen times the early starting is actually made. This particular party consists of the writer, the wife and the son. The car is as old as such a machine can be with any expectation that it will reach the journey's end and return to the starting point.

For two years this particular vehicle had been in storage. Just prior to that time it had been driven four thousand miles on a summer trip and had been put away without overhauling. Inspection proved that all it needed to make it go was a new battery, eighteen new cylinder rings, six new spark plugs, new wiring, a new coil, the removal of the accumulated carbon, the grinding of the valves, some transmission grease, oil, gasoline and water and a driver with a heart strong enough to start away from home with such a conveyance.

Five
O'clock in the Morning.

Is fairly early for folks that live in town. The car had been repaired by a more or less expert mechanic and supplied with all the things necessary to make it go. The duffel, baggage and other junk essential to such a trip had all been packed and loaded the night before and so a start was actually made only a few minutes after six.

All went well to within six miles of Concordia when a tube that had not been inspected blew out and very shortly it developed that the car had neither a jack nor a pump. Being on vacation what difference did it make? All that was necessary was to stay right there and wait for some forethoughted driver to come along. He came in about fifteen minutes. He was driving a 1914 Ford loaded down with wife, four children, and plenty of camp equipage. He was on his way from Texas to Alberta and still had at least twenty days driving ahead of him and then expected to get there in plenty of time for the beginning of harvest. He didn't mind helping out. It took only thirty minutes and what is a half hour to a man that has twenty days ahead of him.

Arrived at Concordia a little after nine o'clock and bought two new tubes and a jack. Made Belleville at eleven thirty and while we ate some lunch a garage man installed six new lugs in place of the set that had given up the job of trying to hold the left hind wheel rim in place. No more trouble until within a half mile of Fairmount, Nebraska about two-thirty. There the car quit but was persuaded to limp into town where a garage man spent two hours and half investigating and finally admitted that he could do nothing and surmised that the trouble was with the old coil that was still in place. As everything had cooled off by that time the starter was kicked in and the old machine ran right well until Lincoln was reached a little after seven o'clock. It was time to call it a day which we did and were fairly well satisfied to have made exactly two hundred miles.

The Second
Day's Journey

Began at six thirty and the first stage ended at the Castle Hotel in Omaha before nine o'clock. Stopped there for mail or telegrams but found nothing. Also asked for President Osborne of the Nebraska Union but the clerk said that he was not in. Met a party of good Union men from Arkansas in the lobby and spent about an hour visiting. Got out of Omaha about nine forty-five and were soon in Iowa and in the midst of what was apparently a state-wide fourth of July celebration. Drove over the Lincoln Highway from Council Bluffs to Denison where we had lunch and were on our way again a little after twelve thirty.

Pass through the great Adams farm at Odebolt, Iowa. Saw four thousand acres of fine but rather backward corn on that place as well as hundreds of acres of red clover, timothy, barley and ots. The owner is the son of the man who founded the Adams Express Company and is one of the few men in the United States who can afford to follow farming as an out door sport rather than as a business.

The Farming
Country in Western Iowa

Is as beautiful as any heart could wish. Blue grass, splendid corn, red clover, substantial and comfortable farm buildings, great numbers of Holstein cattle, pastures filled with red hogs and the roads crowded with lizgies. Report from farmers and business men indicated, however, that prosperity is either a memory from the past or a hope for the future.

After leaving the Lincoln Highway at Denison the road was straight north to Jackson, Minnesota through Odebolt, Storm Lake, Sioux Falls, Spencer, Milford, Arnolds Park on Lake Okobogee, Spirit Lake and many other clean and well kept Iowa cities and towns. This highway is all gravelled and is well maintained. In fact the roads are all surfaced either with gravel or concrete from Denison, Iowa to Balsam Lake, Wisconsin where this is being written.

Ignition
Troubles Stopped

Progress again a few miles out of Storm Lake. No mechanics or garages being in sight son and the writer investigated and found that the feed wire from the coil to the distributor had given up the ghost and parted into a couple of unfriendly parts that declined all contact with each other. With the aid of a hat pin, a piece of fishing line, some adhesive tape from the first aid kit and a few other improvised tools and parts contact was finally reestablished and the flow of juice from the battery to the cylinders was restored.

Drove into Storm Lake and found a garage with a Connecticut coil which the thrifty proprietor was willing to sell for $12. Not caring to pay that much money for a doo dad that can be bought almost anywhere for much less and having developed a good deal of confidence in the two mechanics in the car the trip proceeded with the juice still reaching the engine through the built up wiring.

Jackson,
Minnesota is Famous

As the place where Townley spent a few months in jail. It is the county seat of Jackson county and is surrounded by farms that cannot be beaten anywhere outside of the valleys of central Kansas. It is also somewhat well known in certain circles because there are about twenty strong Farmers' Union Locals there, all made up of men who know how to protect themselves by effective organization for collective buying and marketing and for self education.

The party reached Jackson about eight o'clock and called it another day well spent. The speedometer showed 271 miles, a fair mileage for a ten year old car compelled to get its electricity for ignition through a hat pin. The third morning the start was really made at five o'clock in the morning. Breakfast at Fairmount, Minnesota and on the way out of there at seven.

Driving
From Fairmount

To St. Paul over a gravelled and well kept road, through Truman, Madelia, Crystal Lake, Mankato, St. Peter, Le Seur, Belle Plain, Jordan, Shakopee and Fort Snelling and hardly ever out of sight of the Minneosta river is one of the finest trips that any automobile party can take.

Leaving Mankato at nine the party was able to enter the dining room of the Hotel Ryan at St. Paul at fifteen minutes after twelve. The sign board at Jackson gives the distance to St. Paul as 188 miles but that is by way of Faribault in order to have the advantage of sixty eight miles of concrete road on the Jefferson Highway. The river road is twenty three miles shorter, is a much more beautiful drive and is a fine gravelled road that crosses the Minnesota several times and from which the whole valley of that stream is almost constantly in sight.

There are few nails in the streets of St. Paul, or there were because we were forced to extract a couple from one of our tires and pump it up with Minnesota air but we still have Kansas atmosphere in the other three and in the spare.

St. Paul
Has So Many Things

To sell that no auto party thinks of going through that city without patronizing the merchants. Our party spent four hours in what the wife called shopping. Altogether we bought a tackle box, a fishing line, a pair of laced boots, a pair of shoe laces, a pair of breeches, three dinners, a couple of automobile patches, five gallons of high test gasoline, two quarts of heavy oil, a hair net, two packages of chewing gum, a pair of woolen socks, two daily papers, a package of tobacco and a couple of cigars and drove out at four o'clock. Any reader who can make a better shopping record than that is entitled to some sort of prize.

The road from St. Paul to Balsam Lake, Wisconsin is about sixty miles long and a good part of it is along lakes and through resort camps and towns such as Wyoming, Minn. It is the first section of the highway from St. Paul to Duluth and then along the north shore of Lake Superior to Port Arthur, Canada passing along the fringe of about the only primeval forest that is left in this part of the United States.

The St. Croix river is the boundary line between Wisconsin and Minnesota. At Taylors Falls where the party crossed the river runs through the gorge something like two hundred feet deep. This means very steep hills on each side. Our driver went down to the bridge on low and went out of the gorge on the other side of the river without shifting. It is no sort of a place for a nervous person at the wheel.

Balsam Lake,
Is Both Village and Lake

About twenty miles into Wisconsin from Taylors Falls. The Village is nine miles from a rail road but is the county seat of Polk county. The lake is about five miles long. Its shores are the sites of many summer resorts. The one called Dixie that specializes on fried chicken was the end of our journey which terminated at seven o'clock Saturday evening—three days and 706 miles from Salina.

No fishing yet by any member of the party but there should be good sport as the proprietor of the resort reports that all the fish that survived the winter are still in the water. Most of the tired business men and women who are here are trying to get their sport, exercise and pleasure by playing golf, lawn tennis, croquet, auction bridge and pitch. The fish will catch fits next week.

MINNESOTA, THE CO-OPERATIVE STATE.

"If you want to know what is going to happen in the next decade in America, keep your eye on Minnesota!"

That's the advice given the other day by one of America's shrewdest political and economic prophets. Politically, Minensota is blazing a brilliant trail to a great third party movement. She is developing the strongest producers' cooperative organization in America. But, above all, Minnesota is building up a great cooperative commonwealth of consumers. If anybody wants to know what Cooperation can do in America, Minnesota is one place where he can find out.

Cooperation is a deadly earnest business in the beautiful North Star State. Perhaps one reason is that back of the movement are thousands of Swedish and Norwegian folk who have never lost the vision of America as the land of brotherhood and democracy, and the cooperative commonwealtn that seemed so difficult to establish in the old country is the ideal that molds their everyday lives here.

Minneapolis is the stronghold of the cooperative movement in Minnesota, and the backbone of the movement in that forward city is the Franklin Cooperative Creamery. Like the Cleveland Cooperative Dairy, the Franklin developed from a lockout of union milk drivers. When the open shoppers of Minneapolis decided in 1919 to crush labor organizations, they picked on this union, and they have been sorry ever since, for not only did their open-shop campaign fail, but they have brought about a mass movement against business for profit as against business for social welfare.

The organization of the Franklin Cooperative Creamery by the locked-out drives, although not taken very seriously at first by the local milk combine, has since given it a death blow. Three years ago on the 25th of March 18 wagons pulled out of the first cooperative milk dairy plant. During these three years the number of wagons has increased from 18 to 150, and in place of one creamery plant, they now have two, the last one being more than twice the size of the first. For the first nine months operation the sales of the Franklin totaled $844,000. In 1922 they doubled to $1,600,000. Last year they passed the three million mark. Net earnings for the first year were $37,000. In 1923 they were $179,000.

The success of the Franklin Dairy has given hope and courage to the whole progressive movement of the Northwest. Under its leadership the Franklin System Cooperatives, Inc. has been organized and is now operating two restaurants in Minneapolis and expects in the near future to establish cooperative bakeries, butcher shops, etc. Other consumers' cooperatives have also been founded as a result of the Franklin's success. The Union Building and Loan Association, the Union Insurance Agency, Union Construction Company, all operating under trade union and cooperative direction, are cutting the high cost of home making. The Union Cooperative Laundry has completed two years of successful service to the community, and is now planning a new building to house a model dry-cleaning plant.

Minneapolis has the distinction, too, of having a cooperatively owned and controlled daily paper—the Minneapolis Daily Star. This is one of four cooperative labor dailies in the country.

One of the most important cooperative institutions in Minneapolis is the Transportation Brotherhood's National Bank, organized in December 1922, with $200,000 paid-in capital stock. By February of 1924 this thriving cooperative bank had accumulated resources of more than $1,443,000. As its resources increase and its influence expands it will prove a strong support to the other cooperative enterprises in the city and State.

Minneapolis cooperators are building for the future. They know from first-hand experience the importance of expert management in their cooperative undertakings. They know, too, that the present high level of efficiency cannot be maintained unless there is a constant flow into the movement of new ideas and new blood. That is why they organized an intensive training school for cooperative executives last fall. This school, which is the second school of the sort to be organized in America, offered a five weeks' course in such subjects as bookkeeping, store management, economics, and, of course, the history and principles of consumers' cooperation. Twenty-two cooperators took the entire course. Its value is so great to the whole cooperative movement that the Minneapolis cooperators have been induced to adopt it as a regular part of their magnificent cooperative program.—St. Louis Labor.

USE UNION WANT ADS.

The Countrywoman

With this issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, we are offering to our women readers a new Department with the hope and the confidence that you will like it and contribute to it, and that it will prove both interesting and helpful to you.

For a long time, we have known that our women readers must be more interested in the Farmers Union and that they would be glad to take a more active interest in the organization if they were just shown the way. Women are always interested in new things that may help in the conduct of the home, the care of the children, the earning of a few extra dollars. We all like to know what other women are doing, what they are accomplishing in the home and the affairs of the world.

The aim of The Countrywoman is to afford a place for the exchange of ideas on all subjects of interest to women, and we want the women readers of the paper to feel that is their Department and contribute freely to it. With them will lie the possibility of its failure or success. If you read a short article some place that is interesting to you, if you have a favorite receipt, if you have perfected some labor saving method in your work in the home, if you have an opinion on matters of general interest, cooperation, etc., send it in. This is your department. Make use of it.

With added interest on the part of the women of our organization, we hope to be able to reach our ultimate goal, the organization of Women's auxiliaries in each local in the state. Then, we will be in a position to be true helpers in the great cause of cooperation.

DAUGHTERS OF AGRICULTURE

There are 1,084,128 women engaged in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry in this country. Nearly two-thirds of them do common work, but more and more women of education and specialized training are entering agriculture and there is an increased demand for women to manage dairy and poultry departments on general farms and to supervise fruit raising, vegetable gardening and floriculture.

There are 253,826 women dairy farmers, 2637 stock raisers, two foresters, 938 florists, 3194 fruit growers, 25 landscape gardeners, 2324 poultry raisers, 134 apiarists and 14,340 women foremen of farms and orchards.

Aside from the practical field, there is a demand for trained women to teach agriculture and horticulture in schools and colleges. The Department of Agriculture has conducted a survey of 10,015 farm homes in 33 Northern and Westerin States to ascertain the problems of the farm wife. The average day of the farm woman is 13 hours long in the summer and averages 11 hours for the entire year.

Of 100 farmer's wives, 87 have no regular yearly vacation. One-half begin work at 5 o'clock in the morning. Only 40 per cent have running water, the rest carrying it from a spring or well at an average distance of 40 feet from the kitchen; 81 per cent care for chickens, but only 16 per cent have the egg money for their personal use; 36 per cent help milk cows, 25 per cent care for livestock and 24 per cent spend an average of six weeks assisting in field work.

The average farm wife has a seven room house to care for; 96 per cent do the family washing, 96 per cent bake all or part of the bread; 60 per cent make the butter. Only 23 per cent have gas or electric irons, while 92 per cent do part or all of the family sewing.

MORE GARDENS, BETTER HOMES

"A house does not suggest a home unless it has a garden and growing things around it. The house without a garden has an unfriendly appearance, and seems but a temporary stopping place for the occupants. In a striking contrast is the house with a garden and nature's setting. Here is home atmosphere, the appearance of permanence and the feeling that a happy and contented family lives within. This is why the General Federation of Women's Clubs and Better Homes in America are working side by side for more gardens and better homes."—Mrs. John D. Sherman.

TO REMOVE SMOKE FROM UTENSILS.

Some camp equipment that looked much as though it had been used in the house caused me to inquire how the smoke had been removed. "Each time we used the kettle and coffee pot, we rubbed off the smoke with paper," my informant told me. "This was not so difficult as it might have been because we always rubbed vaseline on them when cleaned. When the cooking was done the vaseline acted as cold cream does on the face in removing dirt."

BREAKING WATER WITH LYE

"I used to use so much lye in breaking water," said a neighbor, "that my finger nails would curve upward and sometimes the skin would become so tender that I scarcely could wash dishes. Then a friend taught me how to tell what amount of lye to use. She said she put just a little lye in the water at a time. When she found that the water felt smooth between her fingers, she knew she had enough."

SPONGE CAKE.

Place in mixing bowl
1 cup of sugar.
Yolks of three eggs
Cream until light lemon color, then add
6 tablespoons of cold water.
1¼ cups of flour.
2 teaspoons of baking powder.
Pinch of salt.

Beat just enough to mix, then cut and fold in the stiffy beaten whites of 3 eggs. Bake in a well greased and floured pan with tube in center in a moderate oven forty minutes.

An orange icing for this cake is made with 2 tablespoons of butter, 4 tablespoons of confectioners' sugar, or enough to make the icing spread nicely, and the juice and grated rind of one orange. Any fruit juice maye be substituted for the orange.

TO PEEL BEETS

An easy way to skin a beet without bleeding it and causing it to lose color is to put it in cold water as soon as it is cooked. Then draw the hand gently down each one, and the skin will drop off without trouble.

TO REMOVE TAR STAINS

Tar stains may be removed from cotton fabrics by covering the spot with butter and allowing it to remain for a few hours before washing.

BLACKBERRY ROLL.

2 cups flour.
6 teaspoons baking powder.
½ teaspoon salt.
¼ cup sugar.
3 tablespoons melted shortening.
1 cup milk.
3 cups blackberries.
½ cup sugar.
1 tablespoon flour.

Mix and sift dry ingredients; work in fat and add milk gradually, mixing with a knife. Toss on a floured board, pat and roll out. Sift ½ cup sugar with 1 tablespoon flour and mix with blackberries, then sprinkle over dough and fold like a jelly roll. Cover closely and steam 1 hour and 20 minutes.

Serve with sauce made by heating ½ cup blackberries with ½ cup blackberries with ½ cup water and ¼ cup sugar until berries are soft. Add 2 tablespoons lemon juice and put through a sieve. This recipe serves eight people.

MEAT LOAF.

2 pounds Hamburger.
1 pound Pork Sausage.
3 eggs.
1 cup cracker crumbs.
1 cup milk.
1 small onion.

Salt hamburger to taste. Cut the onion in small pieces. Beat the eggs. Mix all ingredients together well, make into a loaf, put into a buttered baking dish put a little water around the loaf and cover the dish, bake in a moderate oven for two hours, removing the lid the last three quarters of an hour.

ADVERTISE TO IMPROVE EGGS

In co-operation with the Jewell county campaign to improve eggs, the Metz Packing Company, which has buying stations in all the towns of that county is advertising the advantages of better quality. A series of advertising papers in preparing producers for selling eggs on the graded basis. These advertisements pointed out the folly of the flat rate, the same price for good and bad eggs. They explained that the man who takes care of his eggs and delivers only a first class product is entitled to a higher price than the careless producer. To pay the same price ffor of quality is to penalize the man who produces the best.

HOW TO TELL THE LAYING HEN

It is comparatively easy to tell which hens in the flock are laying. Probably the first point to observe would be the comb which in a laying hen is usually of good size and bright red while in a hen not laying the comb will be pale, small, dry, and covered with a white scurf.

The next point to observe would be the vent which in a laying hen is moist, soft, and expanded, while in a non-laying hen the vent is dry, hard, and puckered.

The pin bones—located on each side and just above the vent—in a laying hen will be well spread apart, from 3 to 5 fingers' width while in non-laying hens the pin bones will be close together. Sometimes one cannot get one finger in between them. Under ordinary conditions the spread is a good guide to whether or not the hen is laying but occasionally on overly fat hen will have good spread and yet not be laying. Another point possessed by laying hens is a good body capacity. This is measured by placing the hand at right angles to the bird and measuring the distance from the pin bones to rear end of the keel. A laying hen usually has from three to five fingers body capacity while non-laying hens will measure two fingers' width or less.

This change in spread and body depth is due to the fact that a hen in laying condition has a large ovary, an enlarged oviduct and distended intestines. These occupy space and cause the hen to widen out behind. When not laying the ovary and oviduct shink up and the intestines are less distended so that the hen narrows down. In culling chickens one should never sell a laying hen. The time to sell her is after she stops laying. A hen laying 12 eggs in a month, worth say 20 cents, is returning at least 10 cents a month profit. This will more than compensate for any reduction in her market value. Keep her as long as she is in laying condition.—Missouri Farmer.

KEEP UP THE FIGHT FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

Word reaches Washington that the big manufacturing interests are preparing to make a concerted drive on the state legislatures to prevent ratification of the child labor amendment to the federal constitution passed by Congress.

Friends of this humane legislation should not permit themselves to be lulled into a belief that the amendment is safe. The fight has only been fairly opened. The enemy never sleeps.

Forty-two state legislatures meet during the coming winter and spring, and the proposed amendment will come before all of them. Thirty-six, or three-fourths of the forty-eight states, must ratify to make the amendment effective.

State federations of labor, central labor bodies, legislative committees of the railroad labor organizations, women's auxiliaries, societies and clubs, and individuals should get busy at once in every state and inaugurate an aggressive campaign with no let-up until the amendment has been ratified by their respective legislatures.

LABOR's information is that the exploiters of child labor will make their stiffest drive against the amendment in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Texas, Michigan, California, Missouri, New Jersey, Indiana and Georgia.

The fight can be won if the friends of the children assert their unceasing power upon the members of the several state legistures, and begin now. —Labor.

FEEDING FOR EGG PRODUCTION

By L. E. Card

For maximum egg production it is necessary not only that the right feed be selected, but that they be fed in the right way. Even with a ration in which the feeds are in the right proportion, a high egg yield will not be obtained if the ration is not fed in the right quantity and at the right time. The most profitable flocks are almost invariably those whose owners give some attention to the details of proper feeding.

The greater part of the cost of keeping a hen goes on day by day through out the year, whether she is laying well or poorly or not at all. A five-pound hen requires the equivalent of fifty pounds of corn a year just for maintenance. This much feed she must have for body upkeep before any egg laying can follow. Whatever she eats beyond this amount is available for egg production, but whether it is used depends on whether conditions are favorable—that is, on whether the hen is by nature a good layer and is provided with comfortable and sanitary quarters. To reduce the daily allowance following an increase in egg production is to miss entirely an important principle of successful feeding. We must feed for future results, not for past performance.

Several Kinds of Feed Are Necessary

To feed nothing but whole grain is one of the common mistakes in poultry feeding. A complete ration for laying hens must contain not only scratch feed, or whole grains, but also ground feeds, animal protein, green feed, mineral feed and water. The omission of any one of these is certain to result in lower production than would otherwise be possible. When hens can be allowed to range, especially during the spring and summer months, they obtain a variety of feeds for themselves. During the winter, however, when there is little to be picked up, care must be taken to supply everything needed. If hens are kept in confinement, it is of course necessary to supply a complete ration at all times.

Use Several Grains in the Scratch Feed.

The scratch feed should contain at least two, and preferably three grains. Often these can all be home-grown. Where corn is the common grain, as it is in most parts of Illnois, it should be used freely in the scratch feed. Under normal price conditions it may make up from one-half to two-thirds of the scratch-grain mixture. If more than this is fed the hens may get overfat, and become easily susceptible to the germs of colds, roup and chicken pox. As a result, egg production will be lowered and the eggs will not hatch well.

Wheat is well liked by fowls and may form a part of every scratch feed. In feeding value it is approximately equal to corn, pound for pound. When it is low in price it may be fed up to one-half of the total grain allowance. When relatively expensive, it may be reduced to a fifth or even less.

SHALL IT BE FROM FARM TO COLLEGE

The school year has just closed and your boys and girls have finished their course in high school, been given their diplomas and you and they are justly proud of what they have accomplished. This is a critical time for them because what they do this summer will probably determine whether or not they will go to college, enter a trade, or drift along without trying to get additional training to make themselves more capable and better citizens. Do not wait until fall comes on to begin to go to college begin at once to learn all that you can about the colleges and universities which offer the courses in which the child is most interested. Send for catalogues, make inquiries, talk to graduates, and above all, get the confidence of your children so that they will talk with you freely about what they will talk with you freely about what they wish to do. Giving a boy or girl four years of college work means to many farmers considerable of a sacrifice and the loss of the companionship and help of their children; but; in most cases, if that sacrifice is made now, the future years will be richer for both parents and children in every way. Large numbers of young people who have graduated from the high school are lost to further education because not enough interest is taken in them and in their welfare. Be sure that you do not allow your children to drift.

GOOD COW WORTH A DOZEN ORDINARY ONES

A recent study of 5,500 cows in cow-testing associations showed that a cow producing 300 pounds of butter fat returns 12 times as much net income as the ordinary cow that produces 100 pounds. The average cow in Kansas produces about 125 pounds of butter fat in a year. The average cow testing association cow produces more than twice this much.

FARMERS REPORT 1923 CROP COSTS

Farmers reporting to the United States Department of Agriculture on the average made money on corn, cotton, and potatoes last year above cost of production including wages and interest on investment, and lost on wheat and oats. Losses were not in cash but indicate that farmers did not receive a sufficient income form their products to pay all cash expenses of production and allow them going wages for their time and the cash rental value of their land.

Wheat on 7,852 farms cost on the average $1.24 per bushel and had a sales value of 99 cents per bushel; corn on 11,238 farms cost 68 cents per bushel with a sales value of 81 cents; oats on 8,481 farms cost 52 cents per bushel with a sales value of 49 cents, and cotton on 407 farms with yields between 101 and 140 pounds of lint per acre had an average cost of 22 cents per pound and an average sales price of 30 cents per pound. Potato growers in different sections of the country showed margins between average cost and average selling price of from $1.42 to $86.23 per acre.

Cost include charges for labor of the farmer and his family, and a charge for the use of the land on a cash rental basis, so that where the cost just equalled the price received the farmer was paid for his time and his investment. The yields on the farms reporting were in general slightly higher than the yields previously reported by the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates of the department, and the acreage per farm for each crop was greater than that given in the census for 1919.

Wheat.

The reports on wheat show an average gross cost of $22.88 per acre. The credit for straw was $1.86 per acre, leaving an average net cost of $21.92 per acre or $1.24 per bushel, the average yield being 17 bushels per acre. Preparing the seed bed, planting, harvesting, threshing and marketing made up 45 per cent of the cost; fertilizer and manure 11 per cent; seed 7 per cent; land rent 26 per cent, and miscellaneous items such as sacks, twine, crop insurance, use of implements and storage buildings, and general overhead 11 per cent.

Corn.

The average gross cost of producing an acre of corn was $26.40. There was a credit of $2.65 for stover, making the net cost of production $23.75. per acre or 68 cents per bushel for a yield of 35 bushels per acre. Fifty-three per cent of the total cost was for preparing the seed bed, planting, cultivating, harvesting and marketing; fertilizer and manure took 15 per cent of the cost; seed 2 per cent; land rent 22 per cent, and miscellaneous items such as twine, crop insurance, use of implements, use of storage buildings and a charge for general farm overhead expense 8 per cent.

Oats.

Oats showed an average gross cost per acre of $20.23, a credit of $2.15 for straw, and a net cost of $18.08 per acre. The average yield was 35 bushels per acre, making an average net cost per bushel of .52 cents. Man and horse labor for preparing the seed bed, planting, harvesting, threshing and marketing took 49 per cent of the cost; fertilizer and manure 7 per cent; seed 7 per cent; land rent 26 per cent, and sacks, twine, crop insurance, use of implements and storage buildings, and general overhead 11 per cent.

Cotton.

Cotton reports were received from 2,519 farmers, but the greater number of replies were from farmers having yields considerably above the average of 129 pounds per acre according to the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. The costs are therefore shown by yield groups, rather than an average cost for the entire cotton belt.

Of the 2,519 reports, 407 showed yields between 101 and 140 pounds per acre with an average of 124 pounds and this group is regarded as most nearly representative of genral conditions in the cotton States. The average net cost of production on these 407 farms was 22 cents per pound of lint and the average price received was 30 cents per pound.

Fifty-five per cent of all farmers reporting had yields of more than 140 pounds per acre, and on an average produced their cotton at considerably less cost per pound than did those who had yields from 101 to 140 pounds of lint per acre. Of all cotton farmers reporting, 732 or 29 per cent produced 100 pounds of lint or less per acre and of these farmers 281 produced cotton at a cost above the price received.

Potatoes.

The 2,694 reports tabulated on potatoes were from farmers having more than one acre of potatoes and were grouped to represent as nearly as possible sections of the country having similar production conditions. In general, each group showed that the average price received for potatoes last year was sufficient to allow a good margin above cost. In the southeastern or early potato section the average cost was $75.66 per acre and the average sales value was $161.89 per acre, leaving a margin of $86.23 per acre. The North Central group of States showed the lowest margin between cost and value. The cost per bushel was relatively low and the price received averaged 47 cents per bushel, leaving a margin between cost and value of only $1.42 per acre. The averages for the other sections show very favorable margins between costs and sales value per acre of product, the department says.

IDAHO POTATO GROWERS MAKE MONEY.

A total of $300,000 has been paid to potato growers in the Idaho Falls district this year, according to records kept by the Idaho Potato Exchange. The amount was made known when a payment of $35,000 was made to farmers recently. This was the third distribution, the first being an advance payment to the growers, and the second payment of $50,000.

KANSAS CITY HAY MARKET

There were 158 cars of Prairie, 140 cars of Alfalfa, 96 cars of Timothy, 10 cars of Clover Mixed, and 4 cars of Clover, a total of 408 cars on the Kansas City market this week. Receipts last week were 173 cars and a year ago 318 cars.

Prairie was generally fifty cents lower this week, with upper grades steady. Lo grades ere slow and dull. Alfalfa was unchanged to one dollar lower, with a fairly strong demand for upper grades. New prices on Timothy, Clover Mixed and Clover became effective this week.

Nominal Quotations, July 11th, 1924

Prairie:
No. 1—$11.00-12.00.
No. 2—$9.50-10.50.
No. 3—$6.50-9.00.

Alfalfa:
Choice—$19.00-21.00.
No. 1—$17.00-18.50.
Standard—$14.50-16.50.
No. 2—$10.50-14.00.
No. 3—$7.00-10.00.

Timothy:
No 1—$13.50-14.50.
Stnadard—$14.00-15.00.
No. 2—$12.50-13.50.
No. 3—$10.50-12.00.

Clover Mixed:
Light—$15.00-16.00.
No. 1—$10.00-12.50.
No. 1—$13.50-14.50.
No. 2—10.00-12.50.

Clover:
No. 1—$13.50-14.50.
No. 2—$10.00-13.00.

Straw—$9.00-9.50.

Farmers Union Binder Twine
A Good Twine at a Saving to You

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY.
PRAIRIE HILL LOCAL NO. 1944.

Whereas, God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our brother, Mr. Lew Becker;

Be It Resolved, That it is with deep regret and sincere sorrow that we record the death of our esteemed brother, Mr. Lew Becker.

And, That as members of our Local, we mourn the loss of a good brother, a true friend and a good neighbor.

And, That we extend our heart-felt sympathy to the family, his brother and sisters.

And, That a copy of this resolution be sent to them, a copy placed upon the minutes of our Local, and a copy sent to the state paper, "The Union Farmer" for publication.

J. C. Brown, Prs.
Emily B. Duke, Sec-Treas.

A FRIEND'S TRIBUTE TO H. C. WATTS

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Watts was the manager of the Farmer's Union Live Stock Commission Company at Chicago and at St. Paul, and his recent death came as a shock to his many friends and business associates. The following letter from Mr. Hulbert of the United States Department of Agriculture testifies to the high esteem in which he was held.)

Washington, D. C.
July 9, 1924.

Mr. C. F. Emmert,
South St. Joseph, Mo.
Dear Mr. Emmert:

I was deeply touched by the news of the death of Mr. C. H. Watts. Everyone in the Department of Agriculture with whom he came in contact, had a high regard for him. He impressed one with his rugged honesty and his love of right. He was always direct in his speech and manner and sometimes he was a trifle brusque, but one always knew that he was sincere and that his heart was right. He was forceful and aggressive, but always just. He sympathized with his fellowmen and was generous with their faults and frailties. Through his life there ran a deep strain of encouragement and charity toward those with whom he came in contact. He strove to be entirely fair. I have heard some of his business competitors who fought him strenuously say: "He is fair." He played the game square.

I do not know whether he ever affiliated with any church but I am confident that the fundamentals of true religion—righteous conduct, faith, lofty ideals and a desire to be of use and service—were his fond possessions. He left a strong constructive, useful life and the world is better for his having lived.

Sincerely yours,
L. H. Hulbert, Signed.

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106 New England Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

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

FARM FOR SALE

FOR SALE 80 ACRES CREEK BOTTOM, 1 mile from Minneapolis, Kansas. Good house, 6 rooms and bath. Soft water in house. Large barn, nearly new chicken house, garage and granary, lots of shade and fruit. Jess Schibler, Minneapolis, Kansas. 49

FARMS WANTED

WANTED—To hear from owner of good farm for sale. State cash price, full particulars. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn. 49*

FARMS WANTED—by 800 buyers. Send particulars. Cooperative Land Co., St. Louis, Mo. 51*

FARM WANTED NEAR SCHOOL at spot cash price. Mean business. FULLER, Wichita, Kansas.

"Buy a share of Farmers Union Bank Stock."

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

VEIL MATERNITY HOSPITAL for confinement. Ethical, private, homelike. reasonable. Babies for adoption. 1111 Euclid Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 52*

MACHINERY

FOR SALE USED HAY BAILER with 6 horse gas engine, all in good condition. Priced to sell. For further particulars inquire of Farmers Union Cooperative Association, Selden, Kansas. 49

FOR SALE ONE FIFTEEN HORSE POWER Fairbanks-Morse engine type Z. Good condition. Selling to install electric motor. Price $200. Elmo Farmers Union, Elmo, Kansas. 49*

STOCK

FOR SALE—PURE BRED HOLSTEIN bull from my best cow $40. J. Nauerth, Keats, Kansas. 45tf

TOBACCO FOR SALE

SENSATIONAL SALE — Good Kentucky leaf smoking, 10 lbs. $1.50; leaf scraps 10 lbs. $1.00. Pay for tobacco and postage on arrival. Farmers Grange, Hawesville, Kentucky. 1*

YOU ARE READING this classified advertisement. Which is just what thousands of other folks are doing. It's a great way to carry your wants to sell something, buy or exchange. Only four cents per word if ad runs 4 or more times to tell the story and certain to bring returns. If you try it you'll be sure of it.

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DISAPPEARED FROM SALINA JUNE 30th Red Richcon Bicycle, non-skid black tread tires, upright handle bars, red grips, rubber pedals, mud splasher. Reward for return. J. W. Hiebert. 426 South College Avenue, Phone Lee Hardware. 49*

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Department of Practical Co-Operation

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE F. E. & C. U. OF A. OF KANSAS

Allow me to call your attention again that the Board of Directors have authorized me beginning July 1st, 1924, to remove from the mailing list the names of all those members whose 1924 dues have not reached the Secretary's office.

C. E. Brasted, State Secretary

UNION MEETING NOTICES

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

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

A. C. BROWN, Co. Pres.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051.

Silverdale Local No. 2051 meets every second and fourth Wednesday in themonth at the Silverdale School House.

J. F. Lewis, Sec.

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922.

Newberry Local No. 1922 meets regularly, the first and third Monday nights of each month. The members make the union what is is. You help make it a success in every way by doing more than your part and attending these meetings.

R. J. Muckenthaler, Sec'y-Treas.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019.

Regular meetings on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

Geo. Speed, Pres.
Alice Kendall, Sec.

CARLETON LOCAL NO. 1911.

Regular meetings on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month.

J. Humbarger, Pres.
R. J. Logan, Sec.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 364.

Cleveland Local No. 364, Neosho County, will hold their regular meetings on the third Tuesday of every month. Come out and boost. Don't stay home and kick.

George J. Schoenhofer Sec.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL

Pleasant Valley Locay Union No. 1309 meets every first and third Wednesday evening of each month.

E. J. Kissinger, Pres.
W. T. Flinn, Sec.-Treas.

NEOSHA COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETINGS

The regular quarterly meetings of the Neosho County Farmers Union will be held in the I. O. O. F. hall in Erie, Kansas on the second Saturday of the following months: March, June, September and December.

E. G. Clark, Pres.
J. O. Foust, Sec.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984.

Livingston Local No. 1984 meets regularly on the first and third Friday nights of each month at Livingston School House. A short program is prepared for each night.

Clyde B. Wells, Sec.

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494.

Girard Local No. 494 meets in Union Hall over the Crawford County State Bank in Girard, Kansas on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p. m.

W. D. McClaskey, Pres.
Roy W. Holland, Sec.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226.

Brogan Local No. 226 meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Visitors are always welcome.

George Baumgartner Sec.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL 1652.

Pretty Creek Local No. 1652 meets every first and third Wednesday of each month at the Hinerville School house. Come out: Don't stay home and kick.

H. C. Mathies, Sec.-Treas.

FONTANA LOCAL 1789.

Fontana Local No. 1789 will meet the first and third Friday nights regularly.

All members should be present.

W. A. Booze, Sec.-Treas.
W. H. Slyter, Pres.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679.

We meet every two weeks on Tuesday. All Farmer Unions member welcome.

Owen Hunsperger, Pres.
I. M. Wagner, Sec.

UNION LOCAL NO. 273.

Regular meetings on second and fourth Thursday each month.

Charles Crossardt, Sec.

HONOR ROLL.

The following secretaries of Farmers Union Locals have reported to the state office every member on their rolls paid up in full for the year 1924.

Bellview — 2042—John T. Anderson, Sec. 52 paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Burmeister — 943 — Roy Hunter, Ellsworth sec. 24 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Athelstone Central—1171— Ralph Heikes, Wakefield, Sec.—12 members paid for 1924.—100 per cent.

Summit—1574—Mrs. Alice Ames, Madison, Sec. — 30 paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Pleasant Valley —1804 — Frank R. Erbert, Ellis, Sec. — 18 paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Fairdale — 927 — Carl W. Mayer, Brewster, Sec., 13 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Rydal — 763 — G. S. Duncan, Beeleville, Sec. 31 members paid for for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Prairie College — 1227 — I. P. Bruening, Robinson, Sec. 29 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Catherine — 884 — Wm. R. Staab, Sec. 7 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Hays — 1130 Mrs. Everett Alquirst Sec. —76 members paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Sylvan Grove—1555—J. A. Reichard, Minneapolis, Sec. — 11 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.

Point Lookout, 1072. Jno. Hoffhines, Esbon—all members paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Neutral, 303,John Costello, McClure —11 paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Independence, 1419—Hugh Winslow Sec., Wellington, Kans.—19 paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Liberty, 925 — Ed. Mog, Sec. — 42 members paid for 1924. 100 per cent.

Twelve Mile, 2002 — R. L. Pearce, Sec., Downs—12 paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Walnut Grove — 1308—Robert J. Meyer, Girard, Secretary—100%.

Victor—1516 —W. G. Harris, Burrton, Secretary, 5 members—100%.

New Hope—1834—S. Tibble, Cedar Point, Secretary, 8 members— 100%.

Gem—1689—G. E. Weir, Pittsburg, Secretary, 10 members—100%.

Survey —34 —Grant Bliss, Woodston, Secretary, 9 members—100%.

Star—831—Willis J. Billings, Linn, Secretary, 6 members, 100%.

Olve Hill—1120—A. F. Braun,—Clay Center, Sec.—36 members, 100%

Coin—1657—S. M. Beason, Orion, Secretary—7 members, 100%

Bushong — 579 — H. C. Harder, Dunlap, Secretary, 10 members, 100%

Hunt — 1107 — J. L. Kongs, Corning. Secretary — 19 members 100%.

Santa Fe—1717—Marion Johnson, secretary, Lyons. Thirteen members —100 per cent.

No. 5—761—Clarence W. Smith, secretary, Phillipsburg, six members —100 per cent.

1803—Maple Grove—Howard Timberman, secretary, Hepler, Five members, 100 per cent.

1935—Kaw Valley — Jerome Van Hole, secretary, Belvue, 10 members, 100 per cent.

1669—Highland—Roy L. Lee, secretary, Paola, 80 male members, 56 female members, 100 per cent.

1684—Prospect, Martin Rohe, Jr., Secretary, 29 members, 100 per cent.

Prairie Star—944—E. W. Podlena secretary, Wilson, 15 members, 100

Herynk 1427—Henry Eden, Sec., 13 members, 100%.

Koeber 914—F. A. Korber, Seneca, secretary, 21 members, 100%.

Hobo 1497—W. C. Coffman, Madison, secretary, 22 members. 100%.

Eagle Star—928—C. G. Conrad, Du Bois, Nebraska, secretary, 21 members— 100%.

Eureka—911—Harvey Strahm, Sabetha, Kansas, secretary, 37 members 100 %.

CO-OPERATION FOR BROWN SKINS.

On the other side of the world there is a little bit of land jutting out for miles into the ocean, and separating the China Sea from the Indian Ocean, which is going to be famous some day. Most of the land thereabout belongs to the British Empire ,and if you should ask an imperialistic Britisher why the Malay Peninsula deserves fame, he would probably tell you, "Because it has a very valuable military base at the end of it; Singapore is absolutely essential to the safety of the British Empire."

That is not the reason we would give, however, Singapore may become notorious if it is used as a base for warfare, but that notoriety is passing. No, the fame that will cling to the Malay States is the fame of its cooperative movement, for cooperation builds rather than destroys.

There's not much of the Federated Malay States. Altogether they are about the size of our State of West Virginia, though their population is a little less. The cooperative movement arrived on the shores of the Malaap Peninsula only about a year and a half ago.

Since then it has probably grown more rapidly than anywhere else in the world. By the end of its first year, last January, there were 20 cooperatives at work with a paid-up capital of close to $70,000. Six of these cooperatives were organized by the paddy workers in the rice fields. Each member subscribed $10 as the first installment of a $100 share payable within 10 years. The capital thus collected was used for various purposes, such as repayment of debts contracted at high interest rates, the repair of houses, etc. For a long time it has been the practice for paddy planters to borrow comparatively small sums from Chinese merchants at the time of planting, or to tide them over till the harvest is repaid. It is often one condition of the loan that the paddy at harvest time shall be sold to the lender at a price usually far below the market price, and this has been one of the causes of the poverty of the people. The cooperatives will be performing a very useful work by freeing the paddy planters from the burden of debt.

Besides the paddy cooperatives, there are 13 thrift and loan societies which, it is estimated, have already saved their members $10,000 in interest on loans contracted formerly at the high rate of interest. One cooperative store has been organized. It will not be long, from the looks of things, before it finds itself in the company of other serviceable cooperative stores.

The reason we believe in the future greatness of the Malayan cooperative movement is that this has been achieved in one year. For the size of the country, the population, and the supposed degree of general intelligence, United State does seem a bit backward compared with the small, undeveloped Malay State.

KANSAS SHIFTS IN CROP ACREAGE.

Kansas is nearing a pre-war balance in acreage. There is a statewide shift from wheat back to corn and oats. An increasing acreage of legumes and hay crops marks the trend in eastern counties. The southeast reverts to flax and is experimenting with cotton.

Expect Premium for High Quality Wheat.

While the countries that market a large part of their wheat crop the first part of the calendar year have larger crops than a year ago, the prospects for countries that market wheat the last half of the year point to smaller crops.

High quality milling wheat has not been on an export basis in the last year but has commanded a premium for domestic milling purposes. The quantity of good milling wheat from the 1924 crop will determine whether or not this situation will continue. At any rate, the safe procedure is to produce and market wheat of high protein content. It will probably command a premium.

Seasonal Advance for Corn and Hogs is Forecast.

There were, on the whole, no burdensome supplies of corn at terminal markets last spring. Heavy supplies from the large corn crop in Eulrope territory accumulated at the latter market and were, for a time, a depressing factor on the Chicago market. With these, supplies moved largely into Chicago during May and with the backward condition of the new crop, a seasonal advance for a month seems probable.

With advancing corn prices and a hog price already below that of last year, there is a tendency to hold back supplies on grass. This should stimulate a seasonal advance during the summer.

ILLINOIS COOPERATORS CONFER

The third Semi-annual Managers' and Directors' Conference of Illinois Cooperative Societies, held during the second week of June, proved to be by far the most successful as well as the best attended meeting of cooperatives held in Illinois for many a day. The spirit of the cooperators present was convincing evidence that the movement is more alive today than it has been for several years, and that the progress of cooperation is going steadily forward. All the difficulties that the Central States societies have had lately seemed to be forgotten as the delegates in a splendid spirit of optism mapped out their plans for the immediate future.

Twenty-one retail cooperatives reported thriving business during the past six months. The Wholesale Cooperative has also performed a useful and successful service for the whole State movement." The 36 delegates to the Conference wasted no time patting each other on the back, as they deserved to do. They got down to "brass tacks" and discussed their important cooperative problems, such as wholesaling and joint buying, cooperative publications and advertising, cooperative accounting, and other store management problems.

THE LOWEST DUES.

The Farmers Union has always prided itself in giving the greatest amount of help to its members for the lowest cost. Ever since the organization started ,away back in 1902, the Farmers Union has maintained this policy: THE GREATEST HELP FOR THE LOWEST COST. It has always kept its dues low enough so that every farmer, small or large, rich or poor, could pay his dues without causing any financial difficulties.

To illustrate this fact, consider the dues required by other organizations that are attempting to assist their members in getting returns for the products of their toil (the Farm Bureau being excepted) and a better living condition. The annual dues of a few comparable organizations are:

Farmers Union	$2.25
Farm Bureau	10.00
Teamsters	12.00
Bootblacks	12.00
Hodcarriers	12.00
Railroad brakemen	24.00
Sheet metal workers	30.00
Printers	$30.00
Bricklayers	43.00

From the above figures it is easy to see that the dues of the Farmers Union are more reasonable than that of any other organization of its kind whether it be a farmers organization or a trade workers union. The next lowest dues to Farmers Union is the Farm Bureau and even the dues of that organization are ¼ times higher than the Farmers Union. Yet, who can say that the Farmers Union is not doing as much if not far more than any other organization. The Farmers Union is assisting in every field, be it wool, livestock, poultry and eggs, cream and milk, or cooperative buying. This however, is not the limit, within a short time, this organization is planning to assist in truck growing, life and fire insurance and perhaps banking as it has in many of the western state. All of this for two and a quarter paltry dollars a year. Nobody can say that the Farmers Union is not giving the greatest help to the greatest number for the lowest cost.

There is one point more that must be considered. These dues, small as they are, must be paid each year and promptly in order to enable the Farmers Union to give this greatest help.

January 1 has come and gone and the dues are now past due. If the member still wants to take advantage of the possibilites and profits that the Farmers Union is assisting him to get, he should pay up his dues immediately.

Every member, every secretary, every officer of the Farmers Union should get busy and see that every member of his local, of his neighborhood and of his county pays his dues immediately. Mothers and wives are granted membership free if their husbands or sons are members. It is up to every mother and wife to get after he son or husband and see that they pay up their dues immediately so that she can enjoy the social advantages afforded by the Farmers Union, or that she can market her cream and eggs through the profit-making channels offered by the Farmers Union.

DIVERSIFICATION NOT A CUREALL.

We still hear much about diversification and reduced production. It is easy to figure on paper that, should we produce but half as much or three-fourths as much we would get more net profit for it. Not so easy to put it into practice. The Kansas wheat acreage was reduced this year about 15 per cent from that sown in 1922. A part of this came about as a result of agitation, advice from market economists and a general feeling that it would be the proper thing to do. It must be admitted however that unfavorable weather conditions last fall had something to do with it. It may also be possible that the 1923 balance sheet of some of our wheat growers rather discouraged some of them from paying out good money for poor help to sow wheat on the chance that 1924 might bring a better price.

There is good sense in some cases in establishing a well-regulated dairy or a hog breeding establishment on a wheat farm. Many such have been established and are doing well. Many others have been advised and are a losing proposition. Adaptability of the farm for such an undertaking, its location, proper feed supply, first hand knowledge on the part of the operator, cheap labor and the possibility of the product continuing on a relatively higher price level than wheat are factors to consider.

There has been a big increase in dairying in Kansas the past two years. The price of dairy products, due to the fact that we have been producing in the United States less than we consume and that we are protected by an adequate tariff, has been relatively high.

Due to the increase in production, however, we are gradually drawing nearer the point of being on an exportable basis. When that happens the tariff will no longer be a factor and down goes the price. When that happens there will in all probability be a recurrence of what happened in some sections of Kansas some forty years ago. High priced Jersey bulls will go to the markets to be sold as bologna. They will be replaced on the farms by beef bulls in a vain attempt to beget from a dairy herd some semblance of a beef-producing animal.

This picture should not, and of course will not, be taken seriously by the man who knows dairying likes dairying and has the inclination to live dairying. But the man who is not by temperament, inclination, environment or knowledge, had best think twice before making a plunge.

The net result of a reduced acreage of wheat sown in the U. S. this year has in all probability been practically nil so far as price is concerned. We have been producing an exportable surplus of something like 20 per cent of our entire crop. This means of course that our price is regulated by the world's supply and demand. The price we receive would in all probability be practically the same should we produce but a 2 per cent surplus instead of a 20 per cent. The only difference would be in the relatively small reduction in the world supply.

There are but two possible ways to maintain an American price for any of our farm products: First, Produce less than the home consumption demands; Second, Devise some means whereby we may dispose of the exportable surplus as manufacturers of other products do.

Diversification alone will result only in putting all farm products on a world price basis.—Farm Bureau Bulletin.

POTATO GROWERS ORGANIZING IN BIG WAY

The Minnesota Potato Grower's Exchange, recently organized with 12,326 growers who will grow 162,000 acres of potatoes this year, has joined the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers. The new member Exchange adds 20,000 cars of potatoes to about twice that tonnage of various commodities from other members. This makes the Federated in point of growers and tonnage the largest cooperative sales service in fruits and vegetables in the country, exceeding even older cooperatives which have achieved splendid success, and from the experience of which the Federated has been privileged to draw.

This membership of the Minnesota Exchange is the completion of the plans of Minnesota growers for their own national sales service. Frank Kiene of Kittson county, Minn., President of the Exchange, is elected to the Federated Board of Directors, representing the Exchange, which will naturally be an important and effective influence in further expansion of the Federated in which the Exchange is now a full member and joint owner.

As pointed out by Arthur Rule, General Manager of the Federated, who handled negotiations the potato growers in Minnesota are now establishing their own sales service in cooperation with 25,000 other producers in 39 states. These growers through their Federated sales service placed 33,510 cars last year in 772 cities and towns in 46 states, District of Columbia, Canada and abroad. About 37,000 growers now comprise the Federated membership and will ship a tonnage estimated at from 50,000 to 60,000 cars per year.

Details on the sale of the Exchange crop are now rapidly being whipped into shape. The Federated will supply the sales management, traffic and other operating men for the potato sales office shortly to be opened at St. Paul, and will direct the flow of potatoes through branch offices, representives and individual sales contracts of the Federated in consuming centers. Added sales facilities to take into account the particular needs of this large potato tonnage will be provided at important distribution centers such as Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, etc.

The Exchange will ship from 447 points with Sales Headquarters in the Exchange office at St. Paul, Minn. Details of the country warehousing situation are now being worked out. They call for a competent man in charge and district superintendents at local points throughout the State. Experienced men are being chosen for direction in sorting, grading and loading of the tubers.

The Board of Directors of the Minnesota Potato Growers' Exchange is now rapidly bringing its internal organization into shape. S. G. Rubinow, Organization Manager has been pressed into service as Act-General Manager. F. P. Fellows, prominent banker of the Twin Cities, has been appointed Director of Finance and Accounting.

It is an interesting fact that since the Exchange has completed the many details of organization and is now a going concern, many growers who did not sign up in the original campaign are asking for contracts. Undoubtedly, the present volume of the Exchange will be increased considerably before shipping time.

AT THE CROSS ROADS

The United States is at the cross roads. She will definitely decide some time during the next ten or fifteen years just what her long time policy concerning agriculture is going to be. And once that decision is made there will be no turning back. England faced a problem of this sort during the twenty years following the Napoleonic wars, and England finally decided that she could afford to relegate agriculture to a second place. She decided that her future lay with manufacturing and commercial trading, and therefore removed all tariffs from her farm products and let the cheap food from the New World come in and ruin the market for the English farmer. Farming always changes very slowly, and it took English agriculture a full generation to become readjusted.

The fight for "a square deal for agriculture" is on in the United States. It will probably continue for at least twenty years. There is no assurance as to how the fight will come out. The eastern cities are as keen about cheap food as England ever was. They have invested billions of dollars abroad and are thinking consciously about beating England at her own game. They expect that eventually the interest on the several billion dollars loaned in South America will be paid largely in the form of cheap food from South America.

The McNary-Haugen bill defeat was merely a preliminary skirmish. The fight will go on until the people of the South, and East can join with western farmers in thinking about the welfare of the entire nation.—Ortonville Star.

FARMERS GAVE AWAY 14,000 CARLOADS OF SCREENINGS

Nearly 12,000,000 bushels of screenings were produced and hauled to market by the spring-wheat farmers in four States in 1923, says the United States Department of Agriculture. After the farmers had paid $675,000 for threshing their screenings or dockage $800,000 was paid to the railroads for hauling it to the terminal markets. Practically all of this material was handled by grain dealers as a waste, which helped to reduce the price paid to the farmer. The screenings, removed by cleaners, sold for from $9 to $12 per ton and were then ground up and shipped back to the farms as ready mixed feed. It is estimated that in this way the grain farmers gave away millions of dollars worth of feed which should have been removed at the farm and turned into a gain instead of a dead loss.

ADMITS VALUE OF ORGANIZATION

In a recent statement George E. Marcy, president of the famous Armous Grain company said: "The American farm cooperative wheat pools were never so strong as they are today and all their influence will be exerted to hold their wheat for good prices, which can easily be obtained, provided the farm outfits work together, which they no doubt will do. With the 42 cents protection, it means that the farmers will be able to put the wheat prices very high."

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