



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation



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"Uncle Reuben in Washington" Title of President Barrett's New Book

A Genuine Expose of the "Assistant Government" At The National Capitol—Many Critics Declare It One Of The Most Fearless Books To Appear

"UNCLE REUBEN IN WASHINGTON" is something new under the literary sun. This unique book has just been released from the press. The author, Charles S. Barrett of Union City, Georgia, and Washington, D. C., is President of the National Farmers' Union and the best known farm organization leader in the United States. Mr. Barrett was a member of former President Roosevelt's Country Life Commission, he was a representative of organized agriculture at the Peace Conference in Paris and was selected by President Harding as a member of the International Conference on Limitation of Armaments.

"Uncle Reuben in Washington" boldly attacks men and systems which the author declares have impeded the progress of the farmer in the direction of the National Capital. The "Assistant Government," the "Social lobby," the "lobby trust" and the "money trust" are trenchantly dealt with. While the author never loses his characteristic good humor, his touch is not always light. He draws liberally upon a large fund of satire and humor, more biting than vulgar denunciation or inflammatory impeachment.

"From the interior of a box car to the official heart of the world," is the way Mr. Barrett opens one of the most interesting chapters in his book. This tells of mountains of difficulties and impediments which had to be removed before the farmer could reach even the outskirts of official Washington.

In his story of the "Assistant United States Government" Mr. Barrett doesn't hesitate to name names. He warns the Chamber of Commerce of the United States against its policy of trying to shape the official acts of the people's representatives. He treats with scorn the action of the coal barons in forcing the people of the United States to pay monstrous toll and calls attention to the helplessness of Congress which met the situation by creating a fact-finding commission "which millions of citizens suspect will not find any facts worth recording."

"The distressing truth is apparent to all who take the trouble to more than superficially examine men and their records, that the people's government is gradually but surely slipping away from their control and into the hands of a well trained and splendidly equipped lobby," says Mr. Barrett. The author says he sees in this tendency something very dark and very forbidding.

"Secret influence of Government by a cabal that is able to speak for a very small, if very select portion of our citizenship," is more perilous than a kingdom, an empire or a dictatorship, continues the story. "The visible king can be dethroned, the visible emperor can be forced to abdicate and the visible dictator can be compelled to return his power to the people who loaned it to him, or from whom he wrested it. But invisible, or assistant government has so entwined itself around all visible agencies that it is difficult to separate the one from the other. The two governments have become so much like the Siamese twins that it may be impossible to destroy one without killing the other."

Mr. Barrett says that the assistant government never sleeps and declares some of its members have extension telephones at their bedside so that they can be reached at any time day or night. To qualify for membership in this unique organization it is only necessary that one demonstrates his ability to deliver, but none must be hampered with opinions of their own.

These are prepared in advance and handed to the novice with stern instructions that must keep within the limits prescribed.

Congressman Sydney Anderson, Senator Lenroot and Congressman Mills, of New York are severely handled for what the author believes is their failure to make the joint congressional Commission of Agricultural Inquiry productive of anything of value. Speaking of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Mr. Barrett sarcastically says:

"Recently an excavation for a great building to be occupied by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States was made—fortunately for the White House, the Chamber has chosen a site immediately north of Lafayette Park, across which can plainly be seen the Executive Mansion. It is true there are some intervening trees, but possibly the city commissioners can be induced to so trim the branches as to remove all obstacles to a first class ocular view of the White House both day and night."

Mr. Barrett characterizes the McCumber-Fordney Tariff as a "crazy quilt made out of wild economic guesses."

The writer does not spare the farmer. He says that Uncle Reuben is largely responsible for his own plight because he has not organized for action and has been satisfied to elect a sheriff or a county commissioner instead of going after the "top job." Then Mr. Barrett recommends the

tillers of the soil to get together and elect a chief executive for the Nation.

"Uncle Reuben," says Mr. Barrett, "You must not be satisfied merely with electing a county commissioner, a sheriff or a member of the State legislature. Go after the top job and go after it determined to get it."

Mr. Barrett insists that the grain and cotton exchanges must be destroyed. He declares that farmers have a natural right to cooperate and name the price at which they will permit their customers to obtain what they produce. He says this is done by almost every other business or public utility and he sees no reason why the farmer should be made an exception. Mr. Barrett says that the farmers life is one of drudgery.

"The farmer is not impressed with the bleating of the sheep in the meadow or on the hills because he knows that the fleece goes to enrich the man 'who tills not, neither does he spin' the author says. 'I know that the farmer is not insensible to the poetic stirrings of the poet nor to the many appeals which nature makes to his heart, but sunshine loses its brilliance and art loses its appeal when drudgery entirely fills the place of joyful occupation.'"

Mr. Barrett does not make the mistake of arraigning men and systems responsible for the plight of agriculture without proposing a remedy. Nor does he take the position that the people of the city are opposed to giving Uncle Reuben a square deal. On the contrary he insists that the urbanite would welcome a more prosperous and more contented rural citizenship.

"You must quit whining about not getting a square deal. Go and take a square deal," Mr. Barrett says to the farmers in the final chapter of the book. He explains that this can be obtained through the exercise of legal rights and in an orderly manner. Telling of the demands of the farmer upon society, Mr. Barrett says:

"No, he has no threats to make. He has no enemies to punish, but there are obstacles which he must remove. It is impossible to proceed much longer with an industry having the bulk of a titan reduced in power to the proportions of a pigmy."

Every local and every member is urged to purchase this splendid book and make use of it in discussions and meetings. The price is \$2.00. Send all orders to Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas, as it will act as distributing agent for the State of Kansas.

BOY CATTLE FEEDER

"Johnny" Hubby, of Mason City, Illinois, has again been crowned Champion Cattle Feeder of the World at the International Live Stock Exposition, winning for the third time the grand championship of the fat carlot division of the world's greatest live stock show.

Before young Hubby was thirty years old he had achieved this high honor, winning it first in 1915 with his Aberdeen Angus baby heaves bred in Colorado. He repeated in 1921 with another lot of 15 head of the same kind, and made it three in a row with the recent victory here. This is the most astounding record ever made by any cattle feeder, as the most skilled cattlemen of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri have annually fed the best cattle they could find with all the skill they had acquired through generations of beef making.

"Johnny" was left an Illinois farm and a widowed mother when still in his teens, and he has run the acreage of his farm up above the 2,000 mark with cattle and hog feeding since taking up the task left him by his father. Native cattle wisdom, such as seems to have been inherited and accumulated by certain cattlemen of the Corn Belt, plus good management and scientific, but practical breeding of the cattle that won his high honors brought home the cups and money this time. Previously, Mr. Hubby went out to the range and bought the calves that fed out into grand champions. But more recently he has founded a herd from the cows that furnished the first grand champions, and with the best bulls he can buy, he is breeding the winners he feeds out. He thus proves the practicability of the pedigree and the Government's contention that pure breeds are about 40 per cent better as a commercial proposition at the market than grades and scribs.

Early maturing cattle, better quality animals that will cut more meat of higher selling prices, more uniform carlots and greater gains for the same feed result in the feeding of purebreds, says Mr. Hubby.

The steer calves from last year's crop are now being pointed for the Chicago show next December, and look more uniform than ever. The cow herd is being made better and better each year, as the best better calves are kept out to replace on cows and those not measuring up to the highest standards. In this way, it is expected that in another decade the Aberdeen-Angus breed will be

making even a stronger sweep of this great practical class than in the case now. After twenty-one shows, 17 grand championships have gone to the Blacks, four for the two rival breeds.

INTERESTING MEETING AT GREENLEAF

I have been thinking someone would write an account of our quarterly meeting, but up to date none have appeared. Indeed, there was not much to write about, if the crowd was to be the indicator. Yet, Mr. Lansdon was with us, and that alone should be enough to make anyone of those present grab his pen and write a glowing account of the meeting.

Although the crowd was small, Mr. Lansdon gave us one of those entertaining and instructive talks that he can give so well. Mr. J. T. McCulley and Mr. A. H. Hein, our delegates to the State Convention, gave us a very interesting report. I am sure that those men that had the courage to come out, although the weather and the roads were both bad, were well paid for coming. If those few will go back to their locals and tell what they heard, Washington County will still live.

Our next meeting will be at Barnes, an all day meeting, with basket dinner at noon. We would like to have at least one man from each of our state wide activities to talk to us that day. You will hear in regard to the matter as soon as the Committee can have a meeting.

Anton Peterson.

COMMENDATION FROM SENECA

Editor Kansas Union Farmer:

I must congratulate you and those who attended the meeting at Kansas City. I read the report of the meeting all over once and got the whole meaning by heart. It is plain to be seen that the Committee of Fifteen want to control the whole works.

That would be great indeed for us fellows to let fifteen members step in and say "come on boys, we will tell you what we want, and what to do." That would be the same as the packer does with us with our live stock. When we get to market it is just so much whether we are satisfied or not. I think you gave them a fair and square opportunity to come in with us by leaving it up to the stockholders in the new annual meeting. No other organization can hurt or molest us on the outside, but when we let them in, they could or might do us harm.

I think the Farmers Union and Farm Clubs are working good together. Let the good work go on. We are getting stronger than home radish. You can print this in your paper if you see fit, or any part of it, or none of it at all, just as you like. It will be all right with me and you can use my name if you like.

John J. Aziere.

Thirty-two official records have been completed by cows in herds owned by the United States Department of Agriculture. The average of the records is 10,916.7 pounds of milk and 461.36 pounds of butter fat. Only 3 of the records were made by mature cows and 14 of them were made by cows under 3 years of age. Four of the records were made on roughage alone at the Government farm at Huntley, Mont.

Farm Credit Act Will Help

Enactment of This Legislation A Step In Right Direction, Says Secretary Wallace

On the last day it was in session congress enacted the agricultural Credits Act. This act is designed to give the farmer the sort of credit he needs to produce efficiently and market in an orderly way the products of the farm. It is an effort by congress to meet a need which has been felt for at least fifty years. The act may not be perfect. Quite possibly experience will show the need of amendments from time to time. But it furnishes the basis for a system of intermediate credit adapted to farm conditions and farm needs. Also it should bring about a reduction in the interest which farmers must pay for money borrowed.

The act is divided into two parts. In the first, it provides government agencies for handling agricultural loans. In the second it authorizes the organization of private agencies under government supervision for making loans on live-stock security and on farm commodities on the way to market.

The government loan activities will be carried on in connection with the Federal land banks. At the present time the country is divided into twelve districts, and in each of these districts there is a Federal land bank which makes land mortgage loans, these twelve banks being directed by a central Federal Farm Loan Bureau in Washington. In connection with each of these land banks there is to be established an intermediate credit bank, located in the same city with the land bank and under the supervision of the officers of the land bank. The Federal government supplies each of these intermediate credit banks with a capital of not to exceed \$5,000,000. These intermediate credit banks are authorized to discount farmer's notes which have been taken by banks and other financial institutions, and then can carry such notes for a term of from six months to three years. The banks may also loan direct to farmers' cooperative associations under conditions set forth in the act.

These intermediate credit banks may issue debentures which will have back of them the farmers' notes which the banks have taken. The idea is that these debentures may be sold to the people who wish a safe investment. They are exempt from taxation just as the bonds issued by the Federal land banks are exempt. The interest charged by the intermediate credit banks may not exceed by more than one per cent the interest paid on the debentures issued, and the farmer who borrows must not be charged an interest rate of more than one and one-half per cent above the interest charged by the intermediate credit bank.

No doubt some time will be required to get this machinery in smooth working order. It will be just like building up a new business. It should not be very long, however, until the benefits will be apparent and the farmer will find that he can borrow needed capital for a period up to

three years without having to pay an unduly high interest rate, without having to renew his notes every ninety days or six months, and without being in danger of having to sacrifice his crops or live stock because of a sudden financial flurry.

The second division of the act authorizes the organization, under a Federal charter, of national agricultural credit corporations, these to be organized by private capital. They will be under the supervision of the Comptroller of Currency, just as are the other national banking institutions. They must have a capital stock of at least \$250,000. They may issue collateral trust debentures up to ten times their capital and surplus. Such corporations will probably be organized in the Western States where the live-stock industry is important and where now cattle loan companies are in operation.

In addition to the provisions of the act designed to furnish the farmer much needed intermediate credit, certain changes have been made in the law under which the Federal land banks operate and in the Federal Reserve Act. Provision for the establishment of the so-called permanent organization of the twelve Federal land banks is made providing that three out of the seven directors for each bank are to be elected by the borrowers from the bank and three are to be appointed by the Federal Farm Loan Bureau. The seventh director, who will be the president of the board, will be chosen from three persons who have received the highest nomination vote for this position by the borrowers or stockholders in the bank.

Heretofore the maximum amount which might be loaned to any individual by the Federal land banks has been \$10,000. This has been increased to \$25,000. Also the purpose for which mortgage loans may be made has been broadened to include the repayment of any existing indebtedness.

The Federal Reserve Act is amended by broadening the definition of what is called agricultural paper, making it include the grading and processing of agricultural products by cooperative marketing associations. Heretofore the Federal Reserve Banks have not been permitted to discount agricultural paper for a longer period than six months. This period has been increased to nine months.

A large number of state banks are not now members of the Federal Reserve system, some of them because their capital is not large enough to meet the requirements of the law. An amendment to the Federal Reserve Act is carried in this bill designed to encourage small banks to join the system. A bank which has capital equal only to sixty per cent of the capital required of national banks may now be admitted, if within a reasonable time the capital will be increased to correspond with the capital required of national banks.

This Agricultural Credits Act of 1923 is one of the most important acts passed in the last congress. It marks in earnest effort to provide the farmer with the sort of credit he must have to carry on efficiently. It is not class legislation. The results will be helpful to business in general, because the effect will be to stabilize agricultural production and marketing.

Minutes of the Second Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Board

Resolution Passed Asking All Local Cooperative Business Associations To Ship All Consignments To State Marketing Agencies At Kansas City.

Salina, Kansas, February 15, 1923.

The Board of Directors of the Kansas Division of the F. E. C. U. of A. met in joint session with the Board of Directors of the Farmers Union Dairy Products Association for the purpose of considering ways and means of furnishing assistance to the Farmers Union Dairy Producers Association. After a somewhat lengthy discussion of the matter, the following motion was presented: moved by Director Huff and seconded by Director Anderson that President Tromble extend to the Kansas Farmers Union Dairy Products Association the following proposition: That we will furnish for the purpose of securing members in the Association, Wm. G. Swanson and that the said Dairy Products Association shall pay \$75.00 per month on his salary and all of his expenses while so engaged. The membership fees resulting from the signing members shall accrue to the State Union. Motion carried. Proposition accepted by the above named Association.

Adjourned to meet at 7:30 p. m., February 16, in joint session with the Kansas Farmers Union Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association.

Feb. 17, The Board of Directors met as per adjournment, President Tromble presiding. Members present, Directors Huff, Anderson, Lamberton and Lippert. Director Henderson failing to receive his written notice and was unable to come in response to a wire sent February 15th.

Reading of the minutes of the meetings of January 15th and January 20th. No objections appearing, the minutes were approved as read.

Moved by Director Anderson and seconded by Director Lippert that the Secretary be instructed to discontinue sending the Kansas Union Farmer to all members who do not have their dues paid by July 1, 1923 until such time as they do pay said 1923 dues. Motion carried.

Mr. L. E. De Voss appeared before the Board and explained briefly the attitude of the Kansas Wheat Growers Association respecting the marketing of their wheat through the Jobbing Association.

On motion and vote, the following resolutions were adopted and signed.

RESOLUTION.

Whereas, many cooperative associations have experienced difficulty in operating and financing their business, and

Whereas, a collection of facts regarding the operation and financing of the Association would enable the officers of the state Farmers Union to aid these cooperative associations,

Be it hereby resolved that the Board of Directors of various cooperative associations be respectively requested to pass the following resolution:

BE IT RESOLVED: That the secretary of this Association be instructed to submit quarterly statements to his Board of Directors and to the Secretary of the Kansas Farmers Union, showing the following facts:

1. The amount of grain sold on track during the quarter.
2. The amount of grain consigned to Kansas City market during the quarter.
3. The amount of grain consigned to other markets during the quarter.

A copy of the quarterly audit of the books of the Association.

5. Any comment which, in the opinion of the Board or Directors, might be usable by the state officers in carrying out the object as set forth in the beginning of this resolution.

Motion is hereby made that this resolution be adopted. Passed and signed this day of February 19, 1923.

C. E. Huff,
W. P. Lamberton,
V. C. Anderson,
O. M. Lippert.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, it is the opinion of the Executive Committee and Officers of the Kansas Farmers Union, that a closer affiliation between the various cooperative elevators and the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and the Farmers Live Stock Commission Company would materially benefit the Farmers Union membership,

Be it Resolved: that the boards of the various local elevators be respectfully requested to pass the following resolution:

Whereas, the stockholders of this Cooperative Association are individually and collectively interested in the further development of the cooperative system of marketing wheat and live stock and

Whereas, the Farmers Union of Kansas has established terminal marketing agencies on the Kansas City market, BE IT RESOLVED: that the Manager of this cooperative Association be requested to ship all grain consigned to the Kansas City market to the Farmers Union Jobbing Association and all live stock to the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company.

Motion is hereby made that this Resolution be adopted. Passed and signed this day of February 19, 1923.

W. P. Lamberton,
V. C. Anderson,
C. E. Huff,
O. M. Lippert.

Moved by Director Lamberton and duly seconded that President Tromble appoint a committee to meet with a like committee of the Kansas Wheat Growers Association to attempt to work the details of a plan providing for a closer affiliation of the Kansas Farmers Union and the Kansas Wheat Growers. Motion carried.

Adjourned to meet at 1:30 February 17th.

Board met at 1:30 p. m. as per adjournment. President Tromble in the chair. Members present, Huff, Anderson, Lamberton and Lippert.

Moved by Director Lippert and seconded by Director Anderson that President Tromble take up the matter of securing an equitable rate of interest on all monies belonging to the State Union. Motion carried.

Moved by Director Lamberton and seconded by Director Anderson that it is the wish of the Board that the practice of employing special lecturers and paying their per diem be discontinued. Motion carried unanimously.

Moved by Director Lippert and seconded by Director Huff that President Tromble and Secretary Brasted be instructed to take action in the matter of retaining an attorney for the State Organization. Motion carried.

Moved and duly seconded that the salaries of the State Officers be and remain the same as fixed in the Board meeting of October 1922. Motion carried.

Moved by Director Huff and seconded by Director Lippert that President Tromble be retained as editor of the Kansas Union Farmer for the current year. Motion carried.

Moved by Director Lamberton and seconded by Director Huff that Vice-President Lansdon be employed as Associate editor of the Kansas Union Farmer for the current year. Motion carried.

Moved by Director Lamberton and seconded by Director Anderson that the secretary be instructed to sell the sales owned by the State Union whenever a fair price can be secured. Motion carried.

Moved that the custom of printing the Minutes of the State Convention in pamphlet form for distribution be dispensed with. Motion carried.

Consideration of bills.

On motion, and vote, the following bills were allowed in the following amounts and warrants drawn on the Treasurer for the same.

W. P. Lamberton,	\$13.71
O. M. Lippert,	12.50
V. C. Anderson,	38.14
C. E. Huff,	47.00
M. O. Glessner,	232.32
W. C. Lansdon,	63.54
Total	\$408.23

Adjourned.

C. E. Brasted, Sec'y.

ALL MEMBERS MUST HELP

Editor Kansas Union Farmer:

On March 10th we held our bi-monthly meeting at Westmoreland. On account of so much sickness, not a very large crowd was in attendance, but every member present responded when called upon to say a few words about the conditions in discussion. Brother Unscheid, County President, was absent on account of sickness. His chair was ably filled by our vice-president, Mr. Wm. O'Neil to the satisfaction of all present. Report of the County delegate to the State Convention was made and accepted.

It looked good to see our former president, after an absence of several months on account of sickness, with us again. He never hesitates to take the stand and explain questions to the satisfaction of all. Brother P. F. Hennessy was handicapped, while County President, on account of a serious ailment, and had to decline a re-election to the office.

Much interest must be taken by the County officers to make a real success of the Farmers Union. And do not expect them to do it all. Get in. Cooperation is one of the largest words in meaning in the English language, so let all cooperate and make this old world of ours move as never before.

Yours for a bigger and stronger Union.

John Herra.

HERDS INCREASING FAST

There is a calf club at Bemidji, Minnesota, operated under the auspices of the Security State Bank. Twenty four purebred calves were brought from Wisconsin in June, 1921, and these are now beginning to reproduce. Seven out of nine births so far reported are females. Needless to say, when that calf club meets the members have a royally good time.



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

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

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION



THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1923

HENRY FORD AND FARM LIFE.

In an interview recently printed in Hearst's International Magazine Henry Ford who is easily the greatest statesman and reformer now engaged in the manufacture of tin lizzies assures the world that the time is not far distant when farming will be the most attractive as well as the most profitable of all human occupations. It is the deliberate opinion and conviction of Mr. Ford that no farmer needs to work more than twenty nine minutes a day or a total of more than twenty five days in any one year in order to discharge his responsibility for keeping this old world going.

This is fine but is a little hard to understand until it is disclosed that Ford's ideal of farming is to have all who follow that occupation live in villages and go to and from their work on the land each morning and evening in automobiles which this great man is prepared to make and sell to them for a reasonable consideration. Of course it would be impossible to keep any animals of any kind in those ideal villages and so it is presumed that all live stock production must be arranged for in some other way.

Mr. Ford says that the short labor period that he suggests cannot be secured unless farmers give up the use of horses, cattle and sheep. Of course he means that they must also give over the care of chickens, ducks, geese, hogs and all other domestic animals of every sort and description that cannot be kept safely and with due regard to sanitary requirements in the model villages in which the farmer of the future is to reside. Looking after even a couple of dozen hens would take more time than Ford thinks should be devoted to the whole day's work.

It appears from a close study of the interview that Mr. Ford has an idea that all necessary domestic animals should be raised on great distances from where the farming population resides in villages. Just what he would call the men in that industry is not stated. Nor is there any suggestion as to how such animals might be fed. In fact from the sketch the reader is forced to the conclusion that one of the first steps towards reducing the farmers to twenty nine minutes a day is for all the people to quit eating meat, eggs, butter, cheese and all other foods that have an animal origin.

Having reduced the farmers productive labor to twenty nine minutes it is necessary of course to find some employment for the twenty three hours and thirty one minutes that would be left out of the twenty four that must be lived through each day. While life in a village is usually a sleepy sort of an affair, it is not possible for even the most contented cotter to put in more than twelve consecutive hours in bed. More than one picture show daily would soon pall on the most devoted admirer of the silver screen. A certain proportion of the time could be used in pitching horse shoes, playing checkers and in talking about the neighbors but all these diversions would soon grow stale and with so much idle time on their hands the happy farmer villagers might find too many opportunities to do the devil's work.

Cottage industries are suggested as a means of utilizing the spare time not needed for sleeping and the other popular indoor and outdoor sports of model village communities. Of course there are now plenty of folks engaged in manufacturing all the things that any one really needs to use, eat and wear in this world but there are lots of inventions yet to be made and Ford would probably have his brilliant friend Edison put his ever ready mind to the job of contriving new machinery for useful and recreational purposes.

Either some one has played a huge joke on Ford in printing such an interview or he is a big fool too than any one ever supposed. The last way in the world to make farm life attractive is to eliminate labor, abolish animals, and herd farmers all together in villages of any model, sort or description. No farmer is worried over the amount of work that he must do. In these days the isolation of the farm and the loneliness of farm life have both been abolished by good roads, by the radio and the telephone, and by Mr. Ford's own justly celebrated invention. What the farm-

ers want is not less work but better pay for their labor, not the doubtful privilege of existing in any checker-playing, horse-shoe-pitching, gossiping village but the priceless opportunity of living a richer life on their farms, each under his own vine and fig tree with none to molest him or make him afraid.

LAWBREAKING IN WASHINGTON

A few days ago the Washington police raided a bootlegger and captured a list of the names of his customers. There were more than five hundred names on that paper. Among the number were members of the house of representatives, of the senate, officers of the army and navy and many other persons high in the government service.

Not so very long ago a notorious gambling house known as the "Boars Nest" was broken up by the police. This joint had long been known as the favorite resort of senators and members of congress. It was established and for many years was conducted by a former member of the house of representatives.

Last winter it was reported in Washington that a prominent western senator won \$32,000 on a single hand in a poker game played in the "Boars Nest." The Senator, however, denied the truth of that story and insists that the amount pulled down on a single hand was only \$28,000.

It has been charged in congress and has never been denied that bootleggers have carried on their business of furnishing booze to senators and representatives in both ends of the federal capitol. Not long ago Senator Curtis, who appears to have some sort of charge over concessions at the senate end announced that whiskey peddlers would no longer be allowed to ply their trade at the Capitol. Apparently bootlegging at the very doors of congress had been tolerated up to that time.

Every senator and congressman and every officer of the government whether high or low takes an oath to support and defend the constitution of the United States. The Eighteenth Amendment is just as much a part of the constitution as are the seven original articles adopted in the beginning of our government. No law breaker should be allowed to serve the republic as an officer or legislator.

It is the plain duty of the senate and the house of representatives to expel all senators and members guilty of violating their official oaths. It is equally the plain duty of congress to impeach every judge, cabinet officer or other high official of the government who makes himself a criminal by violating the laws and by associating with and supporting men who live and prosper by law breaking. It is also the duty of the responsible officers of the army and navy to court martial and deprive them of their commissions if they are found guilty of conduct unbecoming to officers and gentlemen.

A vast majority of the people of the republic are law abiding. They believe in prohibition and in the enforcement of the prohibition amendment and the Volstead Act. They do not believe that it is right to enforce the laws against poor men and permit those who are in high offices or have great wealth to violate them with impunity.

Liberty will never be safe for the government respected in this country until those in authority prove that there is not one law or set of laws for the poor that the rich are not expected to obey.

QUESTIONS FOR LOCAL DEBATES

Many locals have developed great interest in debating during the winter. Several joint debates between neighboring Locals have been held and others will be arranged for before spring. Here are a few questions for consideration.

Resolved, That all elective officers should be subject to recall by the voters.

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

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

Resolved, That the policy of matching dollars with the federal government for the support of any state service, enterprise or project should be abandoned.

Resolved, That the automobile is the most serious obstacle in the way of agricultural prosperity.

Resolved, That the automobile is an indispensable vehicle for the farmers of Kansas.

Resolved, That persistence and industry are more valuable than brains and capital in the acquisition of wealth.

Resolved, That the primary election system of nominating candidates for office should be abolished.

There is still plenty of time for more debates. In fact the best Locals meet all the year round and never quit talking about matters of interest and importance.

DEPENDENCE ON THE OTHER FELLOW

A few days ago, a secretary of a fine Local told this writer that several of his members had not paid their dues and did not propose to do so unless every one else paid up. Word comes from another Local that three members have withdrawn because they disagreed with the action of the majority on some matter of policy.

Such acts are so childish that it is impossible to think of them as having been done by grown up men. The Farmers Union is a great nationwide organization that is doing more for agriculture than any other single force in this country. That a man should deliberately deprive himself of membership in such an association because one or more of his neighbors has done so is strange and unexplainable.

This is the sort of thing that brings farmers and their organizations into discredit with thoughtful men in other callings. Farmers must prove that they will stick if they hope to have

their organizations respected. To prove this every fellow must do his own sticking.

NORTON COUNTY FARMERS ACTIVE

More than 300 men, women and children attended the last quarterly meeting of the Norton County Farmers Union. Three pupils of the rural schools read essays on Cooperation. The one who was judged the best received a cash prize of \$25. Second and third prizes of \$15 and \$10 each were also awarded.

In presenting the prizes the president declared that as a result of the competition and study of the children there were many school pupils in the country who now know more about cooperation than their elders did ten years ago. He might have gone further. Those contestants know a good deal more about cooperation than many of their parents right now.

There is no reason why every County Union should not put on some sort of a program to draw a hundred people at each meeting.

A debating contest between two Locals if properly advertised would draw a record breaking crowd to any county meeting. The crowd should bring their dinners. The routine business should be transacted in the morning and the big program

Many say it takes too much time and is too should take up most of the afternoon, much trouble. There are a lot of folks in this world willing to take the time and trouble to do the farmer because he will do nothing for himself.

FREIGHT RATES AND FARM PRICES.

The railways of this country will never voluntarily relinquish the principle or rule that they are entitled to rates for service as high as the traffic will bear. The Railway Age of March 15th printed a long and labored editorial arguing that if it is fair to reduce rates on farm commodities that are low priced as compared with 1913 it would be equally fair to increase the rates on products that are higher priced now than before the war.

Among the agricultural products that are now selling for higher than pre-war prices are sugar, cotton, lambs, wool, and tobacco. The claim is made, apparently in all seriousness, that if there is any real reason for the reduction of freight rates on corn, wheat, cattle, hogs and hay all selling for so much less than prewar prices there are equally valid reasons for advancing the rates on thirteen agricultural products that are now bringing more than pre war returns.

This seems to be a bold and open declaration that the railroads rather than the farmers are entitled to all the profits of agriculture. The producers of cotton, tobacco, lambs and wool are now making some money. This is not the result of any assistance or cooperation that producers have had from the railroads but because the farmers have had the courage and the good sense to organize for self protection and set up their own marketing agencies.

There is absolutely no sense or justice in the railway demand that freight rates on agricultural products should be based on prices. That the cotton and tobacco farmers should be required to surrender the hard won advantages that they are securing through cooperative marketing in order that the railways may continue to be the most prosperous business in this country is an insult to the intelligence of the people whose patronage makes the operation and profit of transportation lines possible.

The farmers of the west who produce cattle, hogs, hay, corn and wheat must have lower rates but they do not want any advantages at the expense of their fellow producers' agricultural commodities.

ALFALFA PRODUCTION IN KANSAS

The acreage of Kansas land in alfalfa is steadily decreasing. No other crop has done as much for the prosperity of our farmers. There may be several causes for this unfortunate situation but the controlling influence is the freight rate from the local shipping stations to the central markets.

If the railways persist in imposing rates that are higher than the traffic can bear they must expect to take the consequences. Not only will there be a greatly decreased hay tonnage for the transportation lines but there will be heavy reduction in the production of live stock and dairy products with a corresponding decrease in rail way revenues.

If the railways insist on killing all the geese that lay golden eggs they must prepare to accept the consequences.

WHERE THE PROFITS ARE GOING.

One of the pet arguments advanced by the men who are profiting from agricultural distress is that all other lines of business have been compelled to take their own losses resulting from contraction and deflation. There may be non-agricultural industries that have suffered but as a general proposition this statement is a plain lie.

During the past six months industrial corporations as a result of their great prosperity have declared and distributed more than TWO AND ONE-HALF BILLIONS OF stock dividends. On this greatly increased capitalization, all resulting from profits, they have paid their usual cash dividends in addition to the regular payments on their previously issued stock.

Instead of losing money during the past three years the great industrial concerns have made larger profits than in any similar period of American history. Instead of making money during the same years agriculture has suffered heavier losses than in any corresponding period.

The recent high gains indicated by enormous stock dividends represent the transfer of wealth from agriculture to big business that must in time ruin the basic industry of America and destroy the republic.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Congress Adjourned March Fourth

But a good many people have not yet found out what was done or how much. Several statements have been given out by leaders of the two parties, by politicians in and out of congress and by the newspapers. Also it is likely that nearly every thoughtful reader of this paper has made up his mind for himself about the achievements of the Sixty-Seventh Congress.

Anyway it would probably be improper for this paper and especially for this writer to make any critical remarks along political lines about what was done or left undone by our national law makers. It cannot be wrong, however, to quote from the statements of leaders of each of the two great parties. So after long deliberation it has been decided to reprint in these columns just what some big folks in Washington and throughout the country think of the congress that labored so diligently for nearly the whole of two mighty busy and critical years.

Lodge Titular Senate Leader

And a typical conservative republican says: It was called at first, a "do nothing congress. Whether its legislation was good or bad we may look far before we can find another congress which in time of peace had a record of such accomplishment. This congress passed a revenue bill which reduced taxation by \$355,000,000 and also passed a new tariff law. Under this much abused tariff, imports have largely increased and the annual revenues will reach five hundred millions, probably more, doubling the amount collected under the Underwood law."

The last session passed a farm credit law, provided for the payment of the British debts, ratified many treaties, approved the limitation of armaments, reduced the number of government employees by 100,000, steadily reduced appropriations, restricted immigration, created a Veterans Bureau and provided for a commission to investigate the coal mining industry."

Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture

Is also pretty well pleased with the work of the congress as well as with the performances of the first two years of the Harding administration. He says: "Economic rehabilitation under republican rule furnishes the most important lesson to the world. The Harding administration has put in two years of old fashioned hard work, spending less than they earned, dealing fairly, thinking clearly, and living up to the belief that the best sort of a neighbor is he who attends to his own business, provides for his own family, deals justly with his fellowmen and becomes a helpful citizen by exemplifying the virtues of industry, thrift and decency."

Capper Compliments Congress

And the president on the interest of agriculture that has been manifested during the past two years. As chairman of the "Farm Bloc" the Kansas senator should know exactly what has been done in the interest of the principal business of his state. Here is his statement.

"No congress and no president has shown such interest in the farmer. There is no quick and sure cure for the troubles of the farmer. Prices of farm products cannot be increased by legislative enactment, but the administration is aiding in the solution of the problem by enacting legislation that which will help the farmer to help himself. Most important is the cooperative marketing law. It will be of assistance in promoting the farmers cooperative movement which offers greater hope for the economic salvation of agriculture than

all the legislative remedies combined."

"Rural credits, packer control, prohibition of manipulation on grain exchanges, prohibition of filled milk in interstate commerce, and the placing of a farmer on the Federal Reserve Board are "Farm Bloc" measures that will give great encouragement to agriculture. The republicans deserve credit for introducing the budget system which I believe has already resulted in great savings of public funds."

La Follette Is Not at all Pleased

With the work of congress. Although a republican senator he severely criticizes the record of his party during the past two years. He says:

"Two years more of such achievements will bring disaster to the American nation and oblivion to the republican party. Direct taxes on millionaires and profiteering corporations have reduced five hundred and fifty million dollars a year. Indirect taxes upon the common people and cost of living have been enormously increased by the outrageous duties of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act levied in the interest of American trusts and profiteers. The natural resources of the nation in Teapot Dome and other naval reserves established by former republican presidents for the use of the American navy have been recklessly bestowed upon oil monopolies by secret leases. The Department of Justice has been degraded and official sanction has been granted for mergers and combinations in violation of the Sherman Anti-trust act. Thanks to executive incompetence, indecision and misinformation the American people now enjoy broken down railroads, fifteen dollar coal and ten cent sugar. The last act of administration forces was to block investigation of the infamous sugar swindle."

Brookhart Is Also a Republican

But like La Follette he severely arraigns his own party colleagues for their sins of omission and commission during the first two years of the Harding administration. He says:

"The American people are dissatisfied with the reactionary control of the republican party during the present administration. The good things it has done have been largely non-controversial and therefore no special credit should be accorded because any other party would have done the same things. Even the success of its foreign policy has been discounted for the same reason. On the other hand it is most severely criticized for continuing the Federal Reserve deflation of the democratic administration; for the veto of the bonus bill in its platform and also of the old soldiers pension bill; for suggesting an effective method of settling the railroad strike and then receding from it; for the excessive valuation of the railroads at the peak of high prices and for maintaining this high value while everything else is deflated; for failure to meet the deplorable agricultural conditions with adequate legislation; for reduction of the excess profits tax, and lastly, for attempting to force a ship subsidy bill through a dying congress after it had been repudiated by the people in an election. Under these circumstances certain defeat awaits the party at the next election unless it executes an about face, adopts progressive policies and nominates an aggressive candidate who will fight for these policies to the finish."

Bryan Is Not in Public Life

But he is the most interesting and one of the most popular and powerful private citizens of the republic. He thus expresses his views of congress and the existing political situation: "Last November the American people passed judgment on the record

of the republican administration on election day and the effort to pass the ship subsidy has increased the popular indignation expressed at the polls. The outstanding facts of the last Congressional election was the growth of progressive sentiment in both parties, the natural result of the extreme reactionary policy of the republican leaders. They failed to meet the expectations of the voters. The farmers were the greatest sufferers and their protest was the most emphatic as shown by the republican defeat in the agricultural sections."

"The wrath of the wage earners was aroused by the attitude of the administration in the coal and railroad strikes; this showed itself in the cities and the industrial centers."

"There has been no attempt to restrain the profiteers: on the contrary they have been favored by the repeal of the tax on excess profits and by a reduction in the rates on large incomes."

Ralston Who Succeeds New

As senator from Indiana and has already been suggested as a presidential candidate against Mr. Harding declares that:

"The National Administration of the last two years has solved neither domestic nor foreign problems. The new tariff law may possibly produce revenue, but it imposes burdensome prices on the average citizen. The enormous dividends announced from day to day by great corporations are not signs of the prosperity of the people but of their taxation."

Robinson, Senator from Arkansas

Is one of the leaders of the upper house. He never speaks without consideration. He says that:

"Many of the important bills passed by the Sixty-Seventh Congress received as much support from the democratic as from the republican membership, and therefore are not partisan measures in any sense of the word. Included in such non political measures are the British debt settlement, and the farm credits bill, and many other acts of less importance."

"The Four Power Pact is of doubtful value, since it brings us into alliance with Japan and Great Britain, the chief object of which is to assure Japanese supremacy in the regions of the pacific ocean."

"The Naval Arms Limitation Treaty seems merely to have diverted competition in naval constructions into new channels. It ended rivalry in the building of capital ships which many believe are becoming obsolete and prompted competition in naval air craft and submarines."

Opinions Differ Very Greatly

About the administration and congress. We have quoted the great leaders of all groups—republicans, democrats and La Follette. Read with care think for yourselves and make up your own minds. This republic is a mighty poor place for any citizen who must have his political opinions served to him ready made and well done!

Taxation Was the Big Issue

In the Kansas legislature. On one matter the governor and his political opponents agreed—the expenses of the state government must not be reduced. The appropriations were about two and a quarter millions were about 1921 mark but at that there is not likely to be any reduction in the tax levy. The interest and sinking fund requirements for the soldier bonus will absorb all or more than the legislature was able to save by cutting appropriations.

Taxes can never be reduced until the people are willing to do without many things now bought with tax money.

HARD SURFACED ROADS

Editor Kansas Union Farmer: We hear and read a great deal about the necessity of having experts to do our thinking for us.

Our road experts tell us about the wonderful roads of Europe, and dwell upon our deplorable backwardness in not following such good examples. But they are very careful not to state the foundation facts of the case. For example:

Holland has a population of five hundred and twenty-six per square mile. Here in Mitchell County we have a population of eighteen per square mile. Look at the figures and let them soak in: Population of Holland per square mile.....526 Population of Mitchell County per square mile.....18 Difference.....508

W. F. Ramsay

AN ENTERPRISING NEWSPAPER

The Minneapolis Journal is actively promoting dairy calf club work in the various counties of Minnesota, and recently made a very generous offer, which was accepted by the regents of the University of Minnesota. This offer provides for a free trip at the expense of the Journal to the Second National Boys' and Girls' Club Exposition in Chicago for the winner in boys' and girls' dairy calf club work in each Minnesota county, each club to have an enrollment of 25 or more.

In addition there are four scholarships of \$100.00 each to be applied in any one of the schools of agriculture in Minnesota or in the Minnesota Col-

lege of Agriculture, one scholarship each to be awarded to the boy or girl adjudged the state winner in dairy calf club work in each of four different breeds: Holstein-Friesian, Guernsey, Jersey and Ayrshire.

Last year there were 924 boys and girls enrolled in 79 clubs in forty Minnesota counties.

Although the clubs are called calf clubs, they are really dairy clubs, for each member is judged on the basis of three years' work. Each member is required to start with a calf, raise it to a heifer, have it bred, take care of the cow and calf for the third year. Or they may start with the heifer and then breed it and raise its calf for the first year's credit. Or they may start the calf and take care of that during its heifer year for the remaining credit.

Each member must keep an accurate record of all expense incurred and of all milk received, and at the end of each year must write a detailed account of the experiences of the first year. Authorities at the University farm score each contestant and the grades and markings thus given will be official and final in determining the winners in the various counties and classes.

As each industry has its own problems, a cooperative marketing association is more likely to succeed when built around a single commodity.

A hint is the only place where they make money without advertising. Try the Kansas Union Farmer with a small ad and you will be surprised at the results obtained.

Department of Practical Co-Operation

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

M. O. GLESSNER

March 31—Manhattan.
April 2—In Dickinson County for two weeks.

JOHN TROMBLE
March 31—Lawrence.

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

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

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

A. C. BROWN, Co. Pres.

CRAWFORD COUNTY MEETINGS

AT GIRARD KANSAS
Girard Local No. 494 of the Farmers Union meets in Union Hall the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 7:30 p. m.

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

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

Blaine O'Connor, Sec.

AT ANTELOPE, APRIL 3.

East Creekville local No. 1466 will meet in regular session on Tuesday evening April 3rd. All members and their families are cordially invited to come out and help make this a good meeting. A program has been arranged and refreshments will be served.

DICKINSON COUNTY MEETINGS

State lecturer M. O. Glessner will be in Dickinson County for about two weeks preaching the Union Gospel. We want all members to turn out to these meetings and make them a big success. Mr. Glessner's itinerary is as follows:

April 2—at Fairview. Rhinehart and Fairview locals with Art Moyer of Chapman in charge of the Meetings.

April 3—at Woodbine with H. Shippy in charge.

April 4—at Navarre, with alby Sheets in charge.

April 5—at Hope, with Glenn Ryan in charge. Hedge Valley, Michigan and Union Valley locals will join in this meeting.

April 6—at Herington, with E. P. Hills in charge.

April 9—at Dillon, with B. Altman in charge. Dillon and Dayton locals will join in this meeting.

April 10—at Carlton, R. J. Logan in charge.

April 11—at Elmo, P. D. Shetter in charge. Elmo and New Basel locals will join in this meeting.

April 12—at Solomon, with Blaine Thayer in charge. Solomon, Willowdale and Grove Hill locals will join in this meeting.

April 13—at Abilene, with O. M. Johnson in charge. Newbern, Johnson, Grant, Farmington, Central Buckeye and Buckeye locals will join in this meeting.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: The men in charge of these meetings as listed above are requested to communicate with the locals that join with them and make all necessary arrangements for the comfort of the speaker. Be sure to see that these meetings are properly advertised.

The expense of the speaker will be borne by the County Union but the locals are expected to furnish the hall or school house in which to hold the meetings.

S. M. Page, County Sec. Treas.

NEMAH COUNTY DENOUNCES LEGISLATURE

Editor Kansas Union Farmer.

The first quarterly meeting of the Nemaha County Farmers Union was held at Centralia, March 8, 1923. A very satisfactory delegation and members were present. After the regular routine of business was over, the following resolutions were adopted:

First: That a County legislation committee of three be elected at this meeting, and that each Union Local do likewise.

Second: Resolved that our legislature pass a law penalizing owners of land on which cockle burrs, sunflowers and other obnoxious weeds seed.

Third: Resolved that we are not in favor of Mr. Henry Ford taking over the Muscle Shoals.

Fourth:

Whereas there appears to be a deadlock in the State Legislature between a majority of the members of the Senate and a majority of the members of the House against the Honorable Jonathan M. Davis, a valued and honored member of the Farmers Union and

Whereas it appears that by reason of partisan politics, the said Senate and House have been and are continuing to block needed and necessary legislation, and

Whereas on the 6th of March 1923 the said Governor Davis sent a special message to the said legislature calling their attention to certain platform pledges made by the so called dominant parties in the state, and

Whereas Senator Frazier in a frivolous and sarcastic manner moved the reference of said message to the Committee on Agriculture with the intent to cast contumely upon said committee and the Honorable Jonathan M. Davis, Governor of Kansas.

Now therefore Be it resolved that we denounce the action of the Legislature as childish and demand they carry out the oaths taken and subscribed at the time they became members of said Legislature and assist the Governor in passing the needed reform measures.

Resolved further that we send a copy of these resolutions to Governor Jonathan M. Davis, a copy to be furnished to the press, a copy to the House of Representatives and one to the Senate of the State of Kansas.

Mrs. Alice N. Williams.

A. S. McNeal.

Jack O. Fisher, Com.

Copy of Resolution passed March 8, 1923 by Nemaha County Farmers Union No. —Centralia, Kansas.

By delegates representing a membership of 600, by unanimous vote.

Attest: Joel Strahm, Co. Sec.

Our lecturer and organizer, Mrs. Alice N. Williams, who was delegate to the Farmers Union State Convention at Topeka, delivered a very pleasing report of the State Union's activities, and emphasized the need and importance of the ladies to join with the men in Union work.

Mr. Charles Simpson, field man for the Farmers Union Insurance Company, of Kansas, told a very interesting story of the Northwestern Trail leading to the eastern border of Kansas, showing where the Farmers Union was most active in co-operative business enterprises. The principal part of Mr. Simpson's talk, however, was on insurance business which was very encouraging to all Farmers Union members.

Mr. W. P. Lamberton arrived a little late at the meeting and gave us a very pleasing address as to how the farmer could make his occupation more profitable and economical by cooperating and cultivating a brotherly love with his fellow farmer. This spirit would stimulate the pride of the farmer, and moreover, he would be

in a position to live in a real farm community where they love to meet and discuss the problems and the things that still promote the bond of unionism.

L. S. Whitney, of Fairview, was a visitor at our meeting, and he was called on to make us an address. He immediately turned his guns loose on the "baby politicians", and told of how they try to run an agricultural state as if they know better how to do it than the farmer that is on the job from twelve to sixteen hours a day.

Joel Strahm, Co. Treas.

STONE LOCAL NO. 792

I will write a few lines just to tell the F. E. & C. U. know we are still alive and enjoying the benefits of our order and the pleasure of meeting with our friends for a good sociable time as well as the benefits which we receive.

Next to our last meeting was held. We decided to have a rabbit hunt, choose up sides, and the losing side to give an oyster supper.

F. R. Burgess and Wm. Snee were chosen as captains.

Ten men were chosen on each side but on account of sickness and other reasons four of the men were absent.

The correspondent happened to be on the winning side with F. R. Burgess as captain.

Total rabbits killed during the day, 372. The rabbits ears were brought in for proof for each man's number. The limited amount of time was eight hours. We had quite an experience as well as the rabbits. I'm guessing the rabbits were glad at the end of eight hours as well as the men.

The losing side has some awful tales and excuses they say it was not fair. And they say now we will have to furnish our own crackers.

They think because they had the president on their side that they can say anything but our captain is not afraid of the whole bunch of them because he would just stop to ask one question and that if it is heel dust you're looking for here it is. Several of the boys seem to have an odd number of ears when they came in claiming that some of the rabbits they killed only had one ears. Mr. Hadley claims to be the best marksman. At

for shooting two times at the same rabbit on the run and missing it. The rabbit stopped running and sat up to see what the trouble was and as the third time is the charm the rabbit lost his ears.

At our last meeting it was voted to have the oyster supper Saturday night March 24th at the home of Charles Pywell. We are doing a fine business in buying our groceries of the Jobbing Association.

If business keeps on increasing in the future as in the past our manager will have an addition to his supply house. As Cecil Pywell is taking reasons in bookkeeping we are giving him some good practice which helps

the business manager a great deal. We think if more of the locals would take this step they would soon realize the benefit of the farmers union which would save them from one fourth to one half on many things.

The young folks are to do the entertaining after the oyster supper. All union members are urged to attend these meetings and help to make this a success.

Cor. Secy.

Wheat Pool News

TO THE MAN WHO SAYS HE WILL NOT SIGN

To the man who says he will not sign a contract we address this question:—"Do you conscientiously feel that you can leave it to your brother producers to fight the fight for better wheat prices alone?" We leave this question on his mind and let his conscience be his guide.

The men who cut timber and run saws live in shacks and cabins; the men who manufacture lumber and sell it are comfortably housed. The men who raise cattle make small profits; the packers who distribute meat products are poor; the cleaners and distributors of peanuts and peanut by-products are wealthy. The growers who make cotton, tobacco, sugar cane live humbly; those who handle and manufacture these products are prosperous. The wheat farmer owes money; they who handle wheat enjoy the comfort and pleasures of life.

And so we say the wheat grower is organizing to fight for a larger share of the wealth he creates. He is fighting to be something more than a producer of wheat. He is fighting to secure and keep for himself the profits that come from handling wheat after it leaves the farm. He is fighting to bring about a realization of the prophecies uttered nearly three thousand years ago:

"They shall build houses and inhabit them; they shall plant vineyards and eat the fruits of them. They shall not build and another inhabit; they shall not plant and another eat."

—Wheat Grower's Journal.

MONTANA ENROLLS MANY MEMBERS

Lewistown, Mont.—(Special Correspondence).—Zero weather and blinding blizzards constitute no obstacles to the activities of organizers for the Montana Wheat Growers' association. New members have been enrolled daily and at present the total membership is nearly 6100. The total bushelage received by the association to date is close to five and a half million and before the season is

over may reach a total of six million bushels. This, of course, does not include the crops of members who are now being enrolled whose wheat will not be marketed through the association until the succeeding season.

PLAN SHORT TIME POOL

A plan for short time pools for cotton is being worked out by the Arizona Cotton Growers' association to relieve members who are not financially able to have their cotton sold through seasonal pools. It is believed that with a short term pool for early cotton the growers will be able to arrange their finances so that the remainder of the cotton can be sold throughout the year.

AN EAR TAG THAT STAYS

The objections a great many breeders have had to ear tags as a proper method of individual identification have been overcome by an ear tag manufacturer.

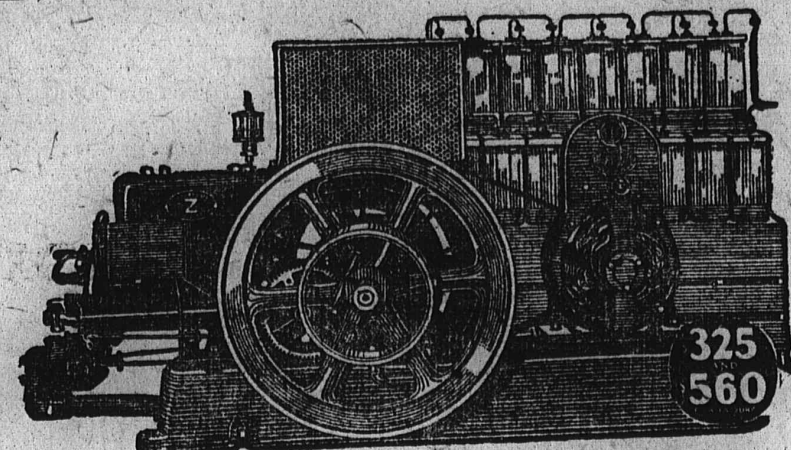
Formerly many tags that were used either pulled out or the tag was put on so tight that a sore ear was the result.

The system evolved by the Ketchum Mfg. Co., of Luzerne, N. Y. is meeting with wonderful success. For instance, the Canadian Government, after checking results with the Ketchum Ear Tag for several years, placed with the Canadian factory of this

company, an order for 1,500,000 Ketchum Clincher ear tags. Swine raisers everywhere have used these tags with wonderful success. They are easy to put on, permanent and are not transferable. They will remove tagging dreads and trials.

We have just seen copies of a number of splendid letters from satisfied users. Better find about this method.

The women folk in the local have their particular part to play. Wherever you find an active local you will find that the ladies are helping to boost the cause of cooperation.



This Two-Fisted Helper Supplies Electric Light and Engine Power From One Plant at ONE COST

Engine Power at belt pulley at the same time you are charging battery or full engine power alone; just as you like. Write for Catalog No. 123.

FAIRBANKS MORSE & CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Direct Defeat

Marketing Manipulation

Request Information and Literature

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

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

FARM LOANS

Loans Closed Without Delay
NO COMMISSION
THE KANSAS CITY JOINT

STOCK LAND BANK
Branch Office
123 South Santa Fe, Salina, Kan.
Write for Circular.

BOX OF SEEDS—10c

This is a Wonderful Box of seeds and will produce bushels of Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers.

Following 10 Packages of Seeds will be mailed to any address for only 10c.

1. 100 seeds of Cabbage—10 day—Fruitful heads in 60 days.

2. 100 seeds of Lettuce—Early or 12 day—Rapid breaker.

3. 100 seeds of Radish—Red Radish—Earliest of all radishes.

4. 100 seeds of Vegetable Peas—Pine for preserving.

5. 100 seeds of Tomato—Early—Earliest of all tomatoes.

6. 100 seeds of Pumpkin—Early—Earliest of all pumpkins.

7. 100 seeds of Green Beans—Green Beans—Earliest of all beans.

8. 100 seeds of Asparagus—1 plant is a gorgeous bouquet.

9. 100 seeds of Flower—12 day—Earliest of all flowers.

10. 100 seeds of Flowers—27 varieties—Great mixture—Wonderful colors.

I guarantee you will be more than pleased. New 1923 Seed Book of the best Vegetable and Flower seeds, many Novelties in Colors. Free to all. Order today.

F. B. MILLS, Seed Grower, Box 40, ROSE HILL, N.Y.

It's A Fact

Government

regulations rule that ALL commission firms on the Kansas City market make the same commission charge.

However:

when our books are balanced at the end of the year, every cent of profit is returned to our customers.

Consider the benefit of this plan when carried out by men who get **REAL MARKET VALUES** for your live stock and give first-class service in every way. Who?

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

Notice To All Local and County Secretaries

When making your remittance to the State Organization for dues, Initiation Fees, Supplies, Etc., make your check payable to

C. E. Brasted, State Secretary
Salina, Kansas

IMPORTANT: Send in all remittances you have on hand at once as we intend to check up the membership list of all locals to April 1.

C. E. BRASTED
Box 51 Salina, Kansas

\$10 Awarded

FOR THE BEST FARMERS UNION SONG ADAPTED TO ONE OF THE OLD FAVORITE TUNES

Contest Is Open

Mail all songs to this office on or before April 15. Judges will select the best song and name of winner will be published in this Paper.

PURPOSE: To stimulate interest in composing words to fit tunes. Song books in pamphlet form will be printed for distribution among Kansas Farmers' Unions.

SEND YOUR SONGS TO

Farmers Union Song Department
105 New England Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri