

Cooperation, the Real Basis of Christian Civilization

Senator Brookhart, After Visiting Fifteen Cooperative Nations, Says Logical Foundation for Successful Cooperatives Is Cooperative Banking System.

Speech of Senator Smith W. Brookhart, given over Radio "Farmers' Union" Broadcasting Week in Chicago, Illinois.

In my noon address today, I pointed out to you that it was the principles of competitive economics, that brought us to the world war, and has produced a world-wide and increasing unrest since the war. This situation has grown so acute and so world-wide that it now challenges the soundness of the whole competitive business structure. A few basic facts prove this conclusion. A distinguished United States Senator recently said to me that 92 per cent of the men who enter competitive business in the United States ultimately fail. Another Senator states in the record during the last short session of Congress that 95 per cent of American business enterprises ultimately fail. The conclusion of these distinguished Senators is well sustained by the bulletin recently issued from the Department of Commerce, showing that the total national wealth in 1912 was one hundred and eighty-three billion dollars, and in 1922 it had increased to three hundred and twenty-eight billion dollars. A computation will, therefore, show that the total wealth increase of the whole United States as a result of all the work of all the people, and all the earnings of all capital, and all the advance in property values, amounts to only about 5 1/2 per cent a year.

When we next find that the United States Steel Corporation in 1923 collected profits even upon its common stock in the sum of 20 per cent, that the cement trust in Iowa in 1922 declared dividends of 42 per cent upon its stock; and that the oil trust has collected unspeakable earnings upon its capital, while during the last four years agriculture has been unable to make expenses and taxes, we have a most startling illustration of why the competitive system is destroying itself. It is, also, claimed by the President of the Farm Bureau of Iowa, that agriculture produced 70 per cent of the increase in property values in the United States, but during the last four years, it has shared none of its own earnings. This startling result is produced by the fact that agriculture is required to pay from 60 to 65 per cent more for what it buys than it paid before the war. At the same time it is required to sell its products at the same old price or slightly lower upon the average. This means that the competitive system of business aided by certain matters of governmental action is bringing agriculture to its destruction.

I desire to point out, especially, the matters of governmental action, that have contributed to this destructive discrimination against agriculture. The first and most important of these was the deflation policy of the Federal Reserve Banking System. On May 18th, the Federal Reserve Board, an agency of the Government, composed of members appointed by the President of the United States, called a secret conference with representatives of the different branch banks of the Federal Reserve System. At this conference, plan of deflation was discussed and tentatively agreed to. It was also agreed that a committee should be sent to the Interstate Commerce Commission and ask for an increase of railroad rates, thus inflating the railroads at the very time the farmers and other business were to be deflated. This conference was then sealed up under the injunction of secrecy and adjourned. It was secret as to the farmers, the laboring people, and small business generally, but it was promptly tipped off to big business everywhere.

As a result, the beef trust immediately secured large and long term loans; likewise the oil trust and all of the other big concerns, except Henry Ford, who was not informed. In October 1920, after the crops had matured, this deflation policy was publicly announced. The agricultural states were informed that they had been over-loaned, and would be required to sell their crops immediately and reduce these loans. Further inflation of Federal Reserve Loans had in fact been made, but this was for the purpose of enabling the big combination, who knew of the deflation policy, to arrange for their protection. The calling of agricultural loans forced the dumping of farm products upon an already over-sold market and produced the greatest panic in farm prices in the history of agriculture. The Manufacturers Record of February 22, 1923, states that the result of this deflation policy reduced the value of farm lands by eighteen billion dollars, but since other business is three times the value of agriculture, the deflation of agriculture was many times more in proportion than upon other business. That this estimate is not extravagant is shown by the fact that a bulletin of the Department of Commerce estimates the loss on the crops of 1920 and 1921 at seventeen billion dollars, or three billion more than the estimate of the Manufactur-

ers' Record. The second great cause in destroying the relation of farm prices to other prices is found in extortionate transportation rates. Under the Esch-Cummins Railroad Bill, a return of 6 per cent was guaranteed upon the valuation of nineteen billion dollars, to be paid for the first six months out of the treasury of the United States, and thereafter to be collected by rates upon people, the return being now lowered to 5 1/2 per cent, but still at least 1/2 per cent higher than the average earnings of all the people and all the resources of the United States. This railroad valuation of nineteen billion dollars was made at a time when the total market value of all the railroad security representing all of the real value, was less than twelve billion dollars. And yet under this law the railroads are entitled to a return upon all the excess valuation. Add to this the waste of competition and the excess profits taken by subsidiary companies furnishing supplies to the railroads, and we have a rate burden that is unbearable upon agriculture.

The next great cause of this discrepancy is high interest rates which agriculture is compelled to pay under the commercial banking system. The stock gamblers of Wall Street are able to get money in unlimited amounts at about 4 per cent for betting upon a market of margins. At the same time the farmer is compelled to pay from 7 to 8 per cent upon the money he requires in producing the food of his life.

The other great cause, which I desire to mention, is the protective tariff system, which enables the industries of the United States to fix their own price at the factory, which includes not only cost of production and reasonable profit, but sometimes extortionate profits. While this is true with the industries, agriculture must export from eight to twelve per cent of its product, and this small percentage sold in the competitive markets of the world not only fixes the price of itself, but also the price of the large percentage sold in the markets at home. This is certainly unfair to agriculture.

All of these causes are produced by Government agencies or National laws, or the administration of such agencies and laws and they are a full justification for the farmers' demand for governmental aid in establishing cooperative agencies, that will cure these evils.

It has been urged that high wages are a cause of the great discrimination against agriculture, but the bulletin of the Department of Commerce for 1919, the year of highest wages, shows that labor employed in manufacturing only received an average of eleven cents per hour per year, while the net income of capital for the same year was about twenty-one per cent, or four times as great as the possibilities of the American people and American resources.

It would, therefore, seem that the wages of labor are not too high, especially since they have been considerably reduced since that date. The laboring people are the principal cause of the products of the farms and to reduce their wages means certainly to reduce the prices of farm products. On the other hand, the excess profits of capital are in the nature of a tax, and in no sense can they enhance the prices of farm products.

I pointed out to you this noon that the only permanent remedy of this situation is economic cooperation in a National way upon the simple principle of the twenty-eight flannel weavers of Rochdale. I want to repeat to you the three basic principles of this simple system of economic cooperation. In the cooperative enterprise, one man has one vote. Capital does not vote. Second, the earnings of capital are limited, and they certainly should not exceed the ability of a people to produce wealth. Third the other earnings over and above the wages of capital are distributed by leaving one-fourth in the business for growth and development and paying the other three-fourths back to the producers and customers in production to the amount of business they transact with the enterprise.

Upon these simple principles have been developed the oldest, the soundest, the most enterprising and the most successful business system in the world. This system was invented by labor and labor everywhere believes in it. It has been copied and adapted to agriculture, and farmers now everywhere believe in it.

What can be more logical than that these same farmers and laborers should unite together in a great cooperative system in the United States and bring to a National success the principles in which they both believe? If the farmers and laboring people desire to embark upon a nationwide cooperative system, the most important question for them to know is the correct foundation or starting point. It is this question to which I have given most of my attention for the past four years, and upon this question above all others I desire that my judgment be correct. For a time I was uncertain and debated the probability of many cooperative plans. We are only at the twilight of cooperation in the United States, and at

The World's Ten Greatest Men

To the Editor of the Kansas Union Farmer: I consider the following named men as the ten greatest men in the history of the world.

First	Sixth
Second	Seventh
Third	Eighth
Fourth	Ninth
Fifth	Tenth

Signed _____

Post Office _____

Local _____

home we have no precedents of long established and successful system. I, therefore, decided to investigate cooperatives, where they have been long established. During the last year, I visited them in fifteen different countries. After that experience my judgment is now firmly determined that the logical foundation for any cooperative system is cooperative credit. I mean by this, a complete cooperative banking system, with a cooperative reserve bank, and all under cooperative control. Hand in hand with this goes cooperative insurance of all kinds and also a cooperative land bank.

We all know the importance of the control of money and yet less than five per cent of the business in the United States is done upon a cash basis, while more than 95 per cent of all business is transacted upon credit. It must, therefore, follow that the control of credit is about nine and one-half times more important than the control of money, itself. There is nothing exercises such great power over development as the control of credit. There is nothing exercises so great control over prices as the control of credit. It will, therefore, be conceded by every thinking person, that the most important link in the cooperative chain is credit.

The other question to determine is whether or not it is the proper link with which to start. I find that most cooperative systems did not start with cooperative credit, but I find that all of them admit they should have started in that way. All of them that started without cooperative credit met failures similar to the competitive business system. The stores not only had to fight competing stores, but they had to fight the wholesalers and the factories in buying. They had to fight the farmers in selling. They had to fight the preference of the commercial banking system in credit. They had to fight privately owned railroads for equal service. They had to fight private markets, that always favored the commercial business. They had nothing but the loyalty of their membership to provide them with a market for their goods.

It is a different story with the cooperative bank. From the very first moment, it has a product that everybody wants—credit. Credit is always in demand. If it is loaned carefully so it will be paid back, the cooperative bank will be a success from the start. No capital is required in its organization, and deposits alone assure its volume of business. It is the safest of banks, because it makes no loan for speculative purposes. A cooperative bank will succeed where almost any other cooperative enterprise will fail. After a system of cooperative banks is organized with its own cooperative reserve bank, this system is then in condition to encourage all other cooperative enterprises, and backed by such a system, they are a success from the start. While therefore a cooperative banking law is the first we ought to have in the United States, still in fact it is the only cooperative law we do not have. This situation is so universal as to suggest a common design of the competitive interests in the enactment of our cooperative laws. In nearly every other country of the world the cooperative laws permit all of the cooperative enterprises to have a banking department and a reserve bank of their own. Such a thing is not possible under the laws of the United States, nor under the laws of any state in the Union. Since nobody will dispute the right of the farmer and the laboring people to organize their own savings in a cooperative banking system under their own control, it

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The Farmers Union State Bank of Kansas City Is Going Good

The deposits and general business of the Farmers Union State Bank, Kansas City, Kansas, has more than doubled since its opening day, July 1, 1924. Business is coming in from various parts of the State. However, there seems to be a difference of opinion on the part of some Farmers Union enterprises as to whom they owe the most: the local bank or their own bank in Kansas City, Kansas.

Sentiment seems to have a great weight with a good many people, and rightfully so. But why should a bunch of people organize a great financial institution to serve the Kansas Farmers Union and then a portion of them hold back support on the ground that they "owe more loyalty to their local bank than to their own bank"? Of course, it is only natural for a bank to strive for business, and banks over Kansas are going to work hard to keep the Farmers Union business at home, but no good banker will, with any degree of sincerity, argue that any Farmers Union enterprise should not support their own bank in Kansas City.

Members of the Farmers Union, think this over. Be fair with your bank at Kansas City.

WAKE UP AND COOPERATE (From Nebraska Union Farmer)

The disturbing information comes to our desk this week that one of our cooperative stores, long bankrupt, but continuing in business by the grace of its creditors, has been forced to liquidate. Another cooperative store is being sold to the manager. One of our cooperative elevators has been sold to an old-line firm.

Is the cooperative spirit of the Farmers Union dying? Are we again turning to the phantom of politics, blindly groping for relief that always has and ever must be denied us by that method? Are we ever going to learn that relief for farmers must be worked out by the farmers themselves through cooperative effort? Can't we get the idea that so long as we let other folks run our business institutions, the profits go into their pockets not ours.

Make Co-Operation Central Idea. Our troubles are almost entirely economic, and to the solution of these problems we should, as Farmers Union members, be bending every energy. I want to repeat here what I have said many times before: To me, the Farmers Union spells cooperation. When it ceases to make cooperation its central idea, it will soon spell nothing. Our cooperative institutions are dying off because our people have not grasped the simple fundamental principles of cooperation.

These stores and elevators are a necessary part of our business, and they are equally essential to the future of the cooperative movement. If farmers are to save for themselves a decent living, they must own and operate these institutions.

In an agricultural state, such as Nebraska, is the farmers produce all the wealth. But they have been letting business men take from them all the profits. The business men take their toll when we sell our grain, our live stock and our cream, and then again when we buy our groceries, our clothing, and our farm machinery and other farm supplies.

It's a beautiful system. Like the coon trap invented by an Alabama colored man, it "catches 'em a comin'."

Facts and Figures

Continued from last week.

In 1923 Chas. Margreter of Glen Elder drew \$49.48 in dividends from live stock sold through the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission in Kansas City.

This will pay his Farmers Union dues for 25 years. Farmers, candidly, do you not think it would pay this man and every other member who is delinquent to pay up his dues in his Farmers Union local? The dues for 1924 are \$2.25.

The Wonderful System of Danish Cooperative Buying

How the Farmers of Denmark Cooperate in Buying Farm Supplies—A Chain of Purchasing Societies Similar to the Farmers Union Supply Company of Kentucky.

While the Danish farmers have been perfecting a wonderful system in the marketing of their farm products, e.g., swine, eggs, dairy products, seed, cattle, horses, etc., they have also developed protection in cooperative buying. This work is operated through a system of societies each one specializing but all of them cooperating most loyally to make up the one great United System.

These societies are: The Cooperative Wholesale Society with 1806 societies and 335,000 members; the Danish Land Co-operative Society for the purchase of feeding stuffs with 895 local societies and 50,000 members; the Islands' Cooperative Society for the purchase of feedstuffs with 265 local societies and 20,500 members; the Fünen Cooperative Society for the purchase of feedstuffs with 98 local societies and 6,105 members; and the Ringkøbing District Purchasing Society with 64 local societies. (The Jutland Islands' and Fünen Societies are merely listed separately because of Denmark's division into islands.) Others are the Danish Cooperative Manure Society with 1528 local societies and 74,000 members; the Danish Cooperative Cement Works with 813 associations and 162 individual members, and the Danish Cooperative Coal Supply Association with 750 societies as members.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society is known as the Colonial Department of Danish buying. It has fifteen (15) depots or distributing warehouses for the convenience of the retail stores or branches, and the goods furnished are hardware, farm seeds, oils, gasoline, etc., and their own manufactured articles, as shoes, harness, rugs, clothing, hats and other wearing apparel. The Dane's shoes and other leather goods come from the hides which he sold to his packing house. The cycle is interesting.

When a Danish farmer delivers his cattle, calves, pigs, etc. to the packing house, the hides are sent from his packing house to his tannery. Here the hides are tanned in a modern tannery which has been running thirty (30) years or longer. From the tannery the leather is sent to the cooperative shoe factory where it is manufactured into the finished products; from the shoe factory the shoes are sent to his Cooperative Wholesale Society for distribution thru the warehouses or depots to his branch store to be sold to him as a consumer of the purely cooperative plan. Why doesn't the American farmer enjoy these privileges?

Mr. Nielson, the general manager of the Cooperative Wholesale Society does all purchasing for his Colonial Department and he must O. K. the purchases of the departmental managers. He fixes prices for all things (15) depots, the freight being added according to distances. Each warehouse manager supplies the retail stores. All depot managers and workers must send regularly any price circulars or information concerning private quotation of competitors to keep the general manager well informed. Depot managers must make weekly reports of inventory and the retail managers must make telephone reports of their needs.

CO-OPERATION PROVES OF GREAT VALUE TO WATER-MELON GROWERS

Through the effort of the Suwannee county farm bureau, C. E. Mathews, county agent, an organization was perfected in the lower end of the county, four miles below Branford, between Fuller Groover of Quitman, Ga., L. S. Harvard of Live Oak, and twenty-four farmers living in that community. A total of 380 acres of melons were community planted by this organization and the spirit of cooperation was carried out from the start to finish, which resulted in very satisfactory returns to all concerned. Up to Thursday, July 3, 75 cars had been shipped from this crop, every car having been sold f. o. b., for a total to the sum of \$18,250, making an average of \$243 a car net. This is not an extreme price, however, considering the fact that so many melons have been moving at the same time all the way from South Florida to South Carolina, but this price is considerably above the average. This figures a little more than \$50 per acre, up to the present time and they expect to ship 40 to 50 more cars. As a contrast to this, there are fully as many acres around the Branford section owned by individual farmers and up to now there has been only four cars shipped and none of them sold f. o. b.

Grading and Packing Paid. These people built a 15-car siding at this point Groover and Harvard furnishing the rail and the farmers the ties and labor. All the melons were loaded together, graded out closely and packed by experienced packers and sold readily while ungraded melons were a drag on the market.

These melons have all been sold f. o. b., settlement was made with the farmers the following day. The leading ships all turned in to the Branford State Bank, with the money for the cars, and the officials of the bank have shown cooperative spirit by figuring out each man's part effectively and speedily.

The Seed Department of the Wholesale Society furnishes one-third of the seed to the farmers of Denmark. This department has a special society to produce the seed used and they also import some seed. A special testing room is used to test samples of all seed and to serve as a check on experiment stations. In addition to the guarantee of purity and germination, the society guarantees "genuineness," that is the return of good crops under certain reasonable conditions. To guard against losses of the society a check system is run by an experiment station. To meet any failures in their guarantee a reserve fund of 410,000 kronen is set aside for payments.

The Danes believe in purebred seed, and use every available method to encourage the farmers to improve the quality.

The Cooperative Society for purchasing feedstuffs furnishes the Denmark dairymen with their requirements. The 895 local societies either have their own warehouses or take the feedstuffs direct from the boats and carry them home.

The members of each local sign jointly a contract to purchase all their feed for five years. Each society runs anteaes 500 to 2000 kronen (on basis of cows) to furnish the operating capital. This society began in 1898. If a farmer joins today he must buy five years or until 1929. Prices are determined by competitive prices, cost of goods, freight rates, etc. If one member fails to pay for his feed the local society must make good. The feeds handled are cottonseed cake, corn, barley, sunflower, bran, linseed meal, coconut meal, soybean meal, oats, wheat and rye. The manager or director does all the buying and makes all prices on supplies. Having run 26 years, the society is so well established that competition is nothing and members do not think of buying outside but gladly renew their contracts at the end of each five year period.

A contact man inspects each warehouse every month and makes such recommendations as he finds necessary for improvement. Many of the local societies make up orders and send direct, using a community storehouse for the goods upon arrival. The local societies meet monthly and regularly throughout the year.

The Danish Cooperative Manure Supply Society operates in a similar way to the Feed Purchasing Department except the members sign joint contracts for the ten years, instead of five. All orders for the locals are placed by the secretaries. The purchase of manures or fertilizers is divided according to seasons as spring and autumn, similar to sales of fertilizers in Kentucky.

These societies deal exclusively with their members. Under the Danish law the societies soon develop and become so well established that the taxes are reduced to nothing. The management is in charge of a director who is subject to a board of directors. Rigid auditing is made regularly and systematic reports are made to the board of directors and the general assembly which outlines the policies of the societies in its annual meeting.

—Kentucky Union Farmer.

Messrs. Groover and Harvard furnished fertilizer and seed for this acreage and the farmers furnished the land and the labor for one-half of the proceeds of the crop. The seed came from a crop of melons raised in North Carolina, by Mr. Groover, and played a very important part in the quality of the melons raised here. In the next place, Mr. Groover had a special fertilizer prepared and used more than its customery. The preparation of the land and the cultivating was somewhat different from the ordinary way of raising melons and, then, one of the most important things, was having the melons pruned to one and two to the vine. All of this work was done under the supervision of George Ives of Quitman, Georgia, an experienced melon grower, who has been on the ground from the start.

An Instance of Cooperation. As an example of perfect cooperation which existed with this organization, during the cultivation season one of the growers was sick with the measles for several days and all of his family down at the same time, none of them able to do any work, so, one day, fourteen of the neighbors came over with their plows and cultivated his entire crop, which kept him from losing out.

Out of the 75 cars shipped up to July 3, 46 of these cars were sold to Andrew Spada & Co., the largest melon dealers in New York City. Mr. Spada made a personal visit to Suwannee county before the season opened and he knew just how these melons would be graded and packed, so he did not hesitate to pay a premium on all of the larger sizes as he knew he would have no difficulty in selling them at above the market price, he having a special trade on well packed, fancy graded melons. The balance of these melons were sold by Mr. Groover to his regular line of customers, who always buy his graded melons loaded in the different sections.

The Kansas Union Farmer

Published Every Thursday at Salina, Kansas By THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912, at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1879

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, Authorized July 30, 1918.

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

Subscription Price, per Year \$1.00

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. Answers will be either published or mailed.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION



THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1924.

LANSDON SPEAKING FOR HIMSELF

On July 2nd President Coolidge appointed me a member of the United States Board of Tax Appeals. I had known that President Barrett and Senators Capper and Curtis had asked for the place for me but I had not counted on it very strongly and was on my way north for my vacation when the appointment was announced through the papers. On the 12th of July I was called into Washington and on the 16th the Board was organized and since that date I have been working for the federal government.

When this matter was first suggested to me some months ago I was at first inclined to tell my friends that I did not want the place. For a good many years I have devoted all my time and what few talents I have to farm organization work. I had thought to keep on in that work as long as my strength permitted and there was anything that the farmers wanted me to do. But I am no longer a young man. In the course of a very few years I must give up active work. As my entire life has been spent in service that made but small returns in money I have not accumulated very much property. I have three small add stony farms in Arkansas and a little stock in the Farmers Union State Bank, altogether quite insufficient to insure the safety of myself and wife after I am no longer able to work.

The position to which I have been appointed pays nearly twice the salary that I have drawn for any other service. After consideration I decided that I owed it to family and myself to accept and did so. It was my first thought that I should resign all my places in the Union and the cooperative movement. When I suggested such a course President Trull of the Farmers Union State Bank insisted that I remain on the Board of Directors of that institution at least until the first regular election of Directors, President Tromble asked me not to resign from the Board of the Jobbing Association or from the vice presidency of the Kansas Farmers Union. He also asked me to continue my editorial writing for the Kansas Union Farmer at least until the next State Convention in January.

Ever since President Tromble became the head of our organization in Kansas I have done all the editorial writing for the Kansas Union Farmer. The second page of our paper, such as it is, is my work. I will continue to do that work until the Board of Directors finds some one in the organization and in the state who is willing and competent to undertake it. I want all the Union members to understand why I cannot respond to invitations to lecture at Local meetings. I shall be continuously in Washington. I can however, answer by mail any questions concerning matters upon which I am informed and will be only too glad to assist in that way whenever I can do any good.

I owe the Farmers Union of Kansas and the National Farmers Union a great debt of gratitude. My connection with the organization has given me opportunities that I could have had in no other way. I believe that the Farmers Union is the greatest and most successful, influential and beneficial agricultural organization in the United States. It should be maintained and strengthened and I shall always be ready and willing to do what I can in that direction.

I want to thank my friends in the Union in Kansas and throughout the country for their support, cooperation and confidence. My editorial writing and my speaking has not always pleased everybody but consciously I have never said or written a word for any other purpose than to enlighten and inform the farmers and give them more confidence in themselves and in each other. I have done my best but I am sure that the Annual State Convention will have no trouble in selecting some other man who will do better.

W. C. LANSDON.

WHAT IS A PROGRESSIVE.

A great English statesman thoroughly disgusted with the hypocrisy, selfishness, demagoguery of the public men of his country who charged him with being a reactionary once lifted his hands to high heaven and said, "Oh reform, what crimes have been committed in thy name." The four American citizens who are now running for the presidency of the United States appear to have no better opinion of the progressive faith that each professes than the Englishman had of the sincerity of his critics and opponents.

In his speech accepting the democratic nomination John W. Davis professed the liberal faith and gave this definition of a progressive manifestly as a declaration of his own position:

"From my point of view he only deserves to be called a progressive who cannot see a wrong; persist without an effort to redress it; or a right denied without an effort to protect it; who feels a deep concern for the economic welfare of the United States, but realizes that the making of better men and better women is a greater matter still; who thinks of every governmental policy first of all in bearings upon human rights rather than upon material things; who believes profoundly in human equality and detests privilege in whatever form or in whatever disguise, and who finds the true test of success in the welfare of the many and not in the prosperity and comfort of the few. The civic unit of America is not the dollar but the individual man. All that goes to make better and happier and freer men and women is progress; all else is reaction."

Mr. Coolidge undertook no definition of a progressive in his address to his party but concluded his discussion of the issues of the campaign with the following observation which may fairly be accepted as a statement of his political philosophy:

"We are likely to hear a great deal of discussion about liberal thought and progressive action. It is well for the country to have liberality in thought and progress in action, but its greatest asset is common sense. In the common place things of life lies the strength of the nation. It is not in brilliant conceptions or strokes of genius that we shall find the chief reliance of our country, but in the home, in the school and in religion. America will continue to defend these shrines. Every evil force that seeks to desecrate or destroy them will find that a higher power has endowed the people with an inherent sense of resistance. The people know the difference between pretense and reality. They want to be told the truth. They want to be trusted. They want a chance to work out their own material and spiritual salvation. The people want a government of common sense."

Senator La Follette has not yet made any formal reply to the notice of his nomination for the presidency by the Conference for Progressive Political Action and the American Federation of Labor but the fact that he has severed his connection with the party to which he has belonged for nearly fifty years and has become an independent candidate for the presidency indicates that he has no faith in the doctrine of common sense enunciated by President Coolidge or in the sincerity of Mr. Davis in defining a progressive. Mr. Foster, the communist nominee for president rejects the professions of all three candidates who believe that progress is possible by adhering to the constitution and that human rights can still be preserved in this country without resort to revolution.

Three of the ablest men ever developed in the political life of the republic are candidates for the presidency. There are at least ten millions of voters in the United States who are no longer bound by party ties. This assures a most thorough inspection, analysis and study of the three candidates and the choice of the man who is able to convince the independent voters of the soundness of his principles and of the sincerity of his professions.

GROWTH OF BONDED DEBTS.

The Dawes reparations plan is based on the issue of many additional billions of interest bearing bonds. This settlement may relieve the people of the United States from some financial burdens but it will impose new and heavier loads on other populations now oppressed by taxation almost unbearable.

Every year the nations, the states and the minor municipalities of the world forge new links in the paper chains that now practically enslave the greater part of the human family. Business constantly adds industrial interest bearing securities to the mass of obligations that must be paid from the products of labor.

The president says that it would take 5,000,000 men three hundred days at \$5 a day to earn the annual costs of all the different forms of government in this country. It requires the labor of almost as many more to pay the interest on the industrial bonds and stocks outstanding in the United States. Is it necessary to go any further in search of the causes of poverty and unrest in this country. People who are at work for themselves do not care how much they work. People who work for others are not likely to be satisfied.

If freedom is to be maintained and orderly government perpetuated the world must pay its debts or the workers of the world will free themselves by repudiation.

The mistakes made at the primary elections may yet be corrected if the voters will do their duty at the polls in November. Let 1924 go into history as "The Year of the Big Vote."

DISGUISE THAT DOES NOT DECEIVE.

In reply to the wide spread farmer criticism of the proposed merger of several big speculative grain houses into a so-called cooperative as-

sociation the interested Farm Bureau officials declare that they are proceeding under the terms of the cooperative laws of Illinois. In their statement in defense of their course the Bureau office says:

"The Illinois Cooperative Marketing Act, passed in 1923, was one of the standard cooperative marketing acts which was prepared in accordance with the ideas and actively supported by both Aaron Sapiro and Walton Petest. Walton Petest at that time was Director of Cooperative Marketing for the American Farm Bureau Federation."

Either this statement is not made in good faith or the Illinois Marketing Act differs very materially from the standard cooperative laws of other states. The Kansas law which is one of the best of the standard acts and contains all the basic provisions prescribed by Mr. Sapiro requires all the incorporators, not less than twenty in number, to be residents of the state and that all must be producers of the commodity that it is proposed to market through any association formed under its provisions.

Among the temporary directors who are presumably the incorporators of the merger Grain company are Mr. Gray Silver of West Virginia who is an apple grower; Mr. O. E. Bradfute of Ohio who is a breeder of pure bred live stock. Mr. Harry L. Keefe of Walthill, Nebraska who may be a grain grower; Mr. G. N. Dyer of Spencer, Iowa; Mr. John W. Coverdale of Ames, Iowa, who is the secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation; and Mr. Millard R. Myers of Chicago who is the owner and editor of the American Cooperative Journal, a magazine that appears to draw most of its sustenance from the advertising supplied by members of the Chicago Board of Trade. People who know that the purpose of the standard cooperative marketing laws of the various states is to permit growers of agricultural products to organize for marketing their own crops can hardly be blamed for doubting the motives that control a movement that begins with such obvious violations of the fundamental principles of cooperative marketing.

It is not at all unusual for bad men to join the church for the purpose of advancing their own fortunes. Stealing the livery of heaven by servants of the devil has been common through all the ages. Every one knows why the wolf dressed himself in the sheep's clothing. Perhaps, however, the historical case of the ass who garbed himself in the lion's skin is more to the point in this instance.

THE WAY ONE LOCAL WORKS.

The Salina or Rural Rest Local meets twenty-four times a year. The first meeting in each month is always a picnic, dinner or eats affair. The homes of the members are visited in turn but all the women folks unite in supplying the necessary good things for the inner man. Business is not neglected on first meeting night but good fellowship shuts out any opportunities for long speech making. The second meeting night in each month is devoted to a carefully prepared program. It is the purpose of the committee in charge to have programs for six months in advance prepared and given out at the second meeting in September.

A recent meeting was held in Oakdale Park. About fifty men, women and children attended. A bountiful supper was provided and enjoyed. Much business was transacted. It was voted that the funds of the Local shall hereafter be kept in the Farmers Union State Bank at Kansas City, Kansas. A little thing many folks will say but if every Local in Kansas would do the same thing the deposits of our bank would be increased a good many thousands of dollars. The ladies of the Local also agreed to take one share of bank stock subdivided into units of \$5 each. Mrs. Charles Simpson was made trustee and the share of stock when taken will be issued in her name. This is also a little thing in the minds of many folks but if the women of every Local in the state would do the same thing there would be no bank stock left for the men.

Other Locals over the state are transferring their checking accounts to our own bank in Kansas City. Other groups of Farmers Union women are working out plans to take stock in the bank and in other Farmers Union enterprises. Every Local should act on the motto, "Each for all and all for each."

WHAT IS TRUE GREATNESS.

During all the ages of the world certain men have been called great. Some on account of their achievements, some by reason of their qualities. What are the ten greatest names of all times? Every reader of this paper has some knowledge of great men.

The Associate Editor here offers a prize of \$5 to that member of a Union family, who makes up and sends in the best and most perfect list of the world's ten greatest men. This competition is open to all Union folks. Try it out. Take a pencil and a piece of paper and write the names of the ten men entitled in your judgment to stand first among all mankind.

After the list of ten is made copy it out on the blank form that will be printed in the paper for the next ten weeks. More than ten thousand ballots should be sent in. The best lists will be printed from time to time with some comment on the achievements and character of the men selected. At the end of ten weeks all the votes will be counted and a prize of \$5 will be paid to the author of the list that receives the highest number of votes.

The Farmers Union deserves the support of the people of Kansas because it has made good. Its few failures in local enterprises are not chargeable to the organization but to members who have fallen down on their own jobs.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

McDonald, Labor Prime Minister

Of Great Britain, is entitled to most of the credit for securing the adoption of the Dawes Reparations settlement plan by the recent conference in London. Since his elevation to the highest governmental position in the British Empire Ramsey MacDonald has succeeded in so many big things and failed in so few of any consequence that it is not too much to say that he has already proved himself to be one of the greatest statesmen that ever served as premier of his country.

It is plain enough that the leaders and papers of both the liberal and conservative parties recognize MacDonald's claims to recognition as a great constructive statesman but they are not at all free to give him praise as they were a few months ago. They realize that the Labor government, without a majority and without experience in administration, has so firmly established itself in the confidence of the British voters that the next election is likely to see it returned to power with an actual majority in the Commons and with power to carry out its domestic program with the same efficiency that has enabled it to deal so satisfactorily and successfully with foreign problems.

The opposition to MacDonald admits the value of the agreement on the Dawes report but insists that MacDonald simply continued the program that was handed over to him by his predecessors in office. There may be some truth in this but what the average British voter sees is that Labor has done something that neither Lloyd George and the liberals or Stanley Baldwin and the Tories could get away with.

Dawes Richly Merits all Credit

That he will get as the author of the financial plan that, if adopted by the interested nations, will bring peace again to Europe and restore prosperity throughout the world. General Dawes was the first man in authority to recognize that Germany could not pay reparations unless her people are first permitted to go to work. It should have been plain enough that no country flat on its back and held down by the armies and authority of its enemies can make enough money to pay its debts.

The Dawes plan simply proposes that Germany shall be allowed to get up and go to work. When the Germans are busy they make money. Unhindered from restored industry supplies the means for regular reparations payments money will be raised by utilizing resources that have not been greatly impaired, by increasing taxation and reducing expenses and by a levy on the proceeds of German manufacturers. The state railways will be bonded and the bonds will be sold to get the first funds for reparations. The budget will be balanced and any resulting surplus of revenues will be used for the same purpose.

The whole settlement is wise and likely to be successful because it recognizes the fact that money can be made only through the restoration of industry and that a nation cannot establish solvency without keeping its expenses below its income.

France And Other Interested

Nations may not reject the Dawes plan but that is not likely. Too much money and time has been wasted in futile efforts to force Germany to pay. The last two years have proved that France cannot collect at the point of a pistol. The new and liberal French government has already abandoned the discredited Poincare program and without doubt will carry out the Dawes settlement in good faith.

Statesmanship generally recognizes the value of the agreement that has just been reached. President Coolidge declares that it marks the beginning of a permanent peace after ten years of war. The good sense of the common folks of all nations easily understands and heartily approves the plain business principles that underlie the proposed settlement.

Business Should Very Soon

Respond to the relief measures agreed to by the Conference of Premiers. Not only Germany but the allied countries to whom German reparations payments will be made will be able to buy more of the commodities that other countries produce for export. During the next few months there should be a greatly increased European demand for American wheat and cotton and meat. If this develops there will be an immediate improvement in the financial condition of American farmers who have been making crops beyond the requirements of the home markets.

Another good thing for this country

NO GAINS FOR FARMERS

If the newspaper claims are valid evidence, then prosperity (it here on all fours for the farmers. The recent rise in price of wheat and corn on the exchange is being heralded everywhere as proof of the fact that the farmers have at last gotten out of the acute depression that has been their lot for the last five years.

Nothing of the sort is true. No fundamental change has occurred in the status of the farming masses of the country. The temporary flurry in the price of corn and wheat is occasioned by temporary conditions and can at best bring only fleeting relief, small and limited in character.

The American wheat market has been somewhat buoyed up of late because of a decrease in the acreage, a cold late spring and a drought in southern Europe. According to the department of agriculture estimates the crops of the northern hemisphere

that is almost certain to come from the settlement of the reparations problem has to do with the war debts due the United States by many European powers. So far England is the only debtor that has arranged to pay up. France, owing the next highest amount, has no excuse for any further delay and should soon fund her obligations as Great Britain has already done. Italy will have more difficulty than any of the other debtor nations because she is a poor country whose national revenues must come from a population that can hardly supply itself with the primary human necessities of food, clothing and shelter. But Italy and the smaller countries can make some sort of settlement and doubtless will reduce their own national debt to less than \$10,000,000, a sum that can be paid within a short generation without imposing oppressive taxes on the producers. Of course none of the debtor nations can pay cash down but if they convert their obligations into bonds the United States can set them up as a credit and so reduce the necessity for taxes burdensome to business and enterprise in this country.

Rain Sometimes Damages Crops

Very severely. A few old time Kansans still maintain that wet weather has cost this state more than drought. They are mistaken. Great areas of Kansas have several times had a total failure of crops as a result of dry weather. The farmers always raise something in wet years. If the wheat and other early maturing crops are damaged the increased yield of corn, grass and late sown forage more than compensates for the loss.

The wet weather hurt the wheat in eastern Kansas a good deal this year because it was impossible to stack or to thresh at the right time. But the small reduction in wheat income due to blight and other deterioration in grades is much more than made up by the big corn crop that is now maturing in every part of the eastern half of the state and that is fairly good even in the wheat belt where good corn may properly be classed as a dispensation of Providence.

The history of all nations is filled with records of prayers for rain but no people ever asks the Ruler of the Universe to send drought or hot winds.

McCoy, Retired Prize Fighter,

Who is now fifty-one years old is in trouble over the death of the woman who has agreed to be his tenth wife. No, McCoy is not a Mormon. He has always been off with the old love before taking on with the new. He declares that he did not kill the woman who was found dead in his home and up to this date has told of three different ways in which his proposed ninth wife died and although he is not charged or in evidence that she died more than once.

Lawyers will probably try to prove that McCoy is crazy. They should easily establish that contention with a jury. The man who has been married nine times and is planning for a tenth trial can hardly be regarded as fully responsible for his acts.

Women Are Not Satisfied

With the rights that have been conceded them by their men folks. True, they have the privileges of voting, of sitting on juries, of controlling their own property, of participating in political conventions and of changing their minds but quite a few of the more or less restless sisterhood are still much discontented because certain judges have ruled that married women have no right to continue the use of their maiden names. Just what advantage it would be to any married woman with three or four children to be known and described as Miss Smith, Jones or Brown as the case might be is one of those things that no mere man can understand. Perhaps there are a few ultra modern wives who feel that they are handicapped in their search for a fourth husband as long as they are compelled to wear the name and so acknowledge the existence of their third experiment.

There are quite a few old fashioned men who have begun to wonder whether the maintenance of the family may not be a serious obstacle in the way of the perfect freedom that a small number of new fashioned women desire.

Labor Is Somewhat Divided

On the political duty of wage workers in the coming election. When the Railway Brotherhoods and the American Federation of Labor endorsed La Follette a good many folks took it for granted that the progressive candidate would have the united support of the working men of America. Now

exclusive of Soviet Russia, will be ten per cent less than last year. Then, drought has done considerable damage to the Canadian crop. Great stretches of the Canadian wheat crop are damaged fifty per cent beyond recovery. The official Canadian wheat estimates for the year have been changed from a minimum of 474,000,000 bushels to a maximum of 318,000,000.

In the United States proper there is an out-look of an average decline of six per cent in crop production per acre below the figure for the past ten years. West of the Rockies crops are very poor. In Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri crops are ten per cent below their usual yield. The cool weather in the central corn belt, after a cold May everywhere east of the Rockies, has brought about a decline of nearly fifteen per cent in the corn yield. In most of the western States the continued drought and

comes a republican leader and says that Labor will support Coolidge. Another equally prominent politician but a democrat says that Davis will get the votes of all the men who wear overalls.

The truth is that there is no organization, union, association, church, or secret society that can deliver all its votes to one man or to one party. The Farmers Union cannot vote its members. The defeat of Lambertson proves that. The Ku Klux Klan cannot deliver a solid vote. The nomination of Griffith, Ryan and Malone proves that. The average American does his own political thinking. He may show signs of herd action in public but when he gets into an election booth with only his conscience and his God for company he votes as he pleases which is usually the way that habit, custom, heredity and party affiliations indicate.

Catfish, In Great Numbers,

Have been taken from the Smoky Hills and over central and western Kansas rivers this year. There has been so much rain and high water that most of the Kansas fish of all varieties have been forced to learn to swim. All fish that can swim are more or less afflicted with wanderlust and therefore set out to see the world as soon as they have conquered the difficulties of locomotion.

The natural fish in possession of all his faculties and motive apparatus always wants to go to the head of the creek. Eel and salmon travel up stream for thousands of miles, the one to find food and the other to spawn and die. Only dams, water falls and dry land can stop this universal upstream movement of fish.

Therefore those wise lawmakers who would protect the finny tribe have decreed, in many states, that there shall be no fishing where six hundred feet of any dam. It is a good law but it would be very bitterly denounced by the meat hunters who take catfish from under the dams at Bennington, Salina, Lawrence, Manhattan and scores of other places in Kansas.

If the legislature of Kansas is really anxious to conserve the fish supply of this state it should offer a bounty for carp scales and forbid all fishing for a quarter of a mile below dams that are not provided with ladders or elevators of some sort for the accommodation of the migratory fish who are always looking for the headwaters.

Booze Is Still Fighting

And breaking the laws of this republic. This condition cannot be charged to the illiterate, the foreign born, or the criminal classes. It is due to the deliberate action of men and women who regard themselves as the best citizens of the country. Men patronize boot leggers who would never think of stealing horses or rearing slaves the negroes. Men who pay their taxes, serve in the army, work the roads, and vote in most of the elections buy and drink moonshine whiskey.

All this does not mean that prohibition is a failure or that the saloon will be restored. It is a passing phase that will be cured by education, experience, good sense and patriotism. Within ten years it will be no more fashionable to break the prohibitory laws than it will be to violate the other statutes upon which the safety of society rests.

Pullman Car Statemen

Debate and settle many great questions as they sit smoking in Governors' Lowdens high priced, extra fare vehicles. Going down to Washington the other day a distinguished lawyer in a smoking room debate, asserted that this writer is the first man that he has met in a Pullman car in three years who does not admit that prohibition is a failure and must go. If he is right his experience only proves that the men whose responsibility for law enforcement are greatest are the very folks who are doing the most law breaking.

The savings banks accounts, the clean and orderly homes of millions of working men in the great cities, the increased school attendance of the children of the poor, the decrease in the number of washerwomen and the increase in the volume of the laundry business all bear witness to the success of prohibition. Pullman patrons may believe that the law is a failure but not a single political convention since the amendment was ratified has demanded repeal. The politicians, even those who drink, know that no man can be elected to office in most of the states unless he is in favor of the enforcement of the prohibitory amendment and the Volstead Enforcement Act.

shortage of water for irrigation is raising havoc with the corn crop. The conditions in Indiana and Ohio are likewise adverse.

The gloomy crop news will bring no cheer to the farming masses of the country. First and foremost, how can the farmers join in sharing in the price advance if their crops are decreasing in quantity and they will have no crops to sell? Secondly, natural adversities of the sort wheat and corn are now experiencing are only of temporary duration. Thirdly, whatever crops the farmers do have on hand to dispose of have been mainly sold in advance of their crop action bills, mortgages, interest payments and bankers notes. Consequently it is the grain gamblers, the big capitalist speculators who will reap the greatest benefits of the sensational rise of corn and wheat. The basic causes for agricultural depression are untouched.—(The Daily Worker.)

The Countrywoman

SAVED HALF HER STEPS.

By wearing a pedometer, an Iowa farm woman found she usually walked 5 miles each day in preparing meals for her family of three. With the aid of a member of the cooperative agricultural extension service of that state, she studied the placing of her kitchen equipment. After rearranging it to meet her particular needs more effectively, her pedometer showed, according to reports to the United States department of agriculture, that the distance she had to walk in preparing one day's meals was but 2.5 miles, exactly half that required before. Leaving her, she states, more time to read, write, and sew.

FARM WIVES ROUT BLUE MONDAY WITH "CO-OP" LAUNDRY
RIVER FALLS, Wis.—Wash day is not "blue Monday" to the farmers' wives here. The cooperative laundry they have just completed 10 years of successful operation—so successful that women's clubs from all sections of the country are asking how it's done.

Originally the laundry served only the immediate vicinity of River Falls. Now the adjoining rural communities and 10 nearby villages have their dirty clothes collected, washed and returned with the regularity that prevails in a big city.

And it all came about as the result of a debate in a woman's club. Dirty clothes took so much time to wash that members of the Home Culture club, an organization of farm women, decided something should be done about it.

A canvass was made of the surrounding farming community. Stock was sold at \$10 a share. At first, the project was tried out in conjunction with a cooperative creamery, but the business took such a spurt that a separate enterprise became necessary. After the first year the project was a success. The cooperative laundry, still owned by the farmers' wives, employs 10 girls and three men. It has an average of 477 customers and furnished same-day service to hotels and restaurants in Hudson, Hammond, Ellsworth, Cumberland, New Richmond, Baldwin, Spring Valley and Prescott.

Laundry trucks operated on a commission basis, gather up the dirty clothes from the farmers' wives each week and bring the garments back within three days, washed and ironed. A dry-cleaning department also is operated.

The college of agriculture, University of Wisconsin, awarded it a prize of \$300 this year because of its success in lightening the burden of the farm home.

The institution is a model in every respect, equipped with the latest machinery. It has paid off all indebtedness with the exception of \$1,200. It manages to pay off about \$1,000 a year.

TO REMOVE STAINS.

FRUIT: Stretch over bowl and cover stain with baking soda. Pour boiling water through cloth until soda dissolves.
GRASS: Wash with cold water and soap, bleach if necessary. Or, use grain or wood alcohol applied by sponging. For colored fabrics apply molasses or paste of soap and cooking soda and let stand over night. If stain is fresh, stretch over bowl and wet with denatured alcohol. If stain is old, wet with water and equal parts of salt and cream of tartar.
RUST: Wet and cover with equal parts of salt and cream of tartar; hold in steam of kettle. If color is affected treat with ammonia.
MILDEW: If fresh, wash with soap and cold water, or soak in sour milk, place in sun without rinsing. If stain is old, bleach with Javelle water.
MUD: Allow to thoroughly dry and brush off.—Southern Planter.

MITES

Every washday we take the soap test water we have. Fill a boiler with it, and heat until boiling hard. Keeping it covered, we take it to the hen house and dash it over the sides, roof, roosts, floor, and into the nests after removing the eggs. This boiling soapdash is one of the best mite and lice killers we have ever tried. It is so easy to use, costs nothing but the little trouble of heating and applying. It would be somewhat improved if you made up a jar of kerosene emulsion and put a quart of this in each boiler as the hot oil would penetrate deep into every crevice and get everything there.

Agnes Hilt in Farm and Fire Side.

CREAM NEEDS GOOD CARE
As hot weather continues the cream must receive better care on the average farm. As soon after separating as possible, cool the cream by setting the can in cold water. Never mix the fresh cream with the cream from previous separation until cooled as low as was possible. Do not keep cream too long at the farm. Poor state cream will not make good butter the average price of cream will be lower than if good butter can be made.

DATE PUDDING.

1 cup dates.
1 cup nuts.
1 tablespoon milk.
1 tablespoon flour.
2 eggs beaten separately.
1/2 cup sugar.
1 teaspoon vanilla.
1 teaspoon baking powder.
Salt.
Bake about forty minutes. Serve with whipped cream.

TELLIED MEAT LOAF.

4 cups cooked meat, diced.
4 hard boiled eggs.

2 tablespoons gelatin, soaked in 1/2 cup cold water.
Olives and pickles, celery and pimientos, (if desired).
1 pint meat broth, concentrated.
Salt.
Pepper.

Mix eggs and seasoning with broth. Add soaked gelatin which has been dissolved by placing over hot water. Pour mixture in wet mold. Chill. Garnish with parsley or slices of eggs. Serve plain or with salad dressing.

LAXATIVE FIG AND SENNA PASTE.

A half pound each of fine raisins and figs, one ounce of senna leaves. Grind or chop fine and put in a stew pan with a half pound of sugar and a half-pint of boiling water. Let simmer slowly for twenty minutes, then pour out on oiled paper in a thin baking tin to cool. Take a piece about an inch square at bedtime and afterwards regulate the amount by the effect.

ESCALLOPED HAM AND SPAGHETTI.

Two cups of ham chopped fine, 1 layer of cooked spaghetti, 1 of ham, 1 cheese cut small or grated, 1 egg beaten with 1 cup of milk poured over all. Sprinkle cracker crumbs on top, dot with butter. Bake one-half hour.

HERMITS.

Cream together:
2 cups brown sugar.
1/2 cup lard and butter.
Add:
2 eggs,
1 teaspoon soda in little warm water.

1/2 cup nuts.
1/2 cup raisins.
1/2 cup milk.
4 cups flour.
Sift together:
1 teaspoon cinnamon.
1/2 teaspoon cloves.
1 teaspoon nutmeg.
1 teaspoon salt.

Drop from spoon on buttered pan and bake in moderate oven.

AMERICANS EAT LESS MEAT

What has become of our meat eaters in this country? In 1900 our annual meat consumption was 192 pounds per capita, now it is less than 150. In those days we ate about 85 pounds of pork; now only a little less than seventy pounds.

With 1,000,000 leaving the agricultural pursuits every year for the cities, and the population increasing about 1,500,000 a year, it can be seen that our meat is going to cost more. With fifty to seventy-five per cent of the farmers thoroughly organized, with the Government System, they can put agriculture where it belongs as a business in the lead. It has been estimated in farms by \$5,412,000,000 than is invested in all manufacturers, railroads and the banks, both national and state.—Farm Clubs News.

FERTILIZER FROM ARIZONA

Charles F. Hanson, Phoenix mining engineer, has discovered in Arizona immense deposits of bird manure—which is available for field and orchard fertilization in the Southwest. The supplies of water and fertilizer are the limiting factors in California and Arizona agriculture, therefore considerable local importance attaches to this find.

COOPERATION, THE REAL BASIS OF CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION

(Continued from page 1)

certainly seems strange that no law in America gives them such permission. Some of the states have mutual banking laws, but none of them provide for a federated system of the basic requirements of the cooperative idea.

The commercial banking system of the United States will give cooperatives great encouragement, providing they leave their financial affairs in the control of the present banking system. That control as we have already seen has almost ruined agriculture in the whole United States by the deflation of 1920.

We also find many leaders in the cooperative idea, who preach every part of the cooperative system except cooperative credit. These men seem to have a fixed design to tie the American cooperatives as a tail upon the Wall Street kite, knowing they can be destroyed whenever the Chamber of Commerce so decrees. I have listened to many eloquent plans of cooperation, which leave the farmers and the laboring people still slaves of the commercial credit system. The plans of Aaron Sapiro, Eugene Meyer, Bernard Baruch, and Governor Lowden must all be classified under this heading. None of them ever point out the cooperative credit system in other countries, and all of them leave the financing of their schemes in hands that are fatal to the cooperative idea.

Even the Federal Land Bank in the United States has been stripped of its cooperative features and the sale of its bonds turned over to the Wall Street bond houses. These things call for the most serious attention to legislation by the farmers of the United States. I think the farmers should defeat every candidate for Congress, who will not fully pledge himself to support a cooperative banking law for the farmers and laboring people of the United States, as fully and as completely as they have given a commercial banking system to the commercial interests of the United States. Such a banking law would afford the opportunity of a cooperative credit system, that would at once federate all the cooperatives

SAVINGS SERMONETTE

Number Five

THE YOUNG PEOPLE

How is it with the young people of your household? Are they saving money? Have they learned to appreciate the value of a dollar? Are you endeavoring to instill in their minds the correct ideas concerning thrift and economy? "As the twig is bent, the tree's inclined." The necessity of saving should be a part of every child's education. It is a duty you owe to your children to show them that money saved is money earned. The child's future is the most sacred duty of the parent. Get them started right. They can open an account with us for One Dollar. We welcome small accounts as well as large ones. We are always interested in the development and progress of the young people.

FARMERS UNION STATE BANK
Elks Building
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

in the United States, and bring success in nine cases out of ten, where there is now failure.

This is the first great National step toward international cooperation, and it was international cooperation I desired to mention tonight. We are not ready for international cooperation. With these ideas in view, the McNary-Haugen Bill will supply this deficiency.

In the first place it should be amended to provide sufficient financial support for handling the entire exportable surplus of agriculture, which will probably run from eighteen hundred to two thousand million dollars per year. It required five hundred million of capital and a loan of a hundred and fifty million more to handle wheat alone during the war. It is therefore evident that the original provision for four hundred millions in the McNary-Haugen Bill to handle all farm products was wholly inadequate. It should be twelve hundred millions at least.

In the next place the pre-war ratio price established by the McNary-Haugen Bill was unjust to the farmers and especially unjust to the cotton farmers of the south. The price should not be an arbitrary ratio at an arbitrary time but it should always, at all times be cost of production plus a reasonable margin of profit.

The Bill also provided that the Government corporation would only go into business when prices are low, and would by means of economic magic slip out of business when prices rise. Such an idea has never been sound and the Bill should provide for a permanent and established business upon which the farmers can rely in all seasons good or bad. Then add to this bill the right of all the cooperative organizations to subscribe for its stock, and when they have supplied its capital, to take it over under cooperative control. Then give to it a cooperative banking system, that would mobilize the credit of the farmers and all other cooperators, and it would be ready to meet all other nations in international cooperative exchange.

This I deem to be the great goal of Christian civilization, itself. Such a goal is no longer a vision and a dream. It is already a reality in most of the great countries of the world.

It gets no publicity in the United States, because our press is too largely controlled by the profiteers, who are the advertisers in the great newspapers. Therefore, I want to give you something of my experience.

Last year I visited fifteen countries of Europe, and I found economic cooperation to be the only idea that has survived the war and grown and developed in spite of the war. In England thirty-five per cent of the manufacturing and merchant dealing is now done upon the cooperative plan. They have a hundred and sixty great factories. They make four million pairs of shoes. They have the eleven largest flour mills in Great Britain. They write half of all the insurance. They have their own coal mines and their own ships. They have their own tea plantations in Ceylon and their own wheat plantations in Canada. Their great reserve bank in Manchuria has a half billion dollars in 1922. This membership has increased more than fifty per cent since the war and they now have more than four and a half million members, representing more than one-third of all the English people.

In Norway and in Sweden there is a similar story of cooperative growth since the war of agriculture and of labor. In England the great cooperative development is by labor but agriculture is now joining and the two were making plans for a general federation.

In Denmark the great cooperative organizations are by farmers. They are organized around commodities and they handle all farm products from producer to consumer. There are forty-six cooperative packing plants operated by the farmers, themselves, and they are the most efficient in the world, except a few like those in Ireland and England. Supporting all this is the finest cooperative banking system in the world, and the Farmers' Cooperative National Bank Building in Copenhagen is the finest building in that great city.

Germany they started with the organization of cooperative credit. This and Czechoslovakia are the only two countries that started right at the beginning. The growth of cooperation in Germany since the war is almost beyond belief. The farmer membership has more than doubled and two hundred million four hundred thousand while the labor membership has increased to three and three-quarter million. If the troubles with France can be settled, there is no doubt that Germany will become a cooperative republic in a very short time.

In Poland even the business men and bankers conceded to me that the cooperative system is the best system of government. In Russia the Soviet Government at first nationalized its cooperators, but that did not work so well and they were turned back; doing thirty per cent of all the manufacturing, merchandising and marketing. They had grown to six and one-half times their volume in the Czar's time and now they have reached twenty-two and one-half times that volume.

In Roumania and in Hungary, the same story of cooperative growth since the war in spite of their government. In Czechoslovakia, I was delighted almost as much as in Denmark at the wonderful progress they are making in every phase of cooperative development. Czechoslovakia is practically a cooperative republic now.

In Vienna, the leaders of all parties told me that the greatest hope of revival was in the cooperative movement and in spite of the dismemberment of that country, its growth was very great. Switzerland is almost a cooperative republic and the war accelerated its growth there. In France cooperative enterprises have trebled since the war and a great cooperative banking sys-

tem has also been organized since the war. In Belgium this story of growth and development was repeated.

Thus, I found the working people of all these countries striving for this new economic ideal in the most practical and successful way. Many of these cooperative enterprises are world-wide and their international business convinced me that international cooperation is both desirable and practical. In fact, I found an international cooperative exchange established since the war between Norway, Sweden and Denmark, already in practical and successful operation.

And now, I think the development of this economic idea is so great, so practical, so world-wide, and so successful, that it demands the highest consideration and the first attention of the statesmen of one people or one nation to profit upon the labor or the products of another people, or another nation, that produces the bottom cause of all our wars. World peace and the preservation of Christianity, itself, depend upon the growth and development of this cooperative idea.

The structure of such a system is as simple and as plain as that of the little store of the flannel weavers at Rochdale. They started their store open part of the time at night only and attended it turn-about.

They were the joke of the neighborhood, but they persisted and acted upon the three principles of one man, one vote, earnings of capital limited, and trade discounts for the balance. Finally, they succeeded, then their neighbors started a little store in the next village. And finally several hundred of these stores were established. Then, they met together in convention and decided they needed a wholesale and the capital was all subscribed by the stores. Its earnings were limited. The control was by vote in proportion to membership. All profits over the wages of capital were paid back to the store in proportion to their business with the wholesaler and by the stores thence distributed to the individual members.

That wholesale is now the greatest and most successful in the world. It is ready to join the wholesale of other countries and establish an international wholesale. All the stock in the international will be taken by the wholesaler's earnings of capital will be limited the same as in the little Rochdale store. The visiting control will be in proportion to the membership in the different countries. The profits will be distributed to the national wholesaler in proportion to the amount of business they do with the international and by these national wholesaler back to the society members, and by the societies to the individual members. Thus, the world business from top to bottom will become the servant of the producers and consumers of the world.

These wholesalers will have departments for every form of human enterprise and endeavor—they will handle international banking upon the same principle. They will cease to compete for the earnings of others, and the object of business will be the cooperative help throughout the world, instead of competition supremacy. This idea stimulates the greatest energy and the highest thought in the human soul. It banishes the cause of war—it destroys the spirit of war—it is the practical voice of world peace.

If the farmers and the laboring people of the United States can be brought to see and understand this great, practical vision, they can do more for Christianity by this national policy in this one generation, than has been accomplished since the monarchy changes were cast out of the temple of Jerusalem.—Oklahoma Union Farmer.

BRISTOL HOTEL
Under New Management
Mrs. Ray Merck
Popular Rates—Shower and Tub Baths
Only four doors north of the Post Office
Salina, Kansas. Phone 928

DR. O. M. FRANKLIN'S NEW
One-Dose Blacking Vaccine.
The Originator of Blacking Vaccine has achieved another equally important success in originating his One-Dose Blacking Vaccine, thoroughly dependable vaccine at a low price. One-Dose Blacking Vaccine, 10¢ per dose. Special six dose syringe \$2.50. Free booklet on request.
THE KANSAS BLACKING SERUM CO.
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FARMERS CLASSIFIED AD USE THIS FORM—IT SAVES DELAY
Mail This To
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Rate: 5 cents a word on single insertion; 4 cents a word each week if ordered 4 or more consecutive weeks
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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 insertion, four or more insertions count as two. Count words in headings as "Per 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.

FARMS WANTED

WANTED to hear from owner having farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis. 7-cw

FARM WANTED FROM OWNER
Write immediately. Raymond Smith, Maplewood, Mo.

FARMS WANTED—by 500 buyers. Send particulars. Cooperative Land Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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

"Buy a share of Farmers Union Bank Stock."

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VEIL MATERNITY HOSPITAL for confinement. Reliable. Babies for adoption. 1111 Euclid Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 55c

TOBACCO FOR SALE

CHEMICALLY TESTED TOBACCO DUST eradicates round worms in poultry and stomach worms in sheep; also good for dust bath. Write for prices. Oliver Messmore, Morrill, Kansas.

YOU ARE READY 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 results. If you try it you'll be sure of it.

KODAK FINISHING

ANY ROLL DEVELOPED and 6 glossy prints, 20c (color); quicker service, better pictures. Victor Kodak Service, Ltd. Box 978, Kansas City, Mo.

MACHINERY

FOR SALE GOOD 10-20 Titan Tractor, only plowed about 200 acres. Also good as new John Deere 3 bottom 12 inch plow. \$3800.00. W. Myers, Garnett, Kansas. 3

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

AMBITIOUS GIRLS — WOMEN — WANTED. Learn how to make money at home. Make \$25.00 week. Earn while learning. Sample lessons free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. 36, 559 Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED

LARGE MANUFACTURER HAS TERRITORY open for several men who can sell full time or part on a specialty with national reputation. Every home owner a prospective customer. Paid as soon as order filled. Hustling teachers, veterinarians, barbers, hardware dealers, blacksmiths, bank cashiers, farmers and others, earning ten to twenty dollars per day on our new plan of merchandising. Product sold on terms less freight we do collecting. Write for information and contracts. Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

PET STOCK

THE WORLD'S LARGEST DOG KENNELS offer for sale Orange Alredale watch dogs, pointer dogs, children's companions, farm dogs, stock drivers, hunters and retrievers. Also Big game dogs, pointers, setters, foxhounds, rabbit hounds and thoroughbred. Sound and healthy. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Any point in the United States. Large illustrated descriptive catalog mailed free.

ONE HUNDRED KENNELS
Box 105, Larue, Ohio

The very interesting Savings Sermonette in this issue should be read by every reader of this paper.

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AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

Lindale Farm Ayrshires
Will increase your monthly cream check. We are offering for sale a few good cows and some well bred growing young bulls that will improve your herd. John Linn & Sons, Manhattan, Kansas. 64

\$5.00 A THOUSAND LETTER HEADS OR ENVELOPES

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FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER

The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the management of any case. Write for it today unthinking tale paper.

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By the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upholding the Guaranty Law, your deposit in this bank is **as safe as a Government Bond**

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Farmers' Union Member—Your own Insurance Company gives you absolute protection at lowest cost.

Your own Company has greater resources, in proportion to insurance in force, than any other state-wide mutual company in Kansas.

Your Hail Insurance Company is the biggest and strongest Mutual Hail Company in Kansas, and the lowest in actual cost.

Get in line.

The Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas

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Which Proves---

FARMERS' UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION leads all firms on the Kansas City Yards in volume of business, WHICH PROVES that our sales and service is right.

FARMERS' UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION returns to its customers part of every dollar they pay in commission charge, WHICH PROVES that it is economy to deal with this firm.

Consign your livestock to the firm whose service adds extra dollars to your net returns the day of sale, and whose policy is to return to its customers every cent of profit made in the handling of their livestock, WHICH WILL PROVE that you are marketing your stock to the best possible advantage to yourself.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

FLAX SEED

WE BUY FLAX SEED
We Pay HIGHEST MARKET PRICE FOR FLAX SEED
F. O. B. Your Station.

GET OUR FLAX BIDS

WIRE US

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSN.,
106 New England Bldg.,
Kansas City, Missouri

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.

UNION MEETING NOTICES
Notices of Farmers' Union meetings will be printed under this heading 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 of the month 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. You help make it a success in every way by doing more than your part and attending these meetings.

R. J. Muckenthaler, Secy-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.
CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911.
Regular meetings on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month.

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. Schoenhof, Sec.
PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL.
Pleasant Valley Local No. 1599 meets every first and third Wednesday evening of each month.

E. J. Kinsinger, Pres.
W. T. Flinn, Sec-Treas.
NEOSHO COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
The regular quarterly meetings of the Neosho County Farmers' Union will be held in the I. O. O. F. hall in Neosho, Kansas on the second, fourth, sixth, eighth, tenth, twelfth, fourteenth, sixteenth, eighteenth, twentieth, twenty-second, twenty-fourth, twenty-sixth, twenty-eighth, thirtieth, and thirty-second of each month.

H. C. Mathies, Sec-Treas.
GIKARD LOCAL NO. 494.
Gikard Local No. 494 meets in Union Hall over the Crawford County State Bank in Gikard, Kansas on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p. m.

W. D. McCluskey, Pres.
Roy W. Holland, 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.
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. Boose, Sec-Treas.
W. H. Slyter, Pres.
UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679.
We meet every two weeks on Tuesday. All Farmers Union members welcome.

Owen Hunsperger, Pres.
I. M. Wagner, Sec.
UNION LOCAL NO. 278.
Regular meetings on second and fourth Thursday each month.

Charles Crossard, Sec.
WASHINGTON COUNTY MEETING SEPTEMBER 6TH.
The Washington County Union will meet Saturday, September 6th at ten o'clock A. M. at the Pleasant Ridge School House, five miles southeast of Hanover, Kansas.

President's Tremble will be there.
Send your delegates to this convention as it is important.
J. T. Poland, Cor. 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.
Bellevue — 2042—John T. Anderson, Sec. 52 paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.
Burns — 943 — Roy Hunter, Ellsworth sec. 24 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.
Athelston 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 — 2804 — Frank

R. Erbert, Ellis, Sec. — 18 paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.
Fairdale — 927 — Carl W. Mayer, Brewster, Sec., 18 members paid for 1924 — 100 per cent.
Rydal — 703 — G. S. Duncan, Beelville, Sec. 81 members paid 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 Alquist, 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, 308, 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 — 1808—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, 6 members—100%.
Star—381—Willis J. Billings, Linn, Secretary, 6 members, 100%.
Olive Hill—1120—A. F. Braun—100%.
Clay Center, Sec.—38 members, 100%.

Coin—1657—S. M. Beason, Oriskany, Secretary—7 members, 100%.
Bushong, 579 — H. C. Harder, Drip, Secretary, 10 members, 100%.
Hunt — 1107 — J. L. Kongs, Corns, Secretary — 19 members, 100%.

Santa Fe—1717—Major Johnson, secretary, Lyons. Thirteen members — 100 per cent.
No. 5761—Clarence W. Smith, secretary, Phillipsburg, six members — 100 per cent.

1803—Maple Grove—Howard Timberman, secretary, Hepler, Five members, 100 per cent.
1923—Kaw Valley — Jerome Van Hule, secretary, Belvue, 10 members, 100 per cent.

1689—Highland—Roy L. Lee, secretary, Paola, 80 male members, 56 female members, 100 per cent.
1684—Prospect, Martin Rohs, Jr., Secretary, 29 members, 100 per cent.

Prairie Star—944—E. W. Podena, secretary, Wilson, 15 members, 100%.
Herynk 1427—Henry Eden, Sec., 13 members, 100%.

Koerber 514 — A. Korber, Seneca, secretary, 21 members, 100%.
Hobo 1497—W. C. Coffman, Madison, secretary, 22 members, 100%.

Eagle Star—928—C. G. Conrad, Du Bols, Nebraska, secretary, 21 members—100%.
Eureka—911—Harvey Strahm, Sabetha, Kansas, secretary, 37 members, 100%.

District No. 82, Local No. 1135, Will H. Bunde, Clay Center, Sec. 100%.

PICNICS—PITTS GROVE AND POMONA.
August the fourteenth found George W. Pitts waiting at the depot for yours truly. We were soon ushered into the picnic grounds by the aid of a Ford car of standard make. The picnic grounds are located in Pitts Grove west of Baldwin, Kansas.

Trees of sufficient height to afford a good shade add to the beauty of the grounds and make them useful for picnic purposes. Cigars, hamburgers, pop, and ice cream stands were in place and ready for business at an early hour. The customary doll rack offering chewing gum, cigars and candy as prizes for the lucky fellow. The fake prize stands where you spend a dime and turn a wheel to find out that you are a sucker were absent and saved a good many dimes of the hard variety.

The morning ball game was an old fashioned picnic game. The business men crossed bats with the farmers and were cleaned good and proper. It afforded the farmers a great pleasure to be able to clean the business men once a year but the business men will get back at all those farmers who do not trade at the Farmers Union Store. The business men are real sports and don't mind their annual defeat at the hands of the farmers. The farmers outlasted the town men when it came to running bases, as when they were fleet of foot, made so by continual practice in running after the hogs and cows in trying to coax a living from them. The farmers were right on the spot when it came to catching a fowl. From the way they handled the bat you would have thought they were all Irish. A home run was easy for the farmers and the way they sailed around the diamond was a caution to cats and reminded me of the days when the cows were in the corn.

The business men were apt scholars at dodging and escaped without a scratch. They put many a farmer out while he was off his base. It seemed that they could talk the farmers into getting away from their base, possibly a reduction in overalls was mentioned and caused the farmers to lose their head for a time. They seemed right at home on the diamond, being used to diamonds at home possibly. To be fanned did not disturb them in the least, rather liked it. It helped them to keep cool. The butcher invariably chopped. The barber got a close shave. The score of the baker looked like a doughnut. The sheriff insisted on a rest. The doctor got nervous when the undertaker caught a fly and the butcher stole a base and spoiled the whole chase. The score-keeper turned away every time he added a score and

the restaurant man had a stroke of paralysis when the game was called for dinner.

The Haskell Indians furnished the music. Having a fine orchestra Brother Gustenberger acted as chairman and took the opportunity of thanking his friends for the support given him in the Primary election. A good and orderly crowd listened to the few remarks that I made in behalf of the Union.

Athletic stunts were pulled off after the speaking and we were delighted at the clever boxing of our Indian friends who put on a nice little show free.

Pomona was the next scene of farmers picnics. A fine crowd of Union folks were on the grounds to have a good social time and revive the Union spirit in the community.

Brother Barnheisel acted as chairman. Several Union songs were sung, some that were written by the Union Harmony Hounds and one song that was written by Mrs. Bower, bookkeeper for the Auditing Association.

The readings were especially good. Little Miss Schneider gave a reading that portrayed the reasons why she got a spanking. "Rubes Family" by Brother Nitchie was well received and as any encore we listened to "Old Turnip Grove" at Pomona is holding its own. The preceding manager had made several mistakes that had to be lived down. Ordering a carload of matches for a community where scarcely any of the men smoke made it hot for Mr. Deyer to rescue the business, but things are coming along fine now. About one hundred and sixty persons own stock in the store. A complete line of goods enable the patrons to supply their wants without having to go to other stores. Everything is well arranged. Departments of Hardware, Drygoods, Groceries, Shoes, Cream Station, Machinery, Meat, Produce, Oil and Feeds make a complete stock of goods all of which is of a standard brand and well selected.

Efficient clerks wait on patient loyal customers in a neat up to date store. The stockholders have every reason to be proud of the business and their unswerving loyalty together with the cooperation of a good manager has made the Pomona Store one of the most successful business concerns of the Farmers Union of Kansas.

To either stay over a day or catch the four o'clock train back for Salina caused me to decide on the latter. After a forty-five minute talk I left friends whom I expect to see at a later date.

M. O. Glessner.
WAKEFIELD STRONG FOR CARLOT SHIPMENTS FOR UNION MEMBERS
Editor Kansas Union Farmer:
The Farmers Union around Wakefield, Kansas, is taking in new members right along. Every car load of stuff shipped in brings in new members. The Local to which I belong will have taken in about fifteen members between now and the time the readers of the paper read this letter.

We have a car load of peaches on track now selling at \$1.80 per bushel; car of flour \$1.60, bran \$1.15, shorts \$1.40. We expect another car of sugar in another week or two, a car of peaches in about three weeks, and a car of plums and a car of grapes the last of August. By that time the tankage and cotton seed meal will be rolling toward Wakefield.

Everybody buying from these cars must belong to the Farmers Union and have their dues paid up. I do not see why some counties that have no Farmers Union business institutions do not elect or pick some man off the farm and place him in the county seat with little or no capital and let him buy in car lots for the members of the county. You would be surprised how your membership would grow. Try it folks and build up the Farmers Union Membership in your county. I know it can be done.

I like the old way the Farmers Union used to have in getting the members out to the local meetings and having them order what they want. That cuts a whole lot of expense that the stores are now having and increases the membership. I know of some stores that are getting as much as 7c a pound for cabbage, and if they could handle a car load they could get it for a cent a pound. I would like to see some of the counties over the state where they do not have any Farmers Union Store try it.

I buy a great deal of stuff from The Farmers Union Jobbing Association and find them mighty nice people to deal with. I keep in line with the markets all over, and if the Jobbing Association do not have the right kind of a price, I write them or call them up and tell them where the trouble is and that we have to have the article for so much money, and they make an effort to get it for us at that price.

Would like to have some of your county presidents call a meeting and try this proposition out. Now is the time. I would like to have a personal letter from some president that is trying it or wants to try it.

Chas. Langdale, Clay County Purchasing Agent, Wakefield, Kansas.

LYONS COUNTY STORE AND ELEVATOR SHOW PROFIT
Editor Kansas Union Farmer:
Thought you might be interested in knowing what has been going on in Lyons County this summer.

Our store and elevator, for the first time in the last two or three years, showed a nice, encouraging profit the last fiscal year. Both corn and soybeans are under one manager and

the change has been helpful in many ways. R. J. Rees is still manager and has succeeded in building up a fine trade.

For quite a period of time during the height or rather the depth of deflation experience, it took heroic measures on the part of the directors to save the ship, but we are on the heights now and the struggle will well worth while for "there's joy in the victory".

This spring, while I was helpless under an attack of rheumatism, the trust of the State Farmers Union for the state senate. Later I was unanimously endorsed by the democratic county caucus and received the nomination at the primaries, without contest. So to prove that I am not a game, as I have recovered my strength, I am going into the contest, expecting to represent this 24th district of the State Farmers Union in the senate next winter. I hope to work with all the old members and several new Union recruits.

I believe that your readers would be pleased to know who of the Union legislative candidates were successful in the primaries. Here's hoping for their success in November, regardless of party.

One of the most pleasing experiences that comes to our State Union resolution and legislative committees is the proof each year that there is practically no difference in the progressive ideas and plans of the individuals comprising these committees, though they are labeled as republicans, democrats, socialists, leaguers, or prohibitionists. During the eight or ten years it has been the writer's privilege to serve on these committees, we are happily surprised each time with the ease in which plans and policies can be agreed upon for agriculture.

In closing, although changing the subject abruptly, we wish the State Board of Directors would decide to hold the state meeting in Topeka. The probabilities are that several of the new law makers will be Union members who will encourage members who are in the Union to a state Union meeting. Besides, we need the wisdom and fellowship of members like Senator Gate, Green, Johnson, Docking and others, and brother Barrett and others of our Union legislative candidates if we have a state meeting, if elected. Let's go to Topeka this year and Hutchison next.

CHAS. DAY
A FARMERS UNION BAND
Editor Kansas Union Farmer:
I have read your statement in The Kansas Union Farmer about the Farmers Union Band. Wish to inform you that it is a grand idea. I am for it.

I have a Farmers Band, and every member is a dirt farmer. I am a farmer and a member of the Farmers' Union from the start in Marion County. I have a fine band of 22 pieces, and it would be a grand thing to have a band contest in Hutchinson.

If I can be of any help to you folks, am ready to do so at any time.

V. J. BOSH,
Marion, Kansas.

RURAL REST LOCAL PICNICS AGAIN
Rural Rest Local held another one of its delightful picnics at Oakdale Park in Salina, Saturday evening, August 16th. This was a social meeting and about thirty people greatly enjoyed the excellent supper which the ladies had prepared. After one of our Kansas hot days, the members of this local find a picnic meeting in lovely Oakdale Park very refreshing.

FARMERS GRAIN CONSIGNMENTS OUR SPECIALTY
JOBBING
UNION ASSOCIATION

FARMERS ATTENTION!
Before seeding, get my Improved CLIMAX MILL AND SEED GRADER, cleans and grades all seed perfectly. I have been making this mill for over fifty years, keeping it improved. I am offering a few I have on hand—
AT THE OLD PRICE BEFORE THE WAR—While They Last
This is a big reduction from the regular price. Write for circular.

W. SULLIVAN, Manufacturer,
837 S. 11th St., Salina, Kansas.

BUY A GOOD COFFEE FOR LESS MONEY SOLD IN BULK OR PACKAGE
(Freight paid on 100-lb. shipments.)

IF YOUR LOCAL CANNOT SUPPLY YOU WRITE US.
FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N.
106 New England Building.
Kansas City, Missouri.

COFFEE
ONE POUND NET WEIGHT
FARMER'S UNION
ROASTED
FARMER'S UNION JOBBING ASS'N.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER
The number of members was not present as several are out of the city on vacations. The next regular meeting will be held Saturday, September 6th.

A FLORIDA EXAMPLE IN CO-OPERATION.
Gadsden county, Florida truck growers, as noted elsewhere in this number of the Record, are proving themselves that there is considerable merit in co-operation. The article referred to tells of the marketing of beans grown in that county and shipped to market by the Truck Growers Cooperative Association. The Record correspondent says that beans so disposed of brought the growers from \$2 to \$2.50 per crate, net, at the shipping point. Then he adds: "It is believed that had the bean crop been marketed independently (by the individual growers themselves) that not more than \$1 net per crate would have been received."

It is also worthy of note that the Gadsden Truck Growers Cooperative Association, first of all, got busy and found their markets, practically all of them within the state. Further, that as soon as it became known in those and other markets that Gadsden county truckers had good quality beans for sale, the orders poured in unsolicited and in greater volume than could be handled; that, there were not beans enough to supply the demand.

In view of the facts just cited, isn't it surprising that there are bean growers, as well as growers of other products, who are willing to sell for \$1 what their neighbors, through co-operation, can and do sell for \$2 and more?

What's the answer? Clearly, it is co-operation and good management combined. The former without the latter isn't worth shucks, financially or otherwise.—Farm and Live Stock Record.

should be decided by a thoroughly-informed committee or board, seems not only reasonable but also necessary if right is to prevail.

PIG PRODUCTION DECLINES
The June 1924 pig survey of the United States Department of Agriculture shows that the flood of hog production in the Corn Belt that reached its high point in the spring pig crop to 1923 is now rapidly receding and about reached a normal level. A decrease of about 8,000,000 pigs in the spring crop in the Corn Belt is indicated.

The department's survey was made in cooperation with the United States Post Office Department, being based upon reports collected by rural mail carriers from 123,000 individual farms in all parts of the United States, of which about 70,000 are in the Corn Belt.

A decrease of about 21 per cent in the number of sows farrowed for the country as a whole in the spring of 1923 is shown by the survey. Because of a slight increase in the average number of pigs saved per litter this spring the reduction in number of pigs is 20 per cent.

The number of sows bred or to be bred for fall farrow this year shows a decrease of 6 per cent from the number farrowed last fall. This indicates a probable reduction of 10 to 15 per cent in fall pigs, provided intentions

as of June 1 are not modified materially by subsequent conditions, since a considerable per cent of sows bred in the fall are not mated until the spring of the following year.

The decrease in the number of sows farrowed this spring in the Corn Belt States is 20 per cent and of pigs saved 17 per cent, while the number of sows bred for fall shows a decrease of 11 per cent. All other regions show sharp decreases in the 1924 spring crop although individual States in the far West show increases. In the South central region, extending from Kentucky to Texas, the decrease is 86 per cent. All regions except the Corn Belt show more sows bred to farrow this fall than farrowed last fall.

The most wasted of all days is the day when we have not laughed.—Proverbs of France.

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