

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Co-operation

Education

VOLUME XVIII

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NUMBER 27

ADDRESS OF PAUL P. MOORE AT FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA

The Equity Co-operative Exchange Held Their Fifteenth Convention at Fargo, North Dakota, Recently. The President's Address Was of Particular Interest. The Equity Union Has Practically the Same Platform as The Farmers Union

It gives me great pleasure to call to order the 15th annual convention of the Equity Cooperative Exchange. I hope I will be able to say to you today the things I have in mind and still not take too much of your time, which we expect to use for the good things that we have for you at this convention.

This meeting comes at a time when the interest of the agricultural population is at its height and when agriculture itself is on the verge of collapse. We read in the headlines of the daily press the encouraging articles telling us of improved conditions of agriculture and that agriculture is again upon its feet and back to normalcy.

A great effort has been made to fool the farmer into believing that he is prosperous, but we can make no other statement than that the agricultural population is on the verge of bankruptcy.

The increase of the mortgage on the farm has reached the breaking point. We have seen in the last few years the foreclosure of thousands and thousands of farm mortgages. The collapse of agriculture is seen in the closing of thousands of rural banks. In Iowa, one of the best agricultural states of the Union, and which bears today almost one-sixth of the land mortgage of the United States, we have counties in which almost all the banks have been forced to close their doors. In Greene county 50 per cent of the banks have finally quite business. We can see further a breaking of agriculture in the great mass of humanity, which is moving from the farms to the cities. The convention comes at a time when it seems that everyone is interested in the farmer's problem and many remedies are being set forth.

It seems that the commercial world has taken particular interest in the farmer's problem and has given us various remedies. We have had established for us land banks, but our mortgages have increased. It has been advocated that we should have better roads that we might be able more cheaply to get our products to market.

And we are paying the taxes. A few years ago the non-agricultural element became so interested in the farmer that a great conference was called in Chicago, out of which we received the remedy, "eat another slice of bread."

In the latter part of December of the past year we hear of another conference called, I understand, by the Bankers' Association of Iowa at Des Moines, out of which I heard the remedy, "eat another slice of bread." It seems to me that it would be an opportune time for someone to invent a machine with which we would be able to extend the stomachs of the producers and consumers of this country so that they would be able to eat more corn and more wheat and therefore, eat ourselves into prosperity.

At the meeting at Des Moines called by the Bankers' Association of Iowa, we understand that Cyrus Cole, the representative from my district of that state, advocated the eating of more bread, using the corn stalks for the making of paper and the using of sugar made from corn, so that the farmer might be more prosperous. Under I Mr. Cole had considered the man who raised the wheat or the sugar beet? I wonder if he took into consideration the producer who was raising cane for the production of sugar.

The commercial world, the bankers and the makers of money, have been making remedies for us over a hundred years in America, and after all this time we have finally reached a place where it seems the end is nearly in sight. We farmers should not expect a remedy to come from the field whose interests are not ours. This commercial world will support and advocate any remedy which will not unseat them from our backs.

I want to say that this meeting is a contrast to many of the meetings which have been staged in the last few years for the benefit of the farmer. This meeting is made up of real farmers, it is made up of real men and leaders from the soil, men who do not fear to tell the truth and back it up. As I look into your faces I can see the look of hope and determination, and I truly believe that look of determination comes from the hearts and souls of men who know that for once they are in a meeting which belongs to them, that they are at their own convention. This spirit is what makes your leadership face the guns and fight your battles.

We are taking a great step here today at this convention, a determination of the farmers of the Northwest to merge into one solid Union—three real farm organizations, The Farmers Union, The National Producers' Alliance, and the Equity Co-operative Exchange membership. This is one of the most important steps taken or pieces of work ever attempted by you. Your organization has been instrumental in bringing this about. We have realized for some time the necessity of organization for the purpose of supporting your marketing activities. It is generally recognized by all real leaders and farmers that no activity can well exist without local organization. The mother of your marketing organization was the little local

out at the crossroads. You let that local die. When you got into trouble and needed help you looked around and you found that you had forgotten to keep in existence the thing which had made you. For some time we have been watching for a chance to organize the Northwest. Our chance came when the spirit of Federation blew forth at the meeting in Des Moines on May 12. At this meeting we saw twenty-four farm organizations of the central west and northwest states join hands on one program. It was the spirit of Federation which made it possible to join the forces of the Alliance, the Farmers Union and the Equity Co-operative Exchange. This merger has been endorsed by the Farmers Union Livestock Commission of Chicago and South St. Paul, has been endorsed by the National Producers' Alliance, and you are here today to consider and give your support to it. Let me state here that in all this work of bringing their forces together that the receivers of your organization have given splendid support. In fact, I doubt very much that we could ever have accomplished this important step so rapidly had it not been for the splendid co-operation which you have received from them. You may well be proud of the work which they have done. They certainly deserve your loyal support. Let me say here that on account of this step taken to federate the farm organizations of the central west and northwest states into what is called the Grain Belt Federation of Farm Organizations, you have been able to place material evidence into the hands of your leaders, with which they have been able to successfully combat the recent attempt to raise in railroad rates and I understand to even make monkeys out of the railroad attorneys.

Let us not forget that for the first time in the history of farm organization the farmer has been able to sell to the world and to his brother farmer what it had cost him and what it is costing him to produce the food stuffs which feed the world. The Cost of Production Committee made possible by the Grain Belt Federation of farm organizations has brought forth a cost of production chart which is unassailable and which clearly shows to all of us why it is that the mortgage was placed on the farm, and why that mortgage grows instead of diminishes.

We are hearing a great deal these days concerning legislation as a remedy for farm troubles. As we farmers do not ask for special privileges from our Congress or Legislature, but we do ask that we get a square deal and that no special privilege be given to other classes that are not given to us. If the bankers and politicians want to help the farmer, they can employ themselves at no better job than either removing some of the special privileges which others have and which hampers the farmer, or get him those same privileges.

If the business interests of America really want to help the farmers, let them get behind and endorse the program set forth by the Federation of Farm Organizations and let them demand for us the same tariff protection which organized industry enjoys when we are ready to demand the cost of production. It would be much better for us to have no legislation at this time than to have to accept that coming from some other sources than the farmer. Congress today is flooded with bills for the farmer, not any of them coming from the farmer. If one of these bills is passed in Congress it only hampers the farmer in getting a bill of his own through. If Congress wants to do something for the farmer by way of legislation, let them endorse no bill except only that which comes from or is supported by the Federated farmers.

Remember this, that Congress will pass your bills for you when you are stronger than the ones for whom it now passes the bills. Organize and become strong enough so that your voice will be heard in Congress. Along with your organized strength, there is another great force already organized and federated, which should be your ally, and which should work hand in hand with you. That force is organized labor. The interests of labor are the same as the farmer. The aim of big business has always been to keep the laborer and the farmer apart.

They tell the laborer that he cannot buy so cheaply if the farmer gets better pay. The farmer is told that he cannot buy his supplies right if labor receives high wages. The day is past when either the laborer or farmer believe that. They have met around the same table and agreed that they both are entitled to a price based on the cost of production. The laborer knows that if the farmer receives less than the cost of production, that the farmer must leave the farm and come to the cities and compete with the laborer for a job. The farmer knows that if the laborer does not receive cost of production—a living wage, that the laborer will not be able to buy the products of the farmer, therefore killing the farmer's market. To show you where labor stands, let me say that the State Federation of Labor of Iowa and the National Federation of Labor have endorsed the program

of the Grain Belt Federation of Farm Organizations. Let me warn you now that the only effective remedy for the producer will be made by you through your organization out at the crossroads.

Let me caution you against single commodity organization. It only divides our forces and the price of no one commodity can be maintained at cost of production, while others are produced at a loss. We should as one solid organized force of producers demand cost of production for all farm products. Any remedy which does not tend to put the producer in a position to buy or be able to consume his own product is not sound.

In conclusion I believe that the big thing at this convention is not only to hear the reports of your officers and listen to the talks which, no doubt, will be educational and interesting, neither is the big thing alone the merger of your forces and the organization of the Northwest, but you should tell the world in unmistakable terms that you have and will take the spirit of hope and determination with you and tell the farmer what you did here, and I hope that when you come back here next year that there will be so many of you that they will have to build more hotels for your accommodations.

THE PROSPERITY OF A FARMER'S CO-OP WHOLESALE

The Farmers Union State Exchange, co-operative wholesale for the stores of Nebraska, jumped its total business in 1925 to a total of \$1,521,311, an increase of more than 12 1/2 per cent over that of the year previous. The net profit of \$36,633 is an increase of more than 100 per cent over that of 1924.

One of the problems of these farmers is the opposition of the salt combine, which now has become so hostile to the Co-operative that it refuses to allow them a job's commission on salt sales, and tries by means of special concessions to the local stores to win the salt business away from the Exchange. That is the reason for a recent meeting of co-operators at Kansas City where exchanges and farmers' buying agencies from seven of the central agricultural states will discuss combined action to procure direct connection with the sources of salt supply. The Exchange is not only selling to local co-operative stores and to groups of farmers throughout the state; it is also operating a few stores directly under the control of the Exchange itself. The headquarters store did a business last year of \$99,000.

In contrast with the shaky financial condition of the business for years ago, when Notes Payable totaled \$216,000, the current liabilities are now reduced to a figure which is only one-eighth of the current assets. There are few co-operatives in the country that can claim as sound a financial condition as that.

The more cautious farmers of the country have long watched with considerable misgivings the splurging of some of the huge banker-benefitted associations of growers of tobacco and other commodities, especially when these concerns are promoted by high salaried lawyers and stockholders of the flashy type.

A recent investigation of the Tri-State Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina confirms some of the worst misgivings. Twenty-seven officials were found to be deriving large profits from the sale of co-operative products to concerns in which they had an interest. The general manager and the head of the warehouse department of the co-operative, already receiving 30,000 and \$7,000 respectively for their services made an extra profit in one year of \$82,000 which they split between them. Similar profits were made other years. In fact, nearly half of the crop for three successive years was dried in plants in which these and other officials had a financial interest.

These farmers better go slow—and watch their step.

THE WHEAT BELT DELEGATE CONVENTION

Of Allied Farmers' Organizations Held at Fargo, N. D., Jan. 14-15, 1926

The joint delegate convention of the Equity Co-operative Exchange and the Producers Alliance and affiliated farmers of the States of Minnesota and North Dakota, in mass meeting assembled in the City of Fargo, North Dakota, do declare as follows:

Support the Corn Belt Committee

The great wheat belt of the United States unites with the corn belt and the cotton belt, and with the great mass of our citizens who love fair play, in demanding for agriculture equality with industry and labor on the basis of the American standard of living. We stand squarely on the declaration of the joint committee of national and regional farm organizations proclaimed at the Des Moines conference December 22, 1925, and pledge our undivided support to the Legislative Committee appointed by that conference to carry out its program. The issues have been clearly defined at Des Moines, and the time for action has arrived.

Denounce Cereal Conferences

We appeal to our brethren to close their ranks and present a united front, and caution them to resent and rebuke all reasonable efforts to divide our forces or begot the issues. The calling of meetings and conferences, at this critical time, for purposes other than the unqualified support of our national committee, must be construed as intended to embarrass our representatives and defeat the cause of the farmer.

Appeal to Business Men

We appeal to the business men in our communities and remind them that they cannot hope to prosper while the purchasing power of the farmer is gradually vanishing under cumulative losses and increasing bankruptcies.

Appeal to Labor

We appeal to the great body of American labor and caution them to the ruthless policy of the Western industrialist, denying to the farmer the bare cost of production on the basis of the American standard of living, must inevitably wipe out agriculture, the factory's best customer, as an independent industry, and substitute therefore a peasant class living under conditions which must ultimately drive them to the cities, there to compete with labor in our factories.

Warning to Tariff Beneficiaries

We appeal to the Eastern beneficiaries of a one-sided tariff, which can only be maintained with the support of the agricultural West, to refrain from forcing the farmer, in self-preservation, to tear down the wall which prevents him from buying in the markets in which he is compelled to sell.

Appeal to Congress

We appeal to our representatives in Congress, and desire to impress them with the earnestness of our purpose. There is no issue before them so vital as that which involves the welfare of forty million citizens dependent upon agriculture. We urge them to accept no compromise or substitute, but to insist on a measure which will insure for agriculture the cost of production and the American standard of living.

The Evil of Resales

Violent fluctuations in the market quotations of our great staples, caused by the manipulations of speculators, make it impossible for the farmer, individually or collectively, to finance the holding of his crop, and forces a premature sale on a declining market, the price usually rising after the bulk of the crop has left the farm. The vicious practice of local buying, compelling immediate resale or hedging, with incidental margins, hazards, and profits, further reduces the farmer's price and contributes materially to the fluctuations of the market. Under these conditions loans to farmers and farmers' elevators have become largely speculative and have brought disaster to banks as well as to farmers. As a result the marketing machinery has drifted into the hands of dealers, and the farmers' elevator is gradually disappearing.

Export Surplus

The exportable surplus of agricultural commodities, uncontrolled, is

now liquidated in foreign markets, correspondingly depressing the domestic price. The foreign element of speculation, added to the domestic factors, accentuates the violent fluctuations of the farmer's market, and keeps him chained in financial bondage. A method must be found which will limit the producers' losses to the exportable surplus, eliminate the fluctuations due to the speculation, and stabilize his market at prices approximating the cost of production based on American standards.

An emergency exists pressing for immediate action. The surplus must be effectively controlled by an intelligent agency vested with the powers and provided with sufficient means to accomplish this purpose. While it may be desirable that this be done by co-operative agencies powerful enough to control the distribution of agricultural products, it is at present impracticable because ninety per cent of the storage and marketing machinery has passed into the hands of other than producers, and the deflated farmers are not in a position to recapture this property without governmental aid such as has been extended to them in Canada. Meanwhile, and until the producers can be provided with the means of handling and financing their crops, it seems highly proper that, under the welfare clause of the Constitution, an adequate agency be created to assume control of the surplus and assist the producer in acquiring gradually the means of marketing his own product.

Conclusion

We are stating our grievances for the information of those who are charged with the duty of providing for all citizens an equal opportunity in life, and we again pledge our National Committee our united support in their efforts to obtain the necessary relief.

Supplemental Resolution

Whereas, millions of bushels of wheat and flax, and millions of pounds of butter are imported annually into the United States in spite of the tariff, and depress domestic prices which are already below the cost of production, Resolved, that Congress be requested to raise the tariff on these and other agricultural commodities to the point of actual protection to the producer.

Resolved further, that the milling in bond and drawback provisions of the Tariff Act should be repealed.

FIDELITY

Job had many trials and tribulations, but with supreme faith and patience, he overcame all of them. These two qualities are absolutely essential to the successful outcome of any business venture. They should be the very essence of the creed of those engaging in that venture. Thousands of farmers have, in the past few years, taken the oath of the Farmers Union and thus aligned themselves with the Co-operative Marketing movement.

Co-operative Marketing, even though the individual farmer has, as a rule, only small part to play, is an undertaking of considerable size, the success of which necessarily demands the utmost of fidelity from each one pledged to it. If the farmers, who have pledged their loyalty to such a business, will support it with their undiluted fidelity, that undertaking will succeed.

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company at Kansas City, the largest co-operative on the Kansas City Yards, and the only co-operative in the Kansas City Yards to ever pay a dividend, has succeeded in establishing itself on that market by reason of the fact that it has maintained high quality of service that has earned for it such a distinctive place in the Kansas City Yards. Remember—Fidelity is what counts.

TABLE SHOWING REAL ESTATE VALUE IN OSAGE COUNTY

Mr. Bryson Prepared This Table in Response to a Questionnaire Sent Out by His County Attorney. He Also Submits a Set of Resolutions in which a Protest is Made Against the Present System of Taxation

A protest against determining the taxable valuation of farm lands by using the speculative sale values the same not being in accordance with the intent of the constitution and the tax laws of the state of Kansas wherein it is provided that land shall be assessed according to its money value therefore:

BE IT RESOLVED that we favor the plan of estimating the taxable value of agricultural land by deducting from the gross proceeds the cost of production and dividing the balance of 10 per cent. This will represent the money value of agricultural land for taxable purposes:

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED

CORN:

Income

Total acres in corn 390; average 25 bu. per acre

@ 60c per bu. ----- \$5,850.00

Expense

Shelling, hauling and board @ 12c per bu. ----- \$1,170.00

1,170.00

\$4,680.00

FLAX:

Income

200 acres, 8 1-2 bu. per acre

1870 bu. @ \$1.30 per bu. ----- \$3,553.00

Expense

Thrashing @ 10c per bu. ----- \$187.00

Men and 6 wagons 4 days @ \$5 per day ----- \$120.00

Hauling seed to market ----- \$46.00

110 bu. seed @ \$3.00 per bu. ----- \$330.00

683.00

2,870.00

OATS:

Income

20 a., 30 bu. per acre @ 35c per bu. ----- \$210.00

Expense

Thrashing and other expense ----- \$50.00

160.00

Hay and pasture, 372 acres at rental value of \$2 per acre ----- 744.00

Orchard, hog lots, public roads for 3 improvements; 38 acres -----

HOGS:

Income

75 hogs average weight 225 lbs. 8 mo. old, @ 9c ----- 1,518.00

Expense

1745 bu. corn and 60c per bu. ----- 1,047.00

471.00

CATTLE:

Income

75 stockers; 25 sold; 10 heifers, weight. 600 lbs. @ 5c ----- \$300.00

15 steers, 2 yrs. weight 700 lbs. @ 6c ----- \$90.00

930.00

Annual income equals

300 acres for 75 cattle at \$2 per acre ----- \$600.00

330.00

POULTRY:

Income

300 chickens; eggs ----- \$150.00

poultry sold ----- \$50.00

\$200.00

Corn and bran ----- 75.00

Expense

125.00

GENERAL EXPENSE

Carried forward \$9,380.00

Board and clothes for two—wife and self ----- \$560.00

Taxes ----- 813.69

Automobile, medical, traveling, donations, etc. ----- 1,000.00

Upkeep on farm, tractors, machinery, fences, buildings, etc. ----- 700.00

Hired girl @ \$24 per mo. ----- 288.00

Grain consumed for 9 months:

20 head horses 1100 bu. corn at 60c per acre, \$144.00

Hay, 72 acres @ \$2 per acre, \$144.00

Labor: 4 men @ 35 per mo., plus \$1 per day for board ----- 1,300.00

Less 5,601.69

NET INCOME

Less than 7 per cent net income on the assessed valuation of \$65,450.00

Overbrook, Kans. Dec. 1924.

of only \$30,778.00 instead of \$55,450.00.

Respectfully submitted,

V. C. BRYSON.

Corporation interests determine the money valuation for taxable purposes according to income.

A HEARTY RECEPTION.

I am just your office boy, but my heart is filled with joy that I do not have to meet you with a sob; I will own that I was scared till I knew how you had fared at the hands of those who tried to get your job. I am glad that you are back, that you did not get the sack, that the scandal mongers got it in the neck, and I have a lively hunch that the scandal-spreading bunch never more will tread the Farmers Union deck. It's no news to you, of course, that a loyal office force never doubted for a moment you would win; we will see you through and when things are looking blue, you will find upon my face, a loyal grin—The Office Boy.

THIS IS SERVICE

The Hay Department of the Jobbing Association received the following statements from different sections of the State last week:

No. 1—

"I might say that my neighbors have been shipping to you this winter and all are speaking highly of the way you men have handled their business. This pleases me for I have been a Farmers Union man for a long time and I want these other fellows to 'see the light' and boost for us."

No. 2—

"I see you made a good sale of Kafir on a slow market and on an unknown article."

Who says SERVICE is not appreciated.

ELLSWORTH COUNTY FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE UNION BALANCE SHEET STORE & ELEVATORS 11-30-1925

	Total	Elevators	Store
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash	\$ 825.02	\$ 409.46	\$ 415.56
Bank	4,167.78	326.01	158.23
Accounts Receivable	14,951.60	12,284.22	2,667.38
Notes Receivable	19,812.73	13,677.17	6,135.56
Inventories	18,706.73	13,085.54	5,621.19
Investments	500.00	500.00	
CAPITAL ASSETS:			
Building and Equipment	28,693.77	28,693.77	
Furniture and Fixtures	3,771.79	1,735.89	2,035.90
Dividend Account	849.31		849.31
TOTALS	\$84,033.07	\$66,060.44	\$17,972.63
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable Mds.	536.67		536.67
Notes Payable	21,008.85	21,545.52	8,500.00
Accounts Payable stockholders	847.71		1.68
Accrued Expenses	212.93	115.00	97.93
Accrued Taxes	587.37	800.30	847.83
Dividend Account	208.29		208.29
Depreciation Reserve	10,996.14	9,670.68	1,325.46
CAPITAL LIABILITIES:			
Capital Stock	33,400.00	30,325.00	3,075.00
Surplus	16,703.62	18,721.68	2,018.06
Loss and Gain	468.51	2,269.72	1,018.06
Surplus & Undivided Profits	16,235.77	16,451.96	216.85
TOTALS	\$84,033.07	\$66,060.44	\$17,972.63

Ellsworth County Farmers Co-operative Union.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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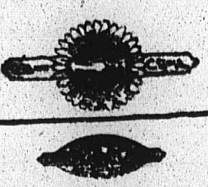
JOHN TROMBLE, Editor and Manager
W. C. LANSDON, Associate Editor

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

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

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.



THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1926

SEND IN YOUR WANT ADS

There are a lot of folks in Kansas who get this paper every week without once realizing how much more it might be worth to them if they would read all of it and use all of its facilities for being helpful to them. Hardly a farm in the state that will not buy seeds, eggs for hatching, and young stock of some sort for breeding purposes. A considerable number of our folks are offering some of these things for sale through our advertising columns and quite a few others have already made their spring purchases from the friends and of co-operation who are helping us pay the expenses of this paper from the receipts of advertising.

There is a sign in many stores throughout the country inviting patrons to ask for anything they want that is not in plain sight. Read the advertising columns all through and if the thing you want is not listed or offered anywhere write a little ad of your own and send it in to the office. Be sure to say exactly what you mean and ask for exactly the thing that you need. It is as certain as taxes that you will have offers to supply your wants from a dozen different sources before another week rolls by.

Co-operators are slow to learn that the way to co-operate is to co-operate. The man who refuses to practice what he preaches never gets very far with his preaching. Make the Kansas Union Farmer your market place. That will be a realization of one of the fundamental purposes of our organization because it will bring producers and consumers together without the intervention of a single middleman except the one that we are supporting for our own service and needs.

FILL UP THE LOCAL DIRECTORY

The directory of Union Locals that we are printing on the fourth page keeps on growing but it is not yet what it should be and for several reasons. In the first place only a fraction of the live locals in Kansas are using it. This must be the result of indifference on the part of some one, either the responsible officers or the all too often irresponsible members. When you finish reading this piece turn to the fourth page and see if the name of your own Local is printed there. If it is not there must be a reason. Raise enough sand in your neighborhood to enable you to find out why your own folks are not using an opportunity that is doing so much good for other members of the organization.

It is not quite enough to print the name and meeting date and place of your Local. The name should wear jewelry in the shape of four stars that advertise to the world that every member of the organization decorated in that particular way believes in the Union enough to pay for the privilege of serving himself and his industry. Secretaries should realize that now is the best time of the year to pay up. Members should know that there is no better time than the present to pay up.

BUTTER IN CAR LOTS

Not so many years ago farm wives marketed their butter in small lots that could be carried to town each week. Some of that old time country butter was better than any creamery is making in these new days but a lot of it was not very good and the price of all was regulated by the value of the poorest instead of being measured by the quality of the best. Kansas farms are producing more butter fat than ever before but the folks are only churning enough at home to supply the family table. The balance goes to a creamery.

Stop a moment and think that almost one hundred per cent of the butter fat produced in Kansas is manufactured in creameries and then ask who is making the money out of the conversion and sale of your dairy products. Well you are doing a little of it for yourself. Our Farmers Union Creamery at Kansas City is not yet six months old but it is making more butter than any other co-operative churning station in this part of the world. The out put is now two car loads a week. That means that on the basis of the present membership it will be making at least a car load a day as soon as the big spring flow of milk begins.

Pretty good but not nearly good enough. Every Union farmer in Kansas who keeps cows for the production of butter fat should be a member. In time every one will be a member. But why wait? The thing is already a success. Send for a contract and do your part in building up

the agency through which the Union will soon be marketing at least one car load of butter every day.

BANKERS AND FARMERS

The bankers of Douglas and Osage counties are determined that the farmers shall stick to the plow and leave banking to men who know how it should be done. In all the history of business in Kansas nothing more foolish and futile than the banking men attempt to keep co-operative banking out of the state was ever attempted. Of course it will fail. Co-operative banking is just as certain to come as the sun is to rise. The bankers are playing the part of old King Canute. They are sitting on the ocean front of progress with the waves of co-operation beating against their feet. They have as much chance as the Danish king had to stay the rising of the tide.

A lot of folks have wondered a good deal over two things in connection with the banking business. The first is that there are many failures and the second is why there are more than 100 bankers in the penitentiary at Lansing and Fort Leavenworth. A lot of folks are beginning to get the answer. Banks fail for the most part because bankers know so little. They are not very often dishonest but only a small percentage of them are smart enough to see more than an inch ahead of their noses. They get into a jam and are foolish enough to imagine that they can get out by breaking the laws. Instead they only succeed in breaking their banks and breaking into jail.

The opposition of the bankers to co-operative banking is only another phase or form of the same sort of ignorance and foolishness that has fulfilled the country with broken banks and the jails with broken bankers. To say that farmers lack the ability and the honesty to run their own banks is the last word in folly. The men who have kept the farming business alive during the past five years of disaster and have kept out of jail have plenty of ability for the comparatively simple and easy business of running a bank. If the bankers of Kansas are half as wise as they believe themselves to be they will move back out of the way of the swelling tides of co-operation before they get not only their feet but their whole business of banking so wet that it will never look the same again.

TAXATION IN KANSAS

During the past eight years there has been an increase in taxation in this country such as the world never saw before. Here are some figures that are certainly enlightening. They deal only with taxes that have been levied for routine or purely governmental and administrative expenses. They do not include any payments made for good roads, public buildings, side walks, sewers or any other expenditures that are made on the theory that they add value to the taxpayers property. In order that members of the Union may have the opportunity of comparing Kansas with other states the tabulation for the whole country is printed in full. These figures are absolutely trustworthy as they were collected and given out by officials of the United States Census Bureau. They are for the year ended June 30, 1924. Remember as you read that no taxes imposed to provide permanent assets for public use are included. These are payments of running expenses:

	Actual ex- penditures for year ending June 30, 1924	Per capita expenditure for 1917	Per capita expenditure for 1924
Arizona	\$5,255,920	\$13.56	\$10.02
Arkansas	8,539,353	4.68	\$2.46
California	54,551,389	14.14	\$7.18
Colorado	10,446,065	10.41	\$5.58
Connecticut	16,955,183	11.38	\$7.13
Delaware	3,763,890	16.18	
Florida	6,818,328	6.55	\$3.83
Georgia	14,314,036	4.73	\$2.48
Idaho	3,942,209	8.24	\$5.04
Illinois	50,909,987	11.84	\$3.82
Indiana	22,225,956	7.57	\$4.28
Iowa	24,144,564	9.74	\$4.53
Kansas	39,941,271	22.17	\$3.65
Kentucky	24,508,641	9.93	\$4.55
Louisiana	13,588,339	7.29	\$3.50
Maine	10,191,167	13.09	\$5.56
Maryland	14,361,072	9.47	\$4.59
Massachusetts	42,259,149	10.29	\$6.94
Michigan	38,316,462	9.53	\$7.25
Minnesota	31,030,056	12.34	\$5.15
Mississippi	10,843,348	6.04	\$2.54
Missouri	27,358,399	7.92	\$3.31
Montana	4,904,325	7.82	\$8.46
Nebraska	8,140,123	6.06	\$3.86
Nevada	2,037,439	26.32	\$10.98
N. Hampshire	4,492,602	10.02	\$5.50
New Jersey	38,152,229	11.19	\$6.85
New Mexico	9,524,313	10.45	\$5.13
New York	120,004,829	10.00	\$5.51
N. Carolina	15,745,898	5.79	\$1.96
N. Dakota	7,461,398	11.04	\$7.78
Ohio	29,930,919	4.85	\$3.59
Oklahoma	12,609,626	5.78	\$3.20
Oregon	9,198,381	11.06	\$5.90
Pennsylvania	73,804,277	8.07	\$3.32
Rhode I.	5,894,205	8.82	\$5.71
S. Carolina	9,268,200	5.26	\$1.82
S. Dakota	6,871,913	10.44	\$5.90
Tennessee	11,289,550	4.70	\$2.69
Texas	39,561,321	7.92	\$4.59
Utah	6,738,811	13.92	\$8.41
Vermont	4,428,659	12.57	\$9.36
Virginia	21,064,431	8.71	\$3.96
Washington	19,050,928	13.13	\$5.28
W. Virginia	9,908,096	6.34	\$2.72
Wisconsin	25,348,980	9.20	\$6.04
Wyoming	3,551,464	16.47	\$11.59
Average U. S.	\$21,307,771	\$9.00	\$4.19

In the states marked with stars the comparison for last year is with the year 1918. The figures for the other years are for 1917. Montana is the only state that has reduced its per capita taxes during the period covered by the tabulation. Do not fail to notice that in Kansas our per capita taxes for purely local and administrative purposes have increased from \$3.65 to \$22.17 per capita which reduced to percentages gives the astounding information that our state and local taxes have increased 507.3 per cent in eight years. In this respect we lead all the other states with Illinois coming in as poor second with an increase of only 227 per cent during the same period. Our actual expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1924,

amounted to \$39,941,271 or a little more than five times the amount that we used for the same purposes in 1917.

These figures should be studied by farmers especially since the great bulk of all our taxes are paid by the owners of the lands and the rail roads of the state. This is not a matter of much importance to the railways because they admittedly pass their increased tax burdens on to the public in the form of increased rates. They are able to do this because with slight and perfunctory restrictions imposed by Cummins law and the Interstate Commerce Commission they are able to put their own prices on the services that they sell to the public. It is quite a different story with the farmers who sell their products at prices fixed by purchasers.

Relief from the constantly growing burden of taxes carried by the farmers of Kansas can be secured in several different ways. In the first place we can cut spending so much money for services out of which we get very small returns. In the second place we can select an intelligent legislature with the ability and the courage to reconstruct the taxes on securities so that more revenues can be secured from that source without seriously interfering with business by increasing interest rates. In the third place that same intelligent and progressive legislature, when we get one of that sort, can and should tap new sources of revenue, such as income, occupation and production taxes that will redistribute the burden of public expenses and impose some of the pecuniary obligations of citizenship on people and industries that pay little or nothing under the present system.

None of the things essential to relief will be done unless the farmer voters of this state elect the right sort of men to the legislature and it is dead certain that the right sort will not be elected unless the work of finding them and persuading them to do the work is begun right now and continued until the last vote is polled at the primary election in August. After the primary it will be too late and the job will be put off for another two years during which the burden will get heavier and the required reforms will become more difficult.

CO-OPERATIVE FIDELITY BONDS

The Union co-operatives of Kansas pay large sums annually to bonding companies for insurance against possible losses resulting from dishonest management. There are very few dishonest managers. The losses from this cause are always small but small as they are it is good policy to protect against possible thefts by carrying adequate insurance. Surety bonds cost a good deal of money. The surety companies that we are patronizing take their premiums out of circulation so far as Kansas is concerned by sending it east where there is already far too much western money.

There is nothing in the nature of fidelity insurance that bars it from the co-operative field. The National Union has had a committee considering this matter for two years. The following preliminary report and recommendations was made to the Mitchell meeting and unanimously adopted: "We your committee appointed to investigate and report on the advisability and plan of forming a National Farmers' Union Mutual Fidelity Company for the purpose of bonding the officers, agents and employees of the Farmers Union enterprises, reports as follows:

"That the organization of a surety company in our opinion presented in the first instance some rather unworkable difficulties. However, upon further study it now appears that the National Farmers Union may organize, and put in force immediately a Fidelity Association, which would be able to begin business the first of January, by adopting the plan of organization known as the common law of Massachusetts Trust. This would require the officers or committee of the National Board, as well as the several state organizations co-operating in such enterprise, to appoint by a properly prepared declaration of trust, trustees to act in the holding, saving and distributing of premiums paid in on surety bonds in accordance with the general plan now used in the operating of the several national surety companies doing a Fidelity and Guaranty Business."

"The plan would include the writing of applications for Fidelity Insurance on the usual form, and with the usual individual statements, and the assurance by such gentlemen of fidelity bonds in the form required under the same general plan, and with all the assurances furnished by National operating surety companies."

"Such a trust could issue bonds to all Union organizations, except those which are required to be approved by the department of the government or state departments, until such a trust should be organized as a proper surety company or association, if it should be found that there were objections to the operation under the Common Law trust, or advantages to be secured by organizing as a National Company. The profits and earnings of the surety trust should be accumulated until these together with the suitable sum to be subscribed by the Farmers Union Locals and organizations, until such fund had been provided for the capital stock of such a surety company, which investigation would lead this committee to conclude to be from \$150,000 to \$200,000. Upon the organization of such a corporation, the whole field of engaging in the business of a surety company would be open to your organization."

With the wonderful profits and earnings which companies of this kind have shown, in the first instance, such a trust should engage only in the issuance of fidelity insurance for the officers and employees of the union and upon the development of such a company, if it would be desired, we could engage in the general fidelity and guaranty business.

"We would therefore recommend that this convention adopt a resolution in favor of such action and refer the same immediately to the several states for their adoption."

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Senators May Have Finished

With the new tax bill before the customers get a chance to read this. As soon as the World Court was out of the way Senator Smoot called up the revenue measure. In a few days the material provisions of the House bill had been accepted. Then came the consideration of amendments necessary, in the minds of a certain group of senators.

Norris of Nebraska made a big fight for the restoration of the publicity feature which had been taken out by the House. Printing the list of taxpayers with the amounts contributed by each to the public purse is just another of those things that looks sound but that cannot be done with any chance of resulting good to any human being in the United States.

Making the tax books public records available to any one who cares to see them might be all right but printing six or seven billions names of large and small taxpayers with no other information than the amounts paid tells the public so little that the information is not worth the time it takes to soak in.

Inheritance Taxation Took a Lot

Of the senatorial time devoted to the discussion and amendment of the tax bill. The average citizen on foot believes that the government should levy taxes on the estates of the rich as they pass from the dead hands of the people who labored to pile them up into the all too often idle hands of heirs that have no use for money except to spend it.

It was inevitable that a lot of nonsense would be talked. It was equally certain that many sensible things would be said. Abuse it as people do the truth remains that the senate not only takes itself seriously but is worthy of being so taken by other folks. Most of the senators are very able men who have devoted many years to the affairs of the public. They love to deliberate and to consider and truth and honesty compel most of us to admit that consideration and deliberation is about the best things that they do.

From the trend of the discussions the spectators gather that inheritance taxes are bad not because they take money from heirs but because they disturb and disarrange business.

Unless he is kicked out before this paper is read your old friend Briand will still be Prime Minister of France and by sticking to the job for more than a month will have made quite a record in spite of the fact that he believes in public debts should be paid and that about the best way to do that is to tax the people in whose interest they were contributed.

English Taxpayers Are Grumbling

Over the high cost of the British navy which is almost three-fourths as expensive as our own sea fighting establishment. Most of the big British battleships are out of date and the naval authorities plan a building program that will replace about all the boats that are now in commission and that will cost, when finished, about \$300,000,000. In addition there is a plan for additions to the far east British naval base at Singapore that will cost another \$50,000,000.

One of the puzzling things about the English naval policy is that it is always put forward as a necessity for the protection of the colonies. The truth is that most of the so-called dependencies of Great Britain are not in the least dependent. They are all practically independent and are fully able to take care of themselves. Just why the mother country should pay all the bills for maintaining the over seas dominions and protecting them from enemies not now in sight while the colonies themselves pay nothing is one of the things that puzzles and angers the average British taxpayer.

The only protection that any navy gives to anything is against the navy maintained by some other country. It seems simple enough a problem. If all navies could be abandoned no navies would be necessary.

Notwithstanding the numerous reports of its death or failure the League of Nations is still in business at Geneva. Just now it is codifying international law, working on investigations to conquer many deadly diseases, suppressing the warlike ambitions of half a dozen quarrelling nations and doing a few dozen other things in the interest of peace, good will and international peace.

Partisanship Had Little To Do

With the senate vote for the entrance of the United States Permanent Court of International Justice. The court was authorized by the Treaty of Versailles and is provided for in the Covenant of the League of Nations. Its constitution was prepared by Elihu Root. It was first advocated by democrats in this country but has had the support of the last two republican presidents and was a campaign pledge in the platform on which Coolidge was elected.

While the senate is rather strongly republican the 76 members who voted for the court belong in almost equal numbers to both parties. Practically all the democrats except Reed of Missouri and Blewett of South Carolina voted for the court. Swanson of Virginia was virtually in charge of the resolutions of ratification but the measure had the support of all

the regular republicans. Senators Curtis and Capper voted together for the court while the democratic Reed and the Republican Williams of Missouri were together in opposition.

The debate and the vote left a lot of sore spots on the body of republicanism but it is not likely that any party split will result. It will take the country quite awhile to understand the purposes of the new tribunal which we have joined, so long in fact that most folks will forget all about the thing long before they have a chance to learn what it really is.

The Pennsylvania coal miners and their employers are still far apart. Large sections of the east are without fuel and prices are advancing so rapidly that coal will be so costly in New York as it is in Kansas unless the strike is settled soon.

Washington Is All Torn Up

Over what is called diplomatic privilege. It seems that the representatives of foreign countries are licensed to break American laws. That it seems so if certain newspapers and Senator Blewett of South Carolina are right about it. "Embassy Refreshments" is a new term that has recently come into general use in the best social circles of our well advertised capital.

It is hinted that certain embassies or persons connected with them in some capacity are generously sharing their supplies of wines and liquors with their thirsty American friends. This report, for which there is probably very little foundation, has roused the indignation of two very different classes of our citizenry. The law and order people are much worked up over the situation because they believe that considerable volumes of good liquor are being distributed under the sanction of diplomatic immunity.

On the other hand the boot leggers and smugglers are much put out because the claim that the circulation of diplomatic booze that comes into this country without interference and free of duty is raising the very old scratch with their business. The upshot of the whole agitation will be that certain countries will be quickly but firmly advised that it would be well to transfer some of their representatives to other fields of usefulness.

A church in San Francisco and a liquor selling cafe in Chicago were destroyed by bomb explosions on the same day last week. It is possible that we are in the midst of a social war of such bitterness that it can be settled only by extermination of one side or the other?

Mitchell Has Resigned

From the army and his resignation has been accepted. It is reported that the talking Colonel has signed a contract to appear as a Chautauqua lecturer for about twenty weeks after which he will go to Africa, Asia or some other wild and distant region and do some big game hunting. Just where he will find any game bigger than he has been firing at for the last year or two no one knows for certain.

Mitchell is a very rich man. He has his share of the millions that were accumulated by his father and his grandfather who were very successful business men in the lumber industry in Wisconsin.

The Colonel needs quite a lot of money for living expenses. He is supporting two families, a divorced wife and a baby. The more we learn about him the more we must respect his courage even if we are not able to commend his judgment. If he does wind up as a democratic congressman from Milwaukee it is almost certain that there will be a considerable increase in the circulation of the Congressional Record.

Lieutenant Macready Recently Reached an Altitude of 36,000 Feet

in an attempt to establish a new high flying record. He got more than six miles from the ground and was forced to give up because at that height there is not enough oxygen in the air to mix with gasoline. If he had made the other thousand or so feet necessary to break the world's altitude record just what would that have been worth to humanity?

Amundson Who Discovered

The south pole has just stirred up a hornets nest by declaring that there is just as much reason to credit Cook with the discovery of the north pole as there is to give all the benefit of that achievement to Admiral Perry. He points out that neither of the two alleged discoverers had any one along whose testimony would be acceptable in a law court on matters involving mathematics and other related sciences in proving the discovery of the pole.

As for Amundson he doubts whether either explorer attained the goal. No matter who is right about the business it will make very little difference to the rival claimants for the honor. Perry is dead and Cook is serving a fourteen year term in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth for violating the postal laws in promoting a wild cat oil scheme in Texas.

Another thing, the pole even if discovered by Cook or Perry, neither of them nor anyone else is going to place but moves about from place to place making a rediscovery necessary at regular intervals.

Spanish aviators have just crossed the Atlantic flying from their country to Brazil by way of the Cape Verde Islands. They took off from Palos which is the seaport from which Columbus sailed on August 3, 1492. Columbus was about sixty days on the trip that his flying successors made in less than that many hours and for his time his was the biggest and hardest job of the two.

Federal Expenses Were Reduced

Last year to the extent of nearly

\$400,000,000 but while Uncle Sam was cutting the costs of his operations the states were piling up new expenditures that amounted to considerably more than the total saved by the general movement. To be exact the United States reduced its operating expenses in the amount of \$385,000,000 and the state and local governments increased their costs to the extent of \$492,000,000 for the year ended June 30, 1924.

It does mighty little good to save at the federal bung hole while money is being wasted through a thousand little local spigots. The goodness knows that the general government is costly enough but it is not guilty of anything quite as relatively costly and silly as the county governments that supply politicians with so many well paid and easy jobs all over the country.

There are quite a few federal boards and bureaus that might well be abolished but for every United States official who is no more useful than a fifth wheel on a farm wagon there are a hundred county officers who are as useless as the vermin-form appendix.

Langley, the Kentucky congressman who was convicted of perjury to violate the Volstead law is now doing time in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, and his vacant seat in the House of Representatives will not be filled by his wife who was defeated for nomination. After Langley's term is up or he is pardoned and his citizenship restored he is certain to run for congress and may be elected and that extent vindicated.

Ireland Though Free and Happy

Is far from prosperous. Her statesman and newspapers are now appealing to the United States for aid in restoring the profits of Irish agriculture. Inasmuch as our lawmakers have done so well in legislating for our own farmers it may be as well to give a little thought to our neighbors although that sort of internationalism has not been very popular for several years.

Ireland can best the world in the production of linen and wool. Her folks are asking this country to reduce or abolish the tariff on both. Our Irish brethren might as well save their labor. Congress will go far in their interest but to request the restoration of Irish agricultural prosperity although that would widen the markets for American goods by lowering the rates of duty on wool and flax is wasting time that might be used in constructive work for our old neighbor across the sea.

When we learn to harness the water power of this country we can quit digging coal. When we can manufacture alcohol for industrial purposes without drinking it all up we shall not need any more oil or oil wells.

Pneumonia And Influenza

Are almost epidemic in the eastern states. There are hundreds of cases of pneumonia in Washington and since cold weather began there have been more than a hundred deaths in the capital from that disease. Baltimore reports thousands of cases of influenza with the number constantly increasing.

There is a lot of business and money in the east but the low country along the Atlantic is not a good living place for humans. The air is full of water, poison gases from automobile engines and a thousand different sorts of dust and dirt, smoke and filth from hundreds of thousands of factories. All of which means more colds, flu-pneumonia and other bronchial and lung troubles.

Also the wet and heavy air is mighty bad for rheumatic muscles and weak hearts. How fine it would be if all of us could live in Kansas or Colorado and hire other folks to stay in the east to make the money without which the wheels cannot go round.

Valentino visited the United States Board of Tax Appeals one day last week to see what chance he may have to get his income taxes scaled down a little. Every girl in the building lined up in the corridor to see him pass by and one young lady boasts that she was in the elevator with him and held his hand all the way down. It will be a long time before the women of this country can be expected to use up much time in the prosaic job of voting Secretary of connection. It's a little obscure but it's there.

Pleasing All the Folks

At the same time is a job that statesmen might as well not attempt in this country. There are too many of us. We think or fail to think in too many different and conflicting ways. Individually and severally we want or do not want things, measures and policies that are no more closely related than the two poles of the earth.

These observations are prompted by two articles in newspapers that this writer reads with some care every morning. They are both republican organs and each is ostensibly an ardent supporter of the Coolidge administration and policies. In one there is a two column story descriptive of the helpless and distressed condition and the consequent dangers thereof to which the "partisan" policy of those in authority has reduced the navy. The other is a laudatory article of equal length and endorsing the "wise, prudent and far seeing policy" of the administration in retrenching expenditures and reducing taxation.

One bunch of patriots is critical of the present because he knows the value of the smaller pieces of our coinage; the other is filled with fear for the safety of the republic because it sets on any amount of money that can be written with fewer than nine figures.

The Country woman

KANSAS

You may talk about your pleasures in your city or your town. With its narrow streets and alleys where we meet you with a frown. Where your neighbors all are strangers and you go your lonely way. Where your kitchenette apartment is but just a place to stay.

Out on the Kansas prairies where the grass is short and sweet, Where the wind blows thru our whiskers and the cactus stings your feet. Where our lungs are filled to bursting with the blessed Kansas air. Is the nearest place to Heaven; and you'll always find me there.

I can tell you city people, you will never know the charm. Living in your flats and hotels, equal to a Kansas farm; Where your neighbors greet you kindly as they pass, and say, Hello. Where they'll stop and spend an hour helping make your fliver go.

O, of course, we have our troubles, when the chinch bugs eat our wheat; When the hessian fly gets busy and it looks like we were beat; When the hot winds in the summer whistle like a desert storm; And the blizzards in the winter make us hustle to keep warm.

But with all its drawbacks, Kansas, is the place I love the best. When I start my great adventure, and my bones are a little red. Then I hope that on some sand hill, under brilliant Kansas skies, I will wait for Gabriel's summons calling for me to arise.

As I waken to the glory of the glad Millennial Day With Jerusalem the Golden shining bright across the way. Then I know my eyes will wander to the scenes I used to love; And I'll drop a tear for Kansas, as I leave for realms above.

These lines are respectfully dedicated to John Trowble, the best loved man in Kansas.

—A. M. KINNEY.

HOME HINTS

By Aunt Maggie K. S. A. C. Foods of Our Forefathers
I found an ancient book the other day—the sort of a book that makes the reader lisp because the old fashioned "s's" are made like "f's." "The Lady's Assistant" was printed in 1776, and includes "receipts" for everything from "Cow-Heel Soup" to "A Good Plumb Cake." The "Plumb Cake" looks interesting, but it contains ingredients not sanctioned in these days of Volsteadism.

"Little Seed Cakes" are made as follows, according to "The Lady's Assistant."
One pound of flower well dried, one pound of sugar sifted, wash one pound of butter to a cream with rose-water; put the flower in by degrees; add 10 yolks and 4 whites of eggs, one ounce of caraway-seeds; keep beating till the oven is ready; butter the pans well; grate over fine sugar; beat the cakes till just as they are set into the oven.

Our forefathers—and more partic-

ularly our foremothers—weren't a bit stingy when it came to preparing banquet dishes. A recipe for "Yorkshire Christmas Pie" requires one turkey, one goose, one "fowl" one partridge, one pigeon, one hare, several woodcocks, four pounds of butter, and a bushel of flour!

Here are recipes for gingerbread and for sugar biscuits:

To Make Gingerbread
Take a pound of flower, a pound and a half of butter, two pounds of sugar, four spoonfuls of rose-water, 10 eggs, and a quarter of a pound of ginger.

Sugar Biscuits
One pound of flower, one pound of powder-sugar, a few almonds blanched and pounded, mixed with 6 spoonfuls of rose-water, and the yolks of 8 eggs that have been beat a full hour; when well mixed put it in small tins of various fashions, and bake them only with the heat of an oven after the bread is drawn; stop the oven very close.

Such were the foods of our forefathers, in the days when a cook might use four pounds of butter and a bushel of "flower" for a single meat pie.

"It's only a cold—baby will get over it." We sincerely hope he will, but he will be the worse for having had it.

A cold is a germ disease, and very easily communicated. It paves the way for bronchitis, pneumonia, tonsillitis, and abscess of the middle ear—evil followers of "a cold in the head."

Babies who live out of doors a great deal, who are fed properly, and who are not too heavily dressed, are much less liable to colds than are others.

The careful mothers see to it that their baby is never kissed on the mouth; that no one sneezes or coughs in his face; that no one suffering with a cough or a cold holds the baby; that he is kept away from crowds, and from persons affected with colds in the head. If a mother has a cold she should avoid breathing in the baby's face or using her handkerchief in his care. When the baby is nursing she should cover her face with a piece of gauze. Spitting on a handkerchief and removing dirt from a baby's face is an unpardonable sin.

If the baby should "catch" a cold a few drops of alcohol placed in each nostril by means of a medicine dropper with relieve him very much. The bowels should be kept open, and if there is fever the food should be reduced. Keep the patient in a room the temperature of which does not vary greatly during the 24 hours, but don't forget to provide plenty of fresh air.

SELECTION AND CARE OF FURS

"A cheap fur coat," said the woman who owns one, "is the poorest investment I ever made. It cost too much, in the first place, and it is too warm to wear except when I take an occasional long drive."

The money spent for a genuine fur coat may be justified by the pleasure and satisfaction of the wearer, and by the fact that the fur may be remodeled and repaired and later used for trimmings. But the best kind of a coat for Kansas winters is probably the fabric garment

of conservative cut, with collar and cuffs of fur.

Becomingness to the wearer plays an important part in the selection of furs, according to Miss Lillian Baker, head of the department of clothing and textiles, K. S. A. C. The slender woman finds the long-haired furs attractive as they soften the outlines of her face and figure, and seem to increase her size. She may wear large collars and deep cuffs.

The stout woman should avoid heavy or bulky furs. She may wear furs with short hair, preferably that which lies flat. A comparatively small collar and an inconspicuous cuff are most becoming to her. She should not wear much trimming, especially if it is bulky or heavy.

Furs should be kept clean and free from dust and moths. A vacuum cleaner removes the dust from the fur and helps to keep the hairs erect and separate.

Unless they are poorly dyed, furs are not seriously injured by rain, snow, or cold, but they deteriorate quickly when exposed to heat. Wet furs, therefore, should be dried out slowly. The moisture should first be shaken out and every effort made to keep the hairs separate to avoid matting. Extreme heat should never be used in the drying process.

At the close of the season, furs should be thoroughly cleaned to remove any possible moths, wrapped in newspapers (moths are not fond of printer's ink), and stored in a good strong trunk.

A WEEKLY HINT FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

In February and March many families plan on killing and canning a supply of meats for use during the summer months when fresh meat is not so plentiful. This very materiality cuts down the farm overhead, helps to balance the family menu and affords a supply which can be drawn upon in cases of emergency.

Only meat that is definitely known to be fresh and sound should be put into jars, say extension specialists in foods and nutrition at South Dakota State College. Be sure that all the animal heat is out of the meat. Be sure that the jars are clean and kept in boiling water at least fifteen minutes prior to being used and be sure that good rubbers and covers are provided.

After the meat has been cleaned by wiping off thoroughly with a cloth partly wrung out from cold water, cut the meat into convenient sized pieces for packing. Pack the meat tightly in jars to within one-fourth inch from the top. Add 1 teaspoon salt to a quart jar. Adjust the rubber and cover, partially seal and place the jars into the canner to be processed. In using the hot water bath, process 3 1/2 hours, counting time after water returns to boil.

In using the pressure cooker, begin to count time when the hand on the dial indicates the desired temperature and pressure. If from 5 to 10 pounds pressure is used, process 120 minutes; 10 to 15 pounds, 60 minutes. Hold a uniform pressure until the end of the processing period. When using an oil stove it is necessary to turn the blaze down. When using a cook stove, the steam pressure cooker can be moved to the back or one side. The main point is to keep the pressure regular. Remove the steam pressure cooker from the fire when the processing period is finished and allow the cooker to stand in a cool place unopened until the hand on the dial indicates zero. It may be necessary to wait three or four minutes after the

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rate: 3 cents a word per issue. Count words in headings, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words cut as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

POULTRY

WYCKOFF TANCRED S. C. WHITE
Leghorn eggs \$8.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. North Slope Poultry Farm, Spring Hill, Kansas.

YESTERLAD SINGLE COMB WHITE
Leghorn Chickens. \$10.00 per 100. Live delivery guaranteed. Eggs \$5.50. Mrs. John Zimmerman, Sabetha, Kansas.

CO-OPERATIVE CHICKS—HIGHEST quality, 3c up. Prepared, live delivery. Shaking remedy. Co-operative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo.

BABY CHICKS PLACE YOUR ORDER now. Chicks from good utility flocks. Popular breeds. Live Delivery Guaranteed. First brood, March 1st. Mrs. F. J. Kingston, Holington, Kansas.

EXTRA LARGE ENGLISH BARRON Single Comb White Leghorn Cockerels. Packed to roots. Each bundle by plants. Agent, \$2.00. Voneta Peterson, Haddam, Kansas.

SHINN CHICKS ARE BETTER. Leading breeds. \$3.40 per 100. Free Shinn Farms, Box 183, Greenport, Missouri.

BETTER CHICKS: ALL KINDS. OUR low prices will surprise you. Pictorial catalog free. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

FOR SALE SWEET CLOVER SEED \$5.00 per bushel. Chas. F. Redding, Waverly, Kansas.

FOR SALE—PURE, CERTIFIED, RE-cleaned, and tested Pink Kafir, Dawn Kafir, Early Sumac, Peteria, and Dwarf Yellow Milo seed. Write for samples and quotations. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

PROST PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION Plants. Grown in open field, strong, well-rooted Cabbage, damp moss planted. Successions. Copenhagen Market, Early and Late Flat Dutch. Parcel Post Prepaid, 100, 500, 1000, \$1.00, \$1.25, 1,000 \$2.00, 5,000 \$5.00, Express Collect, 5,000 \$6.25, 10,000 \$10.00. Onions, White Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda. Parcel Post Prepaid, 100, 500, 1,000, 1,000 \$1.00, 6,000 \$7.50, 15,000 \$14.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

SUDAN \$2.25 ALPALFA \$7.00 SWEET Clover \$5.00; Millet \$1.50; Cane seed \$1.25; Kentucky Blue Grass \$4.00 sacks free; Red Clover \$17.50; Red Top \$4.50; Timothy and clover \$8.50. Meter Grain Company, Salina, Kansas. If you have any quantity send sample and ask for bid.

WE PAY \$200 MONTHLY SALARY, furnished and expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powder, cleaners, etc. Higler Company, 2822 Springfield, Illinois.

HOGS FOR SALE.
F. C. Crocker will sell fifty Duroc bred sows and pigs. His farm sale to be held two miles north of Filley, Neb., Wednesday, Feb. 24th. Write him at Beatrice, Neb.

POSTS AND POLES
WANTED CAR OF CATALPA POSTS. B. F. Stephenson, Sharon Springs.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Ladies, who pay dollars for complexion powders, lotions, toilet goods, etc. You can make them at home at one-tenth the cost; four formulas for 10¢ or particulars for 10¢. J. Rogers, 4209 Rusk Ave., Houston, Texas.

cooker registers zero before opening the cooker. Open the exhaust gradually until all of the steam escapes and seal jars immediately.

NOTICE TO PILE SUFFERERS

This advertisement explains that I have moved from Salina, Kansas, to St. Louis, Mo., and become associated with Dr. C. Matthew Coe. I invite the afflicted who desire a quick and permanent cure of their rectal trouble to come and see us.

DR. J. M. GAUME.

PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE

Fistula, Fissure and All Rectal Diseases cured by Our Soothing, Gentle, Method. Our Guaranteed Cure or No Pay. No Chloroform. No Danger. No Hospital. No Detention from Business. Call or write today. It will pay you.

FREE BOOK. Valuable to Pile Sufferers. Consultation and Examination at office or by mail FREE.

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Built Upon Cooperative Ideals
Makes Stronger Union Activities

Consign grain—
Use our SERVICE.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N.

643 Board of Trade Building,
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Application cards 20 for 5c
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Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor
WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kas.

Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen 10c

Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each 5c

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SALESMAN WANTED

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cooker registers zero before opening the cooker.

Open the exhaust gradually until all of the steam escapes and seal jars immediately.

Cured His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation. If you write to me, Eugene M. Bullen, Carpenter 75 M. Marcellus Avenue, Menasha, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any other who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the pain.

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From One Sentence To Millions

ON MARCH 10, 1876, a single sentence was heard over the telephone. Now, after half a century, 50,000,000 conversations are heard each day.

"Mr. Watson, come here; I want you," spoken by Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor, was the first sentence.

His first crude instruments had been tested by sounds and single words; the patent had been granted; the principle was established from which a world of telephones has since resulted. But at that time the telephone had not proved its practical usefulness—its power to command. Bell's words, electrically

transmitted over a wire, brought his assistant from another part of the building. And with his coming, the telephone became a dynamic factor in human affairs.

Since that first "call" untold millions of sentences have been heard over the telephone. Men have traveled vast distances in answer to its calls. The wheels of great industrial enterprises have turned at its commands. Everything that man can say to man has been carried to a distance over its wires, and the thoughts and actions of nations have been influenced through its use.

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IN ITS SEMI-CENTENNIAL YEAR THE BELL SYSTEM LOOKS FORWARD TO CONTINUED PROGRESS IN TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION.

SUCCESS!

A very significant word meaning—TO PROSPER.

Prosperity is the aim of every one, and should be enjoyed by the American farmer as much, if not more, than any.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING is one way for the farmer to attain some of the prosperity due him.

We are YOUR CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING AGENCY—the LARGEST CO-OPERATIVE LIVESTOCK COMMISSION COMPANY on the Kansas City Yards.

Show the world that you can make a SUCCESS of Co-operative Livestock Marketing!

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Your own Insurance Company gives you absolute protection at lowest cost.
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Your Hall Insurance Company is the biggest and strongest Mutual Hall Company in Kansas, and the lowest in actual cost.
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Salina, Kansas

RATE: 3 Cents a Word Straight

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Count Initials or Abbreviations as Words

USE THIS FORM—IT SAVES DELAY

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A Thought for 1926

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Enlist the aid of Modern Insurance methods and facilities NOW, thus insuring for yourself comfort and security along that part of the road which is between half-way and the end.
"When considering the important question of insurance, remember that the main principle underlying "Mutual" Insurance is identical with the underlying "Co-operative" principle."
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If you will let us know your requirements, stating your age and the sum you are prepared to set aside, we will advise you as to the best policy to fulfill your needs. You will be under no obligation.

Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.
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If not, better call for a pound of UNION GOLD Butter the next time you are at your local store.

If you try it,
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Provide Song Books for Union Meetings

Save Money by Purchasing in Lots of One Dozen at Fifteen Cents per Book. Single Books, Twenty Cents.

Buy From
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ARROW LOCAL NO. 1196.
Meets second and fourth Friday night of each month. R. Benning, Sec'y, Riley County.

ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1889.
Meets the first Monday of each month at 8 o'clock. F. Svoboda, Sec'y, Ellsworth County.

AMOT LOCAL NO. 2149.
Meets the first and third Friday. J. M. Swayne, Sec. Anderson County.

BARNEY LOCAL NO. 869.
Meets second and fourth Friday night of each month. T. H. Roberts, Sec'y, Osage County.

ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 1121.
Meets first and third Friday. Wm. Finchan, Sec. Marshall County.

BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122.
Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. I. E. Sewell, Sec. Ottawa County.

BANNER LOCAL NO. 512.
Meets the second and fourth night of each month. Anthony Wray, Sec'y Washington County.

BETHLEHEM LOCAL NO. 1959.
Meets first and third Friday. Roy E. Oshun, Sec. Cowley County.

BILLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042.
First and third Friday. John T. Anderson, Sec. Anderson County.

BEAVER LOCAL NO. 1558.
Meets first and third Monday. Mrs. W. P. Kent, Sec. Cowley County.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226.
Second and fourth Thursdays. I. L. Veneman, Sec.

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405.
First and third Thursday. O. J. Lamberton, Sec. Ottawa County.

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1091.
First and third Friday. J. J. Maske, Sec. Ellis County.

BEAUCHAMP LOCAL NO. 720.
Meets first and third Friday of each month. E. J. Richards, Sec. Republic County.

BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 922.
Meets first and third Wednesday. G. W. Cushman, Sec. Nemaha County.

BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1768.
Meets second Friday of each month. Aug. Kolb, Sec. Miami County.

BELLEVIEW LOCAL NO. 1192.
Meets the first and third Friday. J. Sloan, Sec. Miami County.

BEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1678.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday. L. O. Keithly, Sec. Miami County.

BANNER LOCAL NO. 512.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock. P. M. Anthony Wray, Sec. Washington County.

BREMEN LOCAL NO. 2122.
Meets every first Wednesday of each month. F. C. Pringle, Sec. Marshall County.

CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 2098.
Meets every two weeks. G. H. Montgomery, Sec'y Anderson County.

COTTONWOOD VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1832.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Lee Graham, Sec. Chase County.

CLAY BANK LOCAL NO. 2085.
Meets every two weeks beginning with Jan. 11. Margaret C. Safertie, Sec'y Woodstock County.

COOK LOCAL NO. 1645.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays. Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec. Sheridan County.

CENTER LOCAL NO. 2143.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Grace Redding, Sec'y Coffey County.

COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1985.
Meets first and third Friday of each month. M. E. Johnson, Sec. McPherson County.

CHASE MOUND LOCAL NO. 2145.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Joe Van Hercke, Anderson County.

CENTER LOCAL NO. 2143.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Grace Redding, Secretary Coffey County.

CARGY LOCAL NO. 2136.
Meets first and third Friday. Fred Steele, Sec. Douglas County.

COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1233.
Second and fourth Fridays. Lee Bonar, Sec. Franklin County.

COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1782.
First and third Friday. Ethel Roberts, Sec. Cherokee County.

CRESCO LOCAL NO. 877.
First and third Thursday. John Wolf, Sec. Sheridan County.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 364.
Third Tuesday. J. Schoenhofar, Sec. Neosho County.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911.
Second and fourth Wednesday. R. J. Logan, Sec. Dickinson County.

COLLINS LOCAL NO. 620.
Fourth Wednesday. Winifred Crispin, Sec. Jewell County.

CENTER LOCAL NO. 2143.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Jennie Hughes, Sec'y Coffey County.

CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1977.
Meets first and third Tuesday. Mabel Swayles, Sec. Jefferson County.

DANE LOCAL NO. 456.
Meets the first and third Wednesday. Leslie Nelson, Sec. Washington County.

DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 854.
Meets the fourth Friday night of each month. M. C. Bothwell, Sec. Marshall County.

DISTRICT 66 LOCAL NO. 1907.
Meets the second Wednesday and fourth Friday. Mrs. Charles L. Simmons, Secretary Chase County.

DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081.
Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. J. W. Ryan, Sec. Allen County.

DISTRICT 10 LOCAL NO. 1036.
Meets the first and third Thursday.

DIST. 57 LOCAL NO. 1232.
Last Friday in each month. Mrs. Ernest Branch, Sec. Marshall County.

EAGLE STAR LOCAL NO. 228.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Fred B. Lehman, Sec. Nemaha County.

EUREKA LOCAL NO. 911.
Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. Nemaha County. Mrs. Jacob Meisner, Sec'y.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 606.
Meets first and third Monday of each month. Frank G. Erbert, Sec. Ellis County.

ERIE LOCAL NO. 562.
Meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month. Walter J. Schumacher, Sec. Neosho County.

EAGLE STAR LOCAL NO. 828.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Fred H. Lehman, Sec'y Nemaha County.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 764.
Meets the third week in each month. Mrs. Delpha Burton, Sec. Marshall County.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 662.
Meets every Tuesday of the month. Jimmie Cunningham, Sec. Crawford County.

FLORAL LOCAL NO. 2004.
Meets the first and third Friday. Sherman Nichols, Sec'y Cowley County.

FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1522.
Meets the first Friday of each month. Mrs. P. F. White, Sec. Douglas County.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2035.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. D. J. Detweiler, Sec. Harvey County.

FREMONT LOCAL NO. 2014.
First Friday in each month. A. W. Eisenberger, Sec. Wabunsee County.

GRACE HILL LOCAL NO. 1212.
First and third Friday. Homer Altkre, Sec. Republic County.

GRAND VIEW LOCAL NO. 1214.
Meets every other Friday evening. L. P. E. Sec. Riley County.

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494.
Second and fourth Tuesday. Roy W. Holland, Sec. Crawford County.

GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1391.
Meets second and fourth Friday. Alfred P. Hutton, Sec. Geary County.

GALLIA LOCAL NO. 2044.
Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. E. L. Smith, Sec'y Anderson County.

HAPPY LOCAL NO. 1006.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of every month. G. A. Dorman, Sec. Trego County.

BLUE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 781.
Meets the second and fourth Monday. Chas. Mussel, Sec. Marshall County.

HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1382.
Meets the first and third Wednesday night of each month. J. M. Tuttle, Sec. Gore County.

HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1802.
Second and fourth Wednesday. Karl Rohde, Sec. Marshall County.

HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1615.
Every two weeks on Tuesday. Mrs. L. C. Rice, Sec'y Franklin County.

HORSE SHOE LOCAL NO. 1010.
Meets every first and third Friday of each month. Henry Zumbahlen, Sec'y Washington County.

HUNT LOCAL NO. 1107.
Meets the second Tuesday of each month. Ray Korte, Sec'y Nemaha County.

HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 378.
Meets first and third Wednesday. Ross Claire, Sec. Sheridan County.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 752.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Chas. J. Gleason, Sec'y Douglas County.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1583.
First and third Wednesday. W. E. Furbush, Sec. Atchison County.

HERYNN LOCAL NO. 1427.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Henry Eden, Sec'y Washington County.

HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1669.
Meets the first and third Friday. G. W. E. Sec. Miami County.

HAYS LOCAL NO. 864.
Meets first Friday of each month. 8 o'clock at court house. Frank B. Pfeiffer, Sec. Ellis County.

HILLSDALE LOCAL NO. 1905.
Meets the first and third Thursday. R. W. Sullivan, Sec. Miami County.

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1677.
Meets the first and third Friday. Mrs. Vedder, Sec. Miami County.

I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1139.
Second and fourth Tuesday. C. O. Sec. Sumner County.

JUNCTION LOCAL NO. 1468.
Meets second and fourth Friday of each month. Geo. P. Warren, Sec. Osage County.

JOHNSTOWN LOCAL NO. 749.
Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Adel Peterson, Sec'y McPherson County.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 925.
Meets every first and third Monday of each month. Ed McGee, Sec'y Ellsworth County.

KORBER LOCAL NO. 214.
Meets first and third Tuesday. F. A. Korber, Sec. Nemaha County.

LARON CREEK LOCAL NO. 479.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday. P. E. Hoy, Sec. Washington County.

LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1538.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. H. F. Horton, Sec. Greenwood County.

LIVESTON LOCAL NO. 2064.
Meets the first and third Friday. Mrs. Esther Williams, Sec'y Anderson County.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1463.
Meets the first and third Wednesday of every month. Mr. J. O. Rambo, Sec. Cowley County.

LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 688.
Meets Friday on or before full moon of each month. R. M. Glenn Sec. Republic County.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984.
First and third Friday. R. B. Jordan, Sec. Stafford County.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1882.
Meets the fourth Wednesday night of each month. Roy Flory, Sec. Douglas County.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 385.
Second Saturday of each month. H. D. Bexley, Sec. Barton County.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1958.
First and third Friday. R. Lawrence Wright, Sec. Stafford County.

LILY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2138.
Meets the first and third Friday. Florence Koppes, Sec. Marshall County.

MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 2072.
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday. Maude Carney, Sec'y Anderson County.

MT. JOY LOCAL NO. 2128.
Meets the first and third Wednesday. Lulu Shilling, Sec'y Anderson County.

MT. PLEASANT LOCAL NO. 856.
Meets first and third Tuesday. Mrs. Grace Mustoe, Sec'y Norton County.

MILLER LOCAL NO. 1929.
Meets the second and fourth Thursday. Valmy H. McCandless, Sec'y Chase County.

MARINE LOCAL NO. 643.
First and third Friday. Albert Spoonman, Sec'y Riley County.

MOSS SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 1901.
First Tuesday of each month. Clarence Brown, Sec'y Geary County.

NEW BASH LOCAL NO. 1787.
Second Monday of each month. Henry Hoffmann, Sec'y Dickinson County.

NORTH SIDE LOCAL NO. 1061.
Meets the first Wednesday of each month. Fred Sundberg, Sec'y McPherson County.

NEW HOME LOCAL NO. 1549.
Meets the last Monday of each month. Harold Moore, Sec'y Linn County.

NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2020.
First and third Thursday. Fred Hahn, Sec'y Stafford County.

ODERDA LOCAL NO. 1571.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. R. A. Reynolds, Sec'y Cowley County.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1683.
Meets second and fourth Friday. Jacob Smith, Sec'y Miami County.

OWSLEY LOCAL NO. 2004.
Meets the first and third Thursday. Joe Farmer, Sec'y Crawford County.

ODIN LOCAL NO. 223.
Meets every two weeks on Wednesday. Fred M. Beran, Sec'y Barton County.

PANICO LOCAL NO. 1922.
First and third Monday. R. J. Muckenthaler, Sec'y Dickinson County.

PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 2017.
Meets every first and third Tuesday at District No. 93 school house three miles west of Lyndon. John Reis, Sec'y Franklin County.

PRAIRIE DOG LOCAL NO. 1845.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. North Valley School House. Bruce Moore, Sec'y Decatur County.

PHELON LOCAL NO. 2139.
Meets second and fourth Friday. Mrs. A. R. Phelon, Sec'y Osage County.

PRAIRIE BELL LOCAL NO. 1505.
Meets second Thursday of every month. E. B. Warner, Sec'y Osage County.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 960.
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Frank Sedlack, Sec'y Osage County.

PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2105.
First Tuesday of each month. J. H. Scott, Sec'y Martin County.

PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1684.
Meets every second and fourth Thursday. Martin Roke, Sec'y Douglas County.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1652.
First and third Wednesday. H. C. Mathias, Sec'y Wabunsee County.

PLEASANT HOME NO. 1955.
Meets first and third Monday. Minnie Carrioco, Sec'y Anderson County.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 1902.
Meets first and third Friday. Frank Friend, Sec'y Morris County.

PARK LOCAL NO. 909.
Meets last Saturday of each month. Jos. Hein, Sec'y Gore County.

PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 2014.
District No. 93 School. House three miles west of Lyndon. Meets every first and third Tuesday of each month. John Reis, Sec'y Osage County.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309.
Meets first and third Wednesday. W. T. Flinn, Sec'y Jewell County.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1674.
Second and fourth Wednesday. Orth O. Miller, Sec'y Miami County.

PUNKIN KOLG LOCAL NO. 2084.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. Elizabeth Dutton, Woodstock County.

RYDALL LOCAL NO. 762.
Meets every second Wednesday of each month. Geo. Duncan, Sec'y Republic County.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2025.
Second and fourth Saturday. Mrs. Frank McClelland, Sec'y Wabunsee County.

RICHLAND LOCAL NO. 968.
Meets first and third Friday. Sec'y Marshall County.

RICHVIEW LOCAL NO. 2037.
Meets the second Friday of each month. Chas. Basile, Sec'y Osage County.

REDMAN LOCAL NO. 1624.
Meets every Thursday night at the elevator at Cleot. Mrs. N. Burrows, Sec'y Sumner County.

ROUND HOUSE LOCAL NO. 646.
Meets the first, third and fifth Tuesday night of each month. H. Yoder, Sec'y Washington County.

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810.
First and third Friday. S. J. Lohr, Sec'y Miami County.

RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2133.
First and third Saturday. Pauline Cowger, Sec'y Saline County.

SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824.
Meets the first Monday. A. P. Lidsky, Sec'y Franklin County.

SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1953.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. H. M. Schrock, Sec'y Sheridan County.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1574.
Meets every first and third Wednesday. Alice Ames, Sec'y Greenwood County.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 2111.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Wm. J. Wittmer, Sec'y Nemaha County.

SUNFLOWER LOCAL NO. 1051.
Meets first and third Tuesday of each month. C. W. Finchan, Secretary Marshall County.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2144.
Meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. A. H. Cellar, Sec'y Coffey County.

SLEEPY HOLLOW LOCAL NO. 462.
Meets the second and last Friday night of each month. Harry Watts, Sec'y Ottawa County.

SUMMITVILLE LOCAL NO. 1402.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Edith S. Hubbard, Sec'y Ottawa County.

SPRING CREEK LOCAL NO. 1174.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. C. W. Vertzberger, Sec. Wabunsee County.

SHILOH LOCAL NO. 1578.
Meets the first and third Friday night of each month. J. C. Hankins, Sec'y Cowley County.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 1100.
Meets every first Monday in the month. Fred Hinderbrand, Sec'y Washington County.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 859.
Second and fourth Wednesday. Mrs. E. H. Warner, Sec'y Marshall County.

SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1841.
Meets the first and third Wednesday. Roy Stacker, Sec'y Douglas County.

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 891.
Meets every two weeks on Friday. John A. Martin, Sec. Marshall County.

STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 273.
Second and fourth Thursday. Chas. Grossardt, Sec'y Barton County.

STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2003.
Meets the first and third Friday. H. Eggers, Sec'y Crawford County.

SCANDIA LOCAL NO. 1152.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Fred Nelson, Sec'y McPherson County.

SQUARE DEAL NO. 923.
Each first and third Thursday of each month. Maggie Stanley, Sec'y Norton County.

TEMPLE LOCAL NO. 1931.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. H. E. Kietzmann, Sec'y Wabunsee County.

TRIANGLE LOCAL NO. 2124.
Meets the first and third Thursday. E. L. Osterholt, Sec'y Anderson County.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1679.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. J. M. Wagner, Sec'y Miami County.

UNION LOCAL NO. 9019.
Second and fourth Friday. E. F. Lutz, Sec'y Jefferson County.

UNION LOCAL NO. 970.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Will Atkinson, Sec. Norton County.

ULYSSES LOCAL NO. 2134.
Meets the first and third Saturday of each month. G. A. Johnson, Secretary Grant County.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779.
First and third Thursday. Herman Wagner, Sec'y Osage County.

VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1667.
Meets the first and third Friday. C. W. Kaiser, Sec'y Miami County.

VODA LOCAL NO. 742.
Meets every fourth Friday. J. C. Stradal, Sec'y Trego County.

VALLEY BROOK LOCAL NO. 1170.
First Friday night of each month. Iva Fishburn, Sec'y Osage County.

WORDEN LOCAL NO. 842.
Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month. Lucas Fleer, Sec'y Douglas County.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 973.
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. A. Huseman, Sec'y Ellis County.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1308.
Meets first and third Tuesday. Robert J. Meyer, Sec'y Crawford County.

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1890.
Meets the first and third Friday. B. H. Friend, Sec'y Dickinson County.

WHEELER LOCAL NO. 1082.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Ernest Small, Sec'y Clay County.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.
The regular meeting of the Crawford County Farmers Union will be held on the last Tuesday of each month throughout the year in Union Hall over Crawford County State Bank, Girard, Kans.

H. S. Woods, President,
G. W. Thompson, Sec'y.

NOTICE NEOSHO COUNTY.
Neosho County F. E. C. U. of A. will meet on the following dates to transact all business. The second Saturday in March, June, September and December and a special meeting called by the President or Executive Com.

Pres. Sanford Miller,
Sec. Treas. J. O. Foust.

EAGLE STAR.
Dear Editor:—The members of Eagle Star Local think it about time to report progress again. We are still growing.

At our last meeting one new member was admitted and we have more applicants to be admitted later, and we hope soon to have all those eligible in our locality as members. On January 26th, M. O. Glessner was with us and those present certainly enjoyed the talk he gave us. Our meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month.

A. D. RICE
C. E. Brasted.

Dear Sir:—I am writing you a line to