



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



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THE WINNING ORATION

Calling to Mind the early days of Kansas—The Struggle, and After What Seemed to be a Victory, the Awakening—Where the Farmers Found Themselves—The Remedy—And the Success the Pool is Making

Following is the winning oration on the value of commodity cooperative marketing, sponsored by the Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association. It was written by Arthur E. Todd, 950 South Eleventh street, Salina, Kan., and was delivered before the student body of the high school at that place. First prize is \$25. Second and third place prizes were won by Mabelle Dawson, Haven, and Georgia Rukes, Richmond, Professors H. W. Davis, Harold Howe and W. E. Grimes, all of Kansas State Agricultural College, judged the papers, which were submitted to them numbered, the names of the contestants being kept on file at the wheat pool office in Wichita. The winning oration follows:

"In the summer of 1854, a caravan of rugged New Englanders hauled their wagons on the eastern plains of the territory of Kansas and set about building themselves a home. By winter they had broken a patch of prairie and sown a little grain. The following spring they harvested their first crop in Kansas—a few bushels of wheat. In a few years their success attracted many other farmers. By the time Kansas became a state in 1861, a large acreage was sown in wheat and Kansas farmers were raising 20,000 bushels yearly.

"As wheat raising was developing in Kansas, so was agriculture. Sixty-five percent of the American people were on farms. Farmers were producing raw material to feed and clothe the entire nation. The very basis of American progress lay in her agricultural interests, and as America prospered agriculture increased in importance. At an early date, agriculture established the United States.

"The farmer, being told of his important position in the nation, looked over his vast expanse of land, saw his wonderful crops marked, counted his profits and wondered. Something was wrong. His increased production was getting him little more than a few acres. He was raising on a larger scale, it was true; yet he did not prosper with his neighbor, the business man and the manufacturer. Agriculture was not advanced enough to benefit the farmer. Whose fault was it? Who could help him get a square deal?

"Quite naturally he appealed to his government. Surely, they could get help there. So the farmer sent in his pleas for farm relief. Many were the candidates sent to Washington to secure farm legislation. Many were the long deliberations held in the halls of Congress. Many were the bills submitted to help him, only to end in weak failure.

"Then came a time of crisis. No relief came from the government. The people could not help him. Something had to be done and done soon, or agriculture would decline. And then there came these 'plagues' of men with a vision. They believed that the farmer must help himself. They looked at the steel corporations, counting their profits in billions; the oil interests, knee deep in wealth; and the manufacturers, prosperous and increasing, and said: 'We must learn the secret of their success and apply it to farming.' Thus they carefully studied the situation and eventually brought out the age-old theory, the theory that had brought the laboring class to its rights, the theory that in use was the fundamental principle of progress, the theory that lay at the bottom of civilization, that theory was co-operation, and it must be applied to farming.

"It was a difficult task to effectuate and apply this principle. Where did the difficulty lie? Was it in the field of production they had failed? Was it in their purchasing? No, not there; then it must be in the marketing. In this way, step by step, cautiously, ever realizing the tremendous importance of their work, these men planned. In the end they submitted to the farmer their new idea—commodity cooperative marketing on the contract plan.

"How will it work?" cried the farmer. "How will it benefit us?" Soon they learned, for the plan was simple and logical. The farmer unites with his neighbors, pools his product to be marketed by the association and reaps the profit thinned by the combined selling power. No more

must he market blindly. No more must his chance of breaking even be a gamble. No longer must he worry over marketing, but he can turn his attention to experimenting and to the essential part of agriculture, his real task—the raising of his product.

"The values of cooperative marketing were immediately and clearly seen. Speculation would be done away with. Waste would be minimized. The farmer would be protected and at the same time the markets would be stabilized in the interest of both the producer and consumer. As the farmer began to organize, economic leaders recognized the significance of the plan. The sentiment of the people is adequately expressed by the statement of Otto H. Kahn, the New York banker, who said: 'I consider that the results which the farmers are seeking to obtain by the organization and operation of the business institutions known as co-operative marketing associations, are results that should be attained. Their objects are legitimate business methods and were advertising their products internationally. Tobacco and cotton growers of the south practically doubled their profits through marketing associations. Daytime began to reap the benefits of cooperation. Then the farmers of our own industry—wheat growers of Canada—showed the world the possibilities of a wheat pool.

"And so the Kansas wheat growers are uniting. Should they who raise one-fifth of the world's wheat supply allow Liverpool to set the price of wheat? No, and when Kansas farmers are organized they shall not. Many farmers are concerned about the details of the organization and afraid of too complicated a process. But each farmer simply signs the contract of the association promising to turn his wheat into the great pool to turn his wheat for a common profit. The farmer does not fear this contract, for he is simply binding himself with his neighbors, under the leadership of fellow farmers whom he elects. The contract is an indispensable part of the cooperative organization. It gives them a stability. It gives them assurance that a definite amount of wheat will be pooled into the market. The contract eliminates the underhanded competitor when he sees that the farmer is already obligated to market his wheat. The contract is the fuel in the marketing machine. Innumerable organizations have gone on the rocks of bankruptcy and failure because they did not have this safeguard—a contract.

"Thus, ladies and gentlemen, the farmer is applying cooperation in this way to his industry. Future prospects for the farmer appear bright under this plan. He is becoming interested and active. When he receives the government's approval he is seeking, plus the help they will give him, then agriculture is bound to arise and take its place, not only as the most important, but also the most prosperous industry in America.

FARMERS' UNION HANDLING LIFE INSURANCE

Life insurance in force in the Farmers' Union Life Insurance Company of Iowa, amounted to \$5,087,000 at the end of 1925. The business of the first three months of 1926 brought the figures up to nearly \$6,000,000.

The idea of a life insurance company for farmers' union members was first conceived in 1922, based on the census figures showing that the rate of mortality was lower in the country on all ages from birth to ninety. To take advantage of this fact the company was formed to take only farm risks. A surplus of \$41,226 was reported on December 31, 1925, and admitted assets amounted to \$207,254. The company has \$174,650 loaned on first mortgages. Substantial dividends are paid to the policyholders.

Prior to 1926 the operations of the company were limited to the State of Iowa. At the present time it is licensed to operate also in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota, and is applying for admission to other states.

—Agricultural Co-operation.

M. A. M. Kinney
Huron, Kansas.
Dear Mr. Kinney:
I am glad to hear that the supreme court sustained the farmers in the Lyndon Mandamus.
I had the charter board followed the law you would have been saved the expense of court proceedings.
I suggest that the members of the Union vote for a candidate for attorney-general and secretary of state who will follow the law in the interest of justice. I hope to be in a position to assist the farmer in every way I can.
Sincerely,
Ewing Herbert.

CHOOSE YOUR CANDIDATE

A Member of Our Organization Writes Asking Candidates How They Stand on Banking Question.

Letter addressed to all candidates for Secretary of State.
Mr. Guy Swallow, Topeka, Kan.
Mr. John A. Ryan, Kansas City, Kas.
Mr. Ewing Herbert, Hiawatha, Kas.
Relative to your candidacy, I am in favor of granting charters for State Banks where members of the Farmers Union make regular and legal application for same. I would not favor granting charters for State Banks where members of the Farmers Union make regular and legal application for same. I would not favor granting charters for State Banks where members of the Farmers Union make regular and legal application for same.

Dear Sir:
In reply to your letter of the 14th I would say, I am in favor of granting charters for State Banks where members of the Farmers Union make regular and legal application for same. I would not favor granting charters for State Banks where members of the Farmers Union make regular and legal application for same. I would not favor granting charters for State Banks where members of the Farmers Union make regular and legal application for same.

My Dear Sir:—Am glad you wrote me. I have been away from home or would have answered sooner. I have lived in a farming community all my life. The farmers have never asked me to do any thing for them that I didn't try to do. I call your attention to the Lyndon Bank case, which settles the matter, I think, for the law is established. I have always stated that if elected Secretary, I would follow the law. Sincerely,
E. Herbert.

The following written on the bottom of letter:
Would carefully consider a case as set out above if it came before me for a hearing.
Very truly
Guy A. Swallow.

Candidates for Attorney-General:
Mr. Maurice Murphy, Topeka, Kas.
Mr. J. K. Rankin, Topeka, Kas.
Mr. C. H. Quier, Winfield, Kas.
Mr. Max Anderson, Beloit, Kas.
Mr. Frank H. McFarland, Washington, Kas.
Relative to your candidacy:
Should you be successful and be elected Attorney-General will you act favorably to granting charters for State Banks where members of the Farmers Union make regular and legal application for same?

Relies that have been received:
I take this opportunity to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 14, 1926. Inquiring as to whether or not if an elected Attorney-General I will act favorably toward granting charters for State Banks where members of the Farmers Union make regular and legal application for same.
This is to advise you that I have no hobby or policy except to faithfully perform my duty under the constitution of the state and enforce the laws of Kansas as laid down in the statutes and decisions of the courts. And if members of the Farmers Union or any body else apply for a charter and the applicant is entitled to it, I will vote for it regardless of who the persons or organizations may be.
Very respectfully,
Maurice Murphy.

Dear Sir:
Your inquiry as to State Banks is very easily answered, in the affirmative especially in view of the fact that our Supreme Court has recently held that the Charter Board has not the power to arbitrarily refuse a State Bank a charter where regular and legal application is made for the same.
Yours very truly,
C. H. Quier, C. Atty.

My Dear Sir:
I have received your esteemed favor of July 14th and am very much pleased with the candor of your inquiry.
Categorically answering your question I will say that my duty as Attorney General, under my oath would require me to act favorably where any organization makes a regular or legal application for charter, and I will be bound strictly by my oath and conception of duty to act favorably in such instance as you request.
I can go further and say that my personal sympathy is deeply attached to the causes of any organization which will advance the farmers interests, and I would be pleased to co-operate fully with such an organization in any way.
I understand that our Supreme Court has recently decided that individuals could unite for the purpose of organizing Banking institutions.

While I have not had access to this opinion itself it seems to me that it will go far to do away with some of the arbitrary rulings of the Banking Commission in this respect in the past.
I believe that every citizen and every officer, should at this time not be bound by hide bound precedent of repression but view with liberal complacency every effort of either individual or organizations to bring about progressive advancement of their material welfare which are inaugurated for legitimate purposes and in keeping with decency and morality. And I am quite sure that the Farmers Union as a body will never ask for anything as long as it is in the hands of able men who are in charge of it now that the advancement of the real welfare of the Kansas people.
Again thanking you for your interest and assuring you that I will appreciate your support, of my candacy, I remain,
Sincerely yours,
Max Anderson.

Mr. J. F. Baum,
Salina, Kansas.
Dear Sir:
Your letter of the 14th inst., came during my absence from the city. In as much as the Supreme Court has rendered a decision denying the right of the Bank Commissioner to prevent co-operative banks from organizing, there is nothing for the Attorney-General, nor candidate for Attorney General to say further on the subject.
I thank you very much for the interest which prompted you to write me, and trust I shall have your support.
Yours very truly,
Frank H. McFarland.
Replies received up-to-date.
July 19th, 1926.

Dear Sir:
In reply to your letter of July 14th, I will say that I am in favor of granting charters for State Banks where members of the Farmers Union make regular and legal application for same. I would not favor granting charters for State Banks where members of the Farmers Union make regular and legal application for same. I would not favor granting charters for State Banks where members of the Farmers Union make regular and legal application for same.

Dear Sir:
I have your letter of the 14th of July in which you asked if in the event an elected Secretary of State I would act favorably to granting charters to State Banks where members of the Farmers Union make regular and legal application for same. I am a Kansas farmer by birth and am quite familiar with the farmers problems and financial difficulties and you may rest assured that I will give my best efforts to the farmers of Kansas in every way possible.

Thanking you for your interest and for the opportunity of expressing my position on this important question and with the kindest personal regards,
I am very respectfully,
Rudolph J. Sharschal.

TAX DODGING UNDER THE SMOKE SCREEN OF EDUCATION

Coincident with the tremendous increase of taxes in the past ten years there has been a marked increase in the amount of property tax evasion. It was in the form of fraternity and sorority houses. In fact, the increase has been so great as to warrant the suspicion that there is a definite relation between the two. Official figures are not available to the extent of the amount of property in this class that escapes taxation, but it has been estimated by conservative business men, that in one county alone in eastern Kansas the total is not less than one million dollars, or the equivalent of five hundred houses of a two thousand dollar valuation each. The amount of this tax exemption is growing rapidly, but the worst feature of this tax-exemption is the fact that it is being used by those who are not entitled to it. The law exempting houses, used and occupied by students, and the institution of higher learning, from taxation, was passed with the expectation that by relieving such property from taxation, the expenses of students would be lessened and the poorer student aided in obtaining an education. It was an attempt to equalize the opportunities for education. Investigation however shows that the expenses of students occupying fraternity houses. Consequently the sororities and fraternities tend more and more to draw their membership from those best able to bear their share of the expenses of government and the money saved by the exemption, instead of being devoted to education is used for exclusive, expensive social functions. So there is no longer any justification for the continued exemption of this class of property, and the law, good in its intent, but bad in its operation, should be stricken from the statutes. It is enough that the land of the farmer and the homes of the poor should be taxed to maintain our schools, but an imposition that they be required to carry in addition the cost of these expensive exclusive establishments where the doctrine of special privilege and favoritism if not parasitism is being exemplified by the young people who should be examples of civic virtue.

Efforts are being made by public spirited individuals in various localities to get this matter squarely before the next legislature, and if the farmers of the state upon whom ultimately

falls the whole burden of taxation would see to it that the representative from their legislative district, as well as the presiding officers of the legislature, are pledged beforehand to support the measure, the tricky lobbying tactics of these untaxed, miscalled educational organizations to continue to exist at the expense of the honest taxpayer could be easily defeated.
J. W. Counts, American Taxpayer.
Baldwin, Kansas.

OPPOSITION FIGHT DWINDES

TOPEKA, Kan., July 21.—The opposition of some of the fire insurance agents in Kansas to the renomination of William R. Baker as the Republican candidate for superintendent of insurance, does not appear to be making much headway. The fight was organized upon more or less false premises and most of the Kansas agents fully understand the circumstances and have declined to accept it as an entirely satisfactory to the state. On the second of a compromise Mr. Baker is that he refused to compromise the fire insurance rate suit. The truth is that on the first offer of the compromise he did decline to accept it as an entirely satisfactory to the state. On the second offer of a compromise Mr. Baker is that he refused to compromise the fire insurance rate suit. The truth is that on the first offer of the compromise he did decline to accept it as an entirely satisfactory to the state. On the second offer of a compromise Mr. Baker is that he refused to compromise the fire insurance rate suit. The truth is that on the first offer of the compromise he did decline to accept it as an entirely satisfactory to the state.

It has also been charged that Mr. Baker has needlessly delayed the hearings in the case. This is an unwarranted aspersion as the facts are that Mr. Baker and his department have furnished all information called for as promptly as it could be compiled.—National Underwriters, Chicago.

Mr. C. E. Brasted,
Care Farmers Union,
Salina, Kansas.
Dear Mr. Brasted:
You are aware and no doubt familiar with the so-called Insurance Rate Case now pending before the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of Missouri in a similar case was favorable to the people of Missouri and in the event the Supreme Court of Kansas decides in favor of the Insurance Department of Kansas, it will mean a substantial reduction in rates, and a return to the people of several millions of dollars, which have been impounded awaiting the decision of the courts.

I am enclosing a clipping taken from the National Underwriter of Chicago, under date of July 22nd, 1926, giving their views of opposition to my asking to be returned to office subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the Primary, August 9th, 1926.

I am the head of the Kansas Insurance Commission, a body organized to codify and revise the insurance laws of the state.

A comprehensive survey of the laws has been made under my direction and the proposed new code will be submitted to the next session of the Legislature, which convenes on the date that the Superintendent of Insurance takes office.

In view of my familiarity with the purpose of the new code and the desirable ends which it seeks to accomplish, I feel that I am not unreasonable in asking the support of the voters of the State of Kansas.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM R. BAKER,
Superintendent of Insurance.

CANADIAN GROWERS GIVEN HALF U. S. RATES

The Washington Farmer's Revealing Articles are Exciting Nationwide Comment

The Washington farmer has aroused the country by showing that Canadian grain growers enjoy freight rates on wheat in Canada are only one-half those paid by growers in the United States.

Our revealing articles are exciting nationwide comment by senators, representatives, governors and traffic authorities. These articles have been discussed in congress and reproduced. They have awakened the interest of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. John E. Benton is general solicitor (chief legal advisor) of the association.

The National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners is composed of the official commissioners of the various states whose duty it is to protect the people against excessive freight rates and fares and other injustices at the hands of railroads, street railways, gas and electric companies, etc.

FARMERS UNION RELIGION

President Barrett in His First of a Series of Sermons That Will Appear in This Paper, Tells What a Farmers Union Member Might be if He Got the Farmers Union Religion Seriously Enough—It Must be the Shouting Kind.

A Sermon by Brother Barrett.

Among other definitions, of religion as given by Mr. Webster are these:
"Faith and Practice, Devotion or Fidelity as to principle or practice, scrupulousness, conscientiousness." Using these definitions as a sort of text, I have somewhat to say to the brethren: If the membership of our great organization measures up to these definitions, the Farmers' Union would stand today above all other organizations except the church, using this word in a collective sense.

All agree that the principles upon which our organization is founded are sound and unassailable, but who among us have the faith to stand by it through evil as well as good times? Who among us have had the faith to go on to our neighbors, friends or enemies and preach the Farmers' Union Religion? Who among us have had the courage to practice what we preach? You know and I know if all who are members of our organization had done their full duty in this one matter of "Faith and Practice" through all these years, that the Farmers' Union of America would have long ago freed the American farmer from the slavery and power of wealth has held them hand and foot—and they would be standing today, the equal of any American citizen, it matters not what this calling or vocation may be, instead of over sixty per cent of them (as about from pillow to post and with bitterness of heart accepting the crumbs that fall from the tables of their masters.

This statement may be strong, but it is not treason. It may be trite, but it is the naked truth. It may have been stated too bluntly, but, if it serves to open the eyes of the American farmer to the conditions under which he is now struggling and will arouse him to not only look well to his own salvation, but to the safety and salvation of his children as well, then it will have served the purpose for which it is written.

Say, brethren, when I began this—let's call it sermonette—it was my intention to cover the matter in one preaching, but the subject loomed so large before me that I shall chop it up into a series of sermonettes, which I hope and trust will lead to the edification of the sinner as well as the saints.

In my next I shall give what I conceive to be the remedy for the disease that we know afflicts us, giving my ideas as to what one claiming to have the true and undefiled Farmers' Union religion will do under any and all circumstances.

C. S. BARRETT, Union City, Ga.
July 15, 1926.

then it will have served the purpose for which it is written. Do not for one moment, brethren, get the idea that I do know the dangerous grounds upon which I am venturing. My sole purpose is to cause you to really and seriously think and I know full well that when one has done this there is, to use a common expression, "something doing."

Now, to return to the word "FAITH." It was said of old that "Faith without works is dead," and right here is the stone over which many of us have stumbled and fallen. So many of us, fired by the logic and eloquence of our organizer, repented of our sins and were converted to this doctrine of organization and cooperation and "fines" the union, vowing not only to practice, but to spread the gospel, found that the "work" that was handed to us along with our faith was really work, too many of us were seized with the dangerous disease—"cold feet," which, though the work of the devil, is made contagious and becomes epidemic. This, and not so much the antagonism of others, is and has been cause of our not, this day, standing together, shoulder to shoulder, not only for but gaining our rights. Is it possible that we are so stupid that we will continue to do this?

Say, brethren, when I began this—let's call it sermonette—it was my intention to cover the matter in one preaching, but the subject loomed so large before me that I shall chop it up into a series of sermonettes, which I hope and trust will lead to the edification of the sinner as well as the saints.

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C. S. BARRETT, Union City, Ga.
July 15, 1926.

dear adds the freight and the farmer has no way of passing it on and must stand the burden. Our freight rates are about 50 per cent higher than they were before the war, and when the farmer pays these rates twice, it will be seen at once that this burden alone often makes his venture a failure instead of a success. I do not believe we will ever solve the question properly until the government fixes the rate, the same as it does in Canada. I intend to put your article into the Congressional Record."

Senator W. L. Jones
Of Washington, writes: "You favor of June 24, calling my attention to a clipping from The Washington Farmer with reference to freight rates on wheat in Canada, at hand. It is very interesting as well as valuable. I have felt for some time that we ought to be able to help our farmers out very materially by action somewhat along these lines. My recollection is that we passed a resolution in 1914, but it has since gone into the effect that there should be a differentiation in rates in regard to farm products. I think this should be done. I hope to see something of the kind worked out."

Representative Charles L. McNary
Of Oregon, writes: "This morning I received your letter and the accompanying article and statement of an expert in the office of the secretary of commerce. It is an important matter and I have gone into it in detail. I thank you for the information which will help me to assist those who desire lower freight rates upon some of our Pacific agricultural commodities."

Senator Woodbridge N. Ferris
Of Michigan, writes: "I have your letter of June 24, together with Page 3 of The Washington Farmer, containing the heading, Canadian Rates. This is certainly a very suggestive article. Senator Harris, of Georgia, entertained a similar notion and tried to make it a part of the Hagen far bill, but failed in the senate."

Representative John E. Rankin
Of Mississippi, writes: "Please accept my thanks for your kind letter of June 24, relative to the recent disclosures to the effect that freight rates on wheat in Canada are only about half as much as the rates charged the American farmer. This is a deplorable situation and one that I assure you I shall do everything in my power to correct."

Representative John McSweeney
Of Ohio, writes: "As a member of the agricultural committee, I am deeply interested in the material you sent me this morning and also in your letter. I feel as you do that freight rates are an important factor of the farm problem and hope that some adjustment can be made."

G. A. McNeal, editor of the Kansas Farmer, writes: "This is very interesting and very important, but it so happens that my attention had not been called to it until I received your letter."

Representative Addison T. Smith
Of Idaho, writes: "I agree with you that Canada seems to recognize more than the United States the importance of encouraging those in agricultural pursuits. I hope that in time our government may see the light."

Representative Sam B. Hill
Of Washington, writes: "Unquestionably freight rates constitute one of the most important economic fac-

tor in the agricultural industry."

Governor George P. Hunt, of Arizona, writes: "The whole intermountain section is suffering from similar difficulty due to discriminatory freight rates. I was very much disappointed when the Gooding bill failed to pass."

John E. Benton writes:
National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners. Office of the general solicitor, 810 Eighteenth Street, N. W., Washington D. C.

June 30, 1926.

To the State Commissioners.
The Western commissions will be interested, I think, in current discussions of western grain rates in Canada as compared with our own. The Washington Farmer, of Spokane, lately published a statement to the effect that Canadian wheat growers enjoy freight rates which, mile for mile, are about one-half those charged by the American railroads on grain hauls east, and a little less on one-half on west-bound shipments, and sent the article to Secretary Hoover. He had the same investigated by the Transportation Division of the department, and sent a memorandum to the Washington Farmer under the date of June 10, 1926 in which he said: "There is no doubt that the statement made in The Washington Farmer, to the effect that grain freight rates in this country are higher than similar rates on the Canadian Pacific Railway, is correct." No question is made as to the accuracy of the statement as to the rates in Canada and the United States.

The memorandum is printed in the Congressional Record, issue of June 29, 1926, page 12280. In it the low basis of Canadian rates is attributed in part to the "Crow's Nest Pass agreement" under which the Canadian Pacific, for considerations received, is obliged to maintain the pre-war level. "While these rates are required of the Canadian railroads, the memorandum states, 'they must, through necessity, be met by the Canadian Government railway lines which are in competitive operation.'"

The Washington Farmer came back with the statement that the United States has been generous with our transportation lines, and quoted the late Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, in a letter to President Coolidge, dated February 19, 1924, as follows: "The total gross receipts of the Northern Pacific to June 30, 1917, from the sale of lands from its grant amounted to \$138,118,538. The cost of constructing the (original) road did not exceed \$70,000,000. The sale of lands has more than paid for the cost of constructing the original railroad."

In the Traffic World, issue of June 26, 1926, is reprinted interesting evidence offered by Sir Henry Drayton before the Parliamentary Committee on Railways and Shipping, relative to these low rates in Canada. He said:

"I have always taken the position that, although on paper these grain rates are low, the grain rates or rather the grain traffic with the resultant business that it procures, with tremendous increase that it gives to the purchasing power of the west, works to the benefit of the system. I know I am right, because

Continued on page 3

JUNE THE BANNER MONTH

Not only of weddings but of butter production by the Farmers Union Creamery. Since operations were started, each month has shown an increase in volume. Help maintain this record by signing a Produce contract and delivering your cream to the Farmers Union Co-operative Creamery.

FARMERS UNION CO-OP. PRODUCE ASSN.
Kansas City, Mo.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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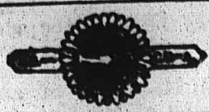
Subscription Price, per Year, \$1.00

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

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, JULY 29, 1926

JEFFERSON AND ADAMS

This summer we are celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. To all the native born and to millions of loyal and steadfast Americans who have come to the United States from other lands that immortal document is the charter of liberty. It is declared that men are entitled to freedom and equality because they are born with unalienable rights to those blessings. This is a doctrine never enunciated until it was written into the great paper that announced to the world that a new nation had been born.

When the Second Continental Congress met it was found to include membership from nearly all the thirteen British colonies but the men there were strangers to each other and united only in the firm purpose to assert their rights as freemen against the oppressive encroachments and enactments of the English government. Adams represented Massachusetts. Jefferson had been sent by Virginia. The two men soon came to know and trust each other. They worked together in harmony because each comprehended and honored the great qualities of the other. It is natural that in this year, one hundred and fifty years after the birth of the nation the minds of all thoughtful citizens of the great-republic should be interested in the two men who more than any others brought about the Declaration of Independence and phrased the aspirations and convictions of the colonists in words that can never fade from the scrolls that record the history of human freedom.

An editorial writer who has made a painstaking and loving study of the character and work of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson recently printed the following appreciation of their services in the columns of his paper:

One hundred years ago today two of America's patriots died—John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. Their lives are indelibly stamped upon the history of the United States; their influence is yet potent in the social and political institutions of today.

There were many points of similarity in the lives and fortunes of these two great men. They belonged to the same profession and pursued its practice with diligence and effect.

They were natives and inhabitants, respectively, of two of the largest and most powerful of the colonies, which naturally led in the political affairs of the times.

These two historic characters met for the first time in the Continental Congress; the one from Massachusetts, the other from Virginia. Here they were called upon to unite their industry and their ability in the service of their country.

Both of these patriots loved literature, both were masters of diction. At the feet of James Otis, John Adams caught the full meaning of liberty and independence. Jefferson loved letters and science. Adams embodied activity. Jefferson contemplation. When these forces met in the Continental Congress the seeds of the Declaration of Independence were sown.

When a committee was selected by ballot to formulate a resolution, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams were the first chosen; and the two were a subcommittee to prepare the draft. The merit of this paper is Jefferson's, amended by Adams and others only as a phraseology. The title deed of our liberties came from Jefferson.

In debate Adams had no equal on that memorable occasion. In the words of Jefferson himself: "John Adams was our colossus on the floor."

The careers of these great men were singularly similar after the Revolution; and their political views harmonized until the new republic began to function and political parties were formed. Both were successful diplomats; both were Vice Presidents, and both were successively Presidents of the United States.

The comparative merits of their respective administrations for a long time agitated and divided public opinion. They were rivals for the highest office and held opposing views on political philosophy and government. Adams was a nationalist who, believing in a strong central government, was a liberal interpreter of the Constitution.

Jefferson was a guardian of State rights and a strict interpreter of the Constitution. Yet both were patriots and intense Americans. No men ever served their country with greater zeal, ability and sincerity.

It was inevitable that the Puritan and the Cavalier, the son of Massachusetts and the son

of Virginia, should disagree. Their very disagreement emphasized the liberty and freedom of America. Out of it came a new interpretation of the Constitution and definition of union.

Adams and Jefferson are the two great pillars of American independence. The streams of their lives, united near their source, and later rudely separated, finally mingled again in peace and majesty. They were warm friends at the last, and their letters are a delight.

The philosophies of Adams and Jefferson differed only in the adaptation of the principle of liberty. Both aimed to reach the same goal, but by a different route. The success of the republic proves that methods are nonessential; the principle alone is vital.

Adams and Jefferson are potent guides to the present generation and will be to future generations. Their thoughts, uttered over a century ago, are immortal.

Co-operative associations in New South Wales, Australia, are required to register under an act passed in 1923, or to refrain from the use of the word "co-operative" or any word imparting a similar meaning. Furthermore, if they do not register, they are "debarred from holding out in any manner that their trade or business is co-operative."

OUR ROAD TO THE OCEAN

There may be great possibilities in a deep water way from the great lakes to the Atlantic Ocean but every one knows that such a road would be closed by ice for six months in the year and that the six months of inactivity would be in the very season when our wheat should be going abroad if satisfactory orderly marketing is done. Our true road to deep water lies not by way of Chicago and the lakes but down the Missouri and the Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. It is good to know that eastern papers and eastern statesmen are waking up to the service that our two great rivers might be rendering to agriculture directly, and indirectly to the public welfare. The following editorial article was recently printed in a very powerful and influential eastern daily paper. It contains information that will be welcome news to a lot of farmers in the middle west. Quite long but no one should grudge the time necessary to get wise to what is going on in this world. Thus an eastern paper:

For several years Congress has heard much about a Lakes-to-the-Atlantic waterway. A very active lobby, backed by a united and determined Mid-West and Northwest, has been urging the right of "40,000,000 landlocked Americans" to have access to the sea.

Secretary Hoover has outlined a great national waterways plan, in two sections. One of latic, the other upon the Mississippi-Missouri these is based upon the Great Lakes and At-Ohio River system. The Rivers and Harbors Bill, now before Congress, seeks to tie up the Lakes with the Mississippi by means of a nine-foot channel.

Interest has shifted from the Mississippi waterways to the Lakes, but meanwhile the barge towboat and the packet have come back to the Mississippi. They do not make the speed of the old-time craft of steamboat days, but they are hauling heavy cargoes of wheat and corn, of shoes, clay products and machinery down stream. They are carrying back bargeloads of coffee, sugar, sisal fiber and timber for upriver ports.

They may not be so romantic as the Prairie or the Robert E. Lee, or the Natchez, or the Belle of the Bends. No mustachioed "gamblers" hold forth in their cabins and the cotton planter graces not their passenger lists. In fact, there are few cabins and fewer passenger lists.

But—these new packets tramping the old river lanes are carrying 10,000 tons of freight at a trip. The steamboat of golden memory carried possibly 500 tons. These new packets are slow. Seven days is their time from St. Louis to New Orleans and eleven to fourteen days back against the current. The old-timers would tear down the river in four days and race back in a week.

These new packets are cargo-hogs. They consist of a big, rawboned towboat hooked to a string of barges. These barges are 230 feet long, eleven feet deep and have a forty-five foot beam. Their cargo boxes divided into eight compartments, are 185 feet long and about thirty-seven feet wide. They carry about 1,800 tons of cargo with an eight-foot draft.

The two boats are of the deep-sea going type. Built for power, they swing round the river reaches and nose into the channels with a half-dozen big barges trailing. These river horses are the locomotives that drag floating trains of cargo upstream or down.

The Government started this barge service on the Mississippi and Warrior Rivers in wartime. Since then traffic has been slowly turning back to these half-forgotten lanes. Old river ports are reviving. Cairo, Natchez, Vicksburg, Helena, Baton Rouge and a hundred lesser river towns are back on maps of the river trade routes.

The new traffic is beginning to approach, in volume as well as value, the figures of the river's halcyon days. It is beginning to grope its way back upstream from St. Louis to St. Paul. Smaller packet lines are in sight on the Missouri between St. Louis and Kansas City, and possibly farther up into the Northwest.

Millions of these "40,000,000 landlocked Americans" now have an open road to the sea if they are willing to use it. They are besieging Congress for a lane to the Atlantic, but they are not making the fullest possible use of water routes ready, willing and waiting to be used.

The Mississippi-Ohio-Missouri system outlined by Secretary Hoover now reaches from Pittsburgh down the Ohio, up the Mississippi to St. Louis and beyond, and from Cairo to New Orleans. It is two-thirds completed and can be finished in five years.

That system can handle now vastly more traffic than is offered it by the "land-locked" interior. It seems to have been well-nigh for-

gotten in an anxiety that is almost an obsession to cut a canal from the Lakes through to the Atlantic. Here is a road ready for use when the Valley finally wakes up and use it. While it does not give all the advantages the Midlands seek, it does offer most of the advantages any other water-haul can give.

Hereafter the Wheat Growers' Journal, the official organ of the Kansas wheat pool, Wichita, will be issued semi-monthly instead of weekly. One of the chief considerations in bringing about the change was that it would give the editor more time for publicity work through the daily and weekly newspapers of the state, which is felt to be an extremely important matter.

THE JOBBING ASSOCIATION

Year in and year out the Farmers Union Jobbing Association renders services to the agriculture of Kansas that cannot be measured in money. Until our organization was able to contract for and sell the prison twine manufactured at Lansing the state was unable to realize the purposes for which that plant had been established. Our state made twine was distributed through the regular trade channels and never had a fair chance along side the products of the big trust owned twine factories. That is all changed now. The state sells its twine practically directly to the farmers at prices that force all the old dealers to be fair.

It would be possible to fill this paper with the story of the big results of the Jobbing Association but we started in to speak of that institution only as a grain consignment house. It is our own. It is a member of the Board of Trade at Kansas City. It has men on the trading floor who know the wheat business inside out and every other way. There are still, probably unfortunately, a good many thousand Union wheat growers who are not members of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association. If every Kansas grower would join that concern before selling a bushel of wheat this year should have a stabilized and a better market. But they will not do so.

Every bushel of non pooled Union wheat should be marketed through the Jobbing Association except, probably what small part that goes directly to mills or other nearby markets. If a Union elevator has a manager who thinks he can do better by consigning to some other commission firm in Kansas City he should be given an opportunity to do so with non union wheat. If he stays in the employment of the Union he should be required to support the Union enterprises. If there is any manager in Kansas who declines to support other Union co-operative agencies he should get the hook before he does any more harm to our movement.

The point is that all the Union grown wheat shipped from Union elevators in Kansas to the Kansas City market should be consigned to the Farmers Union Jobbing Association. Your local manager would have a right to complain if he found you hauling your wheat to the opposition. The manager of the Jobbing Association gets no kick out of the spectacle of Union wheat being handled by his competitors in Kansas City.

RAILWAY PROSPERITY

The railways of the country are still doing quite well. Reports up to the close of May indicate that about the usual amounts will be earned this year, that is the amounts that have become usual since the enactment of the Esch-Cummins law which as all know constitutes a virtual guarantee of five and three-fourths per cent on the property investments in railroads and practically makes it mandatory on the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix or permit the roads to fix prices for services that will result in that rate of profit. An eastern paper thus discusses the results of the first five months of railway business this year:

The Interstate Commerce Commission reports that during May the net operating income of all Class I railroads having a net income was about \$88,120,000, making about 4.97 per cent on the property investment. The net operating income of these railroads during the first five months of this year was about \$387,546,000, or about 4.80 per cent on the property investments. During May, 30 Class I railroads had an operating loss.

It is interesting to note that during the first five months of this year the Class I railroads in the Eastern district had a net operating income of 5.68 per cent; in the Southern district a net operating income of 5.58 per cent, and in the Western district a net operating income of only 3.53 per cent. The demand of the agriculturists for a reduction in railroad freight rates will strike most heavily, if granted, on the Western roads, whose earnings are comparatively small.

The May taxes of Class I railroads amounted to \$31,601,000, and for the first five months of this year \$149,504,000. This was a heavy increase over 1925.

THE SIGNERS

(William M. Evarts's Centennial Oration, 1876)
Thus the signers of the Declaration of our Independence "wrote their names where all nations should behold them, and all time should not efface them." It was "in the course of human events," intrusted to them to determine whether the fullness of time had come when a nation should be born in a day. They declared the independence of a new nation in the sense in which men declare emancipation or declare war; the Declaration created what was declared. Famous, always, among men are the founders of states, and fortunate above all others in such fame are these, our fathers, whose combined wisdom and courage began the great structure of our national existence and laid sure the foundations of liberty and justice on which it rests. Fortunate, first, in the clearness of their title and in the world's acceptance of their rightful claim. Fortunate, next, in the enduring magnitude of the state they founded and in the beneficence of its protection of the vast interests of human life and happiness which have here had their home. Fortunate, again, in the admiring imitation of the work which the institutions of the most powerful and most advanced nations more and more exhibit; and, last of all, fortunate in the full demonstration of our later time that their work is adequate to withstand the most disastrous storms of human fortunes and survive, unwrecked, unshaken and unharmed.

Comment On World's News For Week

Politics

Is the All Absorbing

Theme that engrosses the attention of most of the editorial writers of the eastern cities and especially of Washington at this time, Congress has just adjourned. Senators and representatives who have not already faced their constituents in primary elections are at home to learn just how the folks in the country feel about the things that Congress has done and left undone during the past seven months.

The WASHINGTON POST is a staunch republican daily with all its heart in the great work of making the country safe for big business and vested interests. Its owner is worth some \$50,000,000 and wants more. He and his associates in the publication of big metropolitan papers are considerably concerned over what may happen in the elections this fall. In a recent editorial commenting on the work of Congress and the political outlook the Post says:

The disintegration of the Republican party is the outstanding feature of the situation as the first session of the Sixty-ninth Congress passes into history, and the country prepares for the 1926 campaign. All signs point to a season of adversity for the Republican party.

Disintegration

Cannot Threaten the

Existence or at any rate the continued power of a great political party unless there is a reason. The POST believes that the reason is that the Republican party is now without the sort of leadership that unifies and organizes for success and says so in the following plain words:

The lack of leadership in the majority party in the Senate was manifest from the beginning. The management of the world court proposal, an administration measure, was in the hands of Democrats. With the support of Democrats this measure passed the Senate. Since that time several Republican senators have been up for re-nomination. All of the Republicans who voted for the world court have been defeated, and all who voted against it have been re-nominated, the last case being that of Senator Nye, of North Dakota, who was opposed by a candidate supported by the national administration. Thus, while the passage of the world court resolution was hailed at the time as a victory for the administration, it is obvious that the Republicans of the United States are opposed to the world court. The passage of the resolution had upon the Republican party and to that extent was a Democratic victory.

Ratification of the World Court Protocol was one of the pledges that the Cleveland convention of the National Republican party made to the voters two years ago. It is certainly a strange political situation when a great party is threatened with defeat because it kept its word to the voters.

Business

And Financial

Leaders are finally beginning to realize that there is something very radically wrong with the business of farming. It would be a hard boiled party man indeed who would undertake to argue that Congress has treated the demands for agricultural relief with tact or good judgment. If the farmers themselves were badly divided over the form that needed legislation should take, the Congress was in no better shape to deal with the matter wisely and constructively. The POST concedes that failure to enact some workable farm legislation is likely to cause the republican party a lot of trouble this fall and thus states its conclusion on that matter:

The Republicans in Congress have not emerged with credit in the matter of farm relief legislation. Their course was vacillating and without evidence of leadership. Instead of standing firmly upon the established policy of protection of the farmer by the protective tariff as bestowing benefits upon all the American people without regard to class or section, many Republicans listened to the siren song of the opposition and supported measures which were well known to be unsound and inequitable. The outcome was a quarrel in which Republicans were ranged against Republicans and against the administration. Consequently there is no satisfaction anywhere. The farmers who were to be benefited are in revolt, and there is apprehension throughout industry over the danger of tariff revision as a result of the expected capture of Congress by the Democrats.

The Democrats are in no better shape than the republicans when it comes to going to the voters on the record made by this Congress to date in farm relief. They divided about fifty-fifty on the Haugen Bill. Those who supported it did so with much doubt and those who opposed it had nothing better to offer. It is a little hard to see how either party can make much headway over the agricultural situation but the advantage is of course with the democrats who are not forced to carry the responsibility of being the majority and presumably the controlling party in Congress.

Protected

Eastern Interests

Are very much alarmed over the indications that the agricultural west has at last, lost faith in the efficacy of the tariff rates now in force to create prosperity for the farmers. During the next few years it is quite likely that protection and the nations to the south but we still buy more than we sell in our dealings with these neighbors.

We get all our sisal for binding twine from Mexico and nearly all our coffee from Brazil. We buy other necessities in almost incomprehensible volume from other central and South American countries. It is pleasant for those who appreciate the need for

Naturally the prosperous east is growing markets for American pro-

ducts to learn that 21 per cent of all the foreign trade of Latin America is with the United States, and that it is increasing very rapidly.

The fine thing about this trade is that it is a cash business. None of those countries owe us anything and for the most part they are in a good humor with their big northern neighbor. What they sell us is for cash or its equivalent in our own goods that are needed down there. Another prosperous enough to buy and pay for the American products that they need for their own people.

Congress and the president can hardly give too much thought and time to the cultivation of friendly trade and political relations with our southern neighbors.

Venezuela

Is Just Getting

Into her stride as a progressive and prosperous modern nation. Maracaibo the principal sea port of that country, was founded 78 years before the first English colony was established at Jamestown but the British settlements have somewhat out grown the development of Venezuela. While we have been accumulating a population of about 120 millions our little neighbor just beyond the isthmus of Panama has only fairly started.

News from the south indicates, however, that a good beginning has finally been made and that the next big business boom will be in Venezuela which now has 33 oil companies, mostly owned by Americans, in active and successful operation producing and shipping about 5,000 barrels of oil every day.

The following short story recently printed in an eastern paper is mighty interesting reading, as Horace Greeley used to say, and it is interesting and important because it means that another big market for American products is in process of development within easy shipping distance of the farms and factories of this country: Maracaibo, by the way, is though on the Caribbean sea, is nearer to New York than is London, and Mr. Moran declares that Venezuela is "on the main line now." He predicts that its plains will "supply the world with beef, its forests have all the hard wood that commerce needs, its mountains among its agricultural products are rubber, cotton, indigo and vanilla." With its trade balance is well on the right side and its government stable, clean and attractive to the people of the North.

Smuggling

Dutiable Goods

Across the international boundary between Canada and the United States has come to be about the most profitable and stable to get rich quick business conducted in either country. Like the United States, Canada has a tariff which is high enough to make it worthwhile to get foreign commodities without the formality and expense of paying duties.

The principal Canadian product that enters the United States without troubling the customs and police authorities is known as Canadian Club. Along with it a large quantity of counterfeit Scotch finds its way into the bootlegging trade of this country. Our northern neighbor is not much worried over the leak of whisky across the border into this country but when payments for Scotch and Canadian Club are made in smuggled merchandise without any nutrition to the revenues that is quite another matter.

From now on there will be less contraband merchandise cross from the United States to Canada if the Royal Northwest Mounted Police can stop the cheerful and remunerative custom of ignoring the Canadian customs, and they probably can.

ALBERTA HAIL INSURANCE

BOARD ADOPTS NEW SYSTEM

A new system of classification is to be adopted by the Alberta Hail Insurance Board in order to make a greater spread and a fairer distribution of the risk. As the co-operative plan of hail insurance has been in force since 1914, data are now available for seven years. On the basis of these figures there are to be six classes of districts according to the hail losses sustained in each during the past seven years, and different rates are to be set in different districts. Next year the classification will be based on losses for eight years, and the following year for nine years. This plan is expected to appeal to farmers in districts where losses have been comparatively light and thus increase the volume of business and reduce the cost per acre. The exact rates will be set in September of each year according to the losses for the year. The whole province since 1919 has been 7 1/2 per cent. The organization has no debts and a reserve funds of over \$700,000.—Agricultural Co-operation.

That about \$2,000,000,000 is all that she should be expected to pay the United States on account of loans made during and after war times. She does not yet say that she will pay that amount. A lot of Americans who remember that we have loaned three and a half billions to France and that at the close of the war we sold that country of war supplies and materials for a little less than five hundred millions of dollars are wondering where Callix gets that \$2,000,000,000 stuff.

It is easy enough to figure it down to that amount. That is the total of loans we made to France after the armistice was signed. The other two billions were advanced while the fighting was going on and from the French viewpoint should be regarded simply as American war expenses with which the French people have no concern. If we accept this latest pleasing theory of what France owes us it follows logically that England owes the United States little or nothing since all our loans or practically all to that country were made while the fighting was still in progress.

Having decided to throw off half the debt that she owes to the United States France undoubtedly expects us to be equally generous and throw off the other half. If we fail to see our duty and do it in this way our French friends will revise their charges for the rent of battlefields, training grounds and grave yards and strike a balance without paying a cent.

South

American Commerce

With the United States continues to grow in volume and importance. According to the Department of Commerce our trade with Latin America, which includes all countries south of the Rio Grande river, in 1925 was approximately \$2,000,000,000 almost equally divided between imports and exports but with the balance a couple of hundred millions of dollars against us. We are increasing our trade with the nations to the south but we still buy more than we sell in our dealings with these neighbors.

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MEMBERS PAID TO HOLD WHEAT

Members of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, who hold their wheat on their farms for the full storage period, July 15 to December 15, will be paid eight cents a bushel for their trouble. Two cents per bushel will be paid for the first two months; one and a half cents the next two months, and one cent a bushel for the fifth and last month.

"Although the Kansas wheat pool has never handled more than four or five per cent of the state crop, payment of storage to farmers does have a tendency to relieve the congestion in the movement of wheat naturally is at its peak," says Ernest R. Downie, general manager. "As our membership increases, this tendency will be more in evidence than now. We paid storage to about 2,000 farmers during the 1925-26 pool season."

"With wheat rushing to market faster than ever before, due to increased use of combine harvesting machines, farmers will be forced into either binning their grain, joining the pool or taking less than cost of production many times, through forcing their grain on a market already demoralized by dumping."

The Country Woman

"BEDOUIN SONG" UP TO DATE

From the city I drive to thee
In a house of splendor
And the winds sing by
Under the window I park
And the midwife hears my
I love thee, I love thee
With a love that shall not
Till the tires grow cold
And the model is old
And the hands of the brakes won't hold
And the leaves of the judgement book un-
fold.

Look from thy window and see
My grease and my grime
From the sands below
That boat in its revolt, I laid
Let the night winds touch they brow
With pity for my plight.
And cause thee to hear my vow
Of a love that shall not die
Till the engine is dead
And the battery is cold
And the leaves of the springs unfold.
My tracks are nightly trailed
In the dust, under a hush
To find thee, for thou has flown
In another spiffier boat
Pause these one moment, Dear,
For my engine is slow, Dear,
My knees shall tell thee of a love
That must be shared
Till the sun is up
And the stars are gone
And the leaves of the Police Judges book
unfold.

VEGETABLE DIET IS SUMMER BOON

Expert Advises Light Food in Hot Weather; Describes Preparation

(By Martin King)

Change of temperature enforces an immediate change of wearing apparel upon the average individual, but a great many people fail to take the next logical step and alter their diet. What is good for the human system during cold weather is not the best summer food. Habit has made meat the basis of the American meal, winter and summer, yet from the standpoint of health and comfort, leaving economy out of the question, we are better off if we confine ourselves to lighter foods during the hot summer months.

Milk and eggs, of course, are best of foods at all times. While supplying maximum nourishment they do not heat the blood. Vegetables, and particularly greens, are likewise good at all times, but nature has especially ordained them for summer eating. Now that we have devised new ways of preparing them, they are taking their logical place as the staple summer dinner food on the average American table. In the restaurants there is a special vegetable platter on every menu.

It is in the rural home, however, that the vegetable dinner should be most popular, and for several reasons besides the chief one that it is the correct summer food. Primarily, the vegetables can be picked fresh from the garden, then which there is no more economical source of food supply. Again they are easy to cook, and the fire in the range can be dampened off quickly, which is an important consideration in these fortunate rural homes where a carbide gas plant has not yet been installed, and there is no hot plate to take the place of the range during the summer months. Where a gas hot plate is available, the summer cooking problem is as simple in the country as in the city.

An ideal vegetable dinner may consist of the following: Creamed potatoes, green peas, asparagus, young carrots, spinach, and a poached egg. It may be preceded by cantaloupe, or berries and cream, and followed by a light tomato and lettuce salad. A bit of cream cheese completes a very tasty and nutritious meal, with either iced or hot tea to follow. Place the two hot tea is really more cooling.

This is a simple healthful dinner, the chief ingredients of which are vegetables, but much depends upon the way in which it is prepared. The skill with which it is prepared. Vegetables often lose much of their value as well as their flavor by improper preparation and cooking.

Green vegetables, for instance, should not be boiled for long periods. They should be immersed in rapidly boiling water, whose boiling point has been raised by the addition of salt, a tablespoonful to the quart, and cooked only until tender. If they are boiled too long, they will lose color and flavor, as well as valuable vitamins. Some vegetables, spinach, cabbage and brussels sprouts for instance, are improved if soaked in cold water before cooking. Others, like peas, beans of all kinds, and corn, egg plant and cucumber, are harmed by this process.

In preparing the vegetable dinner suggested, the potatoes should be cut in cubes, covered with milk, seasoned well and cooked for a half hour over a slow fire. The peas, or beans if preferred, should be cooked in water adequate to cover them, and of which salt has been added, for ten or fifteen minutes, then drained, and drenched with butter, pepper, salt and paprika. The butter and seasoning make or mar peas or beans, and of course they should not be overcooked.

After being rinsed thoroughly and the tough stems removed, spinach should be soaked in cold water, and then cooked in as little water as possible for ten minutes. Drain the water thoroughly, then chop fine, and add butter, pepper and salt, and a little vinegar. The dish may be further improved if sprinkled with the yolk of a hard-boiled egg. Scrape the carrots and slice them lengthwise and across, then place them over the fire with just enough water to prevent burning. After ten minutes the water will have been absorbed, then add butter generously, and season well, especially with paprika.

Asparagus should be cooked quickly in a small quantity of water, then dressed with butter, pepper and salt, and a little lemon juice. Only about three inches of the stalk should be used, and the balance reserved for asparagus cream soup, which is one of the most delicious among all liquid foods.

When the vegetables are about ready, poach enough eggs for the family, arrange on pieces of thin toast, buttered. Place the eggs in the center of a large platter, and group the vegetables around them, the carrots between the white potatoes and

the green peas, and the asparagus between the peas and the spinach. Sprinkle the whole with salt, pepper and paprika, and garnish it with a few radishes or young onions. The result is a colorful dinner, excellent in taste and in food values.

In serving lettuce and tomato salad the average housewife uses a so-called French dressing, which is a colorless compound almost unknown in France. A much more tasty dressing is made of three parts olive oil, two parts vinegar, in which is mixed dry English mustard, pepper and salt, the whole stirred thoroughly and poured over the salad. In France, each person likes to prepare his own salad dressing, mixing the ingredients to suit his own taste in a large tablespoon. The preparation and eating of food is a ceremonial among the French, and it is upon vegetable dishes they lavish their greatest skill. The results achieved are invariably worth the trouble.

GUESSING

I guessed the pepper; the soup was too hot!
I guessed the water; it dried in the pot!
I guessed the salt; and—what do you think?
We did nothing else the whole day but drink!
I guessed the sugar; the sauce was too sweet!
And so by guessing, I spoiled my treat!
And now I guess nothing, for cooking by guess—
Is sure to result in a horrible mess—
Anon.

CULL YOUR POULTRY FLOCK

AN CAN ALL CULLS

Cull your entire poultry flock and can all the culls, is the advice given to all the farmers by poultry specialists at South Dakota State College. The time to cull is from July to September.

Prices are usually lowest for live poultry during culling time, according to the specialists. If the culls are to be held for a better market, they should be placed in quarters separate from the flock or the work of culling will have to be repeated. A little extra time and labor in culling at the time of culling should produce an immediate profit instead of a loss on the culls, if they are canned for market. The best market is usually the hometown people, who prefer a good canned product during the hot summer months.

The cold pack method is the one commonly used in canning meat. The following equipment is needed for canning poultry: a container deep enough to allow at least an inch for false bottom and no less than two inches of water above the tops of the jars; a false bottom made of lath, or individual jar holders; jars and rubber rings; spoons, forks, and sharp knives; jar lifter unless individual jar holders are used; pie tins, cake tins, or large plates; large bowl for flour; kettle for cooking boney pieces; two frying pans; water bucket; and dish cloth, holders, and wiping towels.

The culls should be killed and cut up the day before the canning operations begin.

When ready to can, put the water in the boiler and heat. While it is heating, roll the most desirable pieces of chicken in salted flour, fry in hot lard until brown, and pack carefully in jar without crushing. Put rubber cover in position on jar, but do not fasten it. Cover the jar tightly. Place the jar in the boiler at once for sterilization. The jars of chicken should be in the boiling water for two hours. Time should be counted only when the water is boiling, not steaming.

More detailed information on culling and canning may be obtained by writing to the Extension Service, State College, Brookings, S. D.

FARM WOMEN GATHER FOR CONFERENCE

A unique conference was held at Chicago recently when a number of women from farm homes gathered to discuss their problems, needs, and aspirations. The discussions centered about the topic "What do farm women want?" Naturally it developed that they want practically the same things that women in urban communities want. The chief question at issue is how to get them. As the chairman of the conference said on opening the conference, "We haven't any right to sit here and say, 'Well, of course there are all kinds of things that we want, but we can't get them, so what is the use?' It is the business of farm women to get advantages for farm people, for the farm children of the United States."

Apparently the most interesting of the discussions was that concerned with education and the farm home. When the committee formed for the purpose analyzed the list of "wants" in its relations to education, they found the items could be classified under three headings: the curriculum, the teaching personnel, and the agencies for education—schools, libraries, and the like. Farm women are alert to the need of a better teaching staff for country schools and of a better curriculum, one which gives to farm children wider opportunities to prepare for life—in the country or wherever their vocational tastes and abilities may lead them.

Beside the need for better education for farm children, discussions showed a deep appreciation of the necessity for better educational opportunities for adults and a realization of the fact that happiness and contentment in farm life depend on spiritual values even more than on satisfactory economic conditions.

Better put the harvester in the machine shed now rather than next winter. Waterproof and mildewproof tarpaulins, as they will be needed later to cover baled hay.

Sweet corn can be protected from the corn ear worm by keeping the silks dusted with three parts of powdered arsenate of lead and one part of flowers of sulphur.



5525, Girls' Dress.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 32 inch material, with 3/4 yard of contrasting material. Price 15c.

4360, Boys' Suit.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 40 inch material. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-Date Fall and Winter 1926-27 Book of Fashions, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies' Dresses and Children's Patterns. A Concise and Comprehensive Article on Dressmaking, also some Points for the Needlewoman, also valuable hints to the home dressmaker. Pattern Dept. Kansas Union Farmer Club, Salina, Kansas.

SUGGESTIONS

(Ethel Whitney)

These thoughts that filter through to the unconscious mind and are built into the body and affairs are called suggestions.

A suggestion must be a single thought.

We are constantly suggesting to ourselves and those around us and we are receiving suggestions from our associates and environments and from what we read. Advertisements are subtle forms of suggestion, reaching the unconscious mind at the time we receive them but are held in the back of the mind and are not conscious until an unguarded moment passes and the suggestion is built into the body and affairs.

This is especially true of fear thoughts. The reasoning mind prevents every thought of ours and suggestions from other sources entering the unconscious mind's perfect work.

Many a person has become an invalid from hearing a patent medicine fakir or reading a forceful advertisement enumerating a vast number of symptoms and the dreadful results that follow them. These advertisements also make it plain that all this can be avoided by the use of certain, unfailing nostrums but, as the unconscious can never accept more than a single thought at a time and some of us remember only the symptoms spoken of, these become fear thoughts that may at a favorable time sink into the unconscious mind.

An era of "hard times" or a time of financial depression does not always mean a shortage of money but rather a lack of confidence on the part of the people. This state of mind is caused by people saying to one another that there may be hard times ahead, and therefore each one reasons that this should be prepared for so everyone begins to renege and refrains from spending. This gradually becomes the predominant thought in financial affairs and people in all lines feel, and react to it, and lo "hard times" have arrived.

A wave of prosperity can be explained in the same way. Both are the results of thought.

The Divine dispensation of Providence is clearly shown here because a fear thought is not a concrete amount and therefore it does not have the creative power that a hopeful or loving thought has.

Fear thoughts cause a scattering of forces, a sort of letting go, which has no power to attract us to the things we wish for. Their vibrations are repellent, if anything, to the good and beautiful and because of their affinity, attract more of their kind.

Love, faith, trust and hope have the same qualities of vibrations as the "thoughts" which created this vast universe and as each creates its kind we are given the blessed privilege of "thinking God's thoughts after Him," and thus as Paul says "become co-workers with God."

Realizing this we can say with Browning:
"God's in His Heaven
All's right with the world."

A record was made for the "Pure Gold" oranges entered by the Mutual Orange Distributors, Redlands, Calif., at the California Valencia Orange Show, when they won the "coveted honor—grand sweepstakes—for the fourth time out of five consecutive exhibitions." Some of the prizes won by Pure Gold oranges are: 11 silver cups, 19 first awards, 13 second awards, 4 third awards, and a large cash bonus.

FARMERS UNION AND GRANGERS PICNIC AT OTTAWA

The Farmers Union Members and the Grangers held a joint picnic at Conards Grove three miles northeast of Ottawa, Kansas, July 20th, 1926.

Six hundred or more people were present. The program committee were on the job from beginning to end and practically every number advertised was filled to the satisfaction of those present. S. M. Mitchell represented the Farmers Union and B. M. Ottaway represented the Grangers, as the committee.

The morning was taken up with sack races, egg races, three legged races, potato races, shoe race and fifty yard dash. Every winner received a prize. There was no admission charged, everything free. The river

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE
If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise in this department. Rate: 8 cents a word per line. Compound words in heading, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

ALFALFA SEED
FOR SALE—Alfalfa seed, cleaned, \$18 per hundred delivered Kansas stations. Frank Baum, Salina, Kansas.

POULTRY
CO-OPERATIVE CHICKS — HIGHEST
quality, 7c up. Prepaid, live delivery. Write for prices. Co-operative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo.

SHINN CHICKS ARE BETTER. Leading breeds, \$7.40 per 100. Free book. Shinn Farms, Box 188, Greenport, Missouri.

TOBACCO
LOOK HERE! Five pounds extra good mild smoking tobacco, 15c. Pipe free! Cheving, 10c. Guaranteed. Farmers' Club, 80, Hazel, Kentucky.

Latest Farm News Direct from the Nation's Capital
KNOW the latest facts about Washington, the center of farm news. The National Farm News is an independent weekly newspaper edited by farmers and for farmers by men who know agriculture. Prints truthful, "first hand" news and information in other newspapers. **NOTHING ELSE LIKE IT.** Special trial subscription offer 10c 10 weeks for \$1.00. Write for FREE sample copy. Send 10c in coin or stamp to THE NATIONAL FARM NEWS, 215-217 G St. N. W. Dept. XX, Washington, D. C.

Free
furnished the swimmers entertainment.

At noon the tables were loaded from the farms and stores of Ottawa county. Every one had his picnic appetite with him and when the dinner was over the shade found several exhausted from overeating. It was a real treat for those folks who were there from Ohio to get something wholesome to eat. The master of the National Grange J. L. Tabor of Columbus, Ohio, was to be seen going from one table to another picking out the fried chicken, salads, etc. The Grangers and Union folks is was decided to lead our Grange brother away from the table that he might be able to speak to us in the afternoon. It was successfully accomplished by Caldwell Davis and B. Needham although it was a sad sight to see the wistful glances toward the table as with a handkerchief wiping the watering mouth Brother Tabor become resigned to his fate.

The Greenwood Grange orchestra of nine pieces opened the program after dinner the music was well received. The Union Orchestra of Mt. Olivet did not appear so the Grangers received first honors on music.

The little lady who gave the reading was much appreciated.

B. Needham of the Executive Committee of the Grange acted as chairman introducing the speakers. Caldwell Davis, Master of Kansas State Grange made a very interesting short talk. John Tromble not being present having gone to Des Moines, Iowa, to meet with the Corn Belt Committee, your humble servant was introduced by Davis and B. Needham. I talked longer than I should. I was supposed to represent John Tromble and of course would have to talk quite a while to say some of the things that Uncle John would say.

B. J. Bullard followed me and gave a fine talk. Stating in part that the Farmers Union Creamery at Kansas City had made almost two million pounds of butter this year up to the present time and that in all probability there would be a nice dividend coming to the members at the end of the year. There is hope that the Produce Association will be able to finance the handling of eggs and poultry. A county Milk and Cream Bullard. There a great many of the members around Ottawa who are getting very anxious for the association to begin to take eggs and poultry. There are more than seventy members of the association around Ottawa. Brother Zerbe is a live manager who is on the job. A new building is being erected which will make possible moving of the present office of the local cream station to a better place larger and better equipped.

J. L. Tabor of the National Grange was the last speaker. The sun was shining down in all his glory and the wind had risen considerable as both Bullard and myself had spoken when Tabor got on the floor. He promised the crowd to make a short talk as had all the rest of us. We know now that it is a little breezy in Ohio. We listened to a splendid talk on the Grange program, agriculture in Europe, legislation, and the co-operation of the farmer.

The ball game was won by the Union members. The nail driving contest by the ladies was fast and furious. The lady who threw the ball the farthest almost threw it out of sight. The Chamber of Commerce gave a banquet for the Grangers and Unionists which was pretty well attended. I did not attend as I went home with Brother Rice and we did not get the milking done in time. Success was the vote of everybody who attend the joint picnic. M. O. Glessner.

HOME HINTS

By Aunt Aggie of K. S. A. C.

Food Superstitions
Once upon a time, before I had even heard of the science of gastronomy, I poured some cream on a dish of cherry sauce. The effect on my family of this seeming messalliance was quite startling.

"You must never combine milk and an acid fruit,"

"They will curdle on your stomach and make you ill," warned Grandmother. "See, they are already curdling."

The spirit of research strong within me, I filled a glass half full of cherries, poured cream on top, and went out behind the woodshed to see what lurked within the forbidden concoction. It didn't, and all my suffering amounted to was a feeble pang of conscience.

I have since learned that the digestive juices in the stomach are acid, and that the curdling of milk in

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RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
Whereas, God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit, too remove from our midst our brother, Frank B. French.

Be it resolved, that we the members of Summit Local No. 1574 extend our sincere sympathy to the wife, daughters, sons, and friends, in this hour of sorrow.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the family, a copy to the Farmers Union paper, and a copy spread on the minutes of our local.

Be it further resolved, that our charter be draped for 30 days.

MRS. ALICE AMES
MRS. F. M. HEMPHILL,
MR. OTIS STANLEY,
Committee.

LETTER HEADS
\$6 PER THOUSAND
ENVELOPES
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High Class Job Printing at Low Prices
THE GENERAL PRINTING CO.,
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Salina, Kansas

the stomach is a normal process caused by the action of the gastric juice.

If your breakfast menu calls for acid fruits, such as oranges and grapefruit, or berries, to be followed by cereal and cream or a glass of milk, do not be afraid that your digestion will upset.

Another superstition a long time dying is that cucumbers must be soaked in salted water, to draw out the poison. As a matter of fact cucumbers are not poison, and they do not need to be soaked at all, nor salted, unless you want them to be extra well seasoned.

A large crowd attended Bellview local Thursday night and enjoyed the splendid play given by the Deer Creek Farmers' Union folks. We appreciate Deer Creek's visit and hope they will visit us again. After the program refreshments of ice cream and cake were served to our guests by Bellview local.

The membership list of the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., Calgary, now contains 36,583 names, and the mailing list shows 231 affiliated local units.

CANADIAN GROWERS GIVE HALF U. S. RATES
(Continued from Page 1)
whenever you see a really good grain crop you see prosperity, or rather, wide prosperity for the railway. On the other hand, it is perfectly true that as a matter, not only of accountability, but in some instances of fact which can easily be demonstrated to any one who knows anything about the business, there is an actual loss in carrying some of those grain hauls. Nevertheless, there is a larger resultant profit in it arising out of the traffic which that grain movement in turn makes and you will always find it the same. Now just to go a step farther, once upon a time, not only were these grain rates profitable in the way I point out, but they were also profitable per se, and very profitable per se. ** When you have a basis of cost which gives you your average ton mile rate in mills above your average ton mile receipts even though it is only a fraction there is a tremendous profit in it. If you just take, for example, a quarter of a mill per ton mile profit on the whole of that grain movement, your system, simply immense.

JOHN E. BENTON
General Solicitor

The above is a reproduction of that portion of the mimeographed letter sent by General Solicitor John E. Benton to the state utilities commission in which he takes up and discusses the Washington Farmer's article showing that Canadian grain growers enjoy freight rates that are but little more than one-half those paid by growers in the United States.

When a Man Dies He Must Be Buried

The Average Expense of a Funeral in the United States is over \$1,000.

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Policies to Fit All Needs

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

A Service Not For Profit

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A satisfied grain consignor means INCREASED VOLUME thruout the season.

Increased volume means expansion of business interests and GREATER PROFIT.

GREATER PROFIT means a BIGGER and a BETTER organization with which to serve Kansas farmers.

That's why every effort is spent to live up to our slogan

INTERESTED SERVICE INSURES SATISFACTION

Consign Grain. Request track bids.

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Salina, Kansas Kansas City, Mo.

Order Union Songs for Union Meetings

It Pays!

Dozen lots—15 cents per book.
Single lots—20 cents.
Local Unions like them.

Sold by **KANSAS FARMERS UNION**
Salina, Kansas
and **FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N.**
Kansas City, Mo.

Watson's Best Berries are just what the Brand Indicates—They Are the BEST

WATSON WHOLESALE GROCERY
SALINA, KANSAS

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Application cards 20 for 5c
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Farmers' Union Buttons25c
Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor.
WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

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Let us interest you in our plan of assisting you in the collection of your notes and accounts.

Farmers Union State Bank
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Farmers' Union Members—
Your own Insurance Company gives you absolute protection at lowest cost.
Your own Company has greater resources, in proportion to insurance in force, than any other state-wide mutual company in Kansas.
Your Hail Insurance Company is the biggest and strongest Mutual Hail Company in Kansas, and the lowest in actual cost.
Get in line.

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 Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. W. M. Schmidt, Sec. Cowley County.

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 Meets on Tuesday night every two weeks. Rol Workman, Sec. Cowley Co.

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 Every other Tuesday night. Burr Russell, Sec. Cowley County.

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 Meets every first Monday night in the month. Fred Abildgaard, Sec.

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 Meets the first and third Thursday night in each month. C. W. McCluskey, Sec.

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 Meets the first and third Thursday. Joe Farmer, Sec. Crawford County.

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 Meets the first and third Friday. H. Eggers, Sec. Crawford County.

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 Meets every second and fourth Monday in the month. E. J. Regnier, Sec.

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AURORA LOCAL NO. 551.
 Meets every last Thursday of each month. Al. Bruggeman, Sec.

PRAIRIE DOG LOCAL NO. 1886.
 Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at North Valley School House. Bruce Moore, Sec. Decatur County.

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 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Harvey Shippy, Sec.

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FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1832.
 Meets the first Friday of each month. Mrs. F. F. White, Sec.

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 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Chas. J. Gleason, Sec.

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 Meets the fourth Wednesday night of each month. Roy Flory, Sec.

PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1884.
 Meets on alternate Thursday. Bertha A. McPherson, Sec.

SIGEL LOCAL NO. 1859.
 Meets the second Tuesday in each month. Lee Cox, Sec.

SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1861.
 Meets first and third Wednesday. Roy Slacker, Sec.

WORDEN LOCAL NO. 842.
 Meets the second Thursday evening of each month. Mrs. Lucas Fleer, Sec.

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1031.
 Meets the first Wednesday. J. J. Masika, Sec.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 600.
 Meets first and third Monday of each month. Frank G. Erbert, Sec.

HAYS LOCAL NO. 864.
 Meets first and third Monday at 8 o'clock at court house. Frank B. Pfeiffer, Sec. Ellis County.

MINOR LOCAL NO. 881.
 Meets every first and third Thursday of each month. R. A. Leiker, Sec.

SUNNY DEAL LOCAL NO. 2131.
 Meets the first and second Tuesday of each month at some members home. T. C. Hartman, Sec.

ELLIS COUNTY
ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1888.
 Meets the first Monday of each month at 8 o'clock. F. F. Svoboda, Sec.

ELLISWORTH LOCAL NO. 2092.
 Meets first and third Thursday. Brad Hooper, Sec. Ellisworth County.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2258.
 Meets every first and third Monday of each month. E. Mog, Sec.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 992.
 Meets the first and last Monday of each month. L. E. Schultz, Sec.

TRIVOLI LOCAL NO. 1001.
 Meets the first Monday evening in each month. W. H. Fleming, Sec.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 978.
 Meets each first and third Monday of each month. E. A. Huseman, Sec.

FRANKLIN COUNTY
COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1238.
 Second and fourth Friday. Lee Bon-Franklin County.

HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1616.
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month. Mrs. L. C. Rice, Sec.

PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 1017.
 Meets every first and third Tuesday at District No. 35 school house three miles from Lyndon. John Kate, Sec. Franklin County.

SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824.
 Meets the first and third Monday of each month. H. L. Carpenter, Sec.

WILLIAMSBURG LOCAL NO. 2153.
 Meets first and third Wednesday of each month. M. R. Wren, Sec.

GOVE COUNTY
GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1931.
 Meets second and fourth Friday. Alfred P. Hot, Sec. Gove County.

LYONSDALE LOCAL NO. 1415.
 Meets every last Thursday in each month. Oscar Latzke, Sec.

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

HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1932.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday night of each month. J. M. Tuttle, Sec. Gove County.

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

GREENWOOD COUNTY
LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1528.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday. H. F. Horton, Sec. Greenwood County.

NEAL LOCAL NO. 1318.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. C. Graves, Sec.

SOUTH VERDIGRIS LOCAL NO. 1498.
 Meets every two weeks on Friday night. H. L. Soule, Secretary.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1874.
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. M. Hemphill, Sec. Greenwood County.

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

HARVEY COUNTY
FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2085.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. D. J. Detwiler, Sec. Harvey County.

JEFFERSON COUNTY
CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1917.
 Meets first and third Tuesday. Mabel Styles, Sec. Jefferson County.

JEWELL COUNTY
COLLINS LOCAL NO. 630.
 Fourth Wednesday. Winifred Crispin, Sec. Jewell County.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 127.
 Meets the first Thursday night of each month. J. W. Widrig, Sec.

DOWNY LOCAL NO. 1127.
 Meets every second Monday in the month. Herman Boeding, Sec. Nemaha County.

EAGLE STAR LOCAL NO. 928.
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Fred H. Lehman, Sec. Nemaha County.

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

KORBER LOCAL NO. 914.
 Meets first and third Tuesday. F. A. Korber, Sec. Nemaha County.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 888.
 Meets every second and fourth Wednesday. Robert Steele, Nemaha County.

PRAIRIE GEN LOCAL NO. 540.
 Meets the first Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. Chas. Oplinger, Sec. Nemaha County.

ROCK LOCAL NO. 939.
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. M. Amos, Sec. Nemaha County.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 2111.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Mrs. J. H. Whitmer, Sec. Nemaha County.

NEOSHO COUNTY
BARNES LOCAL NO. 869.
 Meets second and fourth Friday night of each month. T. H. Roberts, Sec.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226.
 Second and fourth Thursday. L. L. Brogan, Sec. Neosho County.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 344.
 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Geo. J. Schoenhof, Sec. Neosho County.

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

NORTON COUNTY
FARMINGDALE LOCAL NO. 1047.
 Meets the first and third Friday nights in the month. Alvin A. Kansas, M. E. Eichberger, Sec.

MT. PLEASANT LOCAL NO. 956.
 Meets first and third Tuesday. Mrs. Grace Muscoe, Sec. Norton County.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1025.
 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Mrs. H. E. Norris, Sec. Norton Co.

SQUARE DEAL LOCAL NO. 923.
 Meets first and third Thursday of each month. Maggie Stanley, Sec. Norton County.

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

OSAGE COUNTY
COOK LOCAL NO. 1645.
 Meets second and fourth Thursday. Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec. Osage County.

JUNCTION LOCAL NO. 1486.
 Meets second and fourth Friday of each month. Geo. P. Warren, Sec. Osage County.

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 991.
 Meets the last Wednesday of each month. John A. Martin, Sec. Osage County.

SUNFLOWER LOCAL NO. 1051.
 Meets first and third Tuesday of each month. C. J. Warner, Sec. Osage County.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 859.
 Meets the first and third Wednesday. Mrs. E. H. Warner, Sec. Marshall County.

PHELON LOCAL NO. 2129.
 Meets second and fourth Friday. Mrs. A. A. Warner, Sec. Marshall County.

FLIM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1484.
 Meets the first Thursday of each month. Mary W. Vann, Sec. Osage County.

PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 2018.
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. J. O. Bice, Sec.

VALLEY BROOK LOCAL NO. 1370.
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. J. A. Fishburn, Sec. Osage Co.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779.
 First and third Thursday. Herman Wigger, Sec. Osage County.

SNIPER CREEK LOCAL NO. 924.
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. George W. Thier, Sec. Pottawatomie County.

OTTAWA COUNTY
BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 121.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Anna Shrivver, Sec. Ottawa County.

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405.
 First and third Thursday. F. A. Dobson, Sec.

MINNEOLA LOCAL NO. 1228.
 Meets at call of the President. B. C. Nelson.

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

SLEEPY HOLLOW LOCAL NO. 468.
 Meets the second and last Friday night of each month. Harry Watts, Sec. Ottawa County.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY
ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1786.
 Meets the second Friday of each month. M. Joy Hammett, Sec. Pottawatomie County.

OLSBURG LOCAL NO. 1254.
 Meets every other Monday night. F. E. Nelson, Sec.

PHILLIPS COUNTY
PLEASANT HILL LOCAL NO. 873.
 Meets the first Monday of the month at Pleasant Hill. Carl M. Bothin, Secretary.

TOWNLINE LOCAL NO. 609.
 Meets the second Friday of each month. W. F. Kinley, Sec. Phillips County.

WALNUT LOCAL NO. 871.
 Meets every second Tuesday of the month. Frank Walker, Secretary.

REPUBLIC COUNTY
BEAUCHAMP LOCAL NO. 720.
 Meets first and third Fridays of each month. Horace Stephenson, Sec.

ENTERPRISE LOCAL NO. 687.
 Meets every second Tuesday of each month. John A. Isaacson, Sec.

GRACE HILL LOCAL NO. 1211.
 First and third Friday. Homer Altire, Sec. Republic County.

LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 688.
 Meets the first or before full moon of each month. R. M. Glenn, Sec. Republic County.

ODELL LOCAL NO. 780.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday in each month. H. Wilkes, Sec. Republic County.

RYDALL LOCAL NO. 768.
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Geo. Duncan, Sec. Republic County.

RILEY COUNTY
ARBOR LOCAL NO. 1197.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of the month. B. Benning, Sec. Riley County.

ASHLAND LOCAL NO. 1660.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Mrs. Carrie Potts, Secretary.

BALDWIN CREEK LOCAL NO. 1380.
 Meets every other Thursday evening. Mrs. Carrie Potts, Secretary.

DEEP CREEK LOCAL NO. 1197.
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Harry Ryan, Sec. Riley County.

DEATH FOLLOWS ACCIDENT
 L. K. Jones and his son, Mark Jones, were victims of a terrible accident Wednesday afternoon while on their way home from town. Selden. It seems that the big roan team which they were driving got beyond their control when they turned the corner on the highway a mile and a half east of town. Both were thrown from the wagon just north of the railroad track. Mark Jones died a few hours after the accident. He was injured about the head and shoulders and internally. Apparently a wheel had passed over his face and shoulders, a deep gash being cut from his chin to his right ear. L. K. Jones, his father, had several cuts and bruises about his face and head. He was 82 years old. Thursday morning he was moved from the doctor's office to his home, northeast of town, where everything was done that human beings could do to help them. Their neighbors, the Simonson boys were called when the team reached the Jones home without a driver. They rushed both the injured men to Dr. Forbe's office where they were given immediate attention. Funeral services for Mark Jones were held Sunday afternoon from the Methodist church and a week later the funeral services were held in the Methodist church for his father, L. K. Jones, or in other words, "Grandpa" or "Daddy" Jones, as we all used to call him.

He was a loving husband, neighbor and friend; had a kind word and smile for all who knew him. Death is sad at any time, but especially so when it comes so unexpectedly to such war veterans and good old neighbors, who have lived in this vicinity for more than forty years. Many friends of the family were in attendance and the flowers also betokened sympathy for the living, especially to their mother and his loving wife.

Mark was a member in good standing in our local at the time of his death. (Sent in by John Wolf, secretary of Cresco local No. 377.)

FARMERS' UNION PICNIC
 On July 15th a Farmers' Union picnic was held at the Palmberg camp grounds. The day was fine and a very enjoyable time was had by all that were present. In Rocks county, being represented.

Our Hon. Mr. H. B. Whitaker gave us a mighty fine talk along Union lines, that was appreciated by all present.

Mr. J. P. Griebel made a hit with the song he delivered. He is secretary of Mt. Vernon local.

Quite a number of Union songs were sung by the members.

Swimming, horse shoes, and a ball game were a few of the pastimes.

A very able address was also given by Mr. W. H. Clark.

The lady members of the Union put out a dinner, of course, that couldn't be beat. They get credit for the best feature of the day. Long live the Farmers' Union.

(Reported by C. V. Thomas, local corresponding secretary, Stone local 792.)

A CHALLENGE
 Fifty farmers and business men, of Curry County, New Mexico, hereby issue a friendly Challenge to all the counties in the States of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico, for the purpose of showing the Banner Wheat County of the four States, for this 1926 crop.

On the basis of the greatest number of bushels and highest test, produced on the best ONE HUNDRED acres, non-irrigated, non-fertilized land in any one county.

Any County wishing to accept this challenge, through its agent or representative, will please write:

E. W. REAGAN,
 Clovis, New Mexico.

FARMERS' UNION PICNIC
 The Republic County Farmers' Union picnic will be held at Pawnee park, Wednesday, August 18. Arrangements are being made for an all day program, consisting of reading, music, sports and an address by a prominent speaker. Watch for further notice.

ICE CREAM SOCIAL
 Boardman Local 922 put on one of their good times last Wednesday evening with an ice cream social for the members and their families. 60 members were present. Vice President Newman called the local to order and made a good talk. After regular line of business was transacted the following was adopted. We the members of Boardman Local No. 922 Senators, Kan., do endorse W. P. Lambertson for Congress and recommend him to the Farmers Union and voters of the first Congressional district. After which the local closed and the meeting turned over to the committee which served some of the best ice cream that every come down the pike, why because after a late hour every body departed for home wishing that we repeat this soon. G. W. Cashman, secretary.

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

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 960.
 Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Frank J. Sodnick, Sec.

ROUND HOUSE LOCAL NO. 444.
 Meets the first, third and fifth Tuesday night of each month. R. H. Yoder, Sec. Washington County.

SCRIPY LOCAL NO. 1021.
 Meets the first Friday of each month. B. F. Bollinger, Secretary.

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

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 991.
 Meets every first and third Friday night. John A. Martin, Sec. Marshall County.

WOODSON COUNTY
CLAY BANK LOCAL NO. 2055.
 Meets every two weeks beginning with Jan. 6th, 1926. Margaret C. Safertie, Sec.

MT. PISQUA LOCAL NO. 2118.
 Meets the first Friday night of each month. C. C. Gunella, Sec.

PUNKIN KOLIG LOCAL NO. 2084.
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Elizabeth Dutton, Woodson County.

PISQUA LOCAL NO. 2151.
 Meets the second and fourth Saturday of each month. Wm. Helms, Sec.

GOV. HAMMILL CALLS LEADERS TO ASSEMBLE IN IOWA

Laying Plans for Election of Men to Congress Who Will Stand by Farmer

DES MOINES, Ia.—The first big bell to toll the knell of parting day for promise-breaking "statesmen" will be rung in Des Moines, Ia., when upon invitation of Governor John Hammill, of that State, the conference committee of bankers, business men, and agricultural leaders, generally known as the Corn Belt Committee of 22, will again assemble and undertake to lay out plans for a strong farm protection campaign which is to run at high speed right up to Election Day.

The committee is composed of two representatives from each of eleven Mississippi Valley States and is headed by George M. Peck, of Moline, Illinois.

Farm Conference

A day prior to this conference, and at the same place, there will be held a conference of all the big farm leaders of the country for the purpose of discussing ways and means to carry out a most progressive program of farm protection. It is understood that these leaders of all the great farm organizations will join with the Committee of 22 in working out final plans for the coming fight to elect only men who will guarantee agriculture a fair deal in Washington.

It is believed that, out of this significant gathering, a political "wind" will be started which will have a most devastating effect upon all seekers after re-election who failed to favor farm protection during the recent session of Congress.

One of the South's foremost business men sends us an editorial from the Wall Street Journal emphasizing the importance of agriculture in our National welfare and saying: "The agricultural community buys more than any other class in the country. About 40 per cent of the country's purchasing power is in the farming section. When agriculture prospers there is a good buying demand all over the country." As our friend goes on to say in his letter:—

"It has always appeared to me that while interests such as papers of this class represent recognize the importance of agriculture they are always ready to criticize measures that are proposed for the benefit of the farmer. I would not have any quarrel about this, as there are a great many suggestions made which I think are impracticable, if they criticize they would offer some constructive advice to aid the farmer in solving his problems."

This Southern business man hits the bull's-eye. And both Senators have been pursuing the very same policy to which our friend rightly objects. They have declared the Haugen Bill was unsound and impracticable, but they have not come forward with any thoroughgoing, constructive plan for farm relief as a substitute for the haugen measure.

The American farmer has had his fill of destructive criticism and is sick and tired of both Congressmen and metropolitan editors who are perfectly ready to proclaim the importance of the farmer to all portions of life but always ready to denounce as impracticable any proposals for agricultural betterment. It is time for farmers to say both to our lawmakers and to the American press—

—Don't criticize; help—Progressive Farmer.

Every woman loves the woman in the looking glass.

Usually the farmer does not save money—he accumulates livestock and other forms of farm property.

GOODRICH PICNIC NOTICE
 The Annual Picnic of the Goodrich Farmers Union will be held August seventh in the grove one mile north of Goodrich. Speaking program and other entertainments. Basket dinner. A cordial invitation is extended to all locals and members and especially to the boys and girls of home and adjoining counties.—Yours respectfully, L. Finch.

CRAWFORD COUNTY
 Crawford County F. E. and C. U. of A. meets on the last Tuesday of each month over the union store in the A. H. T. A. Hall in Girard. Every local elect your delegates to attend these meetings. It is to your interest.

Geo. W. Hamm, Pres.
 G. W. Thompson, Sec.-Treas.

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 at any special meeting called by the President or Executive Committee.

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

Third for the Year
 Fourth for the Month of
 June

That's the standing of
 FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK
 COMMISSION

Stock Yards Kansas City, Mo.
 Make Your Own Firm Rank First
 You Can Do It