



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Co-operation

Education



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NUMBER 46

Grain Gambling Is On Its Deathbed, Says Market Expert

Spring Orgy on Chicago Board of Trade, He Declares, Sounds Death Knell of Speculation With Country's "Staff of Life." A Condition That Cooperation Has Been Working For, Since the Beginning.

Grain gambling is as good as dead. The recent orgy of speculation sounded its death knell. Such is the interesting statement made by one of America's leading grain market students, as reported by T. M. Knappen in the Magazine of *WALL STREET*.

Grain speculators, in the belief of this authority, have speculated "once too often." The system which played such violent tricks with wheat prices stands forth self-revealed—a common gambling of the cheating, welching sort.

"Just common gamblers made the price of wheat and flour, upset and kicked about the great flour milling industry, exacted bread money from millions, debauched the sense of values and the belief in thrift of hosts of young men and women, and rifled the pockets of countless numbers of 'little people,'" he declared.

...In the opinion of this authority, who remains anonymous, the wild wheat speculation that transpired on Chicago's Board of Trade this spring will never be duplicated in the future.

"You may safely say," he said, "that America has seen its last speculative raid on the staff of life. The pitcher was taken to the well once too often."

Evidence Collected

Already the Grain Futures Administration of the Department of Agriculture, set up by an act of Congress in 1922, has collected a huge amount of evidence on the activities of operators and commission houses. By means of its legal access to all the books and records of grain exchanges the Administration knows today just what operators manipulated the market up or down, and just how they did it. It knows also who disseminated false information and publicity which "roped in" so many amateur speculators and mulcted them of their savings.

Saturnalia of Deception

"It has oceans of testimony covering the loss of the scores of thousands of outsiders—clerks, stenographers, salesmen, small merchants, farmers, merchants, etc.—who were lured into the depths of gambling speculation by deception and by the mania that was deliberately created and agitated by the operators to further their selfish ends. It knows that the saturnalia of deception was helped along by hundreds of commission houses who thought only of their multiplying and snowballing commissions, no matter who lost or won, and whether it was comedy or tragedy."

The landslide of the wheat market stripped the "chance" from that hoary rule that supply and demand make the price. "Above \$1.60, May wheat was a purely an artificial fabric as a stage landscape," he said further. "Above that price it was the product of gambling—and gambling with loaded dice, stacked decks, knock-out drops and gunplay."

Secretary William M. Jardine of the Department of Agriculture is at present conducting a personal investigation of the Chicago wheat market. In a recent meeting with officials of the Board of Trade, the suggestion was made to him that a modern clearing house for grain might serve as one device for putting the brakes on runaway grain markets.

Check-Rein For Markets

The utilization of the margin, it

75 to 80 at our meetings (when we have a feed) and we try to feed them often. Every woman and girl belongs as well as the men on our part of the township. Come and feed with us some time.

Mrs. Lon Kemper, Hanover, Kan.

(For the good of the order.)

If you want to do something that's really worth while

Join our Farmers Cooperative band.

If we all stand together

We'll win after while

Join our Farmers Cooperative band.

Chalk up this sale to the credit of the Union Livestock Commission Company.

J. W. Smith, Nebraska member of the Farmers Union, took the top price of the day when he sold recently a carload of choice hogs through the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company.

The sale was reported in a recent issue of *The Record Stockman*. It left out the most interesting part of the story, however. The sale was made by the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Company.

"J. W. Smith, veteran farmer and stockman of Nebraska, was in the Denver yards Tuesday, the occasion of his visit being the marketing of a load of choice hogs of his own raising, which scored the day's top price of \$11.85. Smith was thoroughly satisfied that the hogs sold to better advantage than they could have at any other market, but he expressed some disappointment at the slump market prices have made since his last shipment."

"Mr. Smith was one of the fortunate feeders to land hogs on the market at the high time. He was in the Denver yards on March 24 with some fancy porkers which topped the market on that session at \$14. 'It has just been a case of overestimating the shortage of hogs,' he declared Tuesday. 'Everybody in the country was talking shortage a few months ago, and while it is quite true that the production has been below last year's standard, there have been more hogs than expected. In regard to car conditions Mr. Smith declared that the winter wheat and alfalfa were practically lost on account of the dry soil, but he reports that practically all the kinds of grain are doing well. Mr. Smith has been located at Dalton, Neb., for the past seven years. He formerly lived at Broomfield, in Knox county, Neb.'"

OHIO EGG POOL READY TO START MARKETING

The Ohio Poultry Producers Cooperative Association, whose campaign for organization was started more than a year ago by the state farm bureau, reached its minimum sign-up point recently by adding to the list of members, according to announcement recently made by E. M. Fackler of Pioneer, Ohio, and by M. L. Howell of Napoleon, Ohio, president and general manager respectively.

Marketing agreements in the hands of the cooperative cover the entire product of 300,000 hens, making it one of the largest egg pools in the middle west. Membership certificates are now being distributed. Equipment has been largely secured and local handling arrangements made at 38 receiving stations.

Four kinds of contracts are being signed, one for membership in the Alberta wheat pool and the other three for membership in the projected livestock pool, poultry and egg pool, and dairy pool.

The United Farmers of Alberta, United Farm Women of Alberta, Alberta Cooperative Wheat Producers, Central Alberta Dairy Producers Association and the Province department of agriculture have organized a joint campaign board of which A. B. Claypool, M. L. A. is chairman.

Inspiration for the new drive is furnished by the success of the Alberta wheat pool which last year added a profit of approximately \$2,000,000 to the receipts of member wheat growers.

FRUIT CROPS WILL BE SMALLER THAN LAST YEAR

Only fair crops of apples, peaches and pears are now expected in the United States this year. Department of Agriculture officials declared today that frosts in late May reduced prospects in many scattered sections, particularly in some of the central States, Virginia, Michigan, and portions of New York.

The conditions of apples on June 1 was nearly 10 per cent below the usual average on that date. The northwestern States expect more apples than were picked last year, but for the country as a whole the crop seems likely to be lighter, although much depends on the rainfall during the next few months.

Peach production shows a large increase in California where most of the crop is canned or dried, but in practically all other important States the crop is expected to be substantially smaller than last year. Even in Georgia, where many young trees are coming into bearing, the crop is expected to be less than 7,000,000 bushels compared with 8,333,000 bushels last year.

The pear crop also is reported only fair this year, California alone among the important producing states expecting materially larger crops than in the preceding season.

NOVEL COURSE IS OFFERED AT HAYS COLLEGE

HAYS, Kans., June 17.—A course which is believed to be "something new under the sun," or almost so, is being offered at Hays State Teachers College this summer. It is a course in floral designing, conducted by the department of agriculture. The students work with flowers at the green house, and learn how to arrange flowers for interior decoration and also how to make wreaths and bouquets.

WHEAT POOL SUES GRAIN DEALER FOR \$20,000 DAMAGES

Kansas Cooperative Seeks to Put End To Malicious Attacks of Grain Trade

E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers Association, who led the fight in Kansas against cooperative marketing, is called upon to account for his actions in a suit recently filed in the district court of Sedgewick County by the Kansas wheat pool.

The pool's action asks damages in the amount of \$20,000 for "maliciously and knowingly spreading false reports about the finances and management" of the pool. Smiley is also charged with having circulated "ma-

licious and defamatory matter" in the form of a "false and libelous" statement of the association's assets and liabilities. The financial statement, which Smiley falsely said was taken from the Association's books, (was circulated throughout every section of the state and caused difficulties for the pool.

The suit is a climax of a long series of battles between the cooperative and its enemies. "These battles," declares E. J. Downie, secretary of the pool, "have recently begun to react to our benefit. Not only our members but even non-members throughout the state are beginning to see that the cooperative plan is right and that the association is plenty strong enough to weather all the attacks that the Kansas grain buyers are able to make upon it."

Senator Arthur Capper, publisher of the largest farm paper in the state and one of the pool organizers, recently came into the public print in order to condemn the selfish attacks made by private interests against the cooperative marketing plan.

CANADIAN CO-OP CREDITED WITH WHEAT PRICE BOOST

Pointing out that Winnipeg wheat market on May 28 was 33 cents higher than Minneapolis, although one year ago the same day it was 6 cents lower, the Minnesota Wheat Growers Association attributes the difference to the fact that Canadian wheat growers are more than 50 per cent organized while United States growers are only 5 per cent organized.

"The Canadian farmer is depending upon his own marketing organization," says the Minnesota official, "and while the American farmer has been depending upon the 42 cent tariff."

ALBERTA OPENS SIGN-UP DRIVES FOR FOUR POOLS

Walton Petet Represents United States Cooperatives in Extending Aid to Canadians

American cooperatives extended a helping hand across the Canadian border recently by aiding in a gigantic combination sign-up drive for wheat and for the new livestock, poultry and dairy pools of Alberta. At the invitation of all the farm organizations in the Province, supplemented by the invitation of the Alberta government, the United States Cooperative Council of the National Council of cooperatives, opened a series of addresses at Lethbridge June 13. His one week speaking tour also covered Calgary, Red Deer, Edmonton and Comrose, each of which are important Canadian agricultural centers.

More than 500 farmers' meetings will be held before the end of the month and an announcement made before the beginning of the drive declared that the better part of 1,000 farmer-canvassers had volunteered their efforts for three weeks in soliciting their neighbors.

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A Voice In The Dark

M. O. Glessner, our State Lecturer Feels That He Has Been Inspired to Write Short Stories. He Turns Them Out at the Rate of Three Per Day.

A half century ago, on the banks of the Prairie Dog, in Norton County, there lived a family by the name of Mills.

A little "Dug Out" in the creek bank was sheltered from the rays of the sun and from the eye of the savage Indian by being covered with earth.

Occasional prairie fires had taught the builder to make a house that could not be set on fire from the outside. Windows were a scarce article about the house. A hallway large enough to admit one man at a time led up to the door. Holes bored in the door served as a means of counting the Indians as they could be observed by a peep thru the holes in the door. As a further means of defense a sharp ax, a corn-knife and two guns completed the weapons which were to be manned by the father and the boys, in case of attack.

A. K. Mills who now lives in Salina (and is an artist of considerable ability) was a small boy then and as all small boys are usually blessed by having a companion dog, so A. K. was also blessed by having a "Pal" in the form of a big awkward pup.

The boy and the pup had tried their artistic ability during the day by building huts of small caliche out of the soil that had been plowed, back of the barn.

When the evening breeze blows in Western Kansas it is cool as a general thing. Cares of the day are forgotten when the cricket from his perch in the wall squeaks out his never changing song of the "Soddy". When the lamp light has been extinguished in a dug-out it is darker than darkness itself. With his head under the pillow we can see the boy hiding from the darkness. Outside the pup cuddles up on an old coat belonging to the boy.

There are wonderful things. The mind seems to pierce the years that are yet to come as it explores its way in the wonderful land of dreams. A little cripple boy went out on a journey into the unknown land that night while the rest of the family slept soundly.

In the land of dreams the lad lived his boyhood days on the banks of the Prairie Dog. The prairies were green and black in turns, the rains causing the grass to grow and carpet the prairies with green, only to have the sun and prairie fires taken them from the boy and the dog out behind the barn.

The two eyes have grown dim, the hair is sprinkled with grey, yet the mental picture is clear of the Pup, the old huts, and the kind face of the Father.

To A. K. Mills, member of Rural Rest Local, Salina, Kansas the dream came true. Often comes the thought "What would have been the result if it had not been for A VOICE IN THE DARK."

—M. O. Glessner.

The old rifle was lowered and a tragedy was averted.

The West had saved a tale that is being told now fifty years later. The boy sitting on the edge of the bed was told how the pup had almost caused the life of the boys Father by barking at the little sod huts built by the boy and the dog out behind the barn.

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LOWER RATES DEMAND

National Grange Takes a Positive Step in Behalf of the Farmers

Nothing that has happened at the National Capital in a long time has attracted more attention than the demand of the National Grange for lower freight rates on farm products contained in an impressive declaration just filed by the Grange organization with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The brief calls attention to the wide discrepancy between freight rates on farm and manufactured products, reacting seriously against the farmer and his industry.

The brief contains very thoroughly compiled data on costs, freight rates and ratios, and indicates the ability of the organization to present a vast amount of supporting evidence when the case comes up for hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission. At that time all available Grange energies will be massed behind the present declarations and the organization will vigorously function as spokesman and leader of the farmers of the United States. There is much significance in this paragraph from the Grange brief:

"No individual or class is so well equipped to feel the cloth, shelter and perpetuate itself as the farmer. Whether he lives in the metropolitan suburb, or in some remote valley of the Sierras, he and his family will have enough to eat, no matter what happens to any other individual or class. This appeal for a new freight structure based on economic conditions is made on behalf of a whole nation, a nation dependent upon the mutual and equitable development of agriculture and industry. If industry other than agriculture looks for its own fullest long-time development, it will see to it that the basic principles controlling the national development are not overlooked or overridden in freight rates or any other way."

ORGANIZE YOURSELF

Organization is the basis of all successful effort these days. The winner knows no such words as "helter-skelter" and "loose ends." His attention is devoted to system and knots tied tight.

The thrifty manufacturer fights friction and waste as he would fight a pestilence; and the thrifty office boy who aspires to be ultimately the head of the firm fights laziness and

makes himself useful, knowing perfectly well that the only chance he has to force himself upon his employer's attention in the right way is to show that he has definite ideas about the welfare of the business and is able and willing, in his own humble department to carry them out. In other words, he organizes himself.

You have to put your fountain pen before it will write; the sail must be hoisted before the wind will get in it and push your boat along; if the political party doesn't district the country and put dependable hustlers everywhere its candidates don't stand a ghost of a show of being elected.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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

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, JUNE 25, 1925



WHEN IS A FARM NOT A FARM?

A Pennsylvania farmer appeared before the United States Board of Tax Appeals the other day and asked to be relieved of additional tax liability for a certain year in the amount of something like \$30,000. He claimed to have lost that much or more in operating his farm over a period of three years.

The Internal Revenue Bureau had refused to permit the deduction of certain expenditures either as operating losses or operating expenses. The man was rich but his fortune was made out of coal. He loves a farm and with all the money that he needs he has retired from the coal business and taken up farming. He has spent many thousands of dollars in bringing the three abandoned farms that he bought to a state of renewed and profitable fertility. A year or two ago he harvested 103 bushels of oats per acre from a field that less than five years ago was overgrown with brambles and buck bushes.

It takes time to restore fertility even when the most modern methods are employed. It took three years to get that crop of oats but the soil is now so far restored that a good crop of something or other can be raised every year. The government, however, decided that the cost of restoring the fertility of farm land could not be deducted from that farmer's gross income for any given year as in the circumstances it was a capital expenditure rather than an operating expense. This because it was an expense in one year for improvements that could not begin to return income for three or four years. Also the Bureau held that anyway the man was not a farmer and that he is not operating a farm but amusing himself with a unique and costly plaything.

Uncle Sam was quite right about one thing. The farmer who cannot get amusement out of the operation of his farm is out of luck since it is certain that he can make no money out of the business. The same line of reasoning would class the wheat farmer with those whose operations return more amusement than dividends. Also the wheat farmer should be on notice that while he can deduct his harvesting and threshing bills from his current gross income he must charge the expense of following, that is the preparation of soil this year for a crop next year, to capital. By following that simple plan the average wheat farmer in the semi-arid districts can soon make himself rich if riches are measurable by invested capital.

WHY NOT MORE NEWS?

The Iowa Union Farmer and the Nebraska Union Farmer each has our own paper skinned to a finish in the amount of Local news that it prints. Now there are more Union Locals in Kansas than in any other state. Our Locals have just as interesting meetings as are held anywhere in the organization. But our farmers are such a bashful lot of critics that they shrink from publishing stories about their own fine works and good times.

Come on in brethren and sisters. There is always room in the paper for at least one more good letter about the progress of the order.

TOOK A VERY LARGE ORDER

The department of questions and answers is still running and the invitation to all and sundry to come on with their hard puzzlers is still good. But we must tell the truth about this question business even if by so doing some one is led to suspect that may be there are a few things that we do not know all about. Our offer to answer all questions took in a lot of territory. More than one of the readers has already made up his mind that we have taken a bigger job than we can get away with, have bitten off more than we can chew.

That may be the truth. Just the same we shall not give up as long as there are questions to be answered. Those who have letters already in may be assured that the attempted answers will soon be along. Those brethren whose questions have been answered but not to their satisfaction may come again with the evidence that we have failed. We try to be right but being only human must sometimes be wrong. It will be a kindness both to this writer and to the customers

if wrong answers are challenged by those who know the right replies.

One thing the brethren should remember, however, and that is that Questions and Answers was not started as a debating society. Nine men out of ten who ask a controversial question do not want it answered because they already know the answer that suits them. We will take a whirl at controversy occasionally but the real purpose of the column is to deal in facts that are not in dispute, that is to furnish information.

AN EASTERN EDITOR ON WHEAT

The Philadelphia Public Leader is quite a paper. It is owned by the same folks that publish the Saturday Evening Post, the Country Gentleman, the Ladies Home Journal and the New York Evening Post. No other group of publications has more readers if we accept the organizations of Capper and Hearst. The Ledger is a little anxious over the wheat outlook. It appears to be concerned about both farmers and gamblers. Without endorsing anything in the article this editor reprints a recent Ledger editorial. It is interesting because it shows just about how the rich eastern folks, big business men and big editors, regard the farmer and his problem:

"The Government is not pleased with the Chicago Wheat Pit. It does not like the great 'bear raid' of recent weeks not the performances of Jesse L. Livermore, Washington, Va. afraid speculation in foodstuffs may go so far that if the Chicago Board of Trade fails to clean its own house the Government must clean it. The Administration wants to end certain market evils and save the sucker from himself."

"What the Livermores did from January to April has been done many times. They got behind a wheat panic and stamped it over a cliff. They describe themselves as traders. They are, in fact, speculators with the big gambler's instinct. Jesse L. Livermore never grew a peck of wheat. Probably he cannot tell wheat from oats; but in the January-April market he 'sold' 50,000,000 bushels. He 'handled' more wheat than grew in Illinois, Indiana or Ohio last year."

"It was all phantom wheat, ghostly grain that never saw a field, an elevator or mill. Thousands of petty 'Livermores' followed him into a feverish market, 'buying' and 'selling' mythical bushels. The world had gone wheat-crazy. The market had epileptic fits, burning fevers, violent chills and a sudden collapse. Studying that record, the Administration is convinced that laws of supply and demand cannot enforce themselves while Livermores prowl and the perennial sucker can nibble at the big bait."

The Administration does not want trouble next winter, so it has gone to the Chicago Board of Trade demanding all trades be closed the day they were made and that certain arbitrary limits be fixed on daily price changes and on the size of some trades and of hedges. If the Wheat Pit refuses to change its rules, it is to be thrown to the wolves of Congress."

"In other words, the Administration does not want the farm bloc waltzing on Capitol Hill this winter. If nothing is done, a dozen Wheat Belt bills will be aimed at the wheat pits. The radicals will be turned loose to go as far as they like. The Government is waving the club of another law over the grain exchanges."

"There is such an act now. The first one was passed August, 1921, and killed by the Supreme Court in May, 1922. On November 1, 1922, the Capper-Tincher act became a law. It does not interfere with hedging or buying and selling contracts for future delivery. It is aimed at undue manipulation, cornering and dissemination of false or misleading information. It was to be the shadow of a great rock in a weary land for the wheat farmer."

"Manipulators, disseminators and speculators played horse with that law recently. Nevertheless, with our childish faith in law and regulation, we are now talking about more laws with more teeth in them. If the Wheat Pit proves stubborn Congress will oblige. It will dally with price-fixing and legislate daily price changes. It may blithely prohibit hedging. The upshot of its tinkering may result in much damage to the grain exchanges, the grain trade and the grain farmer."

"It will be much better if the Wheat Pit will reform itself, as the only market reforms that ever amount to much are made by the exchanges themselves. For their own sakes and the good of the grain industry, they should do whatever house-cleaning is necessary. If they fail, many worse things may happen."

"While Congress cannot control and legislate for the grain markets of the world, it can blunderingly try. While it can pass laws by the bale, it cannot take away the inalienable right of the sucker to be a sucker. Nor can it prevent him from climbing a fence of legal barbed wire fifteen feet high to get rid of his money. Wall him in with 'Blue Sky Laws' and he throws his bankroll through the transom. He breaks down the fences to get to the shearing place."

"He is one of the things most seriously wrong with the grain markets. In his immemorial right to be a sucker he upsets the laws of supply and demand and stands the market on its head. When the Government undertakes to reform the grain exchanges and tamper with market control, it must deal with trade machinery, world trends, the Livermores and the sucker. It would be simpler to carry an armload of live eels up a seven-story ladder without losing an eel."

A DANGER TO AGRICULTURE

Within ten years the United States will be on a food importing basis. This is especially true of wheat which is now being produced in volume not much in excess of domestic requirements.

If the tariff on farm products is maintained agriculture should be prosperous. But here lies the danger.

Importation of food will certainly increase prices. With any sort of intelligence used by farmers in taking advantage of their situation producers prices of staples will be doubled. That sounds good but it will at the same time increase the cost of food to the consumers. When that happens organized labor and industry will do exactly what industrial England did nearly a hundred years ago. They will demand the repeal of all laws that increase the price of food. Unless confronted by a united and organized agriculture industrialism will destroy every lawful safeguard that now protects agriculture from disaster and will enact a modern version of the English Corn Laws. That will be the end of agriculture in America as an independent property owning respected and self respecting calling. As in England after the Corn Laws, all farmers will either be gentlemen maintaining country estates for pleasure or peasant renters or hired hands doled out a bare living wage in return for their labor.

Industrialism is ready for the coming struggle. Agriculture is not ready and will not be unless farmers open their eyes to the real significance of the social and industrial changes now in progress. Never a very great power in politics and government agriculture will have less influence in the future unless organization supplies the strength lost through diminishing numbers. Within ten years the battle will be on and when the forces are joined it will be found that the unorganized farmers will face organized odds of more than five to one.

It will be an uneven conflict but agriculture can secure justice because she makes food and can secure that justice only through class conscious, effective organization.

WELL, WHAT ABOUT WHEAT?

The whole country is considerably worried over the wheat situation, over two aspects of the picture that are rather serious and at the same time are somewhat novel. Every one is just beginning to realize that there is not very much wheat in the country and that the harvest now in progress is the smallest for a good many years. So there is a little concern about where bread is coming from. That is a matter that need bother no one. This country could get along all right for at least a year without wheat bread. Many pioneers still living in Kansas remember a time where wheat bread was a luxury attainable only by the few and corn bread was the staff of life.

The second worry is over what is likely to happen to the speculative grain trade. All the farmers dread and fear the Boards of Trade. So far agriculture has been the chief sufferer from market manipulations. Bread has been high when wheat was high but its price at the highest has never yet equaled its value as food. But another condition is approaching. The country is now or very soon will be on a wheat importing basis. That means that some body will fix the price of wheat in this country without any regard to the level of world prices. If existing conditions continue the price fixing will be done by men who have no part in wheat production. The result will be that both agriculture and industrialism will go to congress and ask for the heads of the Boards of Trade. The farmers will demand legislation because they can get none of the high prices as long as they thresh from the shock and sell from the machine but congress will not pay so very much attention to wheat growers or other agricultural producers because unorganized numbers have little influence.

As soon as the price of bread goes up to something like its real value industrialism will begin a crusade against high prices and the men responsible for such costs and if unorganized labor demands the abolition of the Boards of Trade it is a fair guess that such agencies will not last much longer. But all this helps the wheat farmer very little right now. He must have more money for his wheat and he can get it in either of two ways—by producing less wheat or by selling his own crop in an orderly way through his own agencies.

Congress may make some sort of an effort to help the wheat grower and the other agricultural producers but when the show down comes it will be found that self help is the only sort of assistance that ever delivers the goods.

A COOPERATIVE MARVEL

A lot of Kansas farmers belong to the Modern Woodmen of American do not realize that they are members of the biggest single, cooperative life insurance company in the world. More than a million members with more than \$35,000,000 of safely invested reserves is the record right now.

There are two or three Union cooperatives in Kansas that have possibilities almost as great as the Woodmen ever had in the youth of that organization. There are enough members in the Union who are entirely able to invest \$200 in a share of bank stock to do something worth while if they would but realize their opportunity. The thousand share holders in the Farmers Union Bank would mean a two million dollar concern that in just a few years would have larger deposits than any other bank in the state.

The way to make cooperation succeed is give it the support and patronage that are necessary to success. Union enterprises will not flourish long on the capital and business of people who hate unionism.

If you have a job of any sort that is not worthy your own attention it is hardly reasonable to expect other people to go crazy over it for your benefit.

The Raisin Growers Cooperative Marketing Association has employed several experts to develop new uses for their constantly increasing crops. The latest thing is puffed raisins. A little scientific investigation and a good deal of exceedingly practical advertising has multiplied both the production and the uses of raisins.

Base Ball

Is Always Interesting
The suggestion because no one knows enough about the game to be able to tell what will happen next. Just to show how many unexpected things can occur in the so called national sport here are a few of the incidents of the last few days.

At the end of the seventh inning of the game played on June 15, between the Philadelphia and Cleveland teams the score was 15 to 4 in favor of Cleveland. Looked like Philadelphia was beaten without a Dutchman's chance to come from behind. In the eighth inning Philadelphia made nine hits and thirteen runs and there after no more scoring was done and Cleveland lost by a score of 17 to 15.

A day or two before that Washington team was a game as a direct result of two fielders errors by Ty Cobb who concedes that he is the greatest baseball player that ever lived. In the same game, Harris, manager of the Washington team undertook to lay one down the first base line for what the scores call a sacrifice hit and bunted the ball in straight line just inside first base with so much speed that it went to the outfield and was scored as a safe hit.

Base Ball players and managers sometimes, even in the fastest campaign pull benches but the game itself is never dull.

Income Tax Receipts

For the year ending June 30th will total about \$1,775,000,000 which will result in a surplus of a little more than \$15,000,000. That looks right and encourages those people who are in favor of reducing the taxes for the relief of the poor suffering millions whose income takes them into the high rate column.

Lots of plain folks who know nothing about high finance are wondering about the alleged surplus and the consequent demand from the little brothers of the rich for tax reduction. The country is still in debt. Tax rates do not seem to be having any serious effect on business. The great majority of the folks are satisfied with the income tax schedules. Why not let them high for while and pay off a few billion of our debts before we undertake to relieve the millionaires and the great corporations of the tax burdens that they carry with so much complaint and so little grace and good nature to say nothing of patriotism?

Sugar

Will Be No Cheaper

For some time if reduction in price is dependent on lowering the duty on raw material imported from Cuba. Some time ago, after about three years of investigation and discussion, the Tariff Commission recommended that the president reduce the tax. The Commission itself was neither unanimous nor enthusiastic about the reduction. Three favored the report and two were against while one member did not vote because his wife owns some shares in a sugar property in Louisiana.

The president made rather short work of the recommendation after it reached him. He asked the Department of Agriculture for the straight sugar crop of this country and that as the treasury needs the money there is probably no better way to help the farmers who raise beets than to keep on charging a tariff of some weight for the privilege of bringing the products of Cuban labor into the United States.

Crops

Made For Export

Must be sold on world markets and prices that are determined by the cost of production in those countries where land and labor are both cheap. So long as we produce wheat for export we may expect to receive the same price that importing nations pay other folks for grain that costs less money. The same thing is true of every other farm product made for sale in foreign countries.

President Coolidge is in rejection of the recommendation of the tariff Commission for reducing the import duty on Cuban raw sugar took occasion to say that the farmers of this country would do well to produce more of the stuff that is now imported and at the same time reduce the production of crops made for export. Behind our tariff walls we can get better than a world price for all the stuff that must be used here.

Perhaps the president has indicated the way out for farmers. Get out of the food exporting business and devote some attention to the production of crops of the stuff that we now import.

Tariff

Helps Manufacturers
Because they know how to use it. To this good day it has never done very much for farmers for two reasons. In the first place most of the duties on agricultural staples are futile and useless because they are on stuff that we must sell in other countries. In the second place not a single agricultural commodity has ever been sufficiently organized to take advantage of any benefits that it might have under the tariff.

If the farmers are to get any advantage from the tariff they must do exactly what the iron masters and the textile folks have done. They must organize for the scientific control and marketing of their products. No manufacturer ever goes on producing materials that he cannot sell. Farmers must learn to control production and get together to control and direct crop movements so market before the tariff will ever mean very much for agriculture.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Farmers

Should Seriously Consider

The suggestion of the president that there is an opportunity to make more money in this country by slowing up on the crops that we must sell on world markets and increasing our production of essential commodities that we are now importing to supply domestic demands. All very well, says Uncle Reuben, but what crops are referred to in the White House suggestion?

Sugar for one thing. We import at least three fourths of the sugar used in this country. There are soils with climatic conditions favorable from which we might produce enough beet sugar to sweeten every thing that needs it in the United States. Flax seed is another crop that is on the import basis. There is no reason why western farmers should not produce all the flax seed that we now get from South America. Flax is an easy crop to grow and care for and produces quicker money than any other field grain that can be grown in our country.

Callaux

Is Trying To Convince

The French people that it will be necessary for them to pay some increased taxes if they hope to maintain their army and other home expenses and make some payments on their debts. So far the French people have not felt the burden of taxation that has borne so heavily on the English and the Americans. The French government fought the war on credit, that is very largely on the seven or eight billions of dollars borrowed from England and the United States.

French taxes are not as high as the rates paid in this country and are far lower than British rates. The French people do not love to pay taxes and in that feeling they are brothers of all civilized men. But France must make up her mind that only two courses are open for her. She must either tax till it hurts and probably consent to a capital levy, or she must repudiate her debts to England and the United States.

Calles

President of Mexico

Is all "het up" over the communication that he received from the State Department of our country a few days ago. It seems that Mr. Kellogg is a pretty plain speaker. He told Mexico that the United States expected to continue to do business with the existing government across the Rio Grande but that reports from that direction indicated approaching revolution. He went on to state that this country not only expects that the lives and property of Americans in Mexico shall be protected now and in the future but that we also expect that payment for property destroyed in the past shall be made before long.

The Mexican president declares that the Kellogg letter was insulting and that to comply with it in the terms in which it was written would be for Mexico to abrogate her powers as a sovereign nation. If Kellogg gets by with all the stuff that he has already started he may be the immortal fame here on earth as the pioneer of an entirely new type of diplomacy. He tells Europe that she must pay her debts and stop wasting her revenues in war if she wants any help from the United States and he tells Mexico to clean house and pay up if she wants our friendship and support. Can he get away with that kind of talk?

Hate

Is Sweeping China
Like a wave of heat from an arid desert. One army in Yunnan is red, The Cantonese army is redder. A Christian general of the name of Feng Yu-Hsiang volunteers to lead an army of any color against the British. Hating the British and the Japanese is one of the best and latest things that a Chinaman does in these days. Also there are signs that he does not care so much for Americans and Frenchmen and a few others.

After all why should China be so loving to the white folks from other countries? Candor compels the admission that most of the self styled superior white race residents in China are there for two objects. The foreigners all want either the Chinaman's money or his religion. Half of the non-resident whites are concerned over the state of the Chinese sure and the other half are merchants and traders who want Chinese goods and money.

To look after the missionaries and the merchants of each country that sends its citizens to China must also have soldiers and some ships over there. No wonder the Chinese are getting a bit peevish.

Wives

Are Sometimes

Quite trying to the best of husbands. Occasionally extreme measures may be necessary to check some of the wifely enthusiasms but the Los Angeles dentist who fed poison gas to the partner of joys and afterwards deposited the remains in the cistern under a heap of concrete went much too far. Ordinarily it is entirely possible to deal effectively and fairly with a wife without resorting to capital punishment.

In truth there is no authority in law that will sustain that California dentist, Blackstone, in his Commentaries on the Law, lays it down as a rule that the chastisement of the wife by the husband is lawful but that such punishment as is necessary shall not be applied with a stick any larger than a mans thumb. It is, however, for Kansas husbands to remember no matter how heavily they may be oppressed by tyrannous wives, that the Common

Law has been almost entirely set aside in this state by acts of the legislature. Gradually but surely the men are losing all the rights and privileges that they once enjoyed because they were males.

Catfish

Are Not Very Game

As a rule but down in Arkansas there are exceptions to all rules. The following fish story, from an Arkansas paper, beats anything that Brother H. D. Collins has ever told about the various kinds of catfish that infest the waters of the Neosho river.

"Elmer Bryant, a young farmer living on Trimble Flat, near White river had a fight with a big catfish recently that will be a long remembered battle with him. The fish, bored three knockdowns, slipped him on the wrist with its big tail, gave that peculiar croaking noise that a catfish gives when it scores a victory, and slipped away from him into deep water. The morning he tangled with the big one Elmer got so wondering whether there were any catfish

demned up in hole under a shelving ledge in Bull Shoals. The wondering developed into a strong hunch and he started on his adventure. His hunch was a live one. The fish were at home. The first one he got hold of weighed 25 pounds and he got it out nicely. After he strung it he went back again. Reaching under the ledge with his hand he felt another fish—a whale of a fish. Gently working his whale up the slippery body to the top of the gills, he wormed it through the gills and out of the mouth. Right then he got a big surprise. Catfish are not classed as game fish, but this one was a fighting baby, game from its teeth to its tail flippers. It came out of the hole mad, gave a flop and put Elmer down for nine counts. Elmer came up mad and fighting, but it was no use. Mr. Catfish flopped the other way, and Elmer hit the bottom of the four foot of water again. He came up again with a halt Nelson on the miniature whale and thought he had him. Mistaken confidence. The big fellow grabbed a leg hold, and Elmer hit the watery mat for the third time. When he came up from that fall he forgot to keep his arm crooked, and the fish slipped off his hand, slapped him a stinging blow and he was gone, and departed, leaving him standing bewildered and out of humor nursing a sore arm. When Elmer goes after this baby again he will take a gaff hook."

Sovietism
Is Used to Scare
The babies to bed with in China. One of the leaders of one of the rebel forces testifies that the Russian government offered him \$10,000,000 and 60,000 rifles in exchange for some sort of an agreement. The best proof that this is not so is that the "Chink" general is still without the dollars and rifles.

Sovietism has messed things up badly in Russia but still appears to be anxious to try itself out in other parts of the world and especially in China. Just why no one is able to discover. Also there are some indications that the Russian leaders consider the United States a good aid for their missionary efforts. If they are spending much money and thought on the problems of this republic they are wasting good time and cash that might be used to better purpose.

From the Soviet point of view our case is well right. We are not only wallow in middle class capitalism but we actually seem to like it. So far none of the missionaries of communism have had the slightest encouragement from Americans. We are hopeless because we are satisfied with our condition. So it seems that Sovietism is likely to abandon us to our idols and undertake the less difficult task of converting the Chinese.

Politics

Never Grows Old

With wideawake citizens. That is why a lot of folks are intensely interested in the word that comes from New York to the effect that Governor Smith has decided that he will not run for re-election or for the United States senate and that under no circumstances will be a candidate for the presidency of the United States.

Now if all that is true it is news. Smith is the most successful governor in the United States and is about the very best chief executive that the state of New York ever had. Single handed and in the face of opposition of a most unfriendly majority in the state legislature he has lived up to his election pledges and has effected reforms that his state has needed for a long time. He is not yet an old man but he is tired and has made up his mind that he will rest and enjoy himself for the remainder of his life.

Governor Smith is big enough to be president of the United States but after the show put on by the democracy last summer in Madison Square Garden he is wise enough to know that his party can never put him in the White House because he can never have undivided democratic support.

Italy

Is France

Is beginning to make a noise that sounds like paying debts, but such a plan is not popular either with the people or the press of that country. The Italians are beginning to feel our Uncle Samuel as a hard boss who is quite unreasonable in his demands for repayment of the sum that he advanced to help Italy win the war.

The Italians and French are about equally thrifty. Either country could pay but to do so is certain to mean an encroachment on property. Such debts can never be paid out of a coma.

The Countrywoman

BY HECK I'M READY
(These verses were sent in by a farm woman, "in order that our city friends may see the joys of farm life." She adds, "There is much more truth than poetry in it, and also 'the half has never yet been told.'")
Down on the farm, 'bout half past four,
I slip on my pants and sneak out of door.
Out to the yard I run like the dick-
ens,
To milk ten cows and feed the chick-
ens,
Clean out the barn, curdle Nance and
Jiggs,
Separate the cream and slop all the
pigs.
Work two hours, then eat like a
Turk,
And, by Heck, I'm ready for a full
day's work.
Then I grease the wagon and put
on the rack,
Throw a jug of water in an old grain
sack,
Hitch up the horses, hustle down the
lane,
Must get the hay in, for it looks like
rain.
Look over yonder, sure as I am born,
Cattle's on the rampage and cows in
the corn,
Start across the meadow, run a mile
or two,
Heaving like I'm windbroke, get wet
cleanshrough,
Get back to the horses, then for rec-
ompense,
Nance got a straddle the barbed wire
fence,
Joints all a-aching and muscles in a
jerk,
I'm as fit as a fiddle for a full day's
work.
Work all summer till the winter is
nigh,
Then figure up the books and heave
a big sigh,
Worked all year, didn't make a
thing,
Got less cash now than I had last
spring,
Now, some people say that ther ain't
no hell,
But they never farmed, so they can't
tell,
When spring rolls 'round I take an-
other chance,
While the fringe grows longer on my
old pants,
Give my s'penders a hitch—my belt
another jerk,
And, by Heck, I'm ready for a full
year's work,
—Farmers' National Magazine.

BAD FOOD MAY

MAKE BAD TEMPER
Irritable dispositions, bad tempers, listlessness, or apparent laziness and poor school work are often caused by poor food instead of by lack of ability, say child specialists at South Dakota State College.
The well nourished child is sturdy, has a rosy, clear skin, and firm flesh. His hair is glossy and his eyes are bright; he stands erect, has straight bones, a flat back, and a well rounded chest. His teeth are strong and white. He is enthusiastic, active, and energetic without being nervous.
Listlessness, nervousness, and irritability are apt to be signs of improper nourishment, or poor food. Poor standing in classes and with maintenance, and both physical and mental development may be retarded. Bow legs and knock knees are sure symptoms, says the college.
Narrow, flat chests and slender blades that stick out like wings are bad signs. Bones that have been lacking in the child's food. Such a child is usually thin and his flesh will be pale and flabby. His eyes may have dark circles around them, and his expression is probably dull.
Plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables are included in generous quantities in the regular diet, the child runs little risk of suffering from improper nourishment.

A FLORAL WEDDING

Who were the lovers? Rose and Sweet William.
When did they meet? Four O'clock.
Who spied upon the courtship? Johnny Jump-up.
Who was a rival suitor? Dandelion.
Who gave the bride away? Poppy.
Who married the pair? Jack-in-the-Pulpit.
What did her friends say she married? Marigold.
Who were the bride's maids? Daisy, Pansy and Lily.
What did they throw after the bride? Lady slipper.
What ornament did the bride wear in her hair? Star of Bethlehem.
What were the decorations? Flags.
What did the bride offer the groom? Tulips.—The Red Cross Junior.

NATURAL—BUT FIRM

So many useful habits may be taught to children just by setting them the right example and holding them to right behavior and later, until they are very much about it. For example, if you could at Johnny and tell him he "should" eat oatmeal; then he is likely to think there is something wrong about the habit and to feel himself abused to be compelled to do it. If you eat it yourself and he does it naturally, he gets the habit happily.
To hold a child to good habits requires the continuous care of the mother. Unless you require him regularly to go to bed at eight, he will linger along later and later, until he cannot go to sleep early if he tries, and he does not want to try. Expect him to go to bed at eight, in the dark, and with the windows open, and he will sleep beautifully every night and think nothing of it. Some mothers pamper their children until

they think they cannot go upstairs until Mother does, or some other fussy attentions.
A wholesome simplicity is an aid in teaching children the right habits. If they have only simple foods about them, they can easily be taught a taste for simple foods. If their hours and play and clothing and entertaining is all simple and natural and taken for granted, they will come up strong, happy contented children.

A pampered child is never satisfied. He feels that he wants something; he hardly knows what, attention, excitement, kick-knacks, a continual change. He has no resourcefulness of his own, but must have constant entertainment. Such a child is likely to go wrong as he grows up, for he will find normal pursuits wildly different. To expect a child to do simple things: milk, fruits, eggs, cereals, vegetables; long quiet hours of sleep in the dark and fresh air; plain work-a-day clothes; lots of wholesome play with normal children and a good letting alone, not too much excitement, and not too much temperance before him makes him self conscious, or makes him demand attention and do things he ought not just to tease you and make you pay attention to him.

Begin early with right habits. Let your child eat slowly and feed him self early, even if he spills a part of his food. Let your baby lie long hours on his back and kick and entertain himself.
Children are great imitators. Live as you want your child to live. You cannot eat pie, puddings, pickles and pepper-sauce and expect Johnny to drink milk and eat oatmeal. You have to serve for the family meal such foods as Johnny should eat. Be calm and courageous yourself, and your child will not be irritable and timid. Be even and trusting, and he will not be nervous and easily angered. Be kindly and generous and he will not be cruel, selfish nor jealous. It is impossible to force a child into good habits. It is easier to lead him in. But—and this is an important point—do have to be firm and forceful in expecting him to follow your lead. If you are too easy-going he will be spoiled and pick up a lot of bad habits because they are easier or more fun for the time being.

VEGETABLES FOR BABY

Grandmother would have thought it murder in the first degree to feed the year old baby spinach or beet greens. But science has taught us the necessity for vitamins and the doctors have taught us to feed vegetables and orange juice to the baby. Ordinarily the small children in the household do not eat enough vegetables. Many mothers think of bread and potatoes and meat as food, and everything else as accessories. Our babies and growing children are liable to get rickets, gland trouble, nervousness, and other ailments from lack of vitamins. If we do not give them some fresh vegetable or fruit each day.

A popular after-dinner speech.
"Waiter, give me a check."

COOL DRINKS FOR HOT DAYS

A few minutes of relaxation while you sip a delicious drink of lemonade in the middle of a hot afternoon's work is not time wasted. It is time gained, for you will feel better, work better and think better for the rest of the day. Or, if you're tired of lemonade, and occasionally you do get tired of it if it's the only kind of drink you know how to make, there are scores of other delicious drinks that you can prepare.

One advantage of these refreshing summer beverages is the fact that they can be made in the morning while you are still in the kitchen and set away in a cool place until they are needed. Then all you have to do is to add the required amount of water, put in some ice and serve.
And you're just relaxing and friends happen to drop in, nothing could be more appropriate than to serve cooling refreshments supplemented by some light sponge cakes or sweet crackers. For the hot days of summer this sort of refreshment is much more welcome than hot tea and sandwiches.

The fruit drink also has its place at meals. There is, of course, iced tea, but many people find that too much iced tea reacts on their nerves. If fruit drinks are substituted, however, there will be no bad after effects. To the contrary, the minerals and vitamins in the juice have a distinct value in the diet and will aid greatly in restoring one's "pep" which always seems to be at a low ebb during the hot weather.

One-half cup orange juice, one-quarter cup lemon juice, one cup white grape juice, one cup elder, one-half cup sugar. Mix fruit juices, elder and sugar; stir well and pour over large pieces of ice.

Ginger Ale Punch
One cup hot tea, one cup sugar, three-quarter cup orange juice, one-third cup lemon juice, one pint ginger ale, one pint water, few slices of orange. Pour tea over sugar, cool and add fruit juices; turn into large punch bowl over blocks of ice. Just before serving add ginger ale and iced water and orange slices.

Mine Julep
Two cups sugar, one quart water, twelve springs fresh mint, one and one-half cups boiling water, one cup orange juice, juice eight lemons, one cup strawberry juice, one pint grape juice. Boil sugar with one quart water twenty minutes. Chop mint and pour over it one and one-half cups boiling water. Let stand five minutes, strain and add to syrup. Add fruit juices and chill. Pour into punch

bowl, add grape juice, dilute with the water. Serve with mint leaves in each glass.

Pineapple Punch
One quart water, two cups sugar, two cups chopped pineapple, one cup orange juice, one-half cup lemon juice, one-half cup sugar. Add fruit juices, cool, strain and dilute with iced water if necessary. Either fresh or canned pineapple may be used.

Raspberry Lemonade
Two cups juice from crushed raspberries, three-quarter cup lemon juice, two and one-half cups water, one and one-quarter cups sugar. Mix and serve with ice. This makes six glasses.

THE WOMAN WHO NEVER PLAYS

Some women, especially housekeeping women, are of that overconscientious type with which we are all more or less familiar. Too often they become the horrible examples who teach us by example.
When a woman of this kind marries, she apparently espouses not only her husband but his sacred frying-pan and ashtays as well. It is part of her conjugal creed that no other gods shall come before them. She neglects her own, slighting her own plans, always dreading. It is her boast that she can put her hand on anything in the dark. She keeps her Wednesday morning tryst with the darning-bag as faithfully as though it were a lover. And come what may, there's pie for Sunday dinner! Her material instinct brooks no other children and the buttons on their garments. Her work is never finished, and for the very good reason that housework is unfinished—ard she'll never stop until everything is done. The treadmill of stitches that must be prepared and shelves that need clean papers are tyrant master to this overconscientious woman whose duty, she'll have you know, is to her home and family. And she'll do her duty, if it kills her!

The sad fact is, it often does—one way or another.
While "kitchen shell-shock" as some statist has termed it, isn't on the list of fatal maladies, the incessant repetition of sordid and uninteresting details, unrelieved by broader interests, has a tendency to bring about upon the human system. That a serious physical and mental condition does exist among women who thus narrow their lives in an accepted fact among physicians and divorce-court judges, who know what have may be wrought upon mind and body when bread from our diet is confined.
From The Designer Magazine for July.

PAYS TO PRODUCE

"Clean milk," not "cleaned milk" should be the slogan of every farmer who wishes to produce quality milk, according to Thomas M. Olson, associate professor of dairy husbandry at South Dakota State College.

"If our cooks kneaded bread," Olson says, "and left it to raise in places like those in which some milkmen milk their cows and store their milk and cream, it would soon emit a bad odor. Milk is not only a better food for bacteria to grow in than such solid foods as bread, but it also absorbs and retains odors more readily."

"Bad odors and undesirable bacteria, which enter the milk soon as it is drawn from the udder, influence in a very vital way the quality of the milk when it reaches the consumer, and also the quality of the butter which is made from the cream of such milk. The quality of the finished product is one of the most important factors determining the price which the product will sell for."

Costly barns and modern conveniences are not necessary in observing cleanliness, Olson claims. Old barns with wooden stanchions and floors, if kept free from dirt and cowbats and well bedded with an abundance of straw, will do just as well in keeping the cows and consequently the milk, clean.

Anything that will help to keep dirt out of the milk at milking time will improve the quality of the milk. Small-pail milk pails, purchased from a dairy supply house, ordinary pails about three-fourths covered with tin by a tinsmith are very satisfactory in keeping the milk clean.

The milk can, Olson also believes, is clean. Olson warns. The crevices and seams, as well as the surfaces, of the milk pails, milk cans, and separator parts should be carefully cleaned, then washed thoroughly, rinsed with boiling water, and exposed to the direct sun rays. These utensils may have to be rinsed with cold water before using, to clean out the dust and dirt which may have blown in after washing.

As some bacteria will get into the milk under the most sanitary conditions, the temperature of the milk should be lowered and kept so low that the bacteria cannot grow. This can be done, and should be done immediately after milking, by placing the cans of milk in a tank of cold water and stirring the milk constantly until its temperature is as low as the cold water will make it. It should be kept at this temperature until delivered. If ice is available, the temperature can be held at a point where bacteria will multiply very slowly, if at all.

A CHICKEN PICKING CIRCLE

PAYS THESE WOMEN
Farm folks in North County, Iowa, have a "chicken picking circle," consisting of a number of neighbors who are making good money from their farm flocks.
Mrs. E. C. Cooper, living on an 80-acre farm, says: "We have found this 'chicken picking circle' method of handling our poultry most profitable. Every winter the farm folks get together at regular intervals and pick the chickens we are prepared to

sell. The men do the rough work and the women pick off the pin feathers. "We can pick 200 a day this way. These we pack in barrels, about 48 to the barrel, and ship them to Philadelphia, where we get almost double the price paid on our local market. We try to get our poultry on the market at a seasonable time, or just before the holidays. Our gatherings are made the occasion for a social good time, as well as work, and in consequence there has grown up in this locality a greater bond of neighborly feeling and a greater spirit of cooperation."

Poultry sent in this way has netted us as high as \$1 to \$1.25 a bird. Others who belong to the circle are Herman Doebel, C. R. Doebel, A. R. Doebel, August Doebel, Fred Logeman, Mrs. L. H. Lyford, Mrs. Jos. Hovel, Harry Cooper, F. C. A. Mann. Besides chickens, geese, ducks and turkeys are handled in a similar way in this locality, as well as work, and in consequence there has grown up in this locality a greater bond of neighborly feeling and a greater spirit of cooperation.

1925 FARM CENSUS
Preliminary Announcement. Clark County, Kansas
Washington, D. C., June 18, 1925—The following statement gives some of the results of the 1925 farm census for Clark County, Kansas, with comparative data for 1920. 1925 figures are preliminary and subject to correction.

	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 1, 1920
Total Number of Farms.....	621	624
Owned by.....	286	341
Managers.....	14	14
Tenants.....	321	169
Farm Acreage.....		
All land in farms.....	570,680	569,136
Harvested.....	191,651	191,651
Crop failure.....	179,314	
Fallow or idle.....	8,410	
Pasture, 1924.....	3,927	
Pasture, 1924.....	373,996	
Plowable.....	70,950	
Woodland.....	100	
Other land.....	302,846	
Woodland.....	302,846	
All other land.....	4,712	
Farm Values.....		
Land and bldgs. 1925, \$12,724,010;		
1920, \$15,991,405.		
Land alone, 1924, \$11,454,610; 1920,		
\$14,648,845.		
Buildings, 1925, \$1,269,400; 1920,		
\$1,345,560.		

	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 1, 1920
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Livestock on Farms.....	5,648	5,673
Horses.....	2,422	2,422
Mules.....	40,729	39,033
Cattle, total.....	12,104	12,481
Beef cows.....	26,840	23,475
Dairy cows.....	1,278	1,884
Other dairy cattle.....	707	1,193
Pigs, total.....	4,414	3,986
Breeds.....	402	769

Principal crops 1924.....	1924	1925
Corn, acres.....	5,891	7,245
Bushels.....	67,486	63,115
Wheat, acres.....	135,475	124,376
Bushels.....	2,466,909	1,473,265
Hay, tons.....	1,634	3,191
Tons.....	12,396	3,651

Sorghum for silage.....	13,582	21,538
Acres.....		
Sorghum for grain.....	14,825	11,047
Acres.....		
Bushels.....	274,389	106,062

*Cows and heifers 2 years old and over.

**Sows and gilts for breeding purposes 6 months old and over.

***Includes a considerable quantity of sorghum hay cut from a part of the acreage reported for sorghum.

NOTE: Similar statements for other counties will be issued as soon as the figures are available.

COOPERATIVE DOCTORS

WARD OFF DISEASE
Call the co-op doctor! Some of these days you'll be doing that when little Johnny is taken suddenly ill. If you show the same regard for your family's welfare and the savings from better health, you'll be able to pay the high fees demanded by physicians. Edgerton cooperators thought about that, too, and then decided to cooperate and hire a community doctor. Each family pays \$1.25 and is entitled to ordinary services of the physician without further charge. In this way it reacts to the medical cooperative benefit to keep members well, and so the doctor spends a good part of his time in educating people against disease, acting in the wise Chinese principle that the doctor should be paid only as long as the patient is ill. In China, however, the doctor receives no pay when the patient is ill, that being an indication so the Chinese believe, that the medical adviser has been negligent in his duties.

Cooperative medical and hospital services have been supplied for decades by the large cooperative societies of Europe. In the Belgian city of Ghent, for instance, ten of the best doctors obtainable spent their full time keeping cooperatives well. Even a small cooperative society can easily add medical service to their other activities, employing a physician part time if there should not be enough demand for full-time work.

SWAT THE ROOSTER

(K. S. A. C. News Service)
Fertile eggs cost the farmers of Kansas a tremendous sum each year. The roosters make the eggs fertile and the fertile eggs make the blood rings. This great loss is shared among the poultry keepers who neglect to pen, sell or cook the roosters. Infertile eggs are quality. They keep best and market best. Many produce buyers are offering three cents premium for them. Swat him hard.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

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

FARMS WANTED

FAIRM WANTED—For cash. Send details. E. S. Burns, 620 Chestnut St. St. Louis, Mo.

STORE MANAGER WANTED

Farmers Union Store at Minneapolis, Kansas, Capital Stock, \$100,000.00, did \$100,000.00 last year. Gen. Merchandise and Cream Station. Wants young, peppy, reliable man as Mgr. Wages good if right man is found. Write H. L. Wood, Minneapolis or F. O. Glessner, Salina, Kan.

YOUNG MAN WANTS POSITION

Man 24 years old now employed in bank. Experienced in bookkeeping and Cream Station operation. Honest, good habits and son of one of the best Farmers Union men in the state. Write to H. L. Wood, Minneapolis or F. O. Glessner, Salina, Kan.

MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—Vacancy now offered to handle Ward's Reliable Products in McPherson County. Gentlemanly, steady hunter desired. Previous experience not necessary. Particulars forwarded on request. Dr. Ward's Medical Co., Winona, Minn. Established 1856.

CORN HARVESTERS

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER POOR man's price—only \$22.00 with bundle of attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. F. U., Box 528, Salina, Kan.

ELEVATOR FOR LEASE

TO LEASE—CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR doing a \$60,000 dollar business annually to be leased on a profit sharing basis. Can give possession immediately. If interested write: Chas. Steenson, Sec., Waterville, Kansas.

CATTLE FOR SALE

Holsteins For Sale—High Grade cows and heifers, some fresh and heavy springers and herd sire. One of a carload. C. H. Austin, Blue Bond, Kansas.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas, Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom has by death removed from the midst of our brother, A. W. Strowig, and
Whereas, the bereaved family has thus sustained a heavy loss, and a worthy husband and father, this local a faithful member and the community a good neighbor, therefore be it
RESOLVED, that we the members of the Grain Marketing Co. in its application to sell stock in that state, upon the theory that the public policy of Indiana as declared by the legislature prohibits the admission of corporations organized under laws of other states, if the ratio of preferred stock to common stock is greater than two to one. Indiana is probably unique among the states. Only in 1921 did the legislature discover that there was such a thing as preferred stock. Prior to that time only common stock could be issued by an Indiana corporation. The legislature then provided that a corporation might issue preferred stock provided that for every \$100 of common stock there should not be more than \$200 of preferred.
The following statement was issued today by J. G. Mitchell of Des Moines, attorney for the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, who presented the arguments upon the legal questions on behalf of the Grain Marketing Co.
In denying the application of the Grain Marketing Co. the Indiana Securities Commission has gone altogether outside of the statute, and infers that it applies to foreign corporations as well as to domestic, and that the legislature held the theory that the ratio of preferred stock to common stock was a test of soundness. In other words, it finds that the Grain Marketing Co. is in an unsound condition because, forsooth, its preferred stock is more than twice as much as its common stock; and that is the only reason that the commission assigns.
The absurdity of this conclusion should be abundantly clear. The whole purpose of the blue sky law in every state—and this includes Indiana—is the protection of the investor. The soundness of the security, as is well known, is dependent upon the amount and character of the assets underlying it and the manner in which the business is conducted. The Grain Marketing Co. justified itself in the eyes of the Indiana Securities Commission so far as these considerations are affected. But according to the commission's theories of soundness, the fact that the preferred stock sustained a greater ratio to the common stock than two to one was a fatal defect.
"Another thing that the commission failed to take into consideration was that the Indiana Co-Operative Law places no such restrictions upon the preferred stock as does the general corporation law. The Co-Operative Law of Indiana is almost identical with the law under which the

Adopted June 1st, 1925.
R. J. Muckenthaler, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION

At the 2nd quarterly meeting of the Grain Marketing Co. in its application to sell stock in that state, upon the theory that the public policy of Indiana as declared by the legislature prohibits the admission of corporations organized under laws of other states, if the ratio of preferred stock to common stock is greater than two to one. Indiana is probably unique among the states. Only in 1921 did the legislature discover that there was such a thing as preferred stock. Prior to that time only common stock could be issued by an Indiana corporation. The legislature then provided that a corporation might issue preferred stock provided that for every \$100 of common stock there should not be more than \$200 of preferred.
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James W. Anderson, Sec'y-Treas.

DEED COMPELS OWNER OF LAND TO MARKET CO-OPERATIVELY

A deed to a citrus grove recently recorded in Orange county, Florida, makes it mandatory upon the owner of the property also to market his fruit through the Florida cooperative citrus exchange as long as the organization operates.

SALINA SANITARIUM

J. A. Gaume, M. D.
Specialist rectal and colon diseases. Also Sulphur Baths for Rheumatism. Piles cured without the knife. Little or no detention from business.
Phone 2000, Salina, Kansas
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Kansas City, Mo.

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Kansas City, Kansas

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Salina, Kansas

CHICAGO: The Indiana Securities Commission has found against the Grain Marketing Co. in its application to sell stock in that state, upon the theory that the public policy of Indiana as declared by the legislature prohibits the admission of corporations organized under laws of other states, if the ratio of preferred stock to common stock is greater than two to one. Indiana is probably unique among the states. Only in 1921 did the legislature discover that there was such a thing as preferred stock. Prior to that time only common stock could be issued by an Indiana corporation. The legislature then provided that a corporation might issue preferred stock provided that for every \$100 of common stock there should not be more than \$200 of preferred.

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Department of Practical Co-Operation

MEETING NOTICES

It has been necessary for us to change the form of the meeting notices, making them uniform and set in six point type, in order to conserve space. We are glad to do this, and hope to see the notice of every active local in the state in this space in the near future.

ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 1151
Meets first and third Monday, Wm. Fincham Sec. Marshall Co.

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

BETHLEHEM LOCAL NO. 1000
Meets first and third Friday, Roy E. Ueban Sec. Cowley Co.

BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042
Meets first and third Thursday, John T. Anderson Sec. Neosho Co.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 220
Second and fourth Thursday, L. L. Veneman Sec.

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405
First and third Thursday, O. J. Lamertson Sec. Ottawa Co.

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1051
First and third Wednesday, J. J. Maslin Sec. Ellis Co.

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

BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 922
Meets first and third Tuesday, G. W. Cashman Sec. Neosho Co.

BLACK LOCAL NO. 1798
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday, Aug. Kolsch, Sec. Miami Co.

BELLVIEW LOCAL 1102
Meets the first and third Tuesdays, J. Sloan, Sec. Miami Co.

COOK LOCAL NO. 165
Meets second and fourth Thursdays, Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec. Osage Co.

CARGO LOCAL NO. 2136
Meets first and third Friday, Fred Steele Sec. Douglas Co.

COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1222
Second and fourth Friday, Lee Bonar Sec. Franklin Co.

COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1783
First and third Monday, Ethel Roberts Sec. Cherokee Co.

CRESO LOCAL NO. 317
First and third Thursday, John Wolf Sec. Saline Co.

BEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1978
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday, L. O. Keutny, Sec. Miami Co.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 304
Third Tuesday, Geo. J. Schoenhofen, Sec. Neosho Co.

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

COLLINS LOCAL NO. 678
Fourth Wednesday, Wilfred Crispin, Sec. Jewell Co.

CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1017
Meets first and third Tuesday, Mabel Surles Sec. Jefferson Co.

DANE LOCAL NO. 649
Meets the first and third Wednesday, Leslie Nelson, Sec. Washington Co.

DIST. 57 LOCAL NO. 1223
Last Friday in each month, Mrs. Ernest Brauch Sec. Marshall Co.

EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1469
First Tuesday in each month, Philip Stenzel Sec. Sumner Co.

ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1789
Meets the second Friday of each month, M. Joy Hammett Sec. Pottawatomie Co.

ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2009
First and third Thursday, Brad Hooper Sec. Ellsworth Co.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 258
First and third Wednesday—Ralph E. Hauptli Sec. Mitchell Co.

EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2127
Meets the third Tuesday of each month, Mrs. J. S. McInden Sec. Anderson Co.

EDDORA LOCAL NO. 1851
Meets every third Friday of the month, W. W. Gerstenberger Sec. Douglas Co.

FREMONT LOCAL NO. 2014
First Friday in each month, A. W. Eisenmenger Sec. Wabunsee Co.

FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1789
First and third Friday, W. H. Slinger Sec. Miami Co.

GRACE HILL LOCAL 1212
First and third Friday, Homer Alkire Sec. Republic Co.

GRAND VIEW LOCAL NO. 1214
Meets every other Friday evening, L. D. Buss Sec. Riley Co.

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

HEIKYK LOCAL NO. 1427
Second and third Tuesday, Henry Eden Sec. Washington Co.

HEERIMER LOCAL NO. 1002
Second and fourth Wednesday, Karl Roldue Sec. Marshall Co.

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

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1958
First and third Tuesday, W. R. Fuhrman Sec. Atchison Co.

HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1069
Meets the first and third Friday, G. W. Fort, Sec. Miami Co.

HILLSDALE LOCAL NO. 1005
Meets the first and third Thursday, H. W. Sullivan, Sec. Miami Co.

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1477
Meets the first and third Friday, Mrs. Vedder, Sec. Miami Co.

I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1409
Second and fourth Tuesday, C. O. Taubee Sec. Sumner Co.

KORBER LOCAL NO. 914
Meets first and third Tuesday, F. A. Korber Sec. Neosho Co.

LABON CREEK LOCAL NO. 478
Meets second and fourth Wednesday, F. E. Hoy Sec. Washington Co.

LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1338
Meets first and third Tuesday, H. Horton Sec. Greenwood Co.

LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 688
Meets first and third Friday, day on or before full moon of each month, H. M. Glenn Sec. Republic Co.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984
First and third Friday, Clyde B. Wells Sec. Stafford Co.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1382
Meets the fourth Wednesday night of month, Roy Flory Sec. Douglas Co.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 385
Second Saturday of each month, H. D. Byrnes Sec. Marion Co.

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

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

MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 3072
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday, Maude Cranes Sec. Anderson Co.

MARINE LOCAL NO. 643
First and third Friday, Albert Spoonman Sec. Riley Co.

MOSS SPRINGS NO. 1901
Every Tuesday of each month, Clarence C. Brown Sec. Pottawatomie Co.

NEW BASIL LOCAL NO. 1787
Second Monday of each month, Henry Hofmann Sec. Dickinson Co.

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922
First and third Monday, R. J. Muckenthaler Sec. Dickinson Co.

NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2024
First and third Thursday, Fred Huhn Sec. Stafford Co.

ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1571
Every Tuesday night, R. A. Reynolds Sec. Cowley Co.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1685
Meets second and fourth Friday, Jacob Smith Sec. Miami Co.

PRAIRIE BELL LOCAL NO. 1305
Meets second and fourth Tuesday, E. B. Werner Sec. Thomas Co.

PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2103
First Tuesday of each month, J. H. Scott Sec. Miami Co.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1652
First and third Tuesday, H. C. Mathias Sec. Wabunsee Co.

PLEASANT HOME NO. 2055
Meets first and third Monday, Minnie Carrio Sec. Anderson Co.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309
First and third Wednesday, W. T. Hahn Sec. Jewell Co.

P-UM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1674
Second and fourth Wednesday, Orth Miller Sec. Miami Co.

POPULAR GROVE LOCAL NO. 763
Meets every second Wednesday of month, Geo. Dauch Sec. Republic Co.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2225
Meets Wednesday of each month, Mrs. Frank Cellaand Sec. Wabunsee Co.

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1540
First and third Friday, A. J. Lohr, Sec. Miami Co.

RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2133
First and third Saturday, Pauline Cowger Sec. Saline Co.

SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1953
Meets the first and third Tuesday, H. H. Schick Sec. Sheridan Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 2111
Meets the second and fourth Thursday, Alice Ames Sec. Greenwood Co.

SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1723
Meets the first Friday of every month, A. C. Barricklow, Sec. Miami Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1574
Meets first and third Wednesday, Alice Ames, Sec.

SCIENCE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1946
Meets every other Friday night, J. D. Keasling Sec. Cowley Co.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2061
Second and fourth Wednesday, J. F. Lewis Sec. Cowley Co.

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 901
Last Wednesday of each month, John A. Martin Sec. Washington Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 830
Second and fourth Wednesday, Mrs. E. H. Warner Sec. Marshall Co.

SPRING CREEK LOCAL NO. 1174
First and third Wednesday, Neil Lobengier Sec. Douglas Co.

SQUARE DEAL NO. 923
Each first and third Tuesday of each month, Maggie Stanley Sec. Norton Co.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679
Second and fourth Tuesday, J. M. Wagner Sec. Miami Co.

UNION LOCAL NO. 278
Second and fourth Thursday, Chas. Grossardt Sec. Barton Co.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019
Second and fourth Friday, E. F. Lutz Sec. Jefferson Co.

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

VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1967
Meets twice a month, G. W. Kala Sec. Miami Co.

VODA LOCAL NO. 742
Meets every fourth Friday, J. C. Stradl Sec. Trego Co.

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

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1980
First Tuesday of each month, B. H. Pesterich Sec. Dickinson Co.

OTTAWA COUNTY.
The regular monthly meeting of the Ottawa County Farmers' Union will be held in the I. O. O. F. Banquet room at Minneapolis on the first Friday night in each month at 8:00 p. m. All locals are requested to send a full delegation, and all members are invited to attend. Each local is requested to furnish one number for a program.

A. W. Watts, President,
Robert Bruce, Secy-Treas.

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

H. S. Woods, President,
G. W. Thompson, Secy.

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 Com.

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

WAMEGO PICNIC
The sixth annual Pottawatomie-Wabunsee County picnic will be held at Wamego, August 25th. A good program is being arranged and plans are being made for a larger and better picnic than ever before.

C. B. Thowe,
Sec. Picnic Committee.

LOCAL 922 CELEBRATES
Wednesday night, June 10th, was a big night for the Farmers' Union Local 922, Boardman District, No. 45 Centralia, Kansas. They have a 100 per cent paid up membership in

other words every member of Local 922 has paid their dues for 1925 so the members decided to celebrate. A short business meeting was held at which three new members were taken into the union. After the meeting a short program was given consisting of readings by Thelma Newman and two songs by William Armstrong. Wilbur Mooney and Harold Armstrong. This part of the evening was enjoyed by all present. Following this some games were played and then came the big event of the evening, ten Robens in ice cream furnished by the Union and cake by the ladies of the Union. This is one of the biggest events this Union has ever held or this is what the children think anyway. There were about one hundred and fifty present composed of members of the Union and their families.

Much credit should be given to the president and secretary, Will Wohlford and G. W. Cashman for this event.

Now just a few words in regard to this Robens. The Robens is the father of this local. It was organized under him and was one of the first around here. He has since moved to another local but was present and gave us a report of the State Convention. C. C. McKibbens, manager of Farmers Union Store and Centralia, was also present and gave a very interesting talk on the business side of the Farmers Union. This local has forty-one members and twenty-nine ladies as members. It is a real live wire organization which holds these celebrations from one to four times a year. It is partly understood the next one will be a watermelon eat. Here's hoping this organization of good fellowship may have a long life and prosperity.

MIAMI COUNTY.
The Farmers Union No. 59 of Miami County held its second quarterly meeting in the John Brown Memorial Park, Osawatimie. A business session opened at 10 o'clock but owing to the big rain the day before not all the locals were represented but an enthusiastic meeting was held and all the members present and new members at nearly every meeting, one local reporting 15 at one meeting. Meeting was adjourned for dinner, it was a basket dinner. Hot coffee and lemonade was served by the City of Osawatimie and many arrived in time to enjoy the feast. A. P. N. Beck editor of the Osawatimie Graphic, who talked on Better Cooperation between the business men and the farmer. Mr. Beck was an interesting talker and assured the people that the business men of the City were more than anxious for better cooperation and wanted to do anything for the benefit and entertainment of the Union. Chas. Caldwell and accompanist gave a violin solo. Chas. is a coming entertainer and we hope to hear more of his splendid music at future meetings. A short talk on the big celebration was followed July 4th at Osawatimie was followed by a selection by Mr. and Mrs. Earl Shively. Mr. and Mrs. Shively are excellent musicians and were heartily applauded. E. F. Schiefelbusch gave a talk on good of the order, giving some of his remarks direct to the business men of the City and their operations with the Union. He also told of the many advantages of belonging to our Union and told why every farmer in Miami County should join the Union today telling them that they were needed in the Union for their good and the good of the Union. Mr. Schiefelbusch was followed by Mr. and Mrs. Earl Shively who rendered some beautiful music which was appreciated by all and we hope to add these musicians to our Union on some day. B. Needham is lecturer for the Grange and has filled many important offices in his work for the Grange. His subject was "Better Cooperation between Farm Organizations." He gave a history of the past work along a line and gave a practical outline of the subject and how it could be handled. He also touched on the many bank failures stating if the letter of the

law was enforced there would be few if any bank failures. Mr. Needham is well posted on the needs of the producers and can always be found working for their interest. The Highland Local was the star attraction and it rendered a program that was hard to beat. The songs by the young ladies were the best and well received by all and everybody enjoyed their dialogue. It was "snappy" and had lots of good advice for the young men and women of the Locals. If you were not present you missed a fine time. Come next time.

W. F. Prescott, Sec.

Resolution No. 1
Miami County Union No. 59

Be it resolved that the Farmers Union of Miami County, No. 59 extend a vote of thanks to the City of Osawatimie for the kind and courteous treatment extended to our Union.

Resolution No. 2
Resolved that the Miami County Farmers Union No. 59 hold its 3rd quarterly meeting in the John Brown Memorial Park at Osawatimie and that it be made an annual meeting in September each year and be a basket picnic.

Resolution No. 3
Resolved that the reports of the reviews of the 90 or more bank failures in the past year and from the report of the reasons showing the enormous expense in liquidation, said business, that we heartily endorse a Cooperative Bank Law which will all times protect the depositors and solicit the cooperation of all Farm Organizations and organized labor to secure such legislation. The bank so organized as the Locomotive Engineers Bank have proven very successful.

President Syster appointed the following members on our annual picnic and third quarterly meeting to be held in Osawatimie. W. J. Prescott, W. E. Hays, Geo. Frank, J. S. Lohr and W. Syster.

UNION VALLEY 1679
Union Valley Local No. 1679 will have an entertainment and supper at our next regular meeting night, June 30. Every member is especially requested to be on hand as the Indianapolis Local will be with us and we will furnish us some fine music. Now try and be with us June 30th. There will be some candidates for our order and if every member will try and bring in one new candidate our Local will soon be in the front ranks. Let's not be afraid to ask them to join and have the benefits we are receiving from our Union. Come on, let's go.

THE LAW OF EARTH
(By Maude Wood Henry)

An earthworm crawled out in the light

To take the air and get a bite,

Withdrawing quickly he heard

The sound of worms devouring Lard;

A dainty robin hopped around,

With sharp eyes searching o'er the ground

For meaty worms, since in her nest

Reposed a hungry young redbreast;

A half-starved cat the bird espied

And lying flat and watchful-eyed

Crept toward his prey with stealthy

pace,

His hunger working in his face;

A big bulldog of fearful mien

Then came a-tearing on the scene

And scared the cat that scared the

bird

That scared the worm and then I

heard

A wild halloo and two small boys

Tore round a shed with lots of

noise

And chased the dog that chased the

cat

That chased the bird and after that

A woman came and chased the boys

And told them stop that horrid noise.

When You are Ready to Ship Your

Livestock Be Sure of Three Things

That you are placing it in the hands of Salesmen who know all grades and their values, who know the market and how to get it—THAT'S SALESMANSHIP.

That each member of the force has the ability to do his work and that every effort is made to look after your interests—THAT'S SERVICE.

That you get every dollar possible, first in the net returns on the day of sale, second, in the sharing of the profit made in the handling of your business—THAT'S ECONOMY.

The FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION is recognized as a leader in SALESMANSHIP, in SERVICE and in SAVING IN MARKETING EXPENSE.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission

Stock Yards. Kansas City, Mo.

Call or write us for market information.

Provide Song Books for

Union Meetings

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

Buy From

KANSAS FARMERS UNION, Salina, Kansas

or

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N.,

Kansas City, Mo.

LIVING STANDARDS OF NEGRO FARM FAMILIES STUDIED

Living expenditures among colored farm families in selected localities of Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas appear to be less than half of white farm families in the same districts. This is indicated by a study just completed by the Department of Agriculture, in which the living costs of 154 colored farm families and 861 white farm families in these States were compared. The data obtained were for the year 1920 and are therefore not an index of present living costs, but they are valuable nevertheless as indicating the standard of living of these farm families. The average total expenditure of the colored families for the year was only \$811 compared with a similar average of \$1,436 for the white families. Farm owners devoted a larger portion of their total expenditures than tenants to what the investigators called "advances." This term is used to cover formal education, recreation, church support, and charity. Expenditures for these purposes generally increased proportionately faster than the expenditure for food, clothing, shelter, and other material needs. In this respect the study confirmed a general rule that has been revealed in other similar cost-of-living studies, namely, that as the family income and expenditures increase, a smaller proportion of the total expenditure goes for material needs and a larger proportion for what may be termed cultural values. Expenditures of the colored families for "advancement" averaged \$28.80, or 4.6 per cent of their total outlay. This compares with an expenditure of \$84.69 for advancement by the white families.

For food, the cost, among the colored families, was \$326.70 compared with \$631.80 for the white families. The colored families got along with an expenditure of \$107.10 for clothing against an expenditure for the white families of \$254.70. Rent expense was figured at 10 per cent of the estimated value of the farm house. This percentage in the case of the negro families averaged \$41 for the year, while the corresponding figures for the white families was \$139.90. Annual outlay of the colored family for house furnishings was only \$4.05 compared with a similar outlay of \$28.50 by the white family. The health purposes of the colored families spent an average of \$24.80 while the white families spent for this purpose an average of \$87.

Among the colored families almost 55 per cent, of \$178.60 worth of the total amount of food products consumed were furnished by the farm. As their total expenditures were smaller, the negro families found it necessary to spend a larger proportion of their income for food than the white families. About the same proportion for clothing, however, the colored families used from \$300 to \$399 of goods a year. Many families used less than \$300 worth. A few used \$1,200 worth or more. But there were twice as many families below the \$300 mark as there were families above the \$1,200 mark. Families whose average total expenditure ranged from \$261 to \$218.15 spent about the same proportion of their total outlay for food. But the amount spent for clothing increased regularly with the increase of total expenditure per family. In the same way proportionate expenditure for advancement rose with the rise in total expenditures.

Tenants were found to fare almost as well as owner farmers from the standpoint of their total expenditure for all purposes. However, while expenditures for tenant farmers were almost as high as those for owner families, the tenant families were six per cent larger in size.

Cropper families were found to be living on approximately one-fifth less than owner or tenant families. Owners and tenants spent about the same for clothing, while the cropper families got along with much less for this purpose. Owners lived in better houses than tenants or croppers, although the houses occupied by tenants were slightly larger than those occupied by owners and considerably larger than those occupied by croppers.

NOTED RUSSIAN COUNT WILL VISIT K. S. T. C.

HAYS, Kans., June 17.—Count Ilya Tolstoy, well known lecturer, son of the famous Leo Tolstoy, Russian writer and man of letters, will be in Hays June 22 and will speak to the students at Kansas State Teachers College of Hays. Tolstoy is one of a number of noted lecturers and entertainers being brought to Hays for the benefit of the summer school students.

SEVENTY-FOUR COUNTIES ARE REPRESENTED AT HAYS

HAYS, Kans., June 17.—Seventy-four Kansas counties and three other states are represented in the summer school enrollment at Kansas State Teachers College of Hays this year.

Among the Kansas counties Ellis leads with a total of 116