

VOLUME XXVIII

National Union Holds Its Twenty-First Convention

A Condensed Report of the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the National Farmers Union in Mitchell, South Dakota, Nov. 17th to 19th, as seen by the Editor of the Nebraska Union Farmer

South Dakota gave a rousing welcome to the 21st annual convention of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America, held in Mitchell, South Dakota, on November 17, 18, and 19. Not for many years has a national convention of the Farmers Union had so large an attendance of visitors. Farmers and their wives flocked into Mitchell as though they had been sent for.

The sessions of the convention the first day were held in Mitchell's famous corn place. This had to be vacated for the second day in preparation for the convention of the state teachers' association, and the Farmers Union moved to the city hall, where the large municipal auditorium was packed.

The actual convention roll, however, consisted of 26 delegates, besides the national officers. These represented 13 states, with delegates as follows: Nebraska, 6; Kansas, 5; Iowa, 3; Oklahoma, 3; Arkansas, 2; Colorado, 2; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Oregon, 1; Virginia, 1; Montana, 1; Minnesota, and Tennessee were represented without votes.

The delegates from Nebraska were: President, Keene, C. Garment, and Albert Fickler. Delegates and voting strength, as well as the receipts reported by Secretary Treasurer Davis, indicated a total national membership of approximately 100,000. Although Nebraska and Nebraska had the same number of votes, and delegates, Nebraska has the largest membership of any state, and has made the best membership showing this year.

Only One New Officer
Charles S. Barrett of Georgia and A. C. Davis of Missouri were re-elected president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, by acclamation. John Simpson of Oklahoma was elected vice-president by acclamation to succeed E. L. Harrison of Kentucky.

Six men were nominated for the national board, five places on the national board. These, with the vote for each, were as follows: John Tromble, Kansas, 108; Geo. H. Bowles, Virginia, 109; J. M. Collins, Colorado, 93; H. G. Keene, Nebraska, 88; J. W. Batcheller, South Dakota, 80, and Dr. Geo. L. Sands, Arkansas, 67.

Gov. Musselwhite for the convention was furnished by the Iowa State Farmers Union band of Batavia, Iowa, interspersed with vocal numbers, by J. C. Felts and M. O. Glessner. The weather for the week was ideal.

Much Welcoming
"The city of Mitchell welcomes you to the only corn palace in the world," Mayor J. E. Williams said in greeting the delegates and visitors in the great auditorium of Mitchell is a city of 10,000 people, supported solely by agriculture. We are very much interested, therefore, in your deliberations to make agriculture more prosperous.

A welcome on behalf of the state of South Dakota was extended by Governor Carl Gunderson. He then launched into a speech of considerable length in support of the McNary-Haugen plan of farm relief.

Mr. Barrett's address dealt wholly with political and governmental activities. Except to remark in passing that Farmers Union members should patronize their own co-operative enterprises, he did not touch upon co-operation. Beyond detailing this one day's work in Washington, he did not give a report of the year's work. Nor did he suggest any course of action for the future, or offer any opinion on the issues now confronting farmers.

Davis Discussed Issues
Secretary Davis read a well-prepared report in which he specifically discussed some of the big problems with which farmers have to deal. "Farmers are learning slowly but surely," he said, "that the tariff functions admirably for commercial interests, but as applied to their commodities which sell upon a world market it is a huge joke."

He expressed doubts about putting agriculture under the control of the government, as would be the case in the proposed plan to have the government make the tariff on farm products effective. If farmers could make the tariff duties on farm products effective by their own co-operative action, it might be advisable, he said, but this is not immediately practicable. The best tariff program, therefore, he declared, is to lower the excessive duties which make the farmer's dollar low in buying power.

ers are not united, but for this farmer-ers are not wholly to blame. Business interests have actually started farm organizations for the express purpose of keeping farmers apart. The Farmers Union is a strictly farmer-er farm organization. He wondered why it had met so much opposition from those who now profess so great friendliness for the farmers' cause.

Tromble Deflated 'Em
John Tromble, president of the Kansas Farmers Union, was called upon to respond to the welcoming speeches. Apparently he concluded it was his duty to let the gas out of the balloon. "What have you got to brag about in South Dakota?" he asked. "The good Lord made the rich land and now you are in debt on it about \$60 an acre."

He said he supposed the governor meant what he said, but down in Kansas they had a governor who talked the same way, and yet would not let the Farmers Union have a charter for a co-operative bank. Would the honorable mayor who had spoken favor a movement of farmers to start a co-operative bank in Mitchell to take care of their own money?

"Maybe the editor meant what he said," Mr. Tromble continued amid great applause; "you folks up here editors in Kansas who talk the same kind best about that. But we have way, and still will not print matter favorable to the Farmers Union. I like fellows who practice what they preach."

In closing, Mr. Tromble said farmers should certainly not brag about their intelligence, for they had acted like the darndest fools in the world.

President Barrett's address following the report of the credentials committee at the beginning of the afternoon session Tuesday, much time was consumed in the appointment of committees. When committees upon all the subjects in the catalog had been appointed, President Barrett squared away for his annual address.

He had prepared an address of 11 pages of legal cap, single-spaced on the typewriter, but laid it aside and spoke off-hand. Never had he felt more hopeful, he declared. He thought the figures would show that the majority of the states had increased in membership, and declared that the Farmers Union was almost 100 per cent better off than a year ago. Never before had there been such co-operation, especially among the leaders. Mr. Barrett spent considerable time relating in detail how he spent one day in Washington recently visiting different governmental departments. These visits included trips to the Tariff Commission to ask for a higher tariff on eggs, and to the Tariff Commission, where from Mexico declared a ban, so it would have to pay a duty to get into the country; a trip to the patent office to see about a trademark for the Kansas Farmers Union creamery, and other chores too numerous to mention.

At the "Know How"
He impassionately declared that he would give his life if by that means he could get farmers to realize that they could get anything they wanted if they only knew how to go after it. Members of congress and government officials should be approached quietly at first, without threats. Then if they do not give us what we want, we should build fires under them, put dynamite in the fire, and blow them sky-high. "If you don't get what you want," he said, "beat the living life out of them."

Mr. Barrett's address dealt wholly with political and governmental activities. Except to remark in passing that Farmers Union members should patronize their own co-operative enterprises, he did not touch upon co-operation. Beyond detailing this one day's work in Washington, he did not give a report of the year's work. Nor did he suggest any course of action for the future, or offer any opinion on the issues now confronting farmers.

Secretary Davis read a well-prepared report in which he specifically discussed some of the big problems with which farmers have to deal. "Farmers are learning slowly but surely," he said, "that the tariff functions admirably for commercial interests, but as applied to their commodities which sell upon a world market it is a huge joke."

He expressed doubts about putting agriculture under the control of the government, as would be the case in the proposed plan to have the government make the tariff on farm products effective. If farmers could make the tariff duties on farm products effective by their own co-operative action, it might be advisable, he said, but this is not immediately practicable. The best tariff program, therefore, he declared, is to lower the excessive duties which make the farmer's dollar low in buying power.

Mr. Kennedy said were necessary to cover cost of production.
Reports Adopted "As Were"
The remainder of the forenoon on Wednesday, the afternoon to 4 o'clock, and the short session, Thursday forenoon, were mostly spent in considering and adopting committee reports, as found on Page 6 of this issue. Almost without exception, these reports were adopted without amendment and without discussion. The only snag in the stream was struck by the committee on grain marketing, which made one of its recommendations clearer.

J. W. Batcheller gave an extemporaneous report for the board of directors. It had not been necessary for the board to meet in consideration and conference was held in Kansas City in April at which a resolution was adopted to call a mass meeting of farm organizations to be held in Des Moines, Iowa, on May 23. The result of this conference, he said, is that farmers are taking up the subject of the cost of production for themselves, instead of having it done for them by the outside.

The election of officers was a special order for 4 p. m. Wednesday. Inasmuch as there was no objection, the election of officers was postponed off quickly. At noon on Wednesday, the Nebraska delegation sought to induce the Kansas delegation to join in the support of John Tromble for national president. This proposal was rejected, but that they could not spare "Uncle John" at this time.

W. C. Lansdon, formerly of Kansas, but now holding a federal appointment as a member of the court of tax appeals, secured for him by President Barrett, and sat in his conference. While assenting to the protests of the Kansas delegation that Mr. Tromble could not be spared from that state, his chief argument against having anything to do with the Nebraska proposal was that Mr. Barrett is so valuable a man for the farmers in Washington that he should not be disturbed.

Mr. Lansdon spoke
The time of the convention Wednesday evening was occupied with an address by Mr. Lansdon. He began by telling of his appointment to the court of tax appeals.
One day in Washington he met Mr. Barrett, and Mr. Barrett said, "I'm going over to the White House to bank. I will take the president to appoint you in the court of tax appeals. Will you stand for it?"

Mr. Lansdon said the replied, "I will stand for anything you say."
Agriculture has been losing ground for the last 50 years, Mr. Lansdon declared. Mortgages are growing and tenancy is increasing. Why? Because a single man can buy a farm, and farmers, yet it should enlist the interest of all classes. The cities cannot prosper unless the farmers do. Business men should realize that the farmers' program is for their benefit, too.

Case Demands a Specific
The one thing holding up agriculture, Mr. Lansdon declared, is that farmers produce less than the cost of production. Farmers must be able to tell the world what their stuff is worth. We have been playing with politicians to get a price increase. The cause is not the price of the product, but the price of the land. Farmers must produce in accordance with demand, practice orderly marketing, and put their own prices on their products.

Agriculture must be saved if the republic is to be saved. Life on the farm must be as well ordered and remunerative as other callings. Then there will be no trouble about holding the boys and girls. Agriculture must be restored simply, but must be put on a level with other industries.

Although Mr. Lansdon has said that the case demanded a specific, and not politics, he admitted that he did not know how the condition he described was going to be brought about. It could not be done, he said, by a small business association here or there. The banks, merchants and railroads must see the problem and help solve it.

Holding Proposal Defeated
Thursday morning, the grain marketing committee brought back its report. J. E. Huse of South Dakota presented an amendment naming minimum prices for various farm products below which farmers would be urged not to sell after January 1, 1926. C. E. Brasted of Kansas opposed the amendment because the prices named in it were not high enough. President Keene of Nebraska urged that farmers were not well enough organized to make a holding movement succeed. It could only result in discouraging failure. The amendment was voted down.

"We come here and resolute, and then go home and forget," said Vice-President Huff of the Kansas Farmers Union. He moved, therefore, that the national president appoint a permanent committee on grain marketing to do something about it. The committee was voted down.

Figures for Nebraska
By a similar calculation, he figured that the operating cost of an average Nebraska farm was \$7,223.08 a year, and the average return \$4,351.15, leaving a net loss of \$2,871.93. The cost of production of this average Nebraska farm, according to Mr. Kennedy's figures, is \$1.26 a bushel for corn; \$2.34 for wheat; 75 cents for alfalfa hay; \$16.19 a hundredweight for hogs; 66 cents a pound for butterfat, and 49 cents a dozen for eggs.

When Mr. Kennedy had concluded his presentation, the convention adopted Mr. Renno's resolution referred to above. However, the convention did not at all time or later either adopt or consider a plan by which farmers might secure such prices as

would be necessary to organize a Farmers Union Life Insurance Company for Kansas. For various reasons the officers of the State Organization and the Insurance Company have deferred action. The principal reason being their realization of the fact that we did not have enough members of the Union in Kansas alone, and the further fact that with the state wide activities now established, our program was pretty full. Also, the Iowa Farmers Union has organized a Farmers Union Life Insurance Company and said company had been endorsed by our National Union and recommended to the members of all the States. It was necessary for the Iowa State Farmers Union to conduct their Life Insurance Company until they secured a sufficient volume of business so they could build up their legal reserves to a volume that they could secure a permit to enter other states before they could serve the Farmers Union members of other states.

"An evening of service that has developed among Farmers Union members to the point where the membership in one of our state divisions now operates the largest and most successful consumers' co-operative in America deserves the thoughtful consideration and helpful suggestions of this convention."
We Are Reducing Tolls
While farmers have not worked out any system whereby they can fix prices on the basis of cost of production, as a general rule, numerous marketing enterprises have reduced tolls and thereby added to what farmers have received for their products. The next step is to extend co-operation to the technical markets "that as a general rule, numerous marketing enterprises have reduced tolls and thereby added to what farmers have received for their products. The next step is to extend co-operation to the technical markets

"It may be possible to extend co-operation to the technical markets for the finished products of our American farms, if properly and equitably reflected back to the farmer, would yield a fair return to the producer."
When Vice-President E. L. Harrison of Kentucky was called upon for his report, he gave an interesting and instructive account of his trip to Europe last year as a delegate from the United States government to the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome. After the meeting of the institute, he visited several countries to study their co-operative systems.

On this tour, he was impressed by three things: 1. Women are taking a developed their own co-operative larger place in affairs since the war. 2. In every country where co-operation existed, the people have been going over to the white House banking. 3. Co-operation is everywhere accompanied by a strong system of co-operative education.

Control of their own credit is one of the big reasons for the success of co-operative enterprises in Europe. Mr. Harrison declared. The co-operatives are independent of the financial interests. He was told in Germany that they could not make a success of their co-operative system without an accompanying financial institution.

Contrary to the notion peddled in this country by some of the exponents of commodity marketing, Denmark does not have a top-down system of co-operation. Mr. Harrison said. Their co-operative systems are centralized, but are federations of local associations. The greatest possible measure of local control is preserved.

Mr. Harrison said he did not hear much in Europe about collecting dues from members to support education. This work is supported mainly by the business enterprises. The English consumer co-operatives have an excellent system of education, including night schools, and textbooks prepared by their own staff of educators.

Consideration of the cost of production was made a special order of business for Wednesday morning. Milo Reno, president of the Iowa Farmers Union, presented a resolution that the Farmers Union secure prices equaling the cost of production plus a profit of 5 per cent. The first step in this program, he said, is to ascertain the cost of production. He then introduced E. E. Kennedy, who was appointed to work on this problem for the cornbelt farm organizations.

Mr. Kennedy presented two charts, one showing the operating costs and the other the income, compiled to represent an average Iowa farm. The total calculated operating cost of this supposed average farm, including interest on the 1920 valuation of \$250 an acre at 5.4 per cent, a salary of \$1,800 for the operator, and all other expenses, was \$7,948.38. The annual return, on the basis of the 10-year average price for the different products, was calculated to be \$4,789.79, leaving a net loss of \$3,158.59 a year.

By a similar calculation, he figured that the operating cost of an average Nebraska farm was \$7,223.08 a year, and the average return \$4,351.15, leaving a net loss of \$2,871.93. The cost of production of this average Nebraska farm, according to Mr. Kennedy's figures, is \$1.26 a bushel for corn; \$2.34 for wheat; 75 cents for alfalfa hay; \$16.19 a hundredweight for hogs; 66 cents a pound for butterfat, and 49 cents a dozen for eggs.

When Mr. Kennedy had concluded his presentation, the convention adopted Mr. Renno's resolution referred to above. However, the convention did not at all time or later either adopt or consider a plan by which farmers might secure such prices as

Mr. Kennedy said were necessary to cover cost of production.
Reports Adopted "As Were"
The remainder of the forenoon on Wednesday, the afternoon to 4 o'clock, and the short session, Thursday forenoon, were mostly spent in considering and adopting committee reports, as found on Page 6 of this issue. Almost without exception, these reports were adopted without amendment and without discussion. The only snag in the stream was struck by the committee on grain marketing, which made one of its recommendations clearer.

J. W. Batcheller gave an extemporaneous report for the board of directors. It had not been necessary for the board to meet in consideration and conference was held in Kansas City in April at which a resolution was adopted to call a mass meeting of farm organizations to be held in Des Moines, Iowa, on May 23. The result of this conference, he said, is that farmers are taking up the subject of the cost of production for themselves, instead of having it done for them by the outside.

The election of officers was a special order for 4 p. m. Wednesday. Inasmuch as there was no objection, the election of officers was postponed off quickly. At noon on Wednesday, the Nebraska delegation sought to induce the Kansas delegation to join in the support of John Tromble for national president. This proposal was rejected, but that they could not spare "Uncle John" at this time.

W. C. Lansdon, formerly of Kansas, but now holding a federal appointment as a member of the court of tax appeals, secured for him by President Barrett, and sat in his conference. While assenting to the protests of the Kansas delegation that Mr. Tromble could not be spared from that state, his chief argument against having anything to do with the Nebraska proposal was that Mr. Barrett is so valuable a man for the farmers in Washington that he should not be disturbed.

Mr. Lansdon spoke
The time of the convention Wednesday evening was occupied with an address by Mr. Lansdon. He began by telling of his appointment to the court of tax appeals.
One day in Washington he met Mr. Barrett, and Mr. Barrett said, "I'm going over to the White House to bank. I will take the president to appoint you in the court of tax appeals. Will you stand for it?"

Mr. Lansdon said the replied, "I will stand for anything you say."
Agriculture has been losing ground for the last 50 years, Mr. Lansdon declared. Mortgages are growing and tenancy is increasing. Why? Because a single man can buy a farm, and farmers, yet it should enlist the interest of all classes. The cities cannot prosper unless the farmers do. Business men should realize that the farmers' program is for their benefit, too.

Case Demands a Specific
The one thing holding up agriculture, Mr. Lansdon declared, is that farmers produce less than the cost of production. Farmers must be able to tell the world what their stuff is worth. We have been playing with politicians to get a price increase. The cause is not the price of the product, but the price of the land. Farmers must produce in accordance with demand, practice orderly marketing, and put their own prices on their products.

Agriculture must be saved if the republic is to be saved. Life on the farm must be as well ordered and remunerative as other callings. Then there will be no trouble about holding the boys and girls. Agriculture must be restored simply, but must be put on a level with other industries.

Although Mr. Lansdon has said that the case demanded a specific, and not politics, he admitted that he did not know how the condition he described was going to be brought about. It could not be done, he said, by a small business association here or there. The banks, merchants and railroads must see the problem and help solve it.

Holding Proposal Defeated
Thursday morning, the grain marketing committee brought back its report. J. E. Huse of South Dakota presented an amendment naming minimum prices for various farm products below which farmers would be urged not to sell after January 1, 1926. C. E. Brasted of Kansas opposed the amendment because the prices named in it were not high enough. President Keene of Nebraska urged that farmers were not well enough organized to make a holding movement succeed. It could only result in discouraging failure. The amendment was voted down.

Charter Board Turns Down The Farmer

The Story of how the State Charter Board turned down the Osage County Farmers Union Bank. A Review of the Developments of Cooperation in this County for the Past Four Years

In one of the most picturesque scenes ever put on in the State, House at Topeka, one hundred farmers of Osage County for two hours battled fifteen Osage County bankers before the State Charter Board in an effort to be allowed equal privileges in the banking business. The other states have, in order to get the true sitting of this controversy, it is well to review developments at Lyndon, Kansas, for the past four years, relating to the growth of the Farmers Co-operative enterprises.

Some four or five years ago the farmers around Lyndon started a co-operative grain and feed produce and livestock business and from the very start all Old Line business interests at that place have opposed them, but in spite of the unfair opposition, these farmers have made a brilliant success. They have one of the strongest co-operative businesses in the State. They have saved thousands of dollars for the farmers around Lyndon.

About a year ago, a state-wide Farmers Union bank was established in Kansas City, Kansas. The Lyndon bunch were stockholders in the Kansas City, Kansas, bank. They were interested in the success of the bank, and wanted to help out in every way they could, but because of the fact that they had their banking connections at Lyndon, they thought it best to ask the Lyndon bankers to co-operate with their bank in Kansas City, and they, in turn would stay with their local home institution. A delegation was appointed to meet with the two bankers, asking them to co-operate with their bank in Kansas City. The result was very disappointing. One of the bankers, with an oath, told the farmers that the Farmers Union program was absolutely wrong. The Golden Rule wouldn't work in business, had been tried and failed, and that their bank would soon fail. The other promised to place an account there, which he did not do.

So, with such an insult flung into their faces, the farmers immediately transferred their business account to Kansas City, and proceeded to organize their own bank and apply for a charter. Two hundred and fifty farmers petitioned the charter board. One hundred and thirty took stock in the

exception is made of a number of great railway systems that are now and have been for some time earning a substantial profit. Furthermore no method has as yet been devised, or at least applied, to squeeze the water out of alleged railroad capitalization. To earn a fair return upon all the water possible to be soaked up by the railroad sponge is one thing and to earn a fair return upon capital actually invested in the operation of the business is another.

The second allegation, that farmers are now prosperous, would be a splendid contribution to the joke column of a Sunday supplement. While there is absolutely no truth in the statement, the railroads are not the only parties guilty of proclaiming the falsehood as a fact. There are many who claim to be authorities upon things agricultural, who rush into print every time the markets show an upward tendency, however slight, with the idiotic statement that farmers have forgotten to kneel deep in clover. It is exasperating that agriculture with all its multitudinous burdens, should have to stagger along under the reams of false statements, dished up by metropolitan press by a bunch of four-flushers who do it either for the sense of importance it gives them or to deliberately mislead the public. This latter very often happens. The average citizen, having no time nor inclination to investigate, gulps down what he sees in print as fact and pays twice what ought to be paid for bacon and beans.

The farmers side of the proposition is quite well known to farmers but seems to be entirely known to any one else. The carrying charge any one else, the carrying charge on the great staple crops of our country, farmers receive at their leading stations the world price less railroad and steamship rates to the place where the world price is determined. Any increase in freight rates lessens the price received for the commodity just that much.

Railroads are demanding to be allowed to earn a fair return upon capital and more or less liquid contents. Farmers would be greatly pleased to receive cost of production, and to intimate that a profit was forth coming would send them into ecstasies of delight. They are not now and have not been for some considerable time receiving near approaching cost of production in spite of the fact that agricultural capitalization has been scientifically treated and all "water" removed. The point is that deflation

which was so successfully "wished" upon agriculture has very effectively reduced land values more than one-third, yet no profits from farm operations are visible.
It would be utterly foolish to submit in this article proofs that agriculture is not prosperous. Most of those who will read this have ample proof right at home. They know that the affliction which troubles them is constitutional and cannot be cured by a temporary rise in the market. The point we want to stress is the extreme importance of rallying to the call of the Corn Belt Committee. Unless a determined and united stand is made upon the part of agriculture, the case will go to default and the opportunity of preventing this grab resolution will have passed. The Committee is doing everything possible to present a fair statement of the farmers case to the Interstate Commerce Commission and solicits the co-operation of all farm organizations and individuals in preparing its material.
Let it be said that farmers arose in ONE body to protest against further encroachment upon their already exhausted resources.

FARM MORTGAGES INCREASE
From Oregon R. U. News
The Federal Department of Agriculture states that farm mortgages in the United States have increased from 3,220 millions to 7,657 millions in the ten years ending 1920—a more than double jump. The report states that rising land values were a primary cause of the increase up to 1920, but since that time the indebtedness has continued to increase, although land values have declined. The state market agent says that when the nation only receive about eight billion dollars for a year's crop that goes to the consumer at a cost of twenty-two billion, it is not hard to understand why farm mortgages spread between the first and last sale of farm products is materially shortened.

RESOLUTION ON ROAD PROBLEM

Olathe, Kan., Nov. 30, 1925.
Dear Sir:
Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union, Sharon, No. 1744, at their Nov. business meeting passed the following resolution: That we support an extra session of the state legislature for the purpose of putting the control of our public funds under the control of a state highway commission.
Respectfully,
MRS. L. B. VAULT,
Secy of Sharon, Union No. 1744, Olathe, Kan.

The Kansas Union Farmer

Published Every Thursday at Salina, Kansas By THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION 119 South Seventh Street

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1872. Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized July 30, 1918.

JOHN TROMBLE Editor and Manager W. C. LANSDON Associate Editor 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 handed 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. O. of A., are at liberty to ask questions on any phase of farm work. Answers will be either published or mailed.

THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1923

SOME TOPICS FOR DEBATES

There are so many laws on the statute books that few lawyers know what they are all about and the average citizen is lost in a mess of legislation. The result is that many good laws are violated ignorantly and many bad laws are disregarded intentionally. Resulting from all this ignorance, intentional and unintentional violation of law there is a constant growth in the sentiment that laws are made to be evaded. Suppose this question is discussed:

Resolved, that an extra session of the legislature should be called for the sole purpose of repealing useless and obsolete laws.

Taxes are going to be higher next year than ever before in the history of the state. Under the old system adopted with the constitution in 1860 all Kansas taxes are imposed on property. As a matter of fact and of practice the bulk of all property taxes falls on railroads and lands in this state. The railroads avoid their share by adding their taxes to service rates. How would it do to debate the question?

Resolved, that farmers will never be able to secure justice in tax legislation until they are able to fix prices on their own products.

What agriculture needs and must have is the power to price its own products. This it cannot do as long as surplus crops are thrown on the market without regulation and control. Debate this question:

Resolved, that there must be regulation of production and control of crop movements to the markets by farmers themselves before there can be any stabilized prices for farm commodities.

Perhaps no one in Kansas will be willing to take the affirmative of this question but it is well worth debating:

Resolved, that all inter alled war debts and a corresponding portion of the German reparations as now adjusted should be cancelled.

Try this one: Resolved, that civilized and orderly social organization is impossible without taxation.

MARKET FINDING OR PRICE FIXING

Congressman James G. Strong, who represents the fifth-Kansas district at Washington is very naturally a good deal interested in the condition of agriculture. He is a farm operator himself and he represents a constituency that is made mostly of farmers who are not very prosperous just at this time. It is only natural that Mr. Strong should want to do something for the relief of the biggest industry carried on in his district. So he will introduce a bill providing for a government agency whose business it will be to find markets for the surplus products of American farms.

It is a laudable purpose and one of its chief objects is to head off the growing demand for the stabilization of crop prices by direct governmental action. Strong does not like the suggestion that congress should fix prices. He believes, however, that the government may quite properly assist farmers in finding markets for their production. Perhaps, also perhaps Mr. Strong has not fully realized that it is not lack of markets but lack of profitable markets that has ruined the farmers of this republic. It is no trouble to sell anything produced on a Kansas farm. There is a market, known to farmers and their agencies for all Kansas crops from persimmons, pumpkins, pokeberries and potatoes to wheat, corn, cattle and hogs. The trouble is that the market prices are now and for a long time have been lower than production costs which means, of course, that the farmers of the fifth Kansas district as well as of most every other district in the country have been losing money, losing their lands and losing hope and courage for a long time.

There should be no difference, of opinion over the absolute necessity for higher farm prices for farm products. The country as a whole will never tolerate congressional price fixing of the necessities of life. There remains only for the

farmers to do the very thing that Congressman Strong and most all other thoughtful men say should not be done by law. The farmers themselves have the undisputed right to fix a price on their own products. They must exercise that right if they hope to regain prosperity and re-establish themselves as to influence and respect in which they should be held by those who practice other callings.

How can farmers fix prices? Easiest matter in the world. Reduce their plantings to supply only profitable and accessible markets and then control their own marketing. There never will be fair prices for farm products until the farmers themselves organize for acreage regulation and control of crop movements to market through orderly processes.

WOMENS WORK IN THE UNION

The National Union had a committee on work possible for women in our organizations. There was some difference of opinion both in the Committee and in the Convention but the following report was adopted and is well worth consideration by all members of the Union in Kansas.

"We, the Ladies of the Farmers Union being representative of several states in the Farmers Union, do feel the need of a closer relation between the ladies and the male members of the Farmers Union in developing the co-operative spirit."

"THEREFORE, we recommend the organization of a Farmers Union Woman's Auxiliary to be an integral part of the Local, State and National Farmers Union. The activities of the Auxiliary to be limited only by conditions."

"Building of the community spirit, arousing greater interest in co-operative enterprises building the membership of the Farmers Union and all good community undertakings."

"We recommend that each state proceed at once toward the organization of the Farmers Union Woman's Auxiliary. Present lady members of the Farmers Union to act as delegates, elect State officers, draft a constitution and By-laws and proceed with local organizations."

LEGISLATION AND RESOLUTIONS

The National Farmers Union adopted the following report without discussion or division. It is the legislative program of our organization during the next twelve months. Every member should make himself thoroughly familiar with every recommendation. At least one entire meeting of each local should be devoted to its discussion.

"We approve the order given by President Coolidge that appropriations for Army and Navy must be reduced next year \$20,000,000, but deplore the increased appropriation for maintenance of State Militia and Citizen Training Camps under the guise of education."

"We oppose the repeal of the present Gifts & Inheritance Tax Law or any reduction in the schedules. We oppose any reduction of Income Tax Rates on the higher incomes."

"We are for Government completion of the Muscle Shoals Project and Government operation in the interest of agriculture."

"We reiterate the stand taken by former National Farmers' Union Conventions in asking Congress to submit proposed constitutional amendments providing for election of Federal Judges and the election of President and Vice President of the United States by direct vote of the people."

"We oppose any change in our immigration laws permitting an increase in foreign immigration, either lawfully or unlawfully."

"We believe the Tariff Commission and the President of the United States should exercise the flexible provisions of the Fordney-McCumber Bill and increase the tariff rates upon frozen eggs, meats and dried egg products to the maximum amount possible under this law."

"The National Board is hereby instructed to have a representative to meet with the Committee of the National Teachers' Association appointed to write a text book on Co-operative Commodity Marketing for use in the Public Schools. Said Representative of the National Farmers' Union to meet with this Committee for obtaining information to participate at his discretion."

"Agriculture can never be free, economically, until it is free financially. We believe that equality for agriculture with other great industries demands that farmers shall have their own national agency for financing, both the operation and the marketing of their crops."

"To this end, we advocate the enactment of a measure by Congress with provisions similar to those embodied in the King-Norbeck Bill."

"The Government is now in possession of funds to the amount of about Three Hundred Million dollars, that properly is in trust for agriculture. We believe that these funds now held by the War Finance Corporation, the Intermediate Banks, and the U. S. Grain Corporation, should be used for the capitalization of a nation-wide credit agency, with ample powers to re-discount Agricultural paper, and in emergency to issue its own currency notes, based on such paper, being the same privilege now enjoyed by the Federal Reserve Bank."

CORRELATION OF CO-OPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

A. P. Shamblyn of Arkansas, Zeb Lawter of Oklahoma and George H. Bowles of Virginia were designated by the president of the National

Farmers Union to serve as a Committee on Correlation. That sounds like a big job but all it means is a plan to enable all our enterprises to work together. The following report was agreed to by the committee and adopted by the Convention without debate:

"Realizing the necessity of utilizing the Potential Power that lies in the various Co-operative Activities of the Farmers Union for the advancement of the Agricultural Interest of our country, and realizing as we do that to insure success, all Farmers Union enterprises should be correlated and brought into closer relations along economic lines, we make the following recommendation:

"We realize to bring about this very desirable situation will require serious consideration, but if the Farmers' Union Co-operative enterprises are to be the success they should be, it is imperative that all activities be closely correlated that the Potential Power that would result from such condition may be used to advantage in furthering the interest of the farmers, to the end that they may receive a just and equitable price for their products. At the same time enabling him to supply his needs through his own agencies."

"Correlation of all activities will increase the buying and selling power, as it will enable them to buy in larger volume and in like manner to sell in larger volume, thereby placing them in a position to secure better prices, both in selling and buying. Through the Correlation of Co-operative Activities, enables Agriculture to utilize the Agricultural Credit of the country for the benefit of Co-operative Agricultural Activities."

CO-OPERATIVE BANKING

The National Union devoted considerable time to credit and banking problems. It was the opinion of all the delegates that co-operative business and marketing organizations must have the support and assistance of credit and banking agencies friendly in operation and strong in resources. Dr. George L. Sands, President of the Arkansas State Union, as Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Credit made the following report which was unanimously adopted:

"Access to ample credit facilities is vital to the prosperity and progress of agriculture. The Intermediate Credit Banks were established for this purpose, and have sufficient funds for such needed service, but are administered by officials not in accord with the purposes for which they were established on in sympathy with the needs of farmers. We urge the appointment of former members of the Federal Farm Loan Board and the operation of the Federal Farm Loan Banks and the Intermediate Credit Banks in the interest of agriculture."

"Local agricultural banks for credits and savings, are essential to the success and stability of farmers co-operative business institutions. Co-operative banks established in Arkansas and other states are successful and helpful. We recommend that all state organizations of the Farmers' Union demand the enactment of co-operative banking laws in the various states where such laws cannot be secured, we advise farmers to organize and operate their own banks under existing state or National Laws."

"For the purpose of encouraging thrift, we recommend the organization of Savings Clubs or neighborhood credit unions in connection with the Farmers Union Locals."

TOPICS FOR DEBATE AND DISCUSSIONS

The National Farmers Union Convention always has a Committee on Topics for the last two or three years M. O. Glessner, our state lecturer has served as chairman of that Committee. His report, unanimously adopted at the Mitchell convention. Several of the suggested questions are worth a lot of investigations, consideration and discussion. Others were doubtless proposed for the purpose of lightening up an otherwise dreary session of some local taking itself too seriously for the time being.

The suggested topics follow. Brothers H. J. Pace of Tennessee and Paul B. Moore of Iowa served with Brother Glessner. Thus the report: "RESOLVED, that the County Agent be placed on the County Poor Farm and be held responsible for its successful operation."

"RESOLVED, That Credit Unions be organized or formed by Local and County Farmers Unions."

"RESOLVED, That the farmer be licensed to farm, by the Government and that membership in a farmers economic organization be the basis of the issuing of such license."

"RESOLVED, That we should look more to the co-operative marketing than to the production of farm products."

"RESOLVED, That the organization of the Woman's Auxiliary is essential for the carrying out of the Farmers Union program."

"RESOLVED, That mixed schools of all races are not as satisfactory as educational institutions as separate schools for separate races."

"RESOLVED, That the penal institutions be enlarged to accommodate the bankers."

"RESOLVED, That the farmers should not have cost of production."

"RESOLVED, That organization should be the primary object of the Farmers Union."

M. O. Glessner, H. J. Pace, Paul B. Moore.

"How far is the farmer responsible for the indebtedness of the country?" "Should truck hauling of freight in competition with railways be restricted?"

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

France Has a New Premier As this is written but his tenure of office is likely to be over before the customers of this paper get a chance to read this article. Briand finally succeeded in getting a cabinet together but it is now announced that he proposes to pay something on the French debts and to make a budget in which the expenses will be less than the collections. To do all this while the capital levy of ten per cent is in effect is not likely that such a proposition can secure the approval of the law makers and is still less likely that the French people will tolerate a policy based on the theory that the debts should be paid even if the money has to be supplied by taxpayers.

There is little doubt that France is drifting rapidly into a situation in which the people will be forced to choose between anarchy and a dictatorship with the cold fact evident to all impartial outsiders that in the big and strong enough to do the Mussolini act. The world may look for chaos in France in a comparatively short time with at least a temporary trial of the Russian soviet system of communism.

Italy Has Finally Agreed To begin payments on the debts due to the United States. It will not take very much money, only a couple or three billions of dollars which is around one-tenth of the entire national wealth. It would be as well for congress to refrain from spending any money paid into our treasury by Italy until the money actually commences to run into Uncle Sam's vaults.

The Italians are trying something new in the way of debt paying. They have started a popular subscription to raise funds to pay on their debts to the United States and have already secured pledges for two and one-half millions of dollars. It will take only a thousand times that much to pay the whole amount that is due to this country. American statesmanship may not be much impressed by an initial payment of \$2,500,000 on a debt of \$2,500,000,000 but congress and Secretary Mellon should not hesitate. It is not much money but in all human probability is all that this country will ever get out of Italy and might as well take it. We are going to need all our loose change before we get deep waterways from the middle west to the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.

Parson Hargett of Kansas City is very much disturbed over the vice conditions that he says are all too prevalent in his town. Just how a preacher gets so much inside information about the immoralities of persons who are perfect strangers to him is quite an interesting question but a particular minister appears to know a little something about what he is talking about.

All the parsons who are telling about the prevalence of vice doubtless mean well but they are appealing to the wrong forum. They should give their information, if they have any to which they can make oath, to the next grand jury that is called for the purpose of dealing with the law breakers of Jackson county. It is remarkable that so many preachers have information for use in their sermons but are entirely without verifiable facts when some literal minded prosecuting attorney asks them to share their knowledge with the good citizens who serve on grand juries.

Governor Ma Ferguson Of the big and more or less great state of Texas is having her siege of trouble with the same political elements that destroyed and impeached Pa Ferguson. Like all states that are trying to build big highway systems over night they develop all the faults when some literal minded prosecuting attorney asks them to share their knowledge with the good citizens who serve on grand juries.

Most of the members of the state highway commission have resigned and it is now up to the estimable lady in the executive mansion to select successors who will not steal the public blind. It will be some job. Road building is the business to which crooks are just naturally attracted and the state highway commission is all too often the agency through which the dirty work is done. Ma Ferguson's friends have brought discredit on her administration and young Mr. Moody, the militant attorney general, is taking advantage of the situation to advertise himself and his integrity and ability in such fashion that no one in Texas should remain in doubt for very long as to the identity of the biggest man in the Lone Star state.

It will never be necessary to prove that Moody is wonderfully endowed with purity and other statesmanly qualities. He admits all every time he gets a chance to make a speech. Texas might yet grow up and become quite a state if it were not for the prevalence of oratory down there.

Governors Should Have a Care About how they treat folks who have money. Ferguson of Texas, who is governor in spite of the politicians and rich folks has just offered a reward of \$500 for the apprehension and conviction of any and all persons worth \$5,000 or more who violate the Volstead. The distinguished lady may succeed in having a few social leaders looked up over night but she must remember, if she

cares for her reputation as a politician, that even the wealthiest folks have some friends who are not. Prohibition is responsible for many queer and political alignments. The wet forces include about all the rich folks and entirely all the thugs and thieves in the country. Governor Ferguson should be careful how she offends the two most powerful if not most numerous classes of Texan citizens.

Lloyd George Is Beginning to Take Notice again after a couple of years of suspended animation. The dispatches indicate that he is flirting with the farmers and the wage workers with a view to uniting labor and agriculture into one great, effective political organization. If there is any sort of resemblance between English and American political and economic conditions George is most likely to form a very big party. The man who succeeds in getting the farmers and the Union wage earners of this country into friendly working relationships for political purposes must be wiser than Solomon and if he is in the least earnest he is an optimist who would make Pollyanna look like a disgruntled shrew.

As most of the farm workers of England are mere hired hands it may be that the Socialists who are so numerous in the organized labor centers will soon have something big to say about the government of Great Britain.

Non-Partisanship Worked So Extremely Well In the recent Kansas City election that it now seems quite certain that the final results of the voting for at least a couple of years. First came the Beach Group, which is merely another name for the republican party which is now in control, refused to give a certificate of election to George Goldman who had been elected a member of the council by a majority of more than 300 votes. Trouble with George is that like all the other men in the Jaudon group he is a democrat. To still further increase his difficulties in securing a certificate of election the council is equally divided without a vote. If he is seated the Jaudonites will appoint a city manager and run the government of Kansas City for the next four years.

Now come the Jaudon group and file a contest against the election of Mayor Albert I. Beach who had some 576 majority on the face of his returns. The news of this contest makes right interesting reading. It is alleged that more than 12,000 votes were cast illegally for the Beach Group candidates, that all the prisoners in the city jail and at the county reformatory were registered as voters. Trouble with George is that like all the other men in the Jaudon group he is a democrat. To still further increase his difficulties in securing a certificate of election the council is equally divided without a vote. If he is seated the Jaudonites will appoint a city manager and run the government of Kansas City for the next four years.

Reclamation Of Arid Lands In the western states has been a favored national policy for a good many years. Several hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent on dams and other irrigation works and a considerable area has been "reclaimed." Now comes the Secretary of the Interior, Dr. Hubert M. Work, in his annual report to congress and lets the public in on the melancholy fact that the whole program is practically a failure and that the United States is quite sure to lose a very large part of the money that has been invested in the various reclamation projects.

Dr. Work does not mince matters. He says that much land has been irrigated that is so poor that it never can raise crops, that the social conditions that exist on the reclamation prevent any permanent population interested in the development of local conditions and prosperity. There are other things wrong and the Secretary takes a shot at all of them. To many folks it will be news that the whole project of government reclamation of arid lands has collapsed but close observers have known the truth for a good many years.

If the money that has been used in unavailing efforts to bring desert lands into cultivation had been employed in restoring the fertility of soils that have been mined out under our wasteful system of agriculture a million farm homes could have been provided in locations adjacent to markets and with social and economic conditions that would have resulted in contentment and wealth. It will be several generations before we need any more new cultivated acres in this country but we are now in direct need of some system of cropping and farm operation that will restore the exhausted fertility of a million farms east of the Mississippi River. There are areas larger in that need manure, crop rotation and legums much more than they water.

Crops R. I. Throckmorton Five to ten loads of manure per acre applied during the winter as a top dressing on wheat in eastern and central Kansas will increase the field several bushels. It will afford some protection against cold weather and stimulate rapid growth in the spring.

NO CHANCE FOR EDITOR When a plumber makes a mistake he charges twice for it. When a lawyer makes a mistake he gets to try the case all over again—and another fee. When a carpenter makes a mistake he draws another day's pay while he corrects it. When a doctor makes a mistake the patient's family collects the insurance. When a preacher makes a mistake nobody knows the difference. When an electrician makes a mistake he blames it on the induction—and nobody knows what that means. When a farmer makes a mistake he doesn't even know it himself because he always comes out in the hole anyway.

But when an EDITOR makes a mistake—GOOD NIGHT! —Oklahoma-Cotton Grower.

Settlement with the United States. The agreement provides for the payment of a principal sum of a little more than \$44,000,000 with interest on all deferred payments at the rate of three per cent a year for awhile and at three and one-half per cent for the most of the time with total payments of principal and interest in the final amount of \$107,000,000 scattered over a period of sixty-two years. This plan is almost identical with the British settlement and is far less easy and generous than the term offered to Italy and offered to France.

It may work out all right but it is a little hard to see a generation yet unborn getting any happiness out of paying interest on a debt that their grandfathers contracted. The governments and the statesmen who are making all these debt settlements may be sincere and honest in their professions but there will be trouble when their descendants are called on to pay huge sums to a nation that by that time will be known all over and the harshest collector of debts that ever existed on this earth.

Rumania Has Made a Debt Settlement with the United States. The agreement provides for the payment of a principal sum of a little more than \$44,000,000 with interest on all deferred payments at the rate of three per cent a year for awhile and at three and one-half per cent for the most of the time with total payments of principal and interest in the final amount of \$107,000,000 scattered over a period of sixty-two years. This plan is almost identical with the British settlement and is far less easy and generous than the term offered to Italy and offered to France.

It may work out all right but it is a little hard to see a generation yet unborn getting any happiness out of paying interest on a debt that their grandfathers contracted. The governments and the statesmen who are making all these debt settlements may be sincere and honest in their professions but there will be trouble when their descendants are called on to pay huge sums to a nation that by that time will be known all over and the harshest collector of debts that ever existed on this earth.

It may work out all right but it is a little hard to see a generation yet unborn getting any happiness out of paying interest on a debt that their grandfathers contracted. The governments and the statesmen who are making all these debt settlements may be sincere and honest in their professions but there will be trouble when their descendants are called on to pay huge sums to a nation that by that time will be known all over and the harshest collector of debts that ever existed on this earth.

It may work out all right but it is a little hard to see a generation yet unborn getting any happiness out of paying interest on a debt that their grandfathers contracted. The governments and the statesmen who are making all these debt settlements may be sincere and honest in their professions but there will be trouble when their descendants are called on to pay huge sums to a nation that by that time will be known all over and the harshest collector of debts that ever existed on this earth.

It may work out all right but it is a little hard to see a generation yet unborn getting any happiness out of paying interest on a debt that their grandfathers contracted. The governments and the statesmen who are making all these debt settlements may be sincere and honest in their professions but there will be trouble when their descendants are called on to pay huge sums to a nation that by that time will be known all over and the harshest collector of debts that ever existed on this earth.

It may work out all right but it is a little hard to see a generation yet unborn getting any happiness out of paying interest on a debt that their grandfathers contracted. The governments and the statesmen who are making all these debt settlements may be sincere and honest in their professions but there will be trouble when their descendants are called on to pay huge sums to a nation that by that time will be known all over and the harshest collector of debts that ever existed on this earth.

It may work out all right but it is a little hard to see a generation yet unborn getting any happiness out of paying interest on a debt that their grandfathers contracted. The governments and the statesmen who are making all these debt settlements may be sincere and honest in their professions but there will be trouble when their descendants are called on to pay huge sums to a nation that by that time will be known all over and the harshest collector of debts that ever existed on this earth.

It may work out all right but it is a little hard to see a generation yet unborn getting any happiness out of paying interest on a debt that their grandfathers contracted. The governments and the statesmen who are making all these debt settlements may be sincere and honest in their professions but there will be trouble when their descendants are called on to pay huge sums to a nation that by that time will be known all over and the harshest collector of debts that ever existed on this earth.

It may work out all right but it is a little hard to see a generation yet unborn getting any happiness out of paying interest on a debt that their grandfathers contracted. The governments and the statesmen who are making all these debt settlements may be sincere and honest in their professions but there will be trouble when their descendants are called on to pay huge sums to a nation that by that time will be known all over and the harshest collector of debts that ever existed on this earth.

No, I am not hereby expressing my own sentiments but merely forecasting the preachings of politicians in all our debtor nations. Within ten years no public man in England, France, Italy, Belgium or any of the other powers that owe money to the United States will be able to carry an election to the most insignificant office in the gift of his people, except on a platform of debt repudiations. It is fairly easy to make settlements now but it will be a mighty big job to make collections from taxpayers who will have forgotten the war time obligations of their parents. The interrelated debts are the gravest menace to international peace that exists in the world today.

Lakes For Fishermen And woods for game and game hunters are contemplated in the plan that was adopted by the last session of the Kansas legislature. The state Conservation Commission is now at work on the details. Lots of folks think it is all foolishness to talk about building a lot of fish ponds and planting a big area of forests in this state. It is not foolishness at all. It is the wisest thing that has been done by a Kansas Legislature in generation.

The greatest benefits will not come from fish and forest culture as such but from the results certain to follow the general application of the scheme. There are many thousands of square miles of Kansas lands that should be under water from five to fifty feet deep. To carry out such a system would result in food control, in the conservation of moisture, in saving the fertile soil that is now washed down the streams in the general direction of the Gulf of Mexico after every hard rain, and more important than all, in permanent changes in climate resulting from the storage of moisture for evaporation in the vicinity of the crops that need rains before they can mature.

The only trouble with the plan is that it will not work with sufficient rapidity and cannot go far enough unless more money is provided. The state can even afford to spend \$10,000,000 or well \$50,000,000 in reclaiming waste places by providing moisture and trees.

Reclamation Of Arid Lands In the western states has been a favored national policy for a good many years. Several hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent on dams and other irrigation works and a considerable area has been "reclaimed." Now comes the Secretary of the Interior, Dr. Hubert M. Work, in his annual report to congress and lets the public in on the melancholy fact that the whole program is practically a failure and that the United States is quite sure to lose a very large part of the money that has been invested in the various reclamation projects.

Dr. Work does not mince matters. He says that much land has been irrigated that is so poor that it never can raise crops, that the social conditions that exist on the reclamation prevent any permanent population interested in the development of local conditions and prosperity. There are other things wrong and the Secretary takes a shot at all of them. To many folks it will be news that the whole project of government reclamation of arid lands has collapsed but close observers have known the truth for a good many years.

If the money that has been used in unavailing efforts to bring desert lands into cultivation had been employed in restoring the fertility of soils that have been mined out under our wasteful system of agriculture a million farm homes could have been provided in locations adjacent to markets and with social and economic conditions that would have resulted in contentment and wealth. It will be several generations before we need any more new cultivated acres in this country but we are now in direct need of some system of cropping and farm operation that will restore the exhausted fertility of a million farms east of the Mississippi River. There are areas larger in that need manure, crop rotation and legums much more than they water.

Crops R. I. Throckmorton Five to ten loads of manure per acre applied during the winter as a top dressing on wheat in eastern and central Kansas will increase the field several bushels. It will afford some protection against cold weather and stimulate rapid growth in the spring.

NO CHANCE FOR EDITOR When a plumber makes a mistake he charges twice for it. When a lawyer makes a mistake he gets to try the case all over again—and another fee. When a carpenter makes a mistake he draws another day's pay while he corrects it. When a doctor makes a mistake the patient's family collects the insurance. When a preacher makes a mistake nobody knows the difference. When an electrician makes a mistake he blames it on the induction—and nobody knows what that means. When a farmer makes a mistake he doesn't even know it himself because he always comes out in the hole anyway.

But when an EDITOR makes a mistake—GOOD NIGHT! —Oklahoma-Cotton Grower.

Settlement with the United States. The agreement provides for the payment of a principal sum of a little more than \$44,000,000 with interest on all deferred payments at the rate of three per cent a year for awhile and at three and one-half per cent for the most of the time with total payments of principal and interest in the final amount of \$107,000,000 scattered over a period of sixty-two years. This plan is almost identical with the British settlement and is far less easy and generous than the term offered to Italy and offered to France.

It may work out all right but it is a little hard to see a generation yet unborn getting any happiness out of paying interest on a debt that their grandfathers contracted. The governments and the statesmen who are making all these debt settlements may be sincere and honest in their professions but there will be trouble when their descendants are called on to pay huge sums to a nation that by that time will be known all over and the harshest collector of debts that ever existed on this earth.

It may work out all right but it is a little hard to see a generation yet unborn getting any happiness out of paying interest on a debt that their grandfathers contracted. The governments and the statesmen who are making all these debt settlements may be sincere and honest in their professions but there will be trouble when their descendants are called on to pay huge sums to a nation that by that time will be known all over and the harshest collector of debts that ever existed on this earth.

It may work out all right but it is a little hard to see a generation yet unborn getting any happiness out of paying interest on a debt that their grandfathers contracted. The governments and the statesmen who are making all these debt settlements may be sincere and honest in their professions but there will be trouble when their descendants are called on to pay huge sums to a nation that by that time will be known all over and the harshest collector of debts that ever existed on this earth.

It may work out all right but it is a little hard to see a generation yet unborn getting any happiness out of paying interest on a debt that their grandfathers contracted. The governments and the statesmen who are making all these debt settlements may be sincere and honest in their professions but there will be trouble when their descendants are called on to pay huge sums to a nation that by that time will be known all over and the harshest collector of debts that ever existed on this earth.

It may work out all right but it is a little hard to see a generation yet unborn getting any happiness out of paying interest on a debt that their grandfathers contracted. The governments and the statesmen who are making all these debt settlements may be sincere and honest in their professions but there will be trouble when their descendants are called on to pay huge sums to a nation that by that time will be known all over and the harshest collector of debts that ever existed on this earth.

It may work out all right but it is a little hard to see a generation yet unborn getting any happiness out of paying interest on a debt that their grandfathers contracted. The governments and the statesmen who are making all these debt settlements may be sincere and honest in their professions but there will be trouble when their descendants are called on to pay huge sums to a nation that by that time will be known all over and the harshest collector of debts that ever existed on this earth.

It may work out all right but it is a little hard to see a generation yet unborn getting any happiness out of paying interest on a debt that their grandfathers contracted. The governments and the statesmen who are making all these debt settlements may be sincere and honest in their professions but there will be trouble when their descendants are called on to pay huge sums to a nation that by that time will be known all over and the harshest collector of debts that ever existed on this earth.

It may work out all right but it is a little hard to see a generation yet unborn getting any happiness out of paying interest on a debt that their grandfathers contracted. The governments and the statesmen who are making all these debt settlements may be sincere and honest in their professions but there will be trouble when their descendants are called on to pay huge sums to a nation that by that time will be known all over and the harshest collector of debts that ever existed on this earth.

It may work out all right but it is a little hard to see a generation yet unborn getting any happiness out of paying interest on a debt that their grandfathers contracted. The governments and the statesmen who are making all these debt settlements may be sincere and honest in their professions but there will be trouble when their descendants are called on to pay huge sums to a nation that by that time will be known all over and the harshest collector of debts that ever existed on this earth.

It may work out all right but it is a little hard to see a generation yet unborn getting any happiness out of paying interest on a debt that their grandfathers contracted. The governments and the statesmen who are making all these debt settlements may be sincere and honest in their professions but there will be trouble when their descendants are called on to pay huge sums to a nation that by that time will be known all over and the harshest collector of debts that ever existed on this earth.

The Country woman

WEARING THE SMILE

The fellow that tells us to wear a smile,
I wonder if he is a bright one the while;
The fellow who tells us to sing and to dance,
I wonder if he has done either, perchance;
For sometimes the harpist forsook and forlorn,
Goes hungry and thirsty for music and morn!

The fellow who tells us to toll and be brave,
I wonder if he has found tolling will save;
The fellow that urges us always to fight,
I wonder if he ever battled for right;
For sometimes the clown in the circus so cheery,
Wears a heart that is aching and bitter and weary!

The fellow who tells us to whistle and work,
I wonder if he's had his fight with the Turk;
The fellow that bids us look up to the sky,
I wonder if he has the stars in his eye;
For sometimes the sweetest of teachers is one
Who has stumbled in darkness for want of the sun!

HOME HINTS

By Aunt Maggie

Sugarless Confections for Children
A "candyless Christmas" edict would probably be cause enough for a general children's strike, and yet there are parents, wise as well as fond, who deplore the excessive use of sweets at Christmas time.

Stuffed fruits are good candy substitutes, the humble prune being one of the best. Here are a number of sugarless confections chosen especially for children:

Prunes Stuffed
The prunes should be washed, and steamed by placing them in a colander or coarse strainer over a kettle of boiling water, taking care that no water touches the fruit. Cover tightly and allow the steam to soften them for five to 10 minutes, depending on the dryness of the prunes. They should be plump and tender, but not soft, when taken from the steam.

Whole almonds, blanched and dried, may be put into the prunes. A mixture of chopped almonds and pecans, held together by ground prune pulp, makes a good filling.

Another filling (sufficient for 16 prunes) is made of 1 tablespoon citron, 1-4 cup nutmeats, and 1-4 cup raisins, seedless or seeded. Put the citron, nuts, and raisins through the food chopper, and add fruit juice if the mixture is dry.

Raisin Chocolate
1 cup raisins.
1 cup dates, stoned.
1-4 cup grated orange rind.
1-4 teaspoon cinnamon.
1-2 lb. dipping chocolate.
3 quarts popped corn.
1 tablespoon salt.

Put raisins and dates through food chopper. Add orange rind, cinnamon, and vanilla. Mix well and form into balls. Melt chocolate in double boiler. Dip the balls into it one at a time using a white chocolate dipper or a hot pin. Place on waxed paper to cool and harden.

Honey Popcorn Balls
3-4 cup strained honey.
1-4 cup light corn syrup.
1 tablespoon butter.
1-2 tablespoon vinegar.
3 quarts popped corn.
1 tablespoon salt.

Cook together in a sauce pan the honey, syrup, and vinegar until the mixture becomes slightly brittle when dropped into cold water, stirring constantly to prevent burning. When done, add butter and stir only enough to mix. Pour the cooked syrup slowly over the salted popped corn and mix well. Form into balls with the hands.

Uncooked Christmas Candies
"Just as sweet
Without the heat."
Uncooked Fondant
1 egg white.
3-4 tablespoon cold water.
3-4 tablespoon flavoring.
2-3 cups powdered sugar.

Put the egg white, water, and flavoring into a bowl. Beat well with a Dover egg beater. Add the sugar gradually until stiff enough to knead. Use at once.

Stuffed Dates
Wipe dates with a damp cloth, cut open on the side, and remove the seeds. Fill the cavity with fondant, colored and flavored as desired. Press the dates into shape and roll in granulated sugar. Nuts or candied cherries may be used instead of fondant, or chopped and mixed with it, for stuffing.

Cream Cherries
Cut the top of a candied cherry into points with scissors. Press a ball of fondant into the center of the cherry. Roll in granulated sugar.

Nut Chocolate
A very simple candy, easy to prepare and very good, is made by spreading on a buttered pan nut meats (whole or chopped, blanched if the skin is tough) and pouring over these melted sweet chocolate. Allow 2 squares (ounces) chocolate to 1 cup nuts. Cut in squares or fancy shapes. If to be packed, wrap in waxed paper.

Parisian Sweets or Tidbit Balls
There are many pleasing combinations of dried fruits and nuts. Sugar is not needed, as the sugar of the fruit is sufficient. The mixtures should be run through a feed chopper, mixed well, rolled into balls, then rolled in powdered sugar, graded



SOMETHING NEW in HOLIDAY MENUS

THOSE big red letter days on the calendar mean particularly sumptuous dinners to the average American housewife. Her family expect something in the nature of roast turkey, duck or chicken. Of course the home manager doesn't want to serve the same thing each year and as a consequence, she spends hours in hunting recipes and planning new things in the menu line.

The appended menus for the holiday dinner and supper may prove a welcome change to your family.

Dinner.
Grapefruit Basket
Nuts Olives Celery
Roast Duck Giblet Gravy
Peanut Stumps, Mashed Sweet Potatoes
2 eggs 1 tsp. cinnamon
Spiced Peaches, Cauliflower au Gratin
Bread Stuffed Tomato Salad
Cheese Straws Butter
Individual Pumpkin Pie With Whipped Cream Sauce
Coffee

Supper.
Cream of Tomato Soup Croustons
Fruit Salad With Whipped Cream Sauce
Cheese Crackers Assorted Cakes
Nuts Chocolate
Pumpkin Pie.
1 1/2 cups pumpkin 1/2 cup water
1/2 cup strained olives 1/2 cup orange juice
1/2 cup brown sugar 1 tsp. ginger
2 eggs 1 tsp. cinnamon
1 cupful evaporated 1/4 tsp. salt
milk

Add the sugar and seasoning to the pumpkin, then add the slightly beaten eggs, milk and water. Stir till well blended and pour in a deep crust-lined pan. Bake at 450 degrees Fahrenheit for first 10 minutes and 300 degrees Fahrenheit for 60 minutes.

Cauliflower au Gratin.
Remove leaves and trim off the stalk from large cauliflower. Soak in solution of 1 tbs. vinegar, 1 tsp. salt and 1 quart of water for 15 minutes to remove dirt and insects. Cook whole stems up, in boiling salted water for seven minutes. Place cauliflower in an oval baking dish. Cover with thin evaporated milk white sauce and cover with buttered crumbs and grated cheese. Brown in a moderate oven. This serves six.

Cream of Tomato Soup.
1 No. 8 can tomato 1 tbs. sugar
toes 1 1/2 tsp. salt
4 cups parsley 1/2 tsp. soda
1/2 tsp. thyme 2 cups evaporated milk diluted
1 bay leaf 2 cups water
1 tsp. peppercorns 2 tbs. flour
2 cups onion 2 tbs. butter

Put a white sauce of the diluted evaporated milk, the butter and flour. Cook the tomatoes with the seasonings for five minutes and strain. There should be 3 cups of pulp. Add soda to pulp and combine with the hot white sauce. Pour immediately into thermos bottle.

Whipped Cream Sauce.
Three-fourths cup evaporated milk, 1 cup whipping cream, 1/2 cup powdered sugar.
Chill the cream and evaporated milk. Combine and whip until stiff. Fold in the sugar and keep chilled until ready to serve.

chocolate or grated coconut, or dipped in melted chocolate. Here are suggested variations of Parisian Sweets:
No. 1. One-half cup each seeded raisins, nuts, dates, figs, and grated coconut, 1-2 teaspoon salt.
No. 2. One and one-half cups seeded raisins, 1-2 cup nuts, 1-4 teaspoon salt.
No. 3. One cup each raisins and dates, dash of cinnamon, 1-2 teaspoon vanilla, 1-4 teaspoon salt.
No. 4. Equal amounts (in weight) of figs, dates, walnut meats, dash of salt for each cup.

LOOKING AHEAD IN AGRICULTURE
By A. E. Anderson, Agricultural Extension Director at State College. The season's harvest is over. The foreman farmer is taking inventory of the current year's business. He is checking up the forecasts of a year ago. Did he make a mistake in the choice of crops put out last spring? Did he estimate correctly the number of brood sows kept or of the other classes of livestock? Did price quotations on his products follow the usual seasonal trend or were there unusual variations? Did he sell at the right time to get the benefit of good prices? These are some of the questions in mind now which lead to forward-looking plans not only for the coming year but for succeeding years.

This has been a fairly satisfactory year for those who have had crops and livestock to market. Good prices have prevailed for the most part. Cattle prices are higher; hogs much higher than last year or the past few years; sheep, lambs and wool are high; potatoes are much higher than a year ago; and wheat also commands a good increase in price above last year. Yields of some crops, however, have been curtailed because of adverse weather conditions. We cannot hope for every year to be a good one. We must philosophically accept the results of adverse weather and climate conditions. These are circumstances over which we have no control except as we may adjust our farm operations in anticipation of such possibilities.

Two years ago, however, of fair crops and prices do not compensate for the ruinous years of agricultural depression since 1919. Those losses have not yet been made up and it will take more good years in agriculture

to adequately place farmers on the economic level of general business. The outlook for agriculture is optimistic. Our burdensome surpluses of the past few years have diminished. We are more and more going on a domestic consumption basis. We have new lands opening up which may cause unusual surpluses. Economic conditions in foreign countries are becoming more and more stabilized. The foreign market situation is improving. The purchasing power of the farmers' dollar is 90 cents now whereas a year ago it was 68 cents and at one time as low as 63 cents. The return of farming to an even level with commerce and industry is coming slowly but surely. History records similar swings or cycles between agriculture and other industries and that a period of depression is always followed by a period of prosperity. The period of farm prosperity is coming though it may take several years before adjustments between agriculture and general business can be evened up and farm losses recuperated. It takes time and patience to secure the change even though we be active individually and collectively to accelerate the adjustment.

Looking ahead then from a long time point of view, farming will again be a profitable occupation. Individually, however, we cannot afford to rest contented in anticipation of this outlook. With the farm business at a ten per cent disadvantage at the present time. As long as there is this disparity between what agriculture can get for its products and for what it must buy of other products, it behooves us individually to study and organize our farm business to overcome our present disadvantage.

The individual farmer who is looking ahead in agriculture today is analyzing the factors of efficiency in his production and marketing program and is adjusting his farm operations in accordance with the trend of the times. Trusting to luck in this day of information and progress is poor policy in either commerce or agriculture. Those who can anticipate the coming changes and so prepare to meet them will be first to enjoy prosperity.

As an illustration, in the years of heavy hog production prices were low. Such periods of high production and low prices are nearly always followed by low production and high prices as now prevail. Too often when prices are high the farmer increases production. The forward-looking farmer bases his plans on future prospects and not on the present situation remaining as it is.

It is important then in farming that we be persistently looking ahead. We must be quick to adopt changes which will lessen the cost of production and marketing whether it be labor-saving machinery or better adjustments of our farming operations. We must also be quick to adjust ourselves to the consumptive demands for the products which we can produce on our farm.

The change in demand for certain farm products is an important factor in determining the price of those products. A high demand for certain products means a high price. Those who adjust their farming operations so as to sell those products with a present and future high consumptive demand will be those who profit most.

As an illustration we now have industrial labor demanding relatively expensive food. The general wage level is more than double that of pre-war. Farm products are only 44 per cent above pre-war. This means that the industrial workers' dollar will buy more food now than before the war and hence the demand for relatively expensive foods. High priced cuts of meats are in demand. Lamb and loin of pork command a premium. Larger quantities of butter and eggs are consumed. High priced fruits and green vegetables are in demand. Better clothing is worn. Woollens and silks are preferred to cheaper fabrics. As long as employment is good and wages so much higher relatively than food products, there will be a demand for high quality foods. The farmers who could meet these demands have profited. This is reflected in the sheep, hog and dairy industries of the present time. Such influences must be recognized and accounted for in our farm organization plans.

Other factors such as world production of staple crops, strikes and labor disturbances, economic changes and adjustments in foreign countries are also to be considered. The fore-

mind farmer who is looking ahead is the one who is keeping abreast of the trend and adjusting his production to meet the prevailing demands for his products where prices are high. For the long time view, the promises for the immediate, we suggest that the time is opportune now to improve our efficiency in production and marketing and to give closer attention to the forces which influence the demands for our products. In this way we can build now and in the future, prosperity for agriculture.

FAVORS RAISING DUES 25 CENTS PER MEMBER

At the state meeting at Hays, Kansas, an amendment was passed with a dissenting vote to increase the annual dues for Farmer Union members to two dollars and fifty cents per year. This amendment will be referred to the membership for a referendum vote, and I am sure that it will carry by a large vote. This only an increase of twenty-five cents, the price of a picture show, three cigars or a package of cigarettes. While it does not mean much to each member, it does mean much to your state organization; it means the difference between a deficit and a surplus; it means that the work of building a great economic fighting machine which will save the farmers of Kansas millions of dollars will go on. Must go forward or backward; I do not believe there is a single member of the Farmers Union who wishes our organization to go backward. IT MUST GO FORWARD.

Now I want to compare the dues we have been paying, with the dues of other Farmers Union state organizations. Iowa, \$3.50; Kentucky \$3. Minnesota \$3.60; Nebraska \$2.60; South Dakota \$4.00; Oregon \$4.00; Washington \$4.00.

Organized labor is sitting on top of the world as far as being able to set a price on their labor is concerned; but they are willing to pay for the expense of organizing. I have set the exact figures for twenty-five dollars to carry on the fight against the farmer who has to be paid for; that is, the right to set a price on their labor.

The farmer is the only man in the country who can neither see a price set for what he buys, or what he sells. The farmer is better educated than the average man who belongs to a labor union; they know that they are being gouged every year by the men who traffic and gamble in the market. They know that they are supporting the fight against the farmer who has to be paid for; that is, the right to set a price on their labor.

The farmers are being gouged out of millions of dollars every year; they have built local elevators all over the country and some middle man owns and runs them; they have built hundreds of big elevators in the terminal markets, and some rich grain interests holds the title to them; the profits from their farms have gone to pay thousands of high priced expensive food products. The farmers who have grown up riding their horses in Florida for people whom they never saw, and who would not speak to them if they would meet them, while they themselves shivered for their winter vacation.

When it was so necessary to have a strong state organization as now. We have our successful state business institutions saving the farmers are in demand. Better clothing is worn. Woollens and silks are preferred to cheaper fabrics. As long as employment is good and wages so much higher relatively than food products, there will be a demand for high quality foods. The farmers who could meet these demands have profited. This is reflected in the sheep, hog and dairy industries of the present time. Such influences must be recognized and accounted for in our farm organization plans.

Other factors such as world production of staple crops, strikes and labor disturbances, economic changes and adjustments in foreign countries are also to be considered. The fore-

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise 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 at two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

POULTRY

PRIZE WINNING ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND HENS, range flocks cockerels, \$200, \$250, \$300. Trap nested pedigreed stock \$300, \$400, \$500. Few from non-broody, heavy layers. Mrs. Fred Ruppenthal, Lucas, Kansas.

STOCK FOR SALE

HOLSTEIN COWS FOR SALE. Your pick out of thirty head. Theo. Geisler, Alma, Kans. R. 1.

SALEMEN WANTED

A paying position open to representative of character. Take orders shoes, hostelry direct to wearer. Good income. Permanent. Write now. Tanners Shoe Mfg. Co., 11-154 C St., Boston, Mass.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas: It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our brother, W. E. Reese. Therefore be it resolved: that we, the members of Carlton Local No. 1911, do hereby extend our sincere sympathy in this hour of sorrow.

Be it further resolved: that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved brother, a copy to the Farmers Union paper for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local.

R. J. LOGAN,
J. HUMBARGER,
J. HANEY, Committee.

strengthened to meet this increased to opposition.

I believe that the Farmers Union members will vote for this amendment. I do not believe that the farmers of Kansas who belong to our organization are twenty-five cent members. I do not believe they are slackers, willing for others to stand the brunt of the fight in freeing agriculture from the grip of the profiteers. I believe they will go to their local meeting and vote solidly for this amendment.

WHEAT BREADS

Are you allowing your children to drink unpasteurized or unsterilized milk from an untested cow or herd?

Seed dealers report a possible germination injury of all sorghums due to fall weather conditions. It's best to test.

Let's pull up, rake up, and burn all garden rubbish and either cover the ground with a blanket of manure or sow rye.

RADIATORS

Auto-Truck-Tractor

Save Money—Have us repair, clean or rebuild your radiator. Many bursted and wrecked radiators are better restored than original. McKimmon Ford Radiator (Sectional Core)\$17.50 Harrison Honey-Comb Radiator for Ford\$15.50

Send Us Your Radiator Trouble by Rail, Wire or Drive in Above F. O. B. Your Station, State Model

Oldham Bros. Auto Radiator Works
Hays, Kansas 149 North Seventh, Salina, Kansas

INSURANCE

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

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

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

The Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas
FRANK D. BECKER, Secretary
SALINA, KANSAS

C. E. BRASTED, President GRANT BLISS, Treasurer,
W. C. WHITNEY, Vice President CHAS. SIMPSON, Field Rep.

Watson's Best Berries are just what the

Brand Indicates—They Are the

BEST

WATSON WHOLESALE GROCERY
SALINA, KANSAS

FARMERS CLASSIFIED AD

Mail This To
THE KANSAS UNION FARMER
Salina, Kansas

RATE: 3 Cents a Word Straight
Minimum charge is 50c
Count Initials or Abbreviations as Words

Fill This Please!
Your Count of Words
No. Times to run

Amount Enclosed \$.....
Place under heading of

(Your Name) (Route)

(Town) (State)

NOTE: Count your name and address as part of advertisement.

in the United States," George S. Knapp, State Irrigation Commissioner, in charge of the Division of Irrigation of the State Board of Agriculture, told the first Arkansas valley irrigation conference here today. In his address Mr. Knapp said, "At one time in its geological history, this valley was scoured out or eroded to a great depth. Later, the valley was filled to its present level with sand and gravel carried eastward from the Rocky Mountains. The depth to the valley floor varies from about 30 feet to as much as 500 feet in various places. This entire deposit of loose, porous material is filled with water to within 10 to 12 feet of the surface. As a result, the supply of ground water is a very dependable one, and pumping from that source for irrigation is not subject to the uncertainties of obtaining water from a river supply."

The cost of building an irrigation enterprise or pumping plant for the development of this ground water is remarkably cheap when compared with many of the more notable projects in the west which have been constructed at costs ranging from \$15 to more than \$100 per acre. Compared with this he said, it is an interesting fact that modern electric pumping plants can be installed at costs ranging from \$10 to \$15 per acre for the number of acres the plant is capable of serving.

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,
Call or write for further information.

\$6 A THOUSAND LETTER HEADS

\$5 A THOUSAND FOR ENVELOPES
Printed and Mailed You the Same Day as Order is Received.

CENTRAL KAN. PUBLISHING COMPANY
Salina, Kansas

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue, 2024 Benton, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely to put out this notice, mail it to her with your own name, address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

For Asthma and Hay Fever

How to Relieve Worst Attacks. A Method Startling in its Wonderful Effect.

TRY IT FREE

If you suffer with those terrible attacks of Asthma or Hay Fever; if you choke as if each gasp for breath was the very last, don't fail to send at once to the Frontier Asthma Co. for a free trial of a remarkable method. No matter where you live or whether you have any faith in any remedy under the Sun, send for this free trial. If you have suffered for a lifetime and tried what you thought was the best skill known to cope with the most terrible attacks of asthma, if you are discouraged beyond hope, send for this free trial.

It is the only way you can ever know what progress is doing for you in spite of all your past disappointments in your search for freedom from Asthma. So send for this free trial. Do it now. This notice is published that every sufferer may participate in this progressive method and first try the real relief that is now known to thousands as the greatest boon that ever came into their lives. Send coupon today. Don't wait.

FREE TRIAL COUPON
FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 2624, Niagara and Hudson Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.

Send free trial of your method to:

PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES

Application cards	..... 20 for 5c	Farmers' Union Song Leaf-lets, per dozen	.....10c
Credential blanks	..... 10 for 5c	Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each	.....5c
Dimit blanks	..... 15 for 10c	Farmers' Union Song Books	.....25c
Ode cards	..... 12 for 20c	Local Sec's Receipt Books	..... 5c
Constitutions	..... 5c	Secretary's Minute Books	.....50c
Local Sec's Receipt Books	..... 25c	Farmers Union Buttons	.....25c
Secretary's Minute Books	.....50c	Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor	
Farmers Union Buttons	.....25c	WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 61, Salina, Kas.	

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.

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.

- ARBOR LOCAL NO. 1196** **** Meets second Tuesday of each month. R. Hennings, Sec'y, Riley County.
- ATHLETIC LOCAL NO. 1090** Meets first and third Monday night. Mrs. Alice Hensley, Sec. Clay Co.
- AMOI LOCAL NO. 2130** **** Meets first and third Friday. J. M. Swartz, Sec. Anderson Co.
- BARNEY LOCAL NO. 899** Meets second and fourth Friday night of each month. T. H. Roberts, Sec. Neosho Co.
- ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 1121** Meets first and third Monday. Wm. Finckel, Sec. Marshall Co.
- BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122** **** Meets each Tuesday at 8 p. m. I. M. Sewell, Sec. Ottawa Co.
- BANNER LOCAL NO. 512** Meets the second and fourth night of each month. Anthony Wray, Sec'y, Washington County.
- BETHEL LOCAL NO. 1909** Meets first and third Friday. Roy E. Osburn, Sec. Cowley Co.
- BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042** Meets first and third Thursday. John T. Anderson, Sec. Anderson Co.
- BEAVER LOCAL NO. 1558** Meets first and third Monday. Mrs. W. P. Kent, Sec. Cowley Co.
- BROGAN LOCAL NO. 2226** **** Meets second and fourth Thursday. L. L. Youneman, Sec.
- BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405** **** Meets first and third Thursday. O. J. Lambertson, Sec. Ottawa Co.
- BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1083** **** Meets first and third Wednesday. J. J. Muska, Sec. Ellis Co.
- BEAUCHAMP LOCAL NO. 720** **** Meets first and third Friday of each month. E. J. Richards, Sec. Republic Co.
- BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 922** **** Meets first and third Tuesday. G. W. Cashman, Sec. Nemaha Co.
- BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1798** Meets the second and fourth Tuesday. Aug. Kolesch, Sec. Miami Co.
- BELLEVIEW LOCAL NO. 1192** Meets the first and third Fridays. J. Sloan, Sec. Miami Co.
- DEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1678** **** Meets the second and fourth Wednesday. L. O. Keutly, Sec. Miami Co.
- COOK LOCAL NO. 1945** **** Meets second and fourth Thursday. Mrs. A. S. Leg, Sec. Osage Co.
- COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1985** Meets first and third Friday of each month. Mamie E. Johnson, Sec. McPherson County.
- CAROL LOCAL NO. 2139** **** Meets first and third Friday. Fred Steele, Sec. Douglas Co.
- COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1233** Meets first and third Friday. Leo Bonar, Sec. Franklin Co.
- COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1788** Meets first and third Monday. Ethel Roberts, Sec. Cherokee Co.
- CRESCO LOCAL NO. 377** Meets first and third Thursday. John Wolf, Sec. Sheridan Co.
- CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 394** **** Meets first and third Tuesday. Geo. J. Scaenohof, Sec. Neosho Co.
- CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911** **** Meets second and fourth Wednesday. R. J. Logan, Sec. Dickinson Co.
- COLLINS LOCAL NO. 698** Meets first and third Friday. Bluff Crispin, Sec. Jewell Co.
- CENTER LOCAL NO. 2143** **** Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Jennie Hughes, Sec'y, Coffey County.
- CRISCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1917** Meets first and third Tuesday. Mabel Styles, Sec. Jefferson Co.
- DANE LOCAL NO. 549** Meets first and third Wednesday. Leslie Leitch, Sec. Washington Co.
- DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 854** Meets the 4th Friday night of each month. M. C. Bothwell, Sec. Marshall Co.
- DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2981** Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. J. W. Ryan, Sec. Allen Co.
- DIST. 57 LOCAL NO. 1232** Meets first and third Monday. Mrs. Ernest Branch, Sec. Marshall Co.
- EAGLE STAR LOCAL NO. 923** **** Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Fred R. Lehman, Sec. Nemaha Co.
- EUREKA LOCAL NO. 911** **** Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. Nemaha County. Mrs. Jacob Alesner, Sec'y.
- EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1469** Meets first Tuesday of each month. Phillip Stenzel, Sec'y, Marion County.
- ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1798** Meets the second Friday of each month. W. Joy Hammett, Sec. Pottawatomie Co.
- ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2069** Meets first and third Thursday. Brad Hooper, Sec. Ellsworth Co.
- EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 609** **** Meets first and third Monday of each month. Frank G. Ebert, Sec. Ellis County.
- ERIE LOCAL NO. 562** Meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month. Walter J. Schumich, Sec. Neosho Co.
- EMMONS LOCAL NO. 788** **** Meets second Friday of each month. C. E. Wilson, Sec. Washington Co.
- EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 388** Meets every other Wednesday. Ralph E. Hauldri, Sec. Mitchell Co.
- EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2187** **** Meets the third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. J. S. McInden, Sec. Anderson Co.
- EUDORA LOCAL NO. 1881** Meets every third Friday of the month. W. W. Hershberger, Sec. Douglas Co.
- FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 964** Meets the third week in each month. Mrs. Delpha Burton, Sec. Marshall Co.
- FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 962** Meets every Tuesday of the month. W. H. Hinkle, Cunningham, Sec. Crawford Co.
- FLORAL LOCAL NO. 2094** **** Meets the second and fourth Friday. Sherman Nichols, Sec'y, Cowley County.
- FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1632** Meets the first Friday of each month. Mrs. P. F. White, Sec. Douglas Co.

- FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2035** **** Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. D. J. Detweiler, Sec. Harvey Co.
- FREMONT LOCAL NO. 2014** **** Meets first Friday in Each Month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec. Wabaussee Co.
- FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1789** Meets first and third Friday. W. H. Slayton, Sec. Miami Co.
- GRACE HILL LOCAL NO. 1212** Meets first and third Friday. Homer Altire, Sec. Republic Co.
- GRAND VIEW LOCAL NO. 1214** Meets every other Friday evening. L. D. Buss, Sec. Riley Co.
- GIRARD LOCAL NO. 484** Meets first and third Tuesday. Roy W. Holland, Sec. Crawford Co.
- GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1391** Meets second and fourth Friday. Alfred P. Hotten, Sec. Geary Co.
- GALLIA LOCAL NO. 2044** Meets every second and fourth Friday evening. Deane L. Smith, Sec'y, Anderson County.
- GEARY CO. UNION NO. 51** Meets first Friday in every month. Mrs. A. P. Hotten, Sec.
- HAPPY LOCAL NO. 1098** Meets the first and third Tuesday of every month. G. A. Dorman, Sec. DeWitt Co.
- BLUE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 781** **** Meets second and fourth Monday. Chas. Musel, Sec. Marshall Co.
- HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1892** Meets the first and third Wednesday night of each month. J. M. Tuttle, Sec. Cove Co.
- HERYNK LOCAL NO. 1427** **** Meets second and third Tuesday. Henry Eden, Sec. Washington Co.
- HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1002** **** Meets second and fourth Wednesday. Karl Rohde, Sec. Marshall Co.
- HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1615** **** Meets the second and fourth Tuesday. Mrs. L. C. Rice, Sec. Franklin Co.
- HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 378** Meets first and third Wednesday. Ross Chiro, Sec. Sheridan Co.
- HIGH PHAETRE LOCAL NO. 752** **** Meets first, third and Friday of each month. Chas. J. Gleason, Sec. Douglas County.
- HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1888** Meets first and third Wednesday. W. R. Fuhrman, Sec. Atchison Co.
- HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1669** **** Meets the first and third Friday. G. W. Fort, Sec. Miami Co.
- HAYS LOCAL NO. 864** **** Meets first Friday of each month. 8 o'clock at court house Frank B. Pfeiffer, Sec. Ellis Co.
- HILLSDALE LOCAL NO. 1605** **** Meets first and third Thursday. R. W. Sullivan, Sec. Miami Co.
- INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1677** **** Meets the first and third Friday. Mrs. Vedder, Sec. Miami Co.
- I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1909** Meets second and fourth Tuesday. C. O. Phillips, Sec. Barber Co.
- JOHNSTOWN LOCAL NO. 749** Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Adel Peterson, Sec. McPherson Co.
- KORBER LOCAL NO. 914** **** Meets first and third Tuesday. F. A. Korber, Sec. Nemaha Co.
- LARON CREEK LOCAL NO. 479** Meets second and fourth Wednesday. F. E. Hoy, Sec. Washington Co.
- LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1838** Meets the first and third Tuesday. H. F. Horton, Sec. Greenwood Co.
- LIZTON LOCAL NO. 2064** Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. Esther Williams, Sec. Anderson Co.
- LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1463** Meets the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of every month. Mr. J. O. Rambo, Sec. Cowley County.
- LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 688** Meets Friday on or before full moon of each month. E. B. Glenn, Sec. Republic Co.
- LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984** Meets first and third Friday. Clyde B. Wells, Sec. Stafford Co.
- LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1882** Meets the fourth Wednesday night of each month. Roy Flory, Sec. Douglas Co.
- LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 385** Meets second and fourth Monday. H. D. Bavaus, Sec. Barton Co.
- LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1988** Meets first and third Friday. R. Lawrence Wright, Sec. Stafford Co.
- LIVY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2133** **** Meets the first and third Friday. Florence Koppes, Sec. Marshall Co.
- MAPLE GROVE LOCAL NO. 2107** Meets on Tuesday and Friday every two weeks. Hol. W. Cochran, Sec. Cowley Co.
- MERCER LOCAL NO. 1482** Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. W. M. Schmitt, Sec. Cowley Co.
- MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 489** **** Meets the first and third Tuesday. J. P. Gichel, Sec. Rooks Co.
- MILLER LOCAL NO. 1929** **** Meets the second and fourth Thursday. Velma H. McCandless, Sec. Chase Co.
- MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 2072** Meets every two weeks on Tuesday. Maudie Cranes, Sec. Anderson Co.
- MT. JOY LOCAL NO. 2128** Meets the first and third Wednesday. Lulu Shilling, Sec. Anderson Co.
- MT. PLEASANT LOCAL NO. 956** Meets first and third Tuesday. Mrs. Grace Mustoe, Sec. Norton Co.
- MARINE LOCAL NO. 648** Meets first and third Friday. Albert Spoman, Sec. Riley Co.
- MOSS SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 1901** **** Meets first Tuesday of each month. Clarence Brown, Sec. Geary Co.
- NEW BASIL LOCAL NO. 1787** Meets second Monday of each month. Henry Hoffmann, Sec. Dickinson Co.
- NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922** Meets first and third Monday. R. J. Muckenthaler, Sec. Dickinson Co.
- NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2026** Meets first and third Thursday. Fred Hahn, Sec. Stafford Co.
- ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1971** Meets every other Tuesday night. R. A. Reynolds, Sec. Cowley Co.
- OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1883** Meets second and fourth Friday. Jacob Smith, Sec. Miami Co.
- OWSLEY LOCAL NO. 2094** **** Meets the first and third Thursday. Joe Farmer, Sec. Crawford Co.

- PHELON LOCAL NO. 2139** **** Meets second and fourth Friday. Mrs. A. R. Thelen, Sec. Osage Co.
- PRAIRIE BEEL LOCAL NO. 1305** **** Meets second and fourth Friday. E. B. Werner, Sec. Thomas Co.
- PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 990** **** Meets the first and third Mondays of each month. Frank Sedlacek, Sec. Washington Co.
- PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2106** Meets first and third Monday. J. H. Scott, Sec. Martin Co.
- PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1884** Meets every second and fourth Thursday. Martin Robe, Sec. Douglas Co.
- PRETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1682** Meets first and third Wednesday. H. C. Mathias, Sec. Wabaussee Co.
- PLEASANT HOME NO. 2036** **** Meets first and third Monday. Minnie Carrico, Sec. Anderson Co.
- PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 1902** **** Meets first and third Friday. Frank Friend, Sec. Morris Co.
- PARK LOCAL NO. 909** **** Meets each Monday night. Jos. Hehn, Sec. Gove Co.
- PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309** **** Meets first and third Wednesday. W. T. Filina, Sec. Jewell Co.
- PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1674** **** Meets first and third Tuesday. Orth O. Miller, Sec. Miami Co.
- PUNKIN KOLIG LOCAL NO. 2084** Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. Elizabeth Dutton, Woodston Co.
- RYDAL LOCAL NO. 798** Meets every second Wednesday of each month. Geo. Duncan, Sec. Republic Co.
- RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2028** Meets second Wednesday of each month. Mrs. Frank McClelland, Sec. Wabaussee Co.
- RICHLAND LOCAL NO. 998** Meets first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. C. Chase, Sec. Marshall Co.
- RICHVIEW LOCAL NO. 2087** **** Meets the second Friday of each month. Chas. Basell, Sec. Osage Co.
- ROUND HOUSE LOCAL NO. 648** Meets the first, third and fifth Tuesday night of each month. R. H. Yoder, Sec., Washington Co.
- ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810** Meets first and third Friday. S. J. Lehr, Sec. Miami Co.
- RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2133** **** Meets first and third Saturday. Pauline Cowger, Sec. Saline Co.
- SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824** **** Meets the first Monday. A. F. Lohaky, Sec. Franklin Co.
- SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1963** Meets the first and third Tuesday. H. M. Schrock, Sec. Madison Co.
- SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1674** **** Meets each first and third Wednesday. Altes Amer, Sec. Greenwood Co.
- SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 2111** Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Wm. J. Wittmer, Sec. Nemaha Co.
- SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1725** **** Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. C. Barrievold, Sec. Miami Co.
- SCIENCE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1946** Meets every other Friday night. J. D. Keasling, Sec. Cowley Co.
- SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2061** Meets second and fourth Wednesday. J. F. Lewis, Sec. Cowley Co.
- SNIPE CREEK LOCAL NO. 924** Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. George W. Thayer, Sec'y, Pottawatomie Co.
- STONE LOCAL NO. 792** Meets the last Friday of each month. Other meetings called. D. O. Marcotte, Sec. Rooks Co.
- SLEEPY HOLLOW LOCAL NO. 462** Meets the second and fourth Friday night of each month. Harry Watts, Sec. Ottawa Co.
- SUNNYSIDE LOCAL NO. 1402** Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Edith S. Hubbard, Sec. Ottawa Co.
- SPRING CREEK LOCAL NO. 1174** Meets first and third Wednesday. Nell Lobengier, Sec. Douglas Co.
- SHILOH LOCAL NO. 1578** **** Meets the first and third Friday nights of each month. J. C. Hankins, Sec. Cowley Co.
- SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 1100** **** Meets every first and third Monday. H. H. Varner, Sec. Marshall Co.
- SUNNYSIDE LOCAL NO. 2144** **** Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. A. H. Celler, Sec. Coffey Co.
- SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1841** **** Meets the first and third Friday. John A. Martin, Sec. Washington Co.
- SPENCER LOCAL NO. 991** Meets every two weeks on Friday night. H. M. Coats, Pres. Marshall Co.
- STAYLE CENTER LOCAL NO. 273** Meets second and fourth Thursday. Chas. Grossardt, Sec. Barton Co.
- STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2000** Meets the first and third Friday. H. Eggers, Sec. Crawford Co.
- SQUARE DEAL NO. 923** **** Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Maggie Stanley, Sec. Norton Co.
- TEMPLE LOCAL NO. 1891** **** Meets the first and third Friday of each month. H. E. Kleimann, Sec. Wabaussee Co.
- UNION VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1676** Meets second and fourth Tuesday. J. M. Wagner, Sec. Miami Co.
- UNION LOCAL NO. 2019** Meets second and fourth Friday. R. F. Lutz, Sec. Jefferson Co.
- UNION LOCAL NO. 970** Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Will Atkinson, Sec. Norton Co.
- VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1778** Meets first and third Thursday. Herman Wizer, Sec. Osage Co.
- VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1087** Meets first and third Monday. G. W. Kaiser, Sec. Miami Co.
- VODA LOCAL NO. 742** Meets every fourth Friday. J. C. Stral, Sec. Trego Co.
- WORDEN LOCAL NO. 842** Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month. Mrs. Lucas Fleer, Sec. Douglas Co.
- WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 978** Meets the first and third Monday of each month. E. A. Huseman, Sec. Ellsworth Co.
- WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1308** Meets first and third Tuesday. Robert J. Meyer, Sec. Crawford Co.
- WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1869** Meets first and third Tuesday. B. E. Osterlich, Sec. Dickinson Co.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.
The regular meeting of the Crawford County Farmers Union will be held on the last Tuesday of each month throughout the year in Union Hall over Crawford County State Bank, Girard, Kans.
H. S. Woods, President,
G. W. Thompson, Sec'y.

NOTICE NEOSHO COUNTY.
Neosho County F. E. C. U. of A. will meet on the following dates to transact all business. The second Saturday in March, June, September and December and at any special meeting called by the President or Executive Com.
Pres. Sanford Miller,
Sec. Treas. J. O. Foust.

WASHINGTON CO.
Washington County F. U. will hold its fourth quarterly meeting in the Majestic Theatre at Washington, Kans., beginning at 10 A. M. Dec. 8, 1925. We would like to have all the members attend as this is the election of officers. Be sure and send your delegates.
J. T. Poland, Sec. Treas.

MITCHELL COUNTY
The fourth quarterly meeting of the Mitchell County Farmers Union will be held in Beloit at the G. A. R. hall on Tuesday, Dec. 15th. An all day session will be arranged for with every local in the county furnishing at least one number in a literary program before the business meeting begins.
A dinner will be served at noon in the hall, each member contributing one article towards dinner. A good speaker will be there too.
At this time annual election of officers for the ensuing year will be held besides other business of importance. Every Farmers Union member in the county should attend this meeting and with your presence help make it a County Union meeting ever held in Mitchell County.
C. L. Hendricks, County Sec'y.

DOUGLAS COUNTY
The fourth quarterly meeting of the Douglas County F. U. will be held in the P. O. House on Saturday, Dec. 12, 1925, an all day meeting. With a basket dinner is the program. Everybody come and enjoy the day.
President, C. C. Gerstenberger,
Sec'y James W. Anderson.

BROWN COUNTY
Brown County, F. E. C. U. of A. No. 42 will hold the fourth quarterly meeting in the Parish house at Hiawatha Tuesday, Dec. 15th at 10 o'clock. Election of officers and any other business that may be before will be taken up. This meeting will be here at that time. Good program.
Clyde Royer, Co. Sec'y.

HIGHLAND LODGE NO. 1669 MIAMI COUNTY
Regular meeting held on Friday night Nov. 20th with a packed house which is not any thing unusual for Highland Local. The meeting being called to order by our President and after holding a business meeting the president asked Brother George Knispel of Osage Valley local to take charge of the program. He has been having been invited to Highland with a program which consisted of speeches, readings, dialogues and songs, which lasted for about 1-2 hours, which was put on in a way that convinces all that saw and heard the program, that the lay-people are capable of doing these things as any one else if they once make up their minds to do them. Osage Valley is up and coming which is not a surprise to the writer, when such members as Brothers George Knispel, J. E. Smith, T. R. Reiter, E. F. Scheffelbusch, Gilbert Moraine, along with their wives, daughters, and sons and other members of the local, make up their minds to do a thing it is generally accomplished. An invitation was extended to Highland for a return program which will be held. This is something that all locals in Miami County should look to, for it keeps old and young interested and keeps peg in your organization. After the program the ladies of Highland served lunch of sandwiches, pie and coffee, every one departing with a feeling that another enjoyable evening was held among members of the Farmers Union.
Hon. Earl M. Knight,
Representative 5th District,
Kansas Legislature,
Arkansas City, Kansas.
Dear Sir:
I acknowledge receipt of your circular letter advocating a special session of the Kansas Legislature to frame certain amendments to our constitution to enlarge the Powers of the Highway Commission and to submit a Bond issue for road building, which is to be for around Fifty Million Dollars.
I take this liberty of answering your letter by circular letter, which will be mailed to all Representatives.
In the first place, I do not think the so-called demand for an extra session comes from the rank and file of the Kansas citizens and in particular the Farmers, but largely from a Kansas City propaganda center not financed by farmers or substantial Kansas taxpayers. I further am of the opinion that the Kansas voters will not ratify an amendment to our constitution that will divert reasonable local control of our affairs and centralize complete power in Topeka to expend huge sums of money as outlined by this propaganda center. I am firmly of the opinion that our voters will not ratify a Fifty Million Dollar bond issue and, thereby, mortgage the future generations and pay double for the work done.
To my way of thinking, I cannot see any virtue in Bonds for any other purpose than for National defense and you know that almost without exception the spending of a huge sum of money means unbridled waste, as

has been the example in many states. An enclosed statement from a member of the Arkansas Legislature is significant. From many states there is a like condition.
In brief, I am opposed to calling an extra session of the Kansas Legislature. I am opposed to a state bond issue regardless of what use the proceeds are used for.
I believe in the Budget system. Every dollar collected directly or indirectly to be applied to constructive ends.
I am, also, of the opinion that the Gasoline and Auto Tax in all fair-roads as possible to the end that our farmers may be able to move their crops to market. As proposed by the agents of the interests, we would improve seven miles out of each one hundred miles on an average. This I admit, would be fine for 7 per cent of our citizens, but how about the other 93 per cent? I have in mind all the farmers, who are entitled to a square deal.
Good roads do not necessarily mean \$40,000,000 per mile roads. Good roads, that every farmer in the state can have some benefit for the tax paid, and I am of the opinion that the Road laws passed at the last session of the Legislature have not been given a fair trial and until I can be convinced which will of necessity be based upon a different source of agitation, I can see no reason to concur in your request and take this opportunity of advising you that I will wage a state wide fight against an extra session of the Kansas Legislature.
Yours very truly,
Stephen H. Frazier.

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT POOLS
A broad survey and analysis of the cooperative wheat marketing movement in the United States lead me to believe that our state pools will hold to their present course and make even moderate progress during the current year they will come upon better times next year. This belief is based upon my interpretation of obvious facts.
In the first place, of all the many schemes and plans which have been tried by wheat farmers the pool is the only one that has been able to finance itself adequately. It is, also, the only plan that fits itself to the needs of the wheat farmer's customers, the mills. In actual operation the wheat pools are able to deal more satisfactorily with the mills than any other wheat farmers agency, and have been able to introduce real trade efficiencies in handling wheat directly from producers to consuming mills.
Another reason for my belief in a better time ahead for wheat pools is that the grain exchanges, which have been the head and front of opposition to the pools, are now busy cleaning house. Within the last six months the Federal government, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the great business journals have unflinchingly denounced the methods and practices of the Chicago Board of Trade. Only two days ago the Secretary of Agriculture in a newspaper statement bluntly told it that it was guilty of improper market manipulation and that unless it quickly reformed itself, he would cancel its license to operate as a legal exchange.
It cannot have escaped public attention that nine-tenths of the opposition to the wheat pools in the United States has originated in the Chicago Board of Trade, which boasted "the best system the wit of man has devised for handling grain."
Still another reason for my optimism concerning the future of the wheat pools is, the fact that local elevators in their efforts to "beat the pool price" have reduced their profits to the vanishing point in many places. After a while these elevators are going to discover that their profits cannot be destroyed by cut-throat competition and many of them will begin to recoup their losses by increasing their profits on wheat bought from non-pooling farmers.
I wonder that the elevators have not already realized that non-members are at their mercy. When cooperatives adopt a fixed policy of closing membership books when deliveries begin they are in effect saying to the dealers, "We've quit holding the umbrella over non-members; good luck to you—make all you can."—Walton Petzet.

AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS
Extension Circular Number 226 will help you solve your Christmas gift problem. This useful circular is full of mighty timely suggestions and ideas for Christmas gifts for men, women and children. A postal card request sent to the Extension Service, South Dakota State College, will bring it to you free of cost.
Unhulled sweet clover seed can be sowed in the winter time but if it has a germination of more than 50 per cent it is usually unsafe to seed until spring.

AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS
Extension Circular Number 226 will help you solve your Christmas gift problem. This useful circular is full of mighty timely suggestions and ideas for Christmas gifts for men, women and children. A postal card request sent to the Extension Service, South Dakota State College, will bring it to you free of cost.
Unhulled sweet clover seed can be sowed in the winter time but if it has a germination of more than 50 per cent it is usually unsafe to seed until spring.

AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS
Extension Circular Number 226 will help you solve your Christmas gift problem. This useful circular is full of mighty timely suggestions and ideas for Christmas gifts for men, women and children. A postal card request sent to the Extension Service, South Dakota State College, will bring it to you free of cost.
Unhulled sweet clover seed can be sowed in the winter time but if it has a germination of more than 50 per cent it is usually unsafe to seed until spring.

AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS
Extension Circular Number 226 will help you solve your Christmas gift problem. This useful circular is full of mighty timely suggestions and ideas for Christmas gifts for men, women and children. A postal card request sent to the Extension Service, South Dakota State College, will bring it to you free of cost.
Unhulled sweet clover seed can be sowed in the winter time but if it has a germination of more than 50 per cent it is usually unsafe to seed until spring.

up the burden of the farmer and help to carry on. The Farmers Union may choose another to fill the vacant offices. Twice before in the last three years has the office been made vacant by the death of a brother. Victor Anderson died causing a vacancy on the State Executive Board. Brother Coombs of Sumner County was appointed to fill the vacancy, but after the appointment the sad news came that Brother Coombs was dead. Cliff Henderson was then elected at Emporia as a member of the Board. We see that some one will be found to fill the office but there is a place in the hearts of men that could only be filled by Cliff Henderson.
We said goodbye to Cliff here in Salina after a friendly visit after the last Board Meeting, but little did we dream that it would be our last meeting. Life is so uncertain, the way is so treacherous filled with pitfalls that like a fleeting meteor a life passes on in the twinkling of an eye and leaves us behind with only the memory of our friend to console us.
I take this opportunity in extending to Mrs. Henderson, his mother and near relatives and the hundreds of friends, my sympathies. Others join with me. When the great roll is called, and the faithful are rewarded for their services may we be greeted by our friend and brother. Our hope is that we might be allowed to take our place beside the friend and hear the voice of the

up the burden of the farmer and help to carry on. The Farmers Union may choose another to fill the vacant offices. Twice before in the last three years has the office been made vacant by the death of a brother. Victor Anderson died causing a vacancy on the State Executive Board. Brother Coombs of Sumner County was appointed to fill the vacancy, but after the appointment the sad news came that Brother Coombs was dead. Cliff Henderson was then elected at Emporia as a member of the Board. We see that some one will be found to fill the office but there is a place in the hearts of men that could only be filled by Cliff Henderson.
We said goodbye to Cliff here in Salina after a friendly visit after the last Board Meeting, but little did we dream that it would be our last meeting. Life is so uncertain, the way is so treacherous filled with pitfalls that like a fleeting meteor a life passes on in the twinkling of an eye and leaves us behind with only the memory of our friend to console us.
I take this opportunity in extending to Mrs. Henderson, his mother and near relatives and the hundreds of friends, my sympathies. Others join with me. When the great roll is called, and the faithful are rewarded for their services may we be greeted by our friend and brother. Our hope is that we might be allowed to take our place beside the friend and hear the voice of the

up the burden of the farmer and help to carry on. The Farmers Union may choose another to fill the vacant offices. Twice before in the last three years has the office been made vacant by the death of a brother. Victor Anderson died causing a vacancy on the State Executive Board. Brother Coombs of Sumner County was appointed to fill the vacancy, but after the appointment the sad news came that Brother Coombs was dead. Cliff Henderson was then elected at Emporia as a member of the Board. We see that some one will be found to fill the office but there is a place in the hearts of men that could only be filled by Cliff Henderson.
We said goodbye to Cliff here in Salina after a friendly visit after the last Board Meeting, but little did we dream that it would be our last meeting. Life is so uncertain, the way is so treacherous filled with pitfalls that like a fleeting meteor a life passes on in the twinkling of an eye and leaves us behind with only the memory of our friend to console us.
I take this opportunity in extending to Mrs. Henderson, his mother and near relatives and the hundreds of friends, my sympathies. Others join with me. When the great roll is called, and the faithful are rewarded for their services may we be greeted by our friend and brother. Our hope is that we might be allowed to take our place beside the friend and hear the voice of the

up the burden of the farmer and help to carry on. The Farmers Union may choose another to fill the vacant offices. Twice before in the last three years has the office been made vacant by the death of a brother. Victor Anderson died causing a vacancy on the State Executive Board. Brother Coombs of Sumner County was appointed to fill the vacancy, but after the appointment the sad news came that Brother Coombs was dead. Cliff Henderson was then elected at Emporia as a member of the Board. We see that some one will be found to fill the office but there is a place in the hearts of men that could only be filled by Cliff Henderson.
We said goodbye to Cliff here in Salina after a friendly visit after the last Board Meeting, but little did we dream that it would be our last meeting. Life is so uncertain, the way is so treacherous filled with pitfalls that like a fleeting meteor a life passes on in the twinkling of an eye and leaves us behind with only the memory of our friend to console us.
I take this opportunity in extending to Mrs. Henderson, his mother and near relatives and the hundreds of friends, my sympathies. Others join with me. When the great roll is called, and the faithful are rewarded for their services may we be greeted by our friend and brother. Our hope is that we might be allowed to take our place beside the friend and hear the voice of the

up the burden of the farmer and help to carry on. The Farmers Union may choose another to fill the vacant offices. Twice before in the last three years has the office been made vacant by the death of a brother. Victor Anderson died causing a vacancy on the State Executive Board. Brother Coombs of Sumner County was appointed to fill the vacancy, but after the appointment the sad news came that Brother Coombs was dead. Cliff Henderson was then elected at Emporia as a member of the Board. We see that some one will be found to fill the office but there is a place in the hearts of men that could only be filled by Cliff Henderson.
We said goodbye to Cliff here in Salina after a friendly visit after the last Board Meeting, but little did we dream that it would be our last meeting. Life is so uncertain, the way is so treacherous filled with pitfalls that like a fleeting meteor a life passes on in the twinkling of an eye and leaves us behind with only the memory of our friend to console us.
I take this opportunity in extending to Mrs. Henderson, his mother and near relatives and the hundreds of friends, my sympathies. Others join with me. When the great roll is called, and the faithful are rewarded for their services may we be greeted by our friend and brother. Our hope is that we might be allowed to take our place beside the friend and hear the voice of the

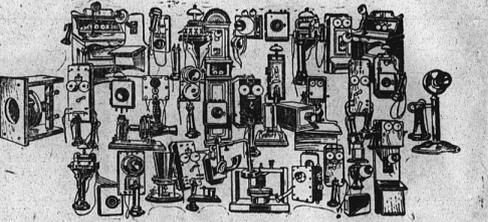
up the burden of the farmer and help to carry on. The Farmers Union may choose another to fill the vacant offices. Twice before in the last three years has the office been made vacant by the death of a brother. Victor Anderson died causing a vacancy on the State Executive Board. Brother Coombs of Sumner County was appointed to fill the vacancy, but after the appointment the sad news came that Brother Coombs was dead. Cliff Henderson was then elected at Emporia as a member of the Board. We see that some one will be found to fill the office but there is a place in the hearts of men that could only be filled by Cliff Henderson.
We said goodbye to Cliff here in Salina after a friendly visit after the last Board Meeting, but little did we dream that it would be our last meeting. Life is so uncertain, the way is so treacherous filled with pitfalls that like a fleeting meteor a life passes on in the twinkling of an eye and leaves us behind with only the memory of our friend to console us.
I take this opportunity in extending to Mrs. Henderson, his mother and near relatives and the hundreds of friends, my sympathies. Others join with me. When the great roll is called, and the faithful are rewarded for their services may we be greeted by our friend and brother. Our hope is that we might be allowed to take our place beside the friend and hear the voice of the

up the burden of the farmer and help to carry on. The Farmers Union may choose another to fill the vacant offices. Twice before in the last three years has the office been made vacant by the death of a brother. Victor Anderson died causing a vacancy on the State Executive Board. Brother Coombs of Sumner County was appointed to fill the vacancy, but after the appointment the sad news came that Brother Coombs was dead. Cliff Henderson was then elected at Emporia as a member of the Board. We see that some one will be found to fill the office but there is a place in the hearts of men that could only be filled by Cliff Henderson.
We said goodbye to Cliff here in Salina after a friendly visit after the last Board Meeting, but little did we dream that it would be our last meeting. Life is so uncertain, the way is so treacherous filled with pitfalls that like a fleeting meteor a life passes on in the twinkling of an eye and leaves us behind with only the memory of our friend to console us.
I take this opportunity in extending to Mrs. Henderson, his mother and near relatives and the hundreds of friends, my sympathies. Others join with me. When the great roll is called, and the faithful are rewarded for their services may we be greeted by our friend and brother. Our hope is that we might be allowed to take our place beside the friend and hear the voice of the

National Union Holds Its Twenty-First Convention

(Continued from page 1)

motion was adopted without opposition.
Need Data for Rate Case
In connection with the report of the committee on freight rates, Mr. Keeney called attention to the fact that the railroads have entered testimony to the effect that farmers are prosperous. If this is allowed to stand, congress will say the farm problem is solved. He urged, therefore, that in each state, data be gathered to disprove the farm prosperity figures of the railroads. President Tremble of Kansas agreed, and said that if farmers would turn in their figures, the railroads would have no show at all.
Two years ago at the Omaha convention, J. E. Ouse of South Dakota was appointed to draft a plan for a national Farmers Union bonding company for employees of the organization and its co-operative enterprises. He resorted to a plan which was adopted and turned over to the national board of directors for execution.
At 11:15 Thursday morning, the convention adjourned.—Nebraska Union Farmer.



An Account of Stewardship

Fifty years ago Dr. Alexander Graham Bell was busy upon a new invention—the telephone. The first sentence had not been heard; the patent had not been filed; the demonstration of the telephone at the Centennial Exposition had not been made. All these noteworthy events were to occur later in the year 1876. But already, at the beginning of the year, the principle of the new art had been discovered and Bell's experiments were approaching a successful issue.
The inventor of the telephone lived to see the telephone in daily use by millions all over the world and to see thousands of inventions and developments from his original discovery.
If he had lived to this semi-centennial year, he would have seen over 16,000,000 telephones linked by 40,000,