





## The Kansas Union Farmer

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

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

All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

Communications and Questions.—Communications are solicited from practical farmers, members of the F. E. & C. O. of A., are at liberty to ask questions on any phase of farm work. Answers will be either published or mailed.

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1925

### TRUCKS AND RAILROADS

The railroad is comparatively recent as a dominating force in the transportation industry. The first line built has not yet celebrated its centennial. Less than one hundred years ago passenger and freight were carried by team, stage, flatboat, canal boat and steamboat. Within the memory of men still living the Mississippi and Missouri, the Ohio and the Tennessee rivers were arteries of commerce without competition or rivalry. All over the eastern states and extending as far west as Illinois there are dry ditches that were once canals carrying an enormous commerce at the dizzy speed of three miles an hour.

Compared with canal and river transportation the railroad looked too costly for general use but there came a day when economy was sacrificed to speed and then water borne commerce almost disappeared from the interior lines of transportation. Nor has any attempt to revive the use of rivers and canals been received with favor by the people. To all appearances the steam boat, the canal barge and the flat boat flotillas that once carried the commodities of a continent are as obsolete as the ox wagon and the pack mule.

It may be that another revolution in transportation is impending. Due to the invention and almost universal use of the automobile we are building a system of good roads that will soon reach every part of the country. Such highways are built by taxation of which the railroads as very heavy property owners pay a very large share. For several years past and for a long time to come the states are going to collect taxes from the railroads that will have the final effect of diverting traffic to truck and bus lines. In short the railroads are paying a very large share of the cost of building up the rivals that may tear down and ruin their business.

A great railroad is almost an empire in itself. The Santa Fe Lines represent an investment of around a billion dollars. They opened the west and southwest for settlement and have always volunteered money and thought for the development of the country. The stock and bonds of the Santa Fe are owned by nearly 200,000 people many of whom have invested about all they have in the road. Is the promise of convenient and cheap transportation by automobile and truck sufficiently tangible to justify a prophesy that railroads may soon join ox teams and flat boats as outworn agencies that have become too slow and clumsy for our modern speed mad world?

Hundreds of bus and truck lines are in operation in Kansas or are in process of formation. They all plan to use the public highways to which they contributed nothing of the construction cost and for which they propose to pay as little as possible for maintenance. Is it good policy for the state to license unlimited use of our costly public road system by fly by night truck and bus concerns that must live, if at all, by taking business away from the railways that developed the state of Kansas and that pay more than any other group except farmers when taxes are collected for highway construction?

The United States long since adopted a policy of discouraging the construction of railway lines parallel to each other. The Kansas Public Utilities Commission is hardly justified in granting truck and bus licenses for the operation of lines parallel to perfectly satisfactory railroads. All such applications should be scrutinized with great care and if the legislature has not already done so there should be laws passed, and that speedily that will require bus and truck lines to pay for the privilege of using roads that other people build.

### THE HAYS CONVENTION

As the risk of becoming tiresome the editor wishes to call attention again to the great importance of the next convention of the Kansas Farmers Union which will be held at Hays in October. That meeting should be the greatest and the most useful gathering of farmers ever held in Kansas. One of the best results possible will be the advertising that our organization can do for itself and its purposes if the members take advantage of the opportunity.

It will be a comparatively easy matter to have a large number of voting delegates present. Every live local in Kansas should plan to have a

representative there. Every County Union is entitled to one delegate and every chartered business association using the name of the Farmers Union, of which there are more than 500 in the state is also entitled to a voice and a vote in our great annual meeting. It is not too early to begin work on plans to have a full representation of all the units of our organization entitled to take part in the proceedings and the voting.

The voting delegates should make up only a small portion of the attendance. The great hall of the Hays Teachers College will seat between 3,000 and 4,000 persons and all that space should be occupied by representatives of the organized farmers of Kansas when the presidents gavel calls the meeting to order. Such a gathering will do more to advance the cause of agriculture in Kansas than can be accomplished by scores of smaller meetings.

The people of Ellis County will have arrangements to care for the crowd, no matter how many may attend. It is certain that the county, the city, the Teachers College and the local bodies of the Union out there will all do their part. It remains then only for the membership of our organization in other parts of the state to see to it that the attendance is what it should be. Every organized county should plan to send a caravan of at least fifty auto loads. Every car should carry banners and every banner should tell something about our Union and its work.

The program will last from Monday morning until Friday night at least and every hour of every meeting will be used for some work of value to the agriculture of our state. Come on brethren and sisters and show the people of the whole state just what sort of an organization we have in Kansas working day and night to make this the best state in all the country for farming and farmers.

### GRAIN GAMBLERS AND PRICES

The Boards of Trade all with one voice insist that farmers made more money than any one else out of the unstable wheat market of last winter. Of course that assertion is a lie and equally of course the men who are making it from day to day know that it is false. The farmers as a whole made no money out of the fluctuations in the price of wheat. First place most of them sold their wheat early for an average price of about a dollar a bushel and in the second place the high prices came at a time when those growers who still had some grain on hands were unable, on account of inclement weather and bad roads, to haul it to the markets. The speculators, like Livermore who sold 50,000,000 bushels of wheat that he never owned and that in fact never existed are the people who made the money.

The only good result likely to flow out of that six months of fluctuating prices is the almost universal recognition by thoughtful men that something must be done about it. Senator Capper who has always been deeply interested in the problem of marketing wheat recently contributed the following discussion of the problem to newspapers that are read by many millions of folks who also have a very real interest in the problem. Thus Senator Capper:

"I am satisfied that there has never been a time when there was as general distrust of grain markets, and I may say of live stock markets, as at this moment. I was surprised recently in Chicago to learn that many of the leading grain men on the Chicago Board of Trade are also disturbed, not so much by public criticism of the Board of Trade, to which they are accustomed, but by the action of the market itself. Such ruinous swings from day to day as made the sensational wheat market last winter and this Spring alarmed even veteran traders.

"At the same time these grain dealers and speculators, I believe, haven't the slightest conception of the feeling out in the agricultural country. The live stock industry and the grain farmers have little faith left in their markets. They do not regard the market in which they sell and which determines the price they receive for their labors in producing food as a real market at all—a market place in which demand and supply determine values from day to day."

"The effect of this loss of confidence is to shake the producer's confidence in his own plans. Many persons, in discussing the runaway grain market this year, have remarked that it did not seriously affect the farmer, who had already marketed his grain. The farmer, however, is not relieved from his anxiety over markets by this circumstance, for he has no assurance that such irregular and violent fluctuations will always occur when he is out of the market. Moreover, this is not merely a question of the farmer. While few farmers were immediately affected by the peculiar antics of the grain market last Winter and Spring, all millers were affected, as well as dealers in grain. In fact, the legitimate grain business was entirely up in the air and was at the mercy of a few great speculators whose manipulations on one side and the other dominated the entire grain business of the world for a period of months."

"Secretary Jardine has invited the boards of trade to co-operate with the Department of Agriculture in establishing rules of trading, especially in options and short selling, that will be enforced and observed. It may be, as he suggests, that such arbitrary rules have recently been adopted in the cotton and coffee exchanges limiting the fluctuations permitted on any one day will have a desirable effect. But if option dealing and wide speculation by others than persons engaged in the legitimate marketing or conditioning of grain cannot be controlled, then the danger that boards of trade face is abolishment of such kinds of speculation."

"What I would say to the boards of trade at Chicago and elsewhere, which purpose to conduct a grain market in which demand and supply determine values is that if private associations permitted by law to conduct a mar-

ket place for a whole nation's food supply confess that they are helpless to prevent manipulation on a gigantic scale and running over periods of months, it is as certain as the rising of tomorrow's sun that regulation will be taken out of their hands."

"Not only grain dealers and others dependent of the grain market, but the grain growers would prefer to see boards of trade do their own regulating and house cleaning. They will not wait indefinitely upon them, however, to do so. In the meantime it is up to the associations that conduct the markets to win back public faith in them. If the evils universally acknowledged are not remedied from the inside, then they must be remedied, if possible, by law."

### COUNTIES AND ROAD FUNDS

The road law passed by the last session of the Kansas legislature was probably the best measure obtainable at that time. Old legislation had proved its inequity but the demands for better roads were louder than ever. Something had to be done. The lawmakers may have done the best they could under the circumstances but they had only fifty working days in which to investigate, formulate, debate and enact a law that is of the highest importance to all the people of the state.

Studying it somewhat a long range the writer is inclined to believe that our new road law has at least one of the faults of the federal fifty-fifty system of which it may be a part. In the distribution of funds there are certain to be some inequalities. There are several counties that will get back much more than they pay in which means, of course, that there are several others that will pay in much more than they will get out.

An earnest effort was made to secure regulations that would enable each county to get back and use all the money that it may contribute to the good roads funds. No easy matter if the general road program is to be directed by the state highway department and all the actual construction is to be done by the individual counties.

Western counties, as a rule, will get back as much or more than they pay into the highway fund. For example Osborne will contribute, as estimated by good roads leader, the amount of \$55,224 and will get back for use within the county to drag local and county roads and to build and maintain parts of the state highway system, almost exactly the same amount of \$53,759. Phillips will put in \$57,996 and draw out \$52,690. Reno will put in \$175,680 and draw out \$126,212. Republic will pay \$74,358 and get back \$70,650. Smith will pay \$64,886 and take out \$60,730. Wichita will pay in \$9,540 and get the use of \$30,156. Stanton will pay in \$6,778 and draw out \$28,700. Grant will pay in \$7,020 and draw out \$29,120.

From these figures it is evident that the senators and representatives from the short grass country kept their eyes open for advantages to their counties and their end of the state. Probably some of these results are due to the fact that a majority of the Kansas legislature is elected by a minority of the voters and that minority lives in the western end of the state. This is not written with any thought that the western members are to be blamed. They did exactly what all legislators do in similar bodies large or small. Each man tried his dead, level best to serve the people who elected him.

### LEGISLATION AND DELIBERATION

The vice president of these United States is going over the country demanding with a loud voice that in the future the senate, over which he presides, shall do less deliberating and more law making. At first thought many people said at once that Daves is right and that the senate should talk less and vote more. Sober second thought, however, leads many to a different conclusion. More voting and less talking would mean more laws and there are mighty few folks in this country who do not know that we already have far too many laws.

Statisticians of the curious and unimportant figuring it all up from daily official journals and other records announce that there were no less than 500,000 new laws offered to congress and the various state legislatures last winter. Fortunately about four fifths of the proposed new legislation was killed which was a good thing. On the other hand at least 100,000 new laws were passed. It is safe to say that the average length of each new statute was at least three pages. That means 300,000 pages in all. Allowing 1500 pages to a book that means that it would take 200 very large volumes to hold all the new laws that have been made during the past twelve months. There is not a man in the United States who could read that terrible mass of stuff if he should do nothing else, ten hours daily, for a year. Of course no one man will ever read even a tenth of the laws that are passed in any year.

Wise politicians say that General Dawes is making a bid for the presidency. His idea is that the voters will select him for the highest honors because he wants the senate to cast aside its antediluvian rules and buckle down to its proper business at making laws. He may have misjudged the people. Legislation without consideration is much more dangerous than any menace that threatens the country as a result of failure to pass new laws. Dawes would get many more votes if he would come out and advocate a moratorium on new laws for at least ten years. Of course there must be a few exceptions. Appropriations cannot be made for more than two years but otherwise it would be mighty fine if the country could make up its mind to give the lawmakers a ten years vacation.

The papers say that many Kansas farmers will keep more sheep in the future. And why not? Any farm of 200 acres or more can maintain a flock of at least a hundred sheep without feeling the expenses and a hundred sheep will make more money annually than a hundred acres of wheat. If you doubt this statement write to Anton Peterson, Greenleaf, Kansas. He knows.

## COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

### Japan

#### Has Just Adopted

Universal suffrage. If that means that all the people of Japan are to be allowed to vote it should result in the discouragement of jingoism in that country. The old ruling class of Japan was raised to fight. The lower and middle classes were raised to work and make money and care very little about fighting. Aiming with word that universal suffrage has been approved also comes the announcement that the government of Japan is asking more than \$350,000,000 for new naval construction. That expense for Japan would be equivalent to ten times the amount used by the United States if considered from the point of view of national wealth or ability to pay.

It will be discovered a little later on that Universal suffrage in Japan applies only to privileged classes and that the country is not spending or proposing to spend \$350,000,000 for new naval construction.

### Painleve

#### Still Protest

That France will pay her debts and that arrangements will shortly be made to refund what she owes to the United States. Careful readers of the newspapers, however, have discovered that neither Painleve nor Calliaux are saying anything about a capital levy on French property or about increasing taxes.

Just as soon as the two distinguished statesmen who now control the destinies of France are able to work out a plan to get the money from the United States, France will begin to pay her debts to this country.

### Nebraska

#### May Adopt New

Text books on psychology, chemistry and physics. It seems that many of the books now in use in that state, have pictures of distilling apparatus and descriptions of the process of fermentation. When reform once strikes in there is no telling how deep it will go.

Connecticut once had a law forbidding work of any kind on the Sabbath day. To make that statute effective it was necessary to plug up all bee hives on Saturday night and to put all the vinegar jars in a very dark place in the cellar over Sunday.

### Wilbur

#### Refuses the Shenandoah

For relief purposes in connection with the sea or rescue of the Amundson party. He says that would be danger of losing the ship and the lives of the crew. Perhaps so. But when has an officer or seaman of the United States navy declined duty on account of its danger? The officers and men of the dirigibles risk their lives every time they leave their hangar or harbor or whatever it is called at Lakehurst, N. J. The pilots and passengers of aeroplanes are in some danger every time they go aloft. It is quite likely that the decision of the Secretary of the Navy that neither of our big balloons shall go to the Arctic will not meet with the approval either of the public or the personnel of the service.

### Experts

#### Diff. Concerning

The service that air craft can render in searching the arctic wastes for the lost Amundson and his men. It is quite certain that an aeroplane could neither land nor take men on board where the motion is so violent as the Los Angeles and the Shenandoah, would not be able to land at the north pole or in that region but being lighter than air it could sail close to the ground with perfect safety and by means of rope ladders, boatwains' chairs or some other contrivance especially designed for the purpose should be able to pick men off the ground.

It may be as well for Secretary Wilbur to give some thought to the demand that is certain to be made that one or other of our dirigibles be sent to look for the lost explorers. Brisbane, who talks so much about air possibilities, believes such a trip could be made in safety and that if found by a dirigible the men could be taken aboard without danger to themselves or the ship.

### Wisconsin

#### University

Is all worked up over the theft of examination questions. A few days ago some of the professors discovered that about the poorest student in their classes were making the highest grades. A little detective work soon disclosed that mimeographed sets of questions had been peddled over the campus some days before the examination and that many sales at \$10 a set had been made.

There are two unhappy phases to such a condition and situation. In the first place how does it come that students with all the advantages offered at the University of Wisconsin, one of the greatest schools in the world, are unable to pass their examinations without assistance? The second consideration is much more important. How does it come that the influence of a great University has not had more effect on the ethical and moral ideals of the student? To put it in short plain words the most of us cannot understand why the students of a school like Wisconsin University are both ignorant and dishonest.

### Foolishness

#### Will Flood the Papers

During the progress of the Scopes trial at Dayton, Tennessee. Folks will have to be much more than ordinarily careful or they will learn a treacherous number of things that are not so. And that, after all is the worst thing of all that is wrong with the world today—too many people know so many things that are not so.

In the prosecution of Professor Scopes for teaching evolution has just given an interview to the papers in which he says: "The Scopes defense has linked itself with agnostics, Socialists, Communists and others who are trying to tear down the government of the United States." It is well to be careful of the government of the republic but its stability and strength will not be increased by suppression of free teaching or by checking the activities of the human mind or by the circulation of lies like the above.

### Candy

#### Manufacturers

Are now piling up the immense fortunes that formerly were made by the distillers and brewers. The human system craves and must have considerable volume of the chemical elements that are present in all alcoholic beverages. Sugar is the basis of alcohol and only fermentation lies between its sweetness and candy and the kick that makes beer and other drinks more or less famous as well as palatable.

Although no figures are available it is certain that the consumption of candy has much more than doubled since the United States went on the water wagon. The result is that the big fortunes of the country are now being accumulated by men who know how to cater to the American sweet tooth. One candy maker who appears to be doing right well in his business has just bought a \$5,000,000 home on one of the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence river. No brewer ever lived in a finer shack.

### Profits

#### From Candy Making

Pile up very rapidly. It is no trick at all to convert a pound of six cent sugar and as much four cent flour with the necessary flavors and trimmings into two dollars worth of fine candy at an original outlay for labor, material and overhead of not more than twenty five cents at the very outside.

The candy eaten yearly by the American folks costs about twice as much money as was ever spent in twelve months for all the various sorts of drinks, beers and wines and once consumed so freely and joyously. So far no danger of candy being overproduced. The records of the courts do not disclose one single case of a man beating up his wife after he had consumed a pound or two of caramels, chocolates or gum drops.

### France

#### Is Not Yet Convinced

That it is impossible for any country to lift itself out of the financial mire by tugging at its own boot straps. The Calliaux ministry has just succeeded in getting parliamentary permission to issue paper francs in the modest amount of SIX BILLIONS. The franc is now worth three cents or perhaps a little more. Its par value measured in American terms is 18.3 cents. Of course it is foolish to prophesy about what will happen day after tomorrow but it is as certain as any future event can be that within a year another issue of BILLIONS of paper franc will be authorized and that within three years French paper money will be the cheapest wall paper obtainable on the world markets.

The big trouble with paper money, issued in unlimited quantities, is that people with goods to sell insist on raising their prices as the volume of fiat currency increases. In this way the value of the franc is lowered and the current business is not hurt so very much but the folks who live on bond interest, fixed salaries and other sorts of income not easily increased soon find themselves extremely hard up.

### Paper

#### Money Is a Forced

Loan that enables government to confiscate and convert private property to public use without suffering from the condemnation that is sure to follow all attempts to make direct capital levies for the payment of national expenses and obligations. If France has SIX BILLIONS of new paper francs now in circulation, each piece of money has a certain purchasing power and as it is all in circulation that purchasing power all belongs to the people.

Now comes the government and issues an additional SIX BILLIONS of paper francs which doubles the units of purchasing power but divides the value of each unit by two with the final result that the government now has half the purchasing power of the currency of the country and the people can buy just one half as much as before with the money they hold.

The result of this continued increase of the volume of French paper money in circulation is exactly the same as if the Herriot government had succeeded in making the capital levy that it proposed. The issue of unrepaid paper money is a capital levy, a forced loan from the people, or legislation confiscation of private property, whichever sounds best.

### Inflation

#### By Paper Money

Issues makes good times for all those folks who are in debt. During such a period debts may be paid in currency worth only a fraction of the money that they represented at the time they were incurred. In this way all the German debtors have paid themselves out and by so doing have ruined most of the German creditors. The same process is likely to be repeated in France.

The man who has bills, notes or bonds to collect must accept payment in the current and legal money of the country. The man who has goods to sell is in a different position, especially if he owns something that everybody else must have. He can and does put his own price on his own

property and the only effect on him of a new issue of paper notes is that he increases the prices of what he sells to compensate him for the decreased purchasing power of the money that he takes from his customers.

### Forced

#### Circulation

Of inflated issues of paper money at value fixed by law has often been tried but always without success. At various times in the history of several nations, including France, the law has made it a crime punishable with death for any citizen to refuse paper money at its par face value. Always the results have been the same. Gold and silver coins disappear into stockings, tea pots, buried tin cans and safety deposit vaults. Barter of goods for goods takes the place of cash sales and eventually the paper money that it is death to refuse is used by rats for lining their nests.

Paper money has its uses in the world but it is so often abused that it is a dangerous and explosive thing for governments to handle. It is sometimes justified on the ground of national necessity and sometimes it is an act of justice to debtors who would always be called on to pay their obligations in money costlier than they borrow if the owner of debts could have their way about it.

### Italy

#### Now Has a Talking

Party in Washington engaged in a series of palavers or conversations with the Americans who are supposed to be charged with the duty of collecting the allied war debts due to this country. The sum total of all the talk to date is that Italy proposes to pay in full but must have a low rate of interest and a considerable postponement of the first installments of her obligations.

Italy owes the United States about \$2,000,000,000 and at the present moment she has less than two cents with which to begin payment. Like most of the other European countries her budgets seldom balance and she keeps getting deeper into debt for her operating expenses. In the mean time she is maintaining a large army and a good sized navy and is indulging in several little wars and one or two big conflicts.

Italy will pay the United States just as soon as she can collect or make the necessary money out of Africa and America. In other words, the Italian and all other war debts will ultimately be paid to the treasury of the United States but in the long run the people of this country, in one way or another, will furnish all the money.

### Borah

#### Has No Ambition

To take La Follette's place as leader of the radical elements of the American political jungle. The Idaho senator has always been something of a radical himself and all who have the privilege of knowing him are certain that he will never change. But Borah can not be the leader of any party because he is a lone hand and plots his own course entirely regardless of party exigencies, personal relations or political considerations. Senator Borah is a true independent liberal in politics. He believes that in the future our two great political parties must choose between liberalism and conservatism and he hopes that the republican party may be the one to adopt a liberal program. From which it will be seen that Borah is a very hopeful feller. Most folks who study politics are fairly well convinced that the present leadership of neither of the great parties is likely to become liberal on very short notice.

### Treasury

#### Officials Are Happier

Than they have been for a long time. The fiscal year ended June 30 with income about \$900,000,000 more than outgo without counting the payments that have been made on the public debt during the past twelve months. The country is so rich that it is almost impossible to fix up any kind of a federal tax law at all far reaching in its collections that does not return more money than the treasury needs for current expenses and for such public debt payments as the government may decide to make. So there is great rejoicing and renewed activity among the law makers and administrators who have to do with the financial affairs of the republic. It is common talk that a new revenue bill will make reductions in income and inheritance taxes in the amount of at least \$300,000,000 a year and that the lads who get the big incomes will by that token get the big cuts in their tax rates.

All this may be all right but a lot of old fashioned folks who do not love to be in debt are wondering why it would not be a good policy to continue present tax rates and pay a lot of the public debt while we feel rich and have the money.

### Kansas

#### May Surrender

Leadership in wheat production to North Dakota this year. If so loss of first place will be only temporary. Chances are, however, that Kansas wheat will turn out better than predicted and that the spring wheat of our northern rival may get a good bit in both quantity and quality by the end of the threshing season. Students of crop reports and final yields have not failed to observe that Kansas always beats the wheat predictions a little and that South Dakota seldom lives up to her advance publicity.



(State)

as part of advertisement

advertisement

NOTE: Count your name and address.

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# Department of Practical Co-Operation

## MEETING NOTICES.

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

**ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 1121**  
Meets first and third Monday.  
Fincham Sec. Marshall Co.

**BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122**  
Meets each Tuesday night 8 p. m. I. E. Sewell Sec. Ottawa Co.

**BETHLEHEM LOCAL NO. 1009**  
Meets first and third Friday.  
E. Osburn, Sec. Cowley Co.

**BELLEVUE LOCAL NO. 2042**  
First and third Thursday.  
John T. Anderson Sec. Neosho Co.

**BROGAN LOCAL NO. 223**  
Second and fourth Thursday.  
L. L. Veneman, Sec.

**BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405**  
First and third Thursday.  
O. J. Lamberton Sec. Ottawa Co.

**BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1031**  
First and third Wednesday.  
J. J. Alaska, Sec. Ellis Co.

**DEAUCHAMP 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 Wednesday.  
G. W. Cashman, Sec. Neosho Co.

**BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1708**  
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday.  
Aug. Kolach, Sec. Miami Co.

**BILLVIEW LOCAL 1132**  
Meets the first and third Tuesday.  
J. Sloan, Sec. Miami Co.

**COOK LOCAL NO. 1645**  
Meets second and fourth Thursday.  
Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec. Osage Co.

**CARGY LOCAL NO. 2156**  
Meets first and third Friday.  
Fred Steele Sec. Douglas Co.

**COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1232**  
Second and fourth Friday.  
Lee Bonar Sec. Franklin Co.

**COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1788**  
First and third Monday.  
Ethel Roberts Sec. Cherokee Co.

**CRESCO LOCAL NO. 877**  
First and third Thursday.  
John Wolf Sec. Sheridan Co.

**BEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1578**  
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday.  
L. O. Keatley, Sec. Miami Co.

**CLAYLAND LOCAL NO. 304**  
Meets first and third Friday.  
Geo. J. Schoenhof, Sec. Neosho Co.

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

**COLLINS LOCAL NO. 888**  
First and third Thursday.  
Winifred Crispin, Sec. Jewell Co.

**CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1017**  
Meets first and third Tuesday.  
Mabel Sayles Sec. Jefferson Co.

**DANE LOCAL NO. 646**  
Meets first and third Wednesday.  
Leslie Nelson, Sec. Washington Co.

**DIST. 57 LOCAL NO. 1232**  
Last Friday in each month.  
Mrs. Ernest Brauch Sec. Marshall Co.

**EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1466**  
First Tuesday of each month.  
Phillip Stenzel Sec. Sumner Co.

**ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1788**  
Meets the second Friday of each month.  
M. Joy Hammett Sec. Pottawatomie Co.

**ELLISWORTH LOCAL NO. 2099**  
First and third Thursday.  
Brad Hooper Sec. Ellsworth Co.

**EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 888**  
First and third Wednesday.  
Ralph E. Hauptli Sec. Mitchell Co.

**FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 934**  
Meets the third week in each month.  
Mrs. Delpha Burton Sec. Marshall Co.

**EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2137**  
Meets the third Tuesday of each month.  
Mrs. J. S. McInden Sec. Anderson Co.

**EUDORA LOCAL NO. 1351**  
Meets every third Friday of each month.  
W. W. Gerstenberger Sec. Douglas Co.

**FREMONT LOCAL NO. 2014**  
First Friday in each month.  
A. W. Eisenmenger Sec. Wabasha Co.

**FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1750**  
First and third Friday.  
W. H. Syster Sec. Miami Co.

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

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

**GIRARD LOCAL NO. 404**  
Second and fourth Tuesday.  
Roy W. Holland Sec. Crawford Co.

**HERVY LOCAL NO. 1427**  
Second and third Tuesday.  
Henry Eden Sec. Washington Co.

**HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1002**  
Second and fourth Wednesday.  
Karl Rohde Sec. Marshall Co.

**HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 378**  
Meets first and third Wednesday.  
Earl Claire Sec. Sheridan Co.

**HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1588**  
First and third Wednesday.  
W. R. Fuhrman Sec. Atchison Co.

**HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1469**  
Meets first and third Friday.  
G. W. Fort, Sec. Miami Co.

**HILLSDALE LOCAL NO. 1035**  
Meets the first and third Thursday.  
R. W. Sullivan, Sec. Miami Co.

**INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1077**  
Meets the first and third Friday.  
Mrs. Veldner, Sec. Miami Co.

**I. N. L. LOCAL NO. 1499**  
Second and fourth Tuesday.  
C. O. Taulbee Sec. Sumner Co.

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

**LABON CREEK LOCAL NO. 479**  
Meets first and third Wednesday.  
F. E. Hoy Sec. Washington Co.

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

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

**LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1964**  
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. 855**  
Second Saturday of each month.  
H. D. Byrns Sec. Marion Co.

**LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1988**  
First and third Friday.  
R. Lawrence Wright Sec. Stafford Co.

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

**MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 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.

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

**MOSS SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 1901**  
First Tuesday of each month.  
Clarence C. Brown Sec. Pottawatomie Co.

**NEW BASIL LOCAL NO. 1787**  
Second Monday of each month.  
Henry Hoffman Sec. Dickinson Co.

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

**NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2020**  
First and third Thursday.  
Fred Hahn Sec. Stafford Co.

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

**OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1653**  
Meets second and fourth Friday.  
Jacob Smith Sec. Miami Co.

**OWSLEY LOCAL NO. 2004**  
Meets the first and third Thursday.  
Joe Farmer Sec. Crawford Co.

**PRAIRIE BELL LOCAL NO. 1305**  
Meets second Thursday of every month.  
E. B. Werner Sec. Thomas Co.

**PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2108**  
First Tuesday of each month.  
J. H. Scott Sec. Miami Co.

**Pretty Creek LOCAL NO. 1632**  
First and third Wednesday.  
H. C. Mathias Sec. Wabasha Co.

**PLEASANT HOME NO. 2035**  
Meets first and third Monday.  
Minnie Carrio Sec. Anderson Co.

**PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 1902**  
Meets first and third Friday.  
Frank Friend Sec. Morris Co.

**PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309**  
First and third Wednesday.  
W. T. Flinn Sec. Jewell Co.

**PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1674**  
Second and fourth Wednesday.  
Ortha Miller Sec. Miami Co.

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

**RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2026**  
Second Wednesday of each month.  
Mrs. Frank McClelland Sec. Wabasha Co.

**ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810**  
First and third Friday.  
S. J. Lohr, Sec. Miami Co.

**RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2138**  
First and third Saturday.  
Pauline Coviger Sec. Saline Co.

**SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1963**  
Meets the first and third Tuesday.  
H. M. Schrock Sec. Sheridan Co.

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

**SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1725**  
Meets the first Friday in every month.  
A. C. Barricklow, Sec. Miami Co.

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

**SCIENCE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1496**  
Meets every other Friday night.  
J. D. Keasling Sec. Cowley Co.

**SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2031**  
Second and fourth Wednesday.  
J. F. Lewis Sec. Cowley Co.

**SNIPER CREEK LOCAL NO. 324**  
Meets every two weeks on Friday night.  
H. M. Cope, Pres. Marshall Co.

**SPENCE LOCAL NO. 961**  
Last Wednesday of each month.  
John A. Martin Sec. Washington Co.

**SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 859**  
Second and fourth Wednesday.  
Mrs. E. H. Warner Sec. Marshall Co.

**SPRING CREEK LOCAL NO. 1174**  
First and third Wednesday.  
Nell Lobengler Sec. Douglas Co.

**STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2030**  
Meets the first and third Friday.  
H. E. Egbert Sec. Crawford Co.

**SQUARE DEAL NO. 923**  
Meets first and third Thursday of each month.  
Maggie Stanley Sec. Norton Co.

**UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1670**  
Second and fourth Tuesday.  
J. M. Wagner Sec. Miami Co.

**UNION LOCAL NO. 273**  
Second and fourth Thursday.  
Chas. Gossett Sec. Stanton Co.

**UNION LOCAL NO. 5019**  
Second and fourth Friday.  
E. F. Lutz Sec. Jefferson Co.

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

**VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1067**  
Meets every first and third Monday.  
G. W. Kaiser, Sec. Miami Co.

**VODA LOCAL NO. 742**  
Meets every fourth Friday.  
J. C. Stradal Sec. Trego Co.

**WORDEN LOCAL NO. 482**  
Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month.  
Mrs. Lucas Flier Sec. Douglas Co.

**WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1808**  
Meets first and third Tuesday.  
Robert J. Meyer Sec. Crawford Co.

**WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1980**  
First Tuesday of each month.  
B. H. Osterlich Sec. Dickinson Co.

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

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

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

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

**NOTICE NEOSHO COUNTY.**  
Neosho County F. E. C. U. of A. will meet on the following dates to transact all business. The second

Saturday in March, June, September and December and at any special meeting called by the President or Executive Com.  
Pres. Sanford Miller,  
Sec.-Treas. J. O. Foust.

## POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY

The second quarterly meeting of the Pottawatomie County Farmers Union was held in the school house District No. 94 where Elbow Local No. 1786 holds their regular meetings.

The meeting was opened by our president, Mr. W. A. O'Neill. After the reading of the minutes of last meeting the president appointed the following members to serve on the Resolutions and Good of the Order Committees. Aug. Burkland, W. H. Saupene, Mr. Decker, Mr. Tennent, Ed. Cunningham, G. T. Nelson, A. G. Ruby, J. R. Campbell. The business part of the meeting was transacted in the forenoon.

At 12 o'clock we were invited down in the basement to partake of a bountiful dinner served in cafeteria style prepared by the lady members of Elbow Local. It was sure a great feast.

At 1:30 the meeting was called to order when the committees presented the following resolutions:

We, your committee on Resolutions and Good of the Order submit the following report:

1. Resolved, that we try to stir our Locals to greater activity and to develop a greater interest in the Farmers Union. To this end we recommend that our county officers visit all the Locals in the county within the ensuing six months.

2. We recommend that Local organizations visit each other and thus help to develop a spirit of fellowship among the membership of the county.

3. We recommend that our Local business organizations consider seriously the advisability of limiting their purchases of farm products to the membership of the Farmers Union.

4. Resolved, that in future we bulk orders for salt, twine and other commodities we take orders only from members of the Union who are in good standing.

5. We recommend that strong effort be made to familiarize our membership with the merits of the Wheat and Produce Pledge.

6. Resolved, that in justice to the membership of the Farmers Union we believe that the Livestock Commission Co. and other State wide organizations should be required to send dues to delinquent Farmers Union members dealing with them to the Locals to which they belong, such dues being deducted from any rebates due such shippers.

7. We urge that all members of the Farmers Union so far as possible patronize their own business organizations.

The following program was rendered in the afternoon:

Music, Olsburg Optimistic Owls.  
Reading, Miss Astrid Borg.  
Music, Miss Helen Dempsey.  
Solo, Max Silkman.  
Instrumental Duet, Mildred and Katherine Walker.  
Music, Agnes Reedy.  
Music, Olsburg Optimistic Owls.  
Violin Solo, Chas. Parker.  
Music, Olsburg Owls.  
F. E. Nelson, Co. Secy.-Treas.

## OH, SAY, CAN YOU SING?

Much as has been said and written about our National Anthem, for seem to have two. At intervals, efforts are made to have one written that will be easier to sing than "The Star Spangled Banner" and more typically American than "America," the air of which is the English national anthem "God Save the King." So far, these two have never quite been displaced for the powers that be have not yet agreed upon a successor. This being the case, wouldn't it be a wise and patriotic thing for every one hundred per cent American, of whom we hear so much these days, to learn the words of the national anthem, so as to be able to sing it out lustily. It never was the air that bothered people in singing "The Star Spangled Banner." It's the words—people don't know the words. In any audience in this country today, very few of them can sing the first verse through correctly, to say nothing of the others. It would be a grand thing, if, on the coming July Fourth, every red blooded American took time to sit down and learn his national hymn. A couple of years ago, Dr. C. J. Barbour quoted the following to a Baptist convention and it was afterwards published in the Standard.

"Oh, say, can you sing from the start to the end,  
What so proudly you stand for when  
orchestras play it,  
When the whole congregation,  
in voices that blend,  
Strike up that grand tune, and then  
torture and slay it?  
How valiant they shout when they're  
first starting out,  
But the dawn's early light finds them  
floundering about.  
"Tis the Star Spangled Banner" they're  
trying to sing  
But they don't know the words of the  
precious brave thing.  
Hark! The twilight's last gleaming  
has some of them stopped  
But the valiant survivors press forward  
serenely  
To the ramparts we watched, when  
some others are dropped  
And the loss of the leaders is manifest  
keenly  
Then 'the rocket's red glare' gives the  
bravest a scare  
And there's few left to face the  
'bombs bursting in air'  
Tis a thin line of heroes than manage  
to save  
The last of the verse, and the home  
of the brave."

**PURE SEED FOR KANSAS FARMERS**  
If a farmer who usually sows five pecks of wheat to the acre should use seed which tested only 50 per cent in germination, he would have to sow two and one-half bushels to the acre in order to get a full stand. Since it is just as great for poor seed as for good, and the work of cultivating and harvesting is much greater, and the pay is less where poor seed has been used. Neither can any proper estimate of the damage resulting from the sowing of bindweed, dodder and other noxious weeds in impure seed; never be made but it must be enormous.

If the farmer did not have so many weeds to fight he would have much less work to do, and if his farm seeds tested high in germination, he would get better crops and less room for weeds. Under the new Kansas seed law agricultural seeds will be tested free of charge and the farmer can know what he is planting with no trouble or cost except in mailing a small sample to the Control Division, State Board of Agriculture, Topeka.

The new seed law is administered by Secretary J. C. Mohler of the State Board of Agriculture who has printed the text of the law and the rules and regulations for its operation and this will be mailed free on application. The cooperation of the farmers in demanding and planting tested seeds only will go a long way towards the improvement of the crop situation in Kansas.

Bees have a sense of smell, but the sense of touch is more to the point.

## OTHER FARM ITEMS

Farmers are getting fewer or fewer are seeking college preparation for the work of farming according to a recent college survey. The survey covered the leading agricultural colleges of the country and it shows that between the years 1914 and 1924 the number of agricultural students enrolled has decreased one third. While other colleges have been enjoying an unprecedented growth of students taking other courses the enrollment of these agricultural schools has been steadily declining.

The biggest drop seems to be in the largest institutions. Illinois has fallen from 1,174 students to 641; Wisconsin from 617 to 206; Michigan from 746 to 419; Cornell has lost 555 agricultural students.

Many reasons are assigned for this loss. Some lay it to the World War, others to high wages in industrial occupations and yet others to deflation of prices for farm products following the war. Some think that the village garage has more power than the farm in its appeal to the young of the country. The report continues, whatever the reason it bids fair to be a serious thing for the United States if scientific agriculture continues to have such serious setback, and it urges that, with a growing nation and its increasing demands for food and the farmer must not only a permanent but dignified place in our social structure if we are to maintain a wholesome national life.

The June issue of a Methodist Missionary paper gives report of a recent survey of farms situated in the villages and contiguous territory near Wuhu, Anhwei Province, China. The survey was made by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry of Mankang University. The survey shows that the farm families use 44 per cent of the crops they produce. The report shows that these farm families in addition to producing crops sufficient for their own use,

produce enough extra for about one and one-half families. In the district under investigation four hundred and twenty-four acres of land supported 588 persons. The largest crop was rice. The amount of rice consumed per day per person by native families was better than 20 pounds. The Chinese farmer is not likely to have much western farm competition under such circumstances.

**THE RURAL CHURCH AND THE CO-OPERATIVE FARMER MOVEMENT**  
By Otis Moore

The supreme economic question in rural America has to do with the matter of cooperation among farmers. President Coolidge's Farm Commission holds up the co-operative movement as the economic hope of the future for agricultural America. New England farming will never come into its own except through widespread co-operative organizations. The present depression in the agricultural Middle West may be cured by some such special legislation as the McNary-Hauzen Bill, but at best this is only an experiment. On the Pacific Coast agricultural cooperation has succeeded in a notable way, but only among a specialized group of producers, The Citrus Fruit Growers, who can scarcely be classed with ordinary farmers. The cotton growers have of late accomplished a great forward movement in cooperation, but the movement in the South is comparatively young and has its severest trials before it.

Why has not the co-operative movement succeeded better in the United States? H. A. Wallace, in "Wallace's Farmer" for January 16, answers the question in a way which needs to be given wide publicity.

"The interesting thing about the co-operative movement in both Ireland and Denmark is the emphasis placed on the intangible, idealistic values. It is precisely this thing which is so sadly lacking in our co-operative efforts in the United States. Too many of our co-operative endeavors are different in no essential respect from old-time business. We have no one in the United States who is continually holding up before us the beauties of an agricultural civilization that can hold its own against the attractions of city life. In order to farm, we should do our best to get a square deal in both the business and political worlds; but even more than that, we must make sure that the farming of the future ministers to the spiritual life of the farmer and his family."

Furthermore, we have been trying to promote cooperation from the top down, and not from the bottom up. Cooperation has not succeeded because the spirit of cooperation has been lacking in the local community. In the long run, men have faith in each other only as they have faith in God. It is a striking fact that the most successful co-operative efforts in the United States have been for the most part in local groups where there has been a common bond of religious interest.

Here is a great challenge for the rural church—to Christianize the farmer movement. If the local rural church does not help to furnish the spirit of working together, the history of the farmer movement will be much like that of the labor movement—the spirit of brotherhood without the church, brotherhood exclusive and not inclusive.—Christian Advocate.

**DIDN'T HEAR A "CUSS WORD" FOR THREE MONTHS**  
HAYS, Kans., June 24.—A story of a town without a marshal, sheriff or peace officer of any kind, until recently without a regular resident minister, and yet so upright and God-fearing that one may live there for months and never even hear a "cuss word," is told by Alex Meier, of Hays, graduate of the Hays State Teachers College. Meier has just returned from a teaching assignment in New Mexico.

Meier said that he didn't hear any profanity during the first three months he was there, and that he

might have remained indefinitely without hearing a "cuss word" if it hadn't been for a railroad worker who happened along and "made the air blue" one day.

The good little town is Nara Vista, N. M., situated in the east central part of the state. Its 400 population is made up of Indians, Mexicans, and white people, and is partly Catholic and partly Protestant. Meier was principal of the high school there.

"Not only is Nara Vista free from rough talk," said Meier, "but violations of the law are unknown there. The people in that remote section of our country somehow seem to be different from folks in this part of the world."

**THE THREE GIFTS**  
Behold, unto thy hand, oh Earth Hath He delivered three gifts Accept, on bended knee, In prayerful attitude, the first, His cross.

Accept, erect and unafraid, the second, One most precious, His agony.

Accept, transfigured, exultant, Electrified, His smile. —Patience Worth.

Between 30,000 and 35,000 women are employed in the electric light and power, gas and electric railway business in the United States.

## The Progressive Swedish Farmer READS Den Svenske Farmaren

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