

The Kansas Union Farmer

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

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized July 30, 1918.

JOHN TROMBLEEditor and Manager
W. C. LANSDONAssociate Editor

Subscription Price, per Year\$1.00

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

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

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

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

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1923

HONOR ROLL LOCALS

As this is written our records at headquarters show that 112 Locals have no delinquent members. We are away ahead of last year in that matter but we are not yet doing enough. The Honor Roll shows that a lot of old members know their duty and do it but does not indicate the accession of very many recruits.

The paid up membership of Honor Roll Locals averages 19 and varies from 5 to 95. There are 46 Locals with a paid up membership below 15 and only three that exceed 50. The members can learn the names of the small Locals by turning to the Honor Roll in this paper. The big ULocals are Udal with 95 members; Healy with 71 members; and Hays with 67 members. There is one Local reporting only 7 members for this year that had more than 125 just a short time after its organization.

This list does not represent the actual membership conditions in Kansas at this time as it would indicate a total membership of only about 20,000 while as a matter of fact there are around 40,000 Kansas farmers who regard themselves as good Union men. The only trouble is that many of them do not consider the privilege of belonging to the Farmers Union worth \$2.25 a year and so have neglected to pay their dues. Of course there are more small Locals than large ones on the list because it is much easier to collect all the dues from five or ten members than it is from fifty or one hundred. There should be more big Locals on the Honor Roll. We have plenty of them in Kansas but it is a considerable job for the Secretary of a Local of 100 or more members to get all the dues during the first half of the year.

The membership of the small Locals deserve high praise for keeping the organization fires burning but they decrease the usefulness and diminish the respect in which our Union should be held if they remain satisfied with a mere skeleton organization maintained only for the purpose of retaining their charters. A Farmers Union Local of 100 or more members, yes of 50 or more is a very powerful and positive organization in the community in which it exists. Nothing much worth while can be done in that neighborhood without the approval and support of the Union. On the other hand, with all due respect to the loyal men who have remained so faithful to the principles of the organization a Local of less than fifteen members is certain to be more or less of a joke in its own neighborhood. Anything and everything can be put over in that community without consulting the Union Local because it has a membership so small to count and that fact is usually very well known.

The writer does not want to be misunderstood in this matter. There is no thought of neglecting in any way on the faithful souls who have kept the small Locals living, sometimes at their own expense. The hope is that the membership everywhere, and especially the "never say die men" in the small Locals members. With very necessity for getting more members. There are few exceptions there is no Local in Kansas that is so located that it cannot have fifty or more members. If the Union had fifty members in every Local in the state not only would the organization control local affairs but would have the power to get its way in state and other matters of the highest importance to agriculture.

Perhaps it is too late to get many more members this summer but it is certain that every member of the organization in the state knows at least one farmer whom he can get into the Union. Why wait until next winter to do that? Get an application and have it signed up and the new man initiated at once even if the ceremony must be performed between corn rows. Then next September let all members and all Locals begin a statewide and fall and winter long campaign to increase the membership and the authority and power of the only farmers organization that has ever made good in Kansas. This state is a field in which the Farmers Union now has no considerable competition.

Other farm organizations have kept out of Kansas or have failed to make good here because the Union was on the job. That is a satisfaction to our organization but it also carries with it a

very large responsibility. Only an organized agriculture can be prosperous and respected. To the Union is given the opportunity and therefore the duty of organizing the farmers of Kansas. We have no right to fall down on the job and we can finish it because to every objector we have an answer and an argument that cannot be met.

The Kansas Farmers Union has made good and deserves the support of every farmer and every farmers wife in the state.

SUPPORT THE CHILDREN

The competitors of farmers are always on the job. A certain big company that wants to keep the farmers out of the produce business is offering a weekly prize at each of its stations for the largest quantity of eggs delivered to it during the week. It is reported that several Union farmers have won \$5 prizes by falling for this scheme which is being worked by one of the most powerful enemies of cooperation that exists in this country today.

In the county in which this prize plan is being worked there are more than a dozen Farmers Union produce stations, one within easy reach of every farm in the county. The good prices that the people receive up there, whether or not they are members of our organization, are the result of the activities of Union enterprises. The competitors must pay fair prices, give honest tests and counts and deal fairly or they can get no business.

Kill the Farmers Union enterprises in that county or in any other county in Kansas, and the traders will at once start in to get even for the losses that they have suffered from cooperation. The Union enterprises must be kept up. They can only be kept going if they are profitable. They can be made profitable in just one way, that is by the support of their own members.

Our cooperatives should not be required to offer prizes to secure the patronage of their own stockholders but if necessary they can do so. Suppose each Farmers Union enterprise in that county offers a \$5 prize for the largest deliveries each week. The business would increase enough to meet that additional weekly expense and more. Looks like foolishness but not half as foolish as sitting still on your own front porch and letting a fox bite your britches off.

No the State Union cannot offer these prizes. It has no money nor any authority to use funds for such a purpose if it had millions. The Union enterprises affected are able to protect themselves but it is passing strange that they must offer such inducements to secure the support of their own members.

Taxes will never be lower until the people make up their minds to do without a good many things that they now expect from the government of the republic, the states and the counties.

The place to begin the reduction of tax burdens is right at home. More than half of all the public revenues are used for purely local purposes. The thing to do is to see that there is no graft, favoritism or waste in the use of the money paid by the public for schools, roads and other local purposes.

The next State Convention of the Farmers Union should be the greatest agricultural gathering ever held in Kansas. Hays is less than two days drive from any part of the state. Every farmer has a car and needs a week off along with his wife. Begin now to plan to be at Hays next October.

Hays invited all the members of the Farmers Union to meet there next fall. The only way to be sure that those folks are in earnest is to go and see. Are you planning to go?

WAGES AND PRICES

Farmers of this country should not worry over the rates of wages paid to organized working men. In the first place the well paid workman is the farmer's best customer. When wages are high the prices for farm products will be high and there will be a profitable market for everything the farmer can raise. The purchasing power of the American working man is a market that will never fail the farmers of this republic as long as living wages are paid.

The second thing to consider is that whatever advantages the wage workers of this country enjoy they have secured for themselves by and through organization. The laboring men from lowest and lowest paid to the highest and highest paid get good wages because they have had the courage, the good sense and the determination to organize and go after what they want. No railroad would ever pay any attention to the complaints of a single locomotive engineer, but there is not a railroad system in the country that is big enough to fight the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

An individual farmer afraid to trust himself in an organization of his fellow farmers is a joke to business men and to wage earners. Not a laughable joke but a pitiful and pathetic jest. Such a farmer only makes his situation ten times more sorry by criticizing the results obtained by organized labor. Of course the trades Unions have secured higher wages for their members. That is one of the first purposes of such organizations. Equally of course farmer organizations can secure higher prices for the products of their members.

The big lesson that farmers should learn from Trades Unions is that they must go and do likewise if they ever expect to get anywhere. Laborers organized to help laborers. Farmers must organize to help each other.

A HINT TO ELLIS COUNTY

The folks of Hays and the farmers of Ellis county are preparing to take care of the biggest farmers meeting ever held in Kansas when the Union assemblies there next October. The

Kansas Union Farmer respectfully suggests and urges that the most effective and encouraging, helpful and stimulating thing that the farmers of Ellis county can do for the entertainment of the Union is get every farmer in the county into the organization between now and the first day of October.

There will be sundry speeches of welcome no doubt. What an inspiration it would be if the President of the Ellis County Union could assure the visiting members that that county is 100 per cent organized. It can be done and should be done. Every local in the county should join in membership work and every farmer in the county should be in the Union. A hundred per cent organization in Ellis before the state convention would stir things up so much that there would be many hundred per cent counties in Kansas before another state convention.

The Kansas Farmers Union deserves the support of every farmer in the state because it has made good.

The Farmers Jobbing Association saves a million dollars a year for the wheat growers of Kansas on binding twine alone. Does it deserve your support?

Why stuff your competitors fat sow by patronizing non-Union business agencies?

If you have not yet opened an account with the Farmers Union State Bank of Kansas City, Kansas you have overlooked an opportunity to serve yourself and your organization at one and the same time by a single easy act.

Today is the best time that there will ever be to get another member to the Farmers Union.

There is no farmer in Kansas, now a member of the Union, who has so little standing in his neighborhood that he is not able to get at least one of his friends and neighbors into the organization.

Big Business has just dedicated a \$5,000,000 headquarters building in Washington just across Lafayette Square from the White House. The biggest business in the United States, agriculture, is in an old dwelling house on a side street and still owes half the purchase price of its headquarters. Nothing further need be said as to who has the ear of congress and the courts.

This country will never be safe for agriculture until all farmers are organized and the work must be done by the farmers themselves. Do you believe that? Then why not get another member or two for your Local right away?

Can you see that Union army with banners moving towards Hays from all parts of the state next October? Our organization should make such a showing at the next State Convention that no man in Kansas will ever again doubt our purposes, our courage and our determination to work out our own problems.

No movement will ever get anywhere unless it has plenty of opposition. The Farmers Union has got the opposition. Has it the intestinal equipment necessary to fight and best its enemies?

Every dollars worth of produce sold by a member of the Union to a concern in competition with our own agencies strengthens the forces of the enemy. It is bad enough to be pounded by our rivals. It is foolish to give them the clubs to do it with. Support your own enterprises of every sort and they will succeed.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE PRAISES LABOR BANK

"Your institution is another evidence of our economic democracy," declared President Calvin Coolidge in congratulating the Federation Bank of New York City, owned by A. F. of L. unions and unionists, upon its second anniversary. The president's laudatory message was read at a celebration held in Manhattan Opera House while 3,000 public officials, bankers, labor unionists and depositors listened. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon also warmly praised the aims of cooperative banking.

The Federation Bank now has deposits of \$11,000,000, contracted with the half million with which it opened in 1922. President Coolidge in his message especially emphasized the responsibility placed upon the bank by reason of these deposits. "It may seem easy to borrow money for that is what your deposits represent," he advised, "but all experience shows that it is very far from easy to invest money in such a way that you will be prepared at all times to meet the necessary requirements of those who have put their money in your keeping. You are peculiarly well equipped to secure deposits."

"I trust it may not seem presumptuous if I dwell upon the necessity of securing sound financial experience to take charge of your investments. On account of the nature of your deposits, you have one of the greatest responsibilities of any banking institution in your locality."

The almost unlimited possibilities in the growth of labor cooperative banking were stressed by the officers of the Federation Bank, who estimated that American wage earners make 80 billions a year and save from six to seven billions of it. Three other labor banks, the B. of L. E. Trust Co., the Amalgamated State Bank, and the International Labor Bank, also serve Gotham workers, in addition to which the Brotherhood has a large interest in the Empire Trust Company and its investment company interests in the nation's metropolises.

Wheat Prices Are Again

Advancing with every indication that Chicago quotations will reach or even pass two dollars a bushel before the new crop begins to move. There is less wheat in the world today than at any time since long before the war. The crop that is coming on is certain to be short. The United States is not likely to have enough wheat for domestic use during the next twelve months.

The only thing that stands in the way of two dollar wheat at the Kansas shipping stations this year is the financial condition of the wheat growers of this state. As for many years there is a great majority of the farmers are so short of cash that they will be forced to thresh from the shock and sell their grain from the machine. They must have the money to pay their bills and notes.

Of course the organized wheat growers will not be ready to sacrifice their crops for forced cash. They can deliver their grain to their own agencies and get sufficient advance to take care of their pressing obligations and later share in the prices certain to result from rising prices.

Debt Settlement

With France and other European nations the United States appears to be getting a little attention on the other side of the Atlantic. It is reported that nearly all our debtors over there are now willing to talk about the funding and payment of their obligations. Most of them are in no condition to begin payment, even of interest, for a generation or two.

There is one source from which the impoverished countries of Europe can get the money to pay the United States and that is from the United States. In other words we must pay them ourselves. How? There are several ways. We can buy goods from Europe at prices and in volumes that will earn profits for manufacturers over there. That will be a slow process since our people must pay twice for almost every article imported from over seas—once to the foreign manufacturer and a second time to the treasury of our own country as duty on imports. Another way is for Americans to go abroad and spend enough money to enable our friends across the sea to make some small payments on their obligations.

Tourists

Spent Much Money In Europe. No one knows exactly how much but the men in closest touch with foreign travel estimate that Americans take about \$500,000,000 a year across the ocean for the enrichment of the hotel keepers and others who live by entertaining rich yankees. That is quite a lot of money but hardly enough to pay the interest on Europe's debts to our treasury to say nothing of small applications to the ever swelling principal.

Another money leak from America to the old country is made up of the remittances that thousands, probably millions, of naturalized citizens and aliens are constantly sending to their folks at home. It is not at all unlikely that another half billion dollars a year is exported to Europe in that way.

But Europe must live. Home demands naturally come first even when the money is being supplied by America. Add all possible sources of European income together and the sum will hardly pay the interest on the debt due the United States to say nothing of reducing the principal.

America

Insists That Europe Must pay and the debtor nations say that they have always intended to pay and will begin just as soon as they get their own budgets balanced. With the exception of England no European power of any sort or class is living within its income. France the worst offender, is maintaining a standing army which is larger by far than any other military force in the world.

New born nations like Poland and the other powers of central Europe must also have their fighting forces even though their debts remain unpaid and their women and children starve. All Europe is an armed camp today and tomorrow may be a battle field.

History

Seldom repeats herself. The debt owed America by European nations

TOBACCO POOL GOES OVER TOP IN NEW SIGN-UP

Connecticut Valley Farmers Sign Marketing Contract for Another Five Years

The new sign-up campaign of the Connecticut Valley Tobacco Association came to a wind-up May 25 with a larger part of the tobacco crop of Massachusetts and Connecticut in the new pool than was signed up in the first membership campaign in 1922. This news, considered of far reaching importance to the tobacco pool movement, was broadcast by J. W. Alsop, president of the organization, in a public announcement which was the signal for rejoicing in many New England farm homes.

With final reports still incomplete, it is announced that more than 20,000 acres of tobacco is under contract, 2,000 acres more than the required minimum. Later returns will add materially to the sign-up.

Assertions by tobacco buyers that members "won't be stung by signing up a second time" furnished laughing stock for the farmers when it was found that more than 85 per cent of the old members were so well satisfied with the operations of the pool that they signed again. A few more

could have been used as an agency for the abolition of war and the restoration of peace time pursuits and prosperity the world over. All that was necessary was for the United States to serve notice on her debtors that all their debts would be forgiven on the sole condition that military and naval establishments should be abolished.

Perhaps another condition might have been added in a provision for the cancellation of all the inter allied debts of Europe and a corresponding amount of sure cheques for reparations from Germany. Without abolishing a single international debt complete disarmament would effect a saving of income that could pay every national obligation within ten years. With international debts abolished, all armies disbanded and all navies dismantled the whole world would soon be rich.

Debts Destroy Friendship

And good will among nations just as certainly as among individuals. Without help and helplessness factor in the world who does not figuratively speaking, dodge into a blind alley to avoid meeting his creditors. It is quite impossible to enjoy the society or patronize the business of a man who is a chronic creditor.

The United States is a chronic and permanent creditor of Europe. Such a relationship is certain to be dangerous to good will. Europe may scratch around and pay a little on her American debts but that sport will never be popular with our trans-Atlantic friends. International comity and good will are virtues that can be practiced only by equals. The relationship of creditor to debtor is never friendly. Europe may pay us, largely with our own money, but the nations over there will never love Uncle Sam while he is bill collecting from them.

I am sure that a lot of the best men and women in the Farmers Union of Kansas disagree very violently with my attitude on European debt settlement. They believe the only thing to do with a debt is to pay and especially so the payment comes home.

Paternalism

Has no Warm Friend In the president of the United States. He believes that the states are under obligation to administer their own affairs and that the same responsibility rests on individuals and local communities. He is opposed to all fifty-fifty projects and would have the participation of the United States in highway construction if it were in his power to do so.

It is now quite plain that the president will use all his authority and influence to prevent the participation of the federal government in the administration of the elementary schools of the country. He believes that education is purely a local concern in which Washington should not interfere.

That the dollar matching system of subsidies for purposes that are purely local is destroying state pride and pauperizing the states is an idea so firmly fixed in the presidential mind that it cannot be dislodged is more in evidence daily. Mr. Coolidge believes that our liberties can be insured only through the active discharge of their public duties by all states, municipalities and individuals without the assistance of the federal government. If he stands by his fights for his convictions Mr. Coolidge will lose a lot of friends among the politicians and place hunters but he will not make the real folks back home even a little bit mad.

Doheny Has Been Separated

From the oil lease that he secured Fall but neither the bribed senator through the good offices of Albert B. nor his brother has yet been called to the bar to answer to a criminal charge. A Chicago grand jury has indicted about 150 furniture manufacturers for price fixing and extortionists for violating the anti-trust law. But will any of these big law breakers go to jail?

The courts have no difficulty in convicting petty thieves, traffic law violators and bootleggers but what the country wants to see is a jail or two filled up with the big scoundrels who seem to have enough money and influence to defeat the ends of justice. And yet there are a lot of folks who wonder why the courts have fallen into contempt.

Oregon Recently Passed

A law requiring all children in that

state to attend public school between the ages of eight and sixteen. Suit to test the constitutionality of such legislation was brought by an Episcopal military school and a Catholic sisters school for small children. The cases have just been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States which holds that while a state may require all children to attend school it cannot force them to attend any particular type of school.

Such a decision was inevitable. There is no place for religious intolerance in the United States. Compulsory education laws are all right if they are all right but they are all wrong when they undertake to require all children to attend schools designated by the state.

Washington

May Be Headquarters For a new liberal party that is being organized by Basil Manly and other supporters of La Follette in the last presidential campaign.

Parties can accomplish little until they cease to be third parties and take first place. If the reformers really care to get anywhere they should work out some plan for capturing one or the other of the two existing political parties.

Perhaps that would not be an easy job but it is the only way to liberalize the government. Naturally neither the republicans nor the democrats want to be captured and it must be confessed that to take possession of either of them would be quite a job for the reformers. The farmers of North Dakota had the right idea. They organized, outlined their demands, formulated their principles and then went right out and took possession of the majority party of the state. Three times they elected a governor and two United States senators were chosen by their votes.

Have Mr. Manly and his associates investigated the possibilities of extending the North Dakota plan to other states?

France Is in a Real War

In northern Africa where it appears that there are quite a number of be-nighted, dark skinned natives who do not appreciate the blessings of being governed by bureaucrats living in Paris is not the privilege of serving in the French army. So far the natives have had all the best of the argument and France may be forced to withdraw her forces.

Self determination as to government is just as much the right of a black African or a brown Filipino as it is of the white races. We still have too many mistaken ideas about our responsibility to the backward peoples of the world. After all the respect thing in life and liberty. It is fine that in all the ages of history there have always been bearers of light who have loved the liberty so well that they have died to preserve the freedom of their fellow men.

Amundsen And His Party

Will not return from the north pole in their air ships. Somewhere in that icy circle which has a radius of nearly 2000 miles the ships landed and have not been able to fly again. Perhaps they crashed and none live to tell the story. Perhaps they landed safely and are now walking back over the ice and snow that stretches more than a thousand miles between them and safety.

If no news of the missing explorers comes out of the north during the next two weeks it is certain that several searching parties will go to the Arctic on rescue expeditions. Until the fate of the missing party is known the roads to the north pole, while not crowded with traffic, are certain to be fairly well used.

Congress

Has Often Considered The advisability of providing some sort of dignified and public employment for former presidents and vice presidents. This problem is not very urgent at the present time. Just now there is only one living ex-president of the United States, Chief Justice William H. Taft of the United States Supreme court.

Thomas Riley in Washington last week left the country without any living ex-vice president. The presidency and the vice presidency are both mortal diseases.

NATIONAL POTATO EXCHANGE FORECAST BY GROWER PLANS

Steps toward the organization of an American potato growers exchange are forecast by correspondence reported between W. W. Aupperle, Frank Kiene and G. Herbert Foss, presidents respectively of the Colorado, Minnesota and Maine potato pools.

A meeting of representatives of these organizations, together with representatives of the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange and the Federal Fruit and Vegetable Growers, is being planned. The conference will be held during June and the place tentatively has been named as Chicago.

Marketing economists through interchange of information and the correlation of sales campaigns are the chief purposes sought in the organization of the national potato producers' agency.

Ever reflect when you say, "I'll be glad when this day's over," or "when this winter's over," that you will be just that much nearer the end of all days and all winters?—Kansas Oil News.

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. 1181
Meets first and third Monday, Wm. Finckel, Sec.

BETHLEHEM LOCAL NO. 1908
Meets first and third Friday, Roy E. Osburn, Sec.

BELLEVUE LOCAL NO. 2042
First and third Thursday, John T. Anderson, Sec.

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

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 403
First and third Thursday, O. J. Lamberson, Sec.

BECKEY LOCAL NO. 1081
First and third Wednesday, J. J. Maska, Sec.

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

BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 922
Meets first and third Wednesday, G. W. Cashman, Sec.

COOK LOCAL NO. 1845
Meets second and fourth Thursday, Mrs. A. E. Lee, Sec.

CARGY LOCAL NO. 2138
Meets first and third Friday, Fred Steel, Sec.

COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1283
Second and fourth Friday, Lee Bonar, Sec.

COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1768
First and third Monday, Ethel Roberts, Sec.

CRESO LOCAL NO. 237
First and third Thursday, John Wolf, Sec.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 864
Third Tuesday, Geo. J. Schoenhof, Sec.

CALIFORNIA LOCAL NO. 1911
Second and fourth Wednesday, R. J. Logan, Sec.

COLLINS LOCAL NO. 639
Fourth Wednesday, Winifred Crispin, Sec.

WATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122
Meets each Tuesday at 8 p. m. I. E. Sewell, Sec.

CHERRY GROVE LOCAL NO. 1017
Meets first and third Tuesday, Mabel Sykes, Sec.

DIETZ LOCAL NO. 1223
Last Friday in each month, Mrs. Ernest Brauch, Sec.

EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1469
First Tuesday of each month, Philip Sincel, Sec.

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

ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2009
First and third Thursday, Brad Hoover, Sec.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 888
First and third Wednesday, Ralph E. Hauptli, Sec.

EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2137
Meets the third Tuesday of each month, Mrs. J. S. McIndoo, Sec.

BUDORA LOCAL NO. 1851
Meets every third Friday of the month, W. W. Gerstenberger, Sec.

FREEMONT LOCAL NO. 2014
First Friday in each month, A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec.

FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1789
First and third Friday, W. H. Syster, Sec.

GRACE HILL LOCAL 1212
First and third Friday, Homer Albrecht, Sec.

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

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 464
Second and fourth Tuesday, Roy W. Holland, Sec.

HERYK LOCAL NO. 1247
Second and third Tuesday, Henry Eden, Sec.

HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1002
Second and fourth Wednesday, Karl Rohde, Sec.

HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 878
Meets first and third Wednesday, Ross Clair, Sec.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1588
First and third Wednesday, W. R. Fuhrman, Sec.

I. N. L. LOCAL NO. 1469
Second and fourth Tuesday, C. O. Taubee, Sec.

KORBER LOCAL NO. 014
Meets first and third Tuesday, F. A. Korber, Sec.

LABON CREEK LOCAL NO. 479
Meets second and fourth Wednesday, F. Z. Hoy, Sec.

LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1283
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month, H. F. Horton, Sec.

LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 688
Meets Friday on or before full moon of each month, H. M. Glenn, Sec.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1264
First and third Friday, Clyde B. Wells, Sec.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 838
Meets second and fourth Monday, H. D. Bervans, Sec.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1088
First and third Friday, R. Lawrence Wright, Sec.

LILLY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2188
Meets the first and third Friday, Florence Koppes, Sec.

MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 2072
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday, Maude Carnes, Sec.

MARINE LOCAL NO. 648
First and third Friday, Albert Spoonman, Sec.

MOSS SPRINGS LOCAL 1901
First Tuesday of each month, Clarence C. Brown, Sec.

NEW BASIL LOCAL NO. 1787
Second Monday of each month, Henry Hoffman, Sec.

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922
First and third Monday, R. J. Muchenthaler, Sec.

NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2020
First and third Thursday, Fred Hahn, Sec.

SSA LOCAL NO. 1571
Resolved on the third day of June, very other Tuesday night, R. A. Reynolds, Sec.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1633
Meets second and fourth Friday, Jacob Smith, Sec.

PRAIRIE BELL LOCAL NO. 1808
Meets second Thursday of every month, E. B. Wornen, Sec.

PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2108
Meets Tuesday of each month, J. H. Scott, Sec.

PRAIRY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1922
First and third Wednesday, H. C. Mathias, Sec.

PLEASANT HOME LOCAL NO. 2063
Meets first and third Monday, Minnie Carriere, Sec.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1293
First and third Wednesday, W. T. Fulin, Sec.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1674
Meets second and fourth Wednesday, Orth O. Miller, Sec.

POPULAR GROVE LOCAL NO. 798
Meets every second Wednesday of each month, Geo. Duncan, Sec.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2020
Second Wednesday of each month, Mrs. Frank J. McCallane, Sec.

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810
First and third Friday, H. J. Lohr, Sec.

RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2123
First and third Saturday, Pauline Cowger, Sec.

SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1983
Meets the first and third Tuesday, H. M. Schrock, Sec.

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

SCIENCE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1948
Meets every other Friday night, J. D. Keasling, Sec.

SQUARE DEAL LOCAL NO. 923
Meets the first and third Thursday, Maggie Stanley, Sec.

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

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 091
Last Wednesday of each month, John A. Martin, Sec.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 859
Second and fourth Wednesday, Mrs. E. H. Warner, Sec.

SPRING CREEK LOCAL NO. 1174
First and third Wednesday, Nell Lobengler, Sec.

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

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

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

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

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1770
First and third Thursday, Herman Wiegner, Sec.

VODA LOCAL NO. 742
Meets every fourth Friday, J. C. Stradale, Sec.

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

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1890
First Tuesday of each month, B. H. Osterlich, Sec.

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 member 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, Kan.

H. F. 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.

NOTICE CHANGE OF WABAUNSEE COUNTY MEETING DATE.

Wabaunsee County Meeting has been changed owing to the busy time in June, the executive committee of the Wabaunsee County Farmers Union has decided to change the next meeting which was to be held at Maple Hill June the 13th to August the 8th.

Joe Richmond, Co. Secretary.

MARSHALL COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING.

The second quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union will be held at Frankfort Friday, June 19, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. Let us have a full delegation. Basket dinner. A play by Snipe Creek Local, entitled, "Kids and Cooperation." Big debate. Resolved, That the Farmers Union elevator companies should consist of Farmers Union members only, and that they should do business with their own share holders only.

Affirmative: Mr. J. C. Chase and A. L. Jones.
Negative: Mr. H. L. Feldhausen and John Cockerill.

All Union members welcome.
Richard H. Mackey, Secretary.

POULTRY POOL.

Moss Springs Local 1906 has signed up 73 pouters contracts and expect to have 100 signed by first of the new year.

Yours truly,
C. C. Brown.

NOTICE OF LIQUIDATION.

Resolved on the third day of June, 1924 by the stockholders of the Farmers Union Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association to liquidate the liabilities of said organization, pro-

rate the balance on hand after all expenses were paid and surrender the charter to the Secretary of State. That in compliance with the above and foregoing resolution the Executive Committee of said organization appointed by the stockholders and the Board of Directors, the said Executive Committee hereby gives notice to all persons who may have claims against said organization that the liabilities are being liquidated and their claims must be filed on or before the 15th day of July, 1925, at which time charter will be surrendered and the organization dissolved.

U. S. ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1571.

Odessa Local held its regular meeting Tuesday night, June 2, with a large crowd in attendance.

The resolution committee offered a resolution petitioning the Township Board to repair the road leading into the Odessa school grounds, which was adopted unanimously.

Burr C. Russell made a talk on the storing of wheat, and George McGinn spoke on the question of preventing injury to wheat by weevil.

Mr. F. M. Gilmer, president of the Colway County Union announced that the June meeting of the County Union would be held at Burden, June 8.

The Bethel Local visited us at this meeting and a short talk was made by its president, Mr. Youle, after which we were pleasantly entertained by the Bethel Local with the following excellent program:

Reading, Lucy Hendrick.
Music by the Bethel Male Quartet.
Piano Solo, Marian Gilmer.
Vocal Solo, Jay Schantz.
Reading, Pauline Graham.
Music by the Bethel mixed Quartet.

Music by the Bethel Orchestra.
Dialogue, "The Ministers Mistake."
Vocal duet, Fernie Wade and Edith Fisher.

Vocal Solo, Helen Schantz.
Piano Solo, Blossom Demille.

After the program which we all enjoyed, the Odessa ladies served refreshments consisting of fruit, cream and cake, and the meeting adjourned.

R. A. Reynolds, Secretary.
Winfield, Kansas, June 2, 1925.

EXTRAVAGANSE OF SHIPPING BOARD.

Unless all signs fall the shipping economy axe is about to fall on the Shipping Board. The President is determined that the annual \$50,999,000 leakage through this top heavy inefficient organization must cease.

Almost 73,500,000.000 of tax payers money has been spent by the Board since it was foisted on the public as a war measure by the Democratic administration. It must cease.

Every conceivable method has been used in an attempt to "sell it" to the public. It is manifest that the people will not "buy it" at the price demanded. They might as well buy the can which became a national liability on the day following the armistice.

Congress apparently has never been able to bring itself to the point of scrapping vessels which cost the government millions to build and the fact that they are costing more millions to guard while rusting away in the Hudson and York rivers, without the slightest possibility of ever returning the tax payers a dollar.

The President is now determined that this tragedy shall be terminated and he must be relied upon to make the best possible arrangements for salvaging what is of value and of junking the remainder.

HOW RUBBER TREES ORIGINATED.

It was in 1876 that Sir Henry Wickham germinated in Kew Gardens, London, the seeds of the Hevea brasiliensis, otherwise known as Para rubber, and sent the plants to the British East Indies where they became the nursery stock of the plantations produced 174 tons of rubber, while the wild rubber areas, principally those of Brazil, produced 59,000 tons.

It was about that time that the automobile began to give promise of being a great factor in our economic life, and in 20 years his country was operating 18,000,000 self-propelling, rubber-shod cars. But with a lack of foresight amounting to fatuousness we made no provision for a rubber supply, and by 1924 plantations had reached a production of 387,000 tons, while wild rubber had fallen to 28,000 tons.

Today the British are having their innings. Crude rubber is ranging from 60 to 70 cents a pound, New York, compared with 20 cents just a year ago, and from 100 to 120 cents for every American user of rubber must pay tribute to British canniness, the aggregate for the ensuing year being estimated at about \$400,000,000.

TWINE IS MOVING! IS YOUR ORDER IN LINE

Standard, insect-treated Farmers Union Binder Twine saves you money. Buy from your local dealer or write

Farmers Union Jobbing Association
Kansas City, Mo.

000. In short, Britain has maneuvered us into a position where out of our own pockets comes the payment of the British debt to the United States. Yankee shrewdness has had a bad fall.

The situation calls for heroic effort on our part. Within the next decade rubber may supplant oil as the star in the commercial drama which records the struggle between Great Britain and the United States for control of the world's natural resources, a struggle which will continue so long as competition is the motivating power of human progress.

Discussing the Brazilian rubber problem in his excellent work, "Our Competitors and Markets," Lahee says:

"Brazil, for her part cannot afford to lose the advantage of this wonderful potential resource especially as she has the largest consuming market of the world as a near neighbor. And for us, such an opportunity in of great interest since by assisting Brazil to recover her position, we should gain the advantage of having, for the supply of a material upon which we are becoming increasingly dependent, a source unhampered by any sort of competition."

Mr. F. M. Gilmer, president of the Colway County Union announced that the June meeting of the County Union would be held at Burden, June 8.

The Bethel Local visited us at this meeting and a short talk was made by its president, Mr. Youle, after which we were pleasantly entertained by the Bethel Local with the following excellent program:

Reading, Lucy Hendrick.
Music by the Bethel Male Quartet.
Piano Solo, Marian Gilmer.
Vocal Solo, Jay Schantz.
Reading, Pauline Graham.
Music by the Bethel mixed Quartet.

Music by the Bethel Orchestra.
Dialogue, "The Ministers Mistake."
Vocal duet, Fernie Wade and Edith Fisher.

Vocal Solo, Helen Schantz.
Piano Solo, Blossom Demille.

After the program which we all enjoyed, the Odessa ladies served refreshments consisting of fruit, cream and cake, and the meeting adjourned.

R. A. Reynolds, Secretary.
Winfield, Kansas, June 2, 1925.

CAUSE OF SERIOUS HOG LOSS.

Mange in swine appears to have become prevalent again, according to information from several live stock centers. Unfortunately for the industry, the parasite which causes this disease is never quite absent from American farms, but there are times when it is more common than others. Strictly, it is not a difficult pest to control but a few simple facts must be grasped by farmers in the live stock and meat industry to avoid the marketing of too many hogs.

First there is the well known fact that many hogs are always unthrifty because of the restlessness which follows the irritation and unthriftiness never really pay for the feed and labor given to them. Secondly, there is the actual damage caused, not to the meat but in the loss of it, owing to the necessity in the packing house of cutting off the affected skin so deeply that the salability of the meat cuts is seriously affected.

As the trouble progresses the skin contracts into wrinkles and soon becomes thick and scurvy-like, with, very often, deep crevices. It is this condition which causes the loss. The meat itself is not generally affected in quality, but these crevices and wrinkles cause such an irregularity and undesirable appearance in the outer form that large parts may have to be cut off, thus spoiling the conformation of cuts for the retail trade and resulting in quite a drop in price.

In extreme cases the disease may render the whole animal unsuitable for food purposes. But it must be understood that mange is a skin disease; hence it can easily be cured or prevented by outside means. As mange is contagious it is important that whenever any swine on farms show signs of being

infested they should be kept apart from the healthy hogs in the herd. Contact alone is enough to spread the contagion and in a short time all the hogs may be "down" with the disease. The life of the disease bearing parasite begins when the female parasite, burrowing into the skin, lays its eggs there for hatching and as the life cycle—i. e., from birth to old age, lasts from fifteen to twenty-five days, treatment should be repeated at least three times at intervals of nine or ten days.

Crude oil or equal parts of kerosene and cottonseed oil as a dip or a spray have been found most effective in the treatment of this disease. Simultaneous with the dipping, the beds and quarters should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Cresol in a five per cent solution will make a satisfactory disinfectant.

Now that the warm weather is here the danger of pneumonia in the hogs from treatment is practically absent. The dipping or spraying will help to keep down other parasitic pests also so that the hogs should gain in general health and thriftiness from a simple treatment intended in the first place for mange.

FINAL WHEAT POOL PAYMENT IS COMPLETED.

ENID, Okla., (Special)—Final payment to members of the Oklahoma and Texas Wheat Growers' associations has been completed. The wheat pool was anticipated, according to John Manly, secretary. The last payment totaled \$1,700,000 and brought total payments for the year to \$10,250,000 on 8,700,000 bushels of wheat in the pool.

The wheat organization has enjoyed a large growth since its formation in 1922. The first year 3,250,000 bushels of wheat were handled, while the second year's business totaled 5,775,000 bushels.

More than 12,000 members in Oklahoma and 4,500 in Texas pool their wheat through the organization. The two states are said to have the most successful farmer controlled wheat marketing organization in the United States.

GEBHARD HONORED BY SCHOOL FUND.

In honor of the 25th anniversary of Pellervo, the Finnish counterpart of the All American Cooperative Commission, cooperators have established a Hannes Gebhard fund for encouraging the study of the cooperative movement and its needs. More than 500 societies joined in this testimonial to the founder of the Finnish cooperative society. In Switzerland a similar fund was established by Bernard Jaeggi for educational work.

FEDERAL GRADES FOR FEED.

Federal grades for feed oats and mixed oats have been established by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective September 1 under the United States Grain Standards Act. These standards are in addition to grades for oats now in effect.

The new standards, the department says, are designed to care for the grading and designation of feed grain now found in commerce in considerable quantities which consists largely of oats but does not meet the minimum requirements of the present oat standards because of the presence of varying amounts of wild oats and other grains.

Confusion and misunderstanding have arisen in the merchandising of such products, due principally to lack of definite descriptive terms and the wide range of quality and condition of such products delivered under contracts in which indefinite terms have been employed. It is believed that much of this confusion will be obviated through adoption of the grade and class designations by the trade and official inspection of such grain.

PREPARE NOW

It's never too early to plan for the disposal of your live stock. Don't leave this important decision until the last minute before shipping.

Be it cattle, hogs or sheep the FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION is prepared to handle them RIGHT for you. We get TOP PRICES—GOOD FILLS and make your NET RETURNS larger.

Consign your next shipment to us and be convinced.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION
Stock Yards
Kansas City, Mo.

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.



Who owns the telephone?

For seven carefree years young John Graves worked in the car shops at Orenville, spending his dollars as fast as he earned them. Soon after his promotion to foreman, he was married and moved to a little white house on Orchard Avenue. Life was happier than ever, but spare dollars were not more plentiful, especially after a third member was added to the family.

Then came a day when the plant superintendent showed John the wisdom of saving a part of his earnings, for the satisfaction it would bring, and for protection against emergencies and old age. He and his young wife, for the first time, learned the difficult art of economy, and finally they came to know the joys of saving and of safe investment.

Today John Graves, and many thousands like him, own the stock of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. This company is owned by more people than any other, and the great majority of its owners—laborers, clerks, housewives, business men and others—have bought it with their savings. As its business has grown, the number of its shareholders has increased until now one out of every forty-five telephone subscribers is also a stockholder.