



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Co-operation

Education

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Are We Going to Be Peasants? No We are Not, Says Editor

Wheeler McMillan, Associate Editor of the Farm and Fireside Argues the Question When Two of His Friends Assert That They Fear, the Farmers of the United States are Headed Toward Peasantry.

I believe both the men I am about to quote are wrong.

Both are farmers and thinkers. One, now partially retired, is little known outside his own county, but is universally admired and respected by his neighbors as a good farmer and careful student of agricultural tendencies.

The other is identified with a large national farm organization. His sound counsel is heard by senators and cabinets. For years he has been farming, watching agriculture, and thinking about what he sees.

Their predictions, couched in nearly identical words, are unpleasant. "We are heading toward peasantry," they fear. "Unprofitable years and unfair conditions are driving our most intelligent people away from farming into easier, more remunerative occupations."

"We see this in our own communities. The fine, upstanding pioneer stock dies or moves away. Their children do not farm. Shiftless renters and soil-mining, unprogressive land-owners take their places."

"We can't have a first-class agriculture with second-class farmers."

"Everyone except the farmer can in some way adjust himself for his financial protection. What the farmer makes somebody gets a deal high-spirited American will find something else to do rather than submit indefinitely. Eventually as farmers there will be only people who haven't enough gumption to fight, and who are willing to work hard for what they happen to get."

This gloomy prediction is the honest expression of two men for whose wisdom I have much respect. But I do not agree with it. It is shot through with unsound reasoning and false assumption. I believe firmly that farming in the future is going to be a desirable occupation, with financial rewards that will interest the best types of people.

This dark prophecy is based on a false assumption that farmers are a sort of submerged class who are chronically underpaid and financially maltreated. Farmers, actually, are not the only people who find that making and keeping money is difficult.

Large monetary success is uncommon. Only a few men in any pursuit become rich. Men can become wealthy by doing things other than farming, but they have seen in the pages of Farm and Fireside the stories of many such men and how they did it.

Life insurance companies, who depend heavily upon accurate statistics, report that every hundred American men who reach the age of sixty-five years, at least eighty-five are dependent upon the charity of relatives or of the public.

Do retail merchants have any financial troubles? There is said to be one retailer for every twenty-seven families. Business authorities declare that of one hundred men who were in retail business five years ago sixty-five by now have gone bankrupt or quit under stress; twenty-five are hanging on by their eyebrows; only ten are doing a prosperous business.

These are the figures if you want to make comparisons with farm success and failure in your neighborhood.

Neither is it reasonable to assume that the quality of farm intelligence is deteriorating. Rather it would seem to be much higher than in years gone by. The influences of boys' and girls' club work, more and better high schools, cheaper and better reading matter, agricultural extension activities, all tend to raise the standard still higher.

The prophets of gloom are wrong. Of course, the inefficient farmer who wastes his time, depletes his soil, manages poorly, never will be prosperous. But farming in the years ahead of us is going to be a good job for good people. I am going to write down here seven of the outstanding reasons why I think so.

Reason 1: History. History records a succession of cycles. Periods of prosperity have been followed by periods of adversity, and good times have been in the valley of the pendulum's swing; there is no direction for it to go but up. Unless history fails to repeat, farming will become more profitable again. In spots, at least, the repetition already has begun. And in the midst of our worst unprosperity there have always been some prosperous farmers and some prosperous spots.

Reason 2: Population. America's population is becoming more and more urban. The number of farmers grows steadily less in proportion to the total. Not so many farmers are needed, in fact, since one man now produces much more than one man used to. Everybody eats; food must be bought from those who grow it. No more great acreage of free fertile land awaits the plow to increase the nation's food resources.

The growth of the cities is a good thing for America's agriculture, and a good thing for the nation, in spite of all the "back-to-the-land" propaganda we used to hear. Every city resident is a customer of several farmers. Every farmer has city customers. The more customers the more competition for what we have to sell. A far greater menace to national well-being than the growth of the cities would be an unprosperous agriculture long continued.

No babies will be born in your dales or mine who will face starvation because America's farms cannot furnish them food. When more acres in production, more production per acre or more producers are needed, it is almost automatic that the demand will increase. Make it pay and the farmer will deliver the food.

Reason No. 3: Better Farming. We farm more efficiently. Go up and down the roads in any farm neighborhood where you are acquainted and you will see improved practices in common use that were little thought of ten or even five years ago.

Every farmer has today a marvelous advantage over his grandfather who had at his command only the fruits of the experience of his own ancestors and neighbors, plus what he could observe for himself. The accumulated and sifted experience of generations, plus the results of millions expended in scientific experimentation. All this is available through the colleges, the experiment stations, and their publications and agencies. Machinery and science combine to enable the modern farmer to grow more per acre at less cost. It is a poor farmer who is not doing just that. That better farming pays certainly has been demonstrated; and better farming is becoming commoner.

Reason 4: Business Methods. We farmers are becoming a businesslike folk. Our consumption of lead pencils and bookkeeping supplies increases. We no longer regard ourselves as mere milkers of cows, sloppers of hogs, growers of crops. We realize that our job demands just as much brains, study, alertness, and keenness as any other job, and we are trying to supply this demand. We plan better, figure better, sell better. This business attitude toward the problems of farming promises better returns.

Reason 5: Organization. We are beginning to realize the possibilities of being organized. A thoroughly organized agriculture could be the most potent economic and political force within America. The influence of the few hundred thousand farmers of the nation's six or seven million has been far-reaching. The individual farmer advances himself primarily by what he does on his own farm. Little less important is what he can do as a supporting unit in an active organization soundly officered. As farm organizations become larger, in proportion will every farmer benefit. The spread of organization is one of the very best reasons for having faith in agriculture's future.

Reason 6: Cooperation. More than

ten thousand associations are marketing farm products cooperatively. Most of them are bringing more cash to the farmer member than he would get otherwise. Failures and mistakes are being charged to experience, and experience is making organized selling sounder every month. The extension of cooperative marketing to include more commodities, and a greater proportion of the commodities, already so marketed, means a steadily perceptible increase in the agricultural income. Farming is going to grow more profitable because of the success of these efforts to eliminate unnecessary costs in assembling and distributing products, and to return to the producer a fairer share of the buyer's dollar.

Reason 7: The Awakened Farmer. My last and most important reason embraces all the others. It is that we farmers are awakening to a sense of our importance, of our power, and of our opportunities. We no longer apologize for being farmers. We feel entitled to compensation in proportion to the necessity and usefulness of our job. We are sensing the economic, political, and social power that is ours to exert once we fully awake to the use of it.

The American farmer today sees visions—visions that he is determined to make real. He pictures an agriculture yielding a fair profit. By better farming, by organization and cooperation, he is beginning to make that picture live. And not alone for sake of the profit. The profit is sought so that more of his dreams may come true.

His vision is that the farm woman of this country may lay aside their memories of unremitting toil and ceaseless drudgery, and may enjoy the

privileges of comfort and convenience and pleasure which they have earned.

His vision is that the farm boys and farm girls may look forward with pride and hopefulness to following in the footsteps of their parents on the farm, conscious of equal opportunities with boys and girls anywhere.

His vision is that he, the tiller of the nation's soil may no longer be ground down by exhausting toil and abashed by continuous poverty, but that he may stand forth as the Republic's most useful citizen. His vision is that the farm homes of America may be abodes of comfort and shrines of happiness.

No one can name the year or the hour when agriculture will have attained its aims. Whether prosperity comes slowly or rapidly, for the reasons given I believe it will come to the best farmers first, to all good farmers in reasonable time.

MONOPOLIES VS. CO-OP.

ERATIVES SEEN IN NEXT 'WAR' The next great international struggle, says Huston Thompson, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, will be a battle of economics, with the international cooperative organizations combating the international monopolies.

The main cause for military wars, Thompson believes, will be the huge corporations breaking down national boundaries in their search for trade and make all big business international.

In this struggle against monopolies, Thompson asserts, the cooperative movement is the greatest lesson in economy that the world has ever seen.

The battlefield in the next "war"

foreseen by the able Federal Trade Commission head will be strewn not with bodies and guns, but with profits, usury, huge dividends and high prices. The consumers will sooner or later rebel against the extortions, oppressions, and wastefulness of huge corporations. The workers in these soulless monopolies will revolt against the tendency of big industry to make more machines out of them.

But this great war for economic freedom of consumer and producer will not be violent. Every sign of the times points to its peaceful character. When given the facts, the people naturally prefer to band themselves into cooperative societies. With the national development of these societies, already accomplished in the European countries and well on the way in America, cooperators will create a world based on cooperation and brotherly love.

This industrial development, Chairman Huston predicts, will be similar to the abolition of private roads. In the old days we used to allow private firms to build our roads and collect toll from us. Now we know that by building our roads cooperatively as a community, we can save the toll.

Similarly cooperation will enable us to cease paying profits and dividends to every profiteer who sits at the crossroads of commerce and exacts his toll.

The first step to win this economic war is to organize your consumers coop, if you are a producer, to form your marketing co-op. The rest will follow.

The average annual consumption of tea, reckoned in its dry state, in this country is seven pounds per person.

Call for the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Kansas Division of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America Which Will Be Held in Memorial Hall Salina, Kansas, January 20, 21, 22, 23, 1925.

The Kansas Division of the National Farmers Union and the state cooperative business associations it has lent its support to establish, will convene at Salina, Kansas, in the Memorial Hall, Tuesday, January 20, 1925 at 10 a. m.

The Jobbing Association meeting will be the first number on the program. It will convene Tuesday morning at 10 A. M. and continue in session until 6:00 P. M. or the part of that time necessary to transact its business.

Tuesday evening will be a general get-together meeting.

Wednesday morning, January 21 at 10 A. M. the Farmers Union will convene in annual session and, with a few intermissions will continue in session until all the business necessary to come before the meeting is transacted.

The balance of the time is left to the Committee on Order of Business to divide as they see fit.

Thursday morning the Convention will proceed to nominate its officers and three directors. One director from each of the First, Second and Third District.

Friday morning will be the election of officers.

Delegates to the Farmers Union annual meeting are required to have their credentials in the hands of Secretary Brasted 10 days before the date of the annual meeting.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

1. One delegate for each local union in good standing in the State Union December 31, 1924.
2. One delegate for each county or district union in good standing as above. A county and district union, to be in good standing must have five or more local unions in good standing in the state Union December 31, 1924.
3. One delegate for each Farmers Union Co-operative Association and in case of county Farmers Union Co-operative Association each unit of such association is entitled to a delegate. All delegates must have credentials of the organization they claim to represent.

A delegate must be a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent at the annual meeting.

Delegates are required to send their credentials to C. E. Brasted state secretary, Salina, Kansas at least ten (10) days before the date set for the opening of the annual meeting.

JOHN TROMBLE, President,
C. E. BRASTED, Secretary.

This form is to be used by individual shareholders of the Farmers' Union Jobbing Association in appointing proxies to represent them at the regular Annual Meeting to be held in Salina, Kansas, at 10 a. m., Tuesday, January 20, 1925. Each proxy should be signed by the shareholder and by one witness to the signature, and to be valid must carry a revenue tax of ten cents. Any member of the Association in good standing on the books of his Local is eligible to appointment as a proxy representative of any shareholder.

INDIVIDUAL SHARE HOLDER'S PROXY THE FARMERS' UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION KANSAS DIVISION

This is to certify that I hereby appoint....., as my proxy and through this certificate authorize him with power of attorney to vote for me in the Annual Meeting of the Jobbing Association of the Kansas Division of the National Farmers' Union to be held in Salina, Kansas, at 10 a. m., Tuesday, January 20, 1925.

Town.....
Owner of Stock Certificate No....., Witness.

(Ten Cent Revenue Stamp) NAME OF TOWN MUST APPEAR ON THIS SLIP)

DELEGATES' CREDENTIAL

The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America

This is to Certify That Farmers.....

.....who are members

in good standing of..... Union No..... State.....

were elected as delegates to the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Farmers Union which meets at Salina, Kansas on the 21st day of January 1925.

..... Secretary
..... President

Farmers of the United States Need Panama Canal Competition

The Following Editorial in the Washington Farmer Gives us an Idea of How Far the Railroads Will Go to Further Their Own Interests. If the Farmers are Entitled to Demand Adequate Transportation Facilities, Why Not Support the Gooding Bill?

We quite agree with B. F. Yoakum, an American railroad president, that "the farmers of the nation are entitled to demand adequate transportation facilities to prevent, so far as transportation is concerned, heavy and in some cases total loss of their investment and labor."

Mr. Yoakum declares that 65 to 75 per cent of the food consumed by the public is of perishable classes of farm products. He declared that production figures of the department of agriculture show that perishable commodities, estimated in carloads, amount to more than three-fourths of a million cars. Included in the list melons, cantaloupes, berries, apples, potatoes, etc.

To get these perishable products to market the farmer must have an adequate and efficient transportation service. President Yoakum says that if the railroads are to give the farmers that service they must spend hundreds of millions of dollars every year on improvements and extensions.

He quotes a report by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States "that \$800,000,000 a year will be necessary during the next 10 years to take care of the railroads and their increased business. This represents an enormous sum, but we regard it as a conservative figure."

What about water transportation? Mr. Yoakum and other railway presidents are as mum as oysters on that subject. The very conditions that prompt the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to point to the need of constantly enlarging transportation facilities led the congress of the United States to insert this declaration of national policy in the transportation act of 1920:

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of congress to promote, encourage and develop water transportation and to foster and preserve in full vigor both rail and water transportation."

But it is the aim of the transcontinental railroads to destroy water transportation through the Panama canal. By means of discriminatory freight rates, the railroads long ago ran the boats off the great rivers of the interior. Now they want to destroy the coast-to-coast steamship service through the Panama canal.

How are they going about it? In this way. They are urging the interstate commerce commission to let them engage in a rate war with the ships at the Pacific coast terminals. They want to cut their freight rates on 47 commodities to compete with the ships at terminals, but without giving the intermediates or interior country and reductions whatever for the lesser service on the short haul.

In a word, they are asking the commission to permit them to charge the interior more for the short haul than they propose to charge the Pacific coast terminals for the long haul.

They want to make interior shippers and consumers pay the costs of their destructive rate war with the ships. Then, when they had run the ships out of the business, they would be in a position to advance freight rates all along the line.

Some high officials of the railroads frankly admit that they would like to see the Panama canal filled in. Henry Blakeley, freight traffic manager of the Northern Pacific, so expressed himself at Salt Lake in May, 1923.

The occasion was a conference of high officials of the transcontinental roads, directors of the Intermediate Rate association, governors and senators. Mr. Blakeley was being questioned by Mr. Erickson, attorney of the Intermediate Rate association. We quote from the shorthand report of the proceedings:

Mr. Blakeley, you agree with us, I guess, that the Panama canal was built for the benefit of the entire country.

Mr. Blakeley—I can not agree to that at all.

Mr. Prickett—Sir?

Mr. Blakeley—I can not agree to that.

Mr. Prickett—For whose benefit was it constructed? Is it your idea that it should be for the benefit of the entire country, the entire territory?

Mr. Blakeley—No; I will say this: That from the time of the advancement of that proposition the railroads—at least the railroad that I am employed with—opposed it and tried to get the interests of the interior states to join in objecting to the construction. We felt then and we feel now that the ultimate result will be that the manufacturing of the country is going to be done on the seaboard, and that the interior and the Mississippi river territory are all going to be prejudiced by canal operation. We would all be better off if somebody filed it in.

P. H. Burnham of the Great Northern followed Mr. Blakeley. "Do you agree with Mr. Blakeley," asked Senator Gooding of Idaho, "that the Panama canal should never have been built and ought to be filled in?"

"I will do that—yes," replied Mr. Burnham.

"Is there any other railroad man that agrees with that statement?"

asked Senator Gooding. "I think you ought to go on record, because I think that is a dangerous expression from an American citizen; I don't care if he is a railroad man."

The Gooding bill now before congress would block that scheme of the railroads. It would save the Panama canal and preserve boat competition. It forbids the railroads, under the plea of meeting boat competition, charging more for the shorter haul to the interior than they charge for the longer haul to the terminals. It would permit the railroads to lower their rates to the terminals to meet water competition, provided that they reduced rates at the same time on the shorter haul to the interior. It is based on the principle that if a rate on the long haul to the terminals is profitable, it would be more profitable when charged for the shorter haul to the interior.

The Gooding bill passed the senate last May, 54 to 23. It then went to the house committee on commerce, and there it has slumbered for seven months. The railroads are trying to smother it in committee. So far they have succeeded in keeping it pigeon-holed in committee and preventing the congress of the United States from discussing a measure of national importance.

The farmers of the Pacific west have a profound interest in this issue. They need boat competition through the Panama canal, and will need it increasingly as industry, crops and population increase. It is their safeguard against a threatened 100 per cent rail monopoly. They need it to carry their surplus grain, wool, hides, fruits and vegetables to the big markets of the Atlantic coast cities, and to bring return cargoes of manufactured goods. Boat competition is a double curb on the railroads—it checks them from putting up rates on the producers' eastbound shipments, and from putting up rates on westbound merchandise that the farmer needs.

Mr. Yoakum is right. "Farmers are entitled to demand adequate transportation facilities." And adequate transportation facilities means a good and growing service through the Panama canal.

Hence the Gooding bill. Hence the desperate efforts of the railroads to defeat that just and beneficial measure.

THE UNION SPIRIT.

Some say the Union is weakening. Disintegrating they say. You tell the knockers and bouncers That the Union has come to stay.

It's the same old spirit of Plymouth Rock, The spirit of Sixty-one, The same stout hearts of Seventy-Six, And we'll stay 'til the battle's done.

It's the fighting spirit that trimmed old Spain, And went West where "Hoplies Blow." It's the breath of the soil in travail of soul, Asking for justice, and so,

The man who has followed the turning sod, And felt the sweat in his eyes, Has silently plodded his lonely way, Until he has heard the call, "Arise!"

"For you are your brother's keeper, Go Gather them one by one, And tell them by working together, They can make them a place in the sun."

So with a patient determination, Co-operation his gun, The man of the soil with a vision, Is going to play the game.

And this time it will be a touch-down, For he's loyal heart and soul, And all the outside jeers and taunts, Won't take his eyes from the goal.

And the wolves in sheep's clothing skulking near, Seeking a gap in our line, Will hear the voice of co-operation say, "Go, Hireling, These are Mine."

Why every little setback, Is simply a rock in the road, That's easy, Heave, Altogether, And we're merrily on with the load.

For the Union Spirit is Pilgrim Rock, The spirit of Seventy-Six, The same old spirit of Sixty-One, You tell the world, We'll stick.

—Mary Catherine Campbell, Redlands, California, Member Mt. Zion F. U. Local, Anderson Co., Kansas.

The sluggard will not plow by reason of the cold; therefore shall he beg in harvest, and have nothing. — Prov. xx, 6.

Warning to Auditing Association Members

Our attention has been called to the methods adopted by an opposition firm of auditors whose chief source of revenue is derived from auditing farmers associations in this state.

It is their practice to send an auditor to our clients without notice or permission from our client and in some instances they have been permitted to proceed with the audit and to be well through with the work before it was discovered that the auditor did not represent the Farmers Union Auditing Association.

This method of securing work is despicable and would not be practised by any reputable firm of auditors or accountants and have been reluctantly compelled to warn our clients against such tactics.

When an auditor presents himself to this association and if he has NOT been sent by us, at your request, don't allow him on the premises.

This information is for your guidance and safety as well as our own and we shall be glad to hear from any of our members who may have been thus imposed upon.

KANSAS FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION.
T. B. DUNN,
Secretary-Manager.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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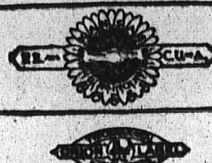
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W. C. LANSDON.....Associate Editor

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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.

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, JANUARY 1, 1925.



THE TEN GREATEST MEN

The editor frankly confesses that he is disappointed in the interest that has been taken in the voting contest for the selection of the ten greatest men that have ever lived. It was hoped that thousands of the readers of this paper would send in ballots. There was enough voting, however, to make it an attractive feature and one that the editor at any rate has enjoyed. The ten great men selected in the order of the votes that they received are:

1. Abraham Lincoln—American, statesman, war president and emancipator of four millions of slaves, and a lawyer by profession.
2. George Washington—Father of the Republic, soldier, statesman and in private life a farmer.
3. Christopher Columbus—Explorer and discoverer of America, Italian by birth and a sailor.
4. Thomas A. Edison—American inventor, scientist, statesman, diplomatist, publisher and author.
5. Napoleon Bonaparte—Corsican adventurer, Emperor of France, soldier and law giver.
6. William Shakespeare—English dramatist and poet.
7. Julius Caesar—Roman emperor, soldier, law giver and writer.
8. Theodore Roosevelt—American, president, soldier, traveler, writer and statesman.
9. Woodrow Wilson—American president, author, teacher, college president and statesman.
10. Statesmanship, war, exploration and discovery, literature and invention have surely made and remade the world a good many times. But there are other occupations and professions that have contributed much to the history of mankind. Either our list is too short or it must be amended by striking out the names of some of the men who share their eminence with others in the same field. There are six Americans on the list, four of whom are statesmen. It might be well to select one of the four and so leave three vacancies to be filled by nominations from other countries. Lincoln or Washington must be the choice for the greatest of American statesmen. So choosing there is now room on our list for Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Bismarck, Gladstone, Victoria, Peter the Great or some others outside of our country.

Certainly the list must include Edison but he is more entitled to this distinction than Marconi. Wilbur Wright was mentioned by a few voters but if it was intended to honor the inventor of the flying machine the distinction belongs to Professor Langley. Edison is near to our times but after all he has changed the world as much by his invention and discoveries as Watt did when he perfected the steam engine, Fulton when he built the first steam boat, Whitney with his cotton gin, McCormick with his horse drawn reaper, or John Deere with his steel plow?

THE CONTEST WINNER.

J. E. Stout, a member of Peyton Creek Local of the Farmers Union who gets his mail at Cottonwood Falls won the prize in the contest to name the ten greatest men of all times. His list was as follows: Christ, Paul the Apostle, Caesar, Napoleon Bonaparte, Edison, Lincoln, Washington, Shakespeare, Franklin and Michael Angelo.

Seven of these ten nominations were in the successful list. Like a good many other contestants Brother Stout included Christ in his voting. As the Savior was not a man but God spending a few years on earth in the form of a man his name should not have been used in this connection.

THE WORST GUESSES.

A. F. Culver, a member of Local 1884, Route 1, Hoyt, Kansas named the smallest number of great men elected by a majority of those who voted. Including only two of the ten selected Brother Culver's list follows:

Jesus Christ, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Homer, Jefferson, Pasteur, Lincoln, Darwin and Wilson.

This fine selection is noteworthy because it does not contain the name of a single man distinguished as a soldier or an inventor. It includes religion, statecraft, science, philosophy and poetry.

The man who made up this ballot knows the history of humanity. Instead of being the worst guess as indicated by a majority of all the votes it may well be defended as the best possible list of the world's ten greatest men. If there is any real interest in what constitutes greatness it might be well for Locals to debate this question.

Resolved, That in the voting for the world's ten greatest men the list that ranked lowest in the

number of majority selections is a better representation of human achievement in connection with enduring influence on human life and thought than the list that was selected by the whole number of voters.

FARMERS LIFE INSURANCE.

Farmers pay many millions of dollars annually for life insurance. It is a necessary expense, especially for those who are in debt and have dependent families. The total of such payments should be increased because only a very small proportion of the farmers who should carry such protection are insured. There are several reasons why farmers do not buy life insurance policies. The first and most important is that they cost too much. The combined statements of the great companies of the United States show surplus and reserves well towards \$10,000,000. This, of course is evidence of the soundness of the concerns and the value of the policies but it is also incontrovertible proof that the life insurance companies are annually collecting from their policy holders about a billion dollars more than the service that they sell is worth. Life insurance only is not an expensive luxury but the premiums on the average policy pay for too many things that farmers do not need.

Nearly all life insurance companies have their head offices in the great financial centers and there they concentrate and invest their reserves. The average farmer who understands this situation does not like to contribute to the financial interests that have grown rich from his labor and that have no concern for him as a citizen or a worker except as a source of income and profit.

The National Farmers Union is greatly interested in Cooperative Life Insurance because its members need such a service honestly conducted for the benefit of policy holders and because one of the great Union states, Iowa, has established and is successfully conducting a Farmers Union Life Insurance Company. A Committee on Mutual Life Insurance made up of Milo Reno, president of the Iowa Farmers Union and other delegates interested in the subject made the following report which was unanimously adopted by the Twentieth Annual Convention recently in session at Oklahoma City:

"We know that the members of the Farmers' Union want the protection provided in a life insurance policy, and we realize they are going to get this protection from some life insurance company, and in view of this fact we have tried to learn something of the life insurance business."

"Life Insurance is being conducted upon two plans—one, the legal reserve, level premium basis, and the other, the assessment basis. Insurance reports show that a large number of assessment companies have been forced to recognize on the legal reserve basis, and there are now seven assessment companies in the process of reorganization. This reorganization has proven extremely expensive, one company alone in 1922 losing 37,000 policy-holders. The legal reserve basis appeals to us as the safe plan, and this statement is based upon the fact that since 1890 not a single company established on the legal reserve basis has failed to the extent that it was unable to reinsure its business. In view of the large amount of funds that are accumulated in the life insurance business, the safest plan should receive earnest consideration."

"We find that in conducting a life insurance business, funds should represent credit of an enormous amount of money. These funds should represent credit for the policy-holder, — credit that he, the policy-holder, can control, therefore, we recommend the mutual company in preference to the capital stock company. Under the mutual plan all policy-holders have the same voice in the affairs of the company, and under the mutual plan participating policies are issued, which provide for the return to the policy-holder in the form of annual dividends of the earnings and savings of the company, thus giving insurance at cost."

"The systematic draining of the wealth of a community or state through the payment of life insurance premiums has been one of the evils of the life insurance business, therefore, we recommend that only companies that invest their funds pro-rata in the community from which these funds came, be considered."

"The premiums paid by a farmer policy-holder is farmer money and should be used to finance agricultural interests. If this plan is followed, farmers will not only get life insurance protection on a cost basis,—they will have their own financial institution."

"Also, to gain the advantage of having his own financial institution, we can recommend that life insurance companies be endorsed that write one class of risks,—farmers. We believe it would be an unwise policy for each Farmers' Union state to organize its own life insurance company, and the following reasons are given for this statement."

"First: The operation of a life insurance business is highly technical and requires the employment of schooled, expensive employees in its various departments. Such employees include actuaries, auditor, medical director, life insurance accountants. One actuary, one auditor, one medical director, one life insurance attorney, can serve a \$100,000,000 company. Every life insurance company must have these department heads, and a duplication of this expense, that must be borne by the policy-holder, is incurred, if each of the various states were to start its own state company."

"Second: If a farmer life insurance company is to be able to meet competition, it must have volume. One life insurance company saves \$50,000 annually in one item, because of the volume of business, so great that certain machines can be used in the accounting system as required by the states, whereas a small business means the most expensive accounting system,—that of hand labor."

"The starting of numerous state farmers' life insurance companies would mean a duplication of the policy-holders' money in office equipment, such as comptometers, bank adding machines, document files for vaults. It would also involve duplication of officers' salaries, office rent, of which must be paid by the policy-holder."

"Third: It is our opinion that no single Farmers' Union in state of present standing can start and

successfully conduct a life insurance business, confining the issuing of policies to only members of the Farmers' Union. The reason for this is given in three words,—unit too small. While Iowa has made a wonderful record with the life insurance company she organized two years ago, yet, one thing is absolutely certain,—the Farmers' Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Des Moines, Iowa, must in time either start doing business in other states or it must let the bars down, go into the field of open competition, and abandon its program of financing agriculture. The Iowa Farmers' Union did not know when she started her life insurance company what she knows today on these lines."

"Going back to the subject of life insurance as it is before us for consideration, let us consider one more vital point. Life insurance is the greatest gatherer of wealth of any business institution in the world. This wealth is placed into investments known as securities. A man's interests are represented by his investments. Thus, the farmer, who places his premium payments in a company, which invests its funds in apartment houses in the great cities is interested in such investments. The farmer, who invests his premium payments in a life insurance company, which invests its funds in railroad stocks, bonds, and mortgages is helping to finance the enterprise these securities represent, and he is interested in the safety of such investments. Can a farmer consistently say that he wants a reduction in freight rates, if he is part owner of a mortgage on a railroad company? The big point is to patronize a farmer owned, farmer controlled, life insurance company, which loans its funds to farmers on an equitable basis, and then the farmer, while talking repeal of the guarantee clause of the Cummins-Esch Law at home, will not be delegating life insurance officials to appear before Congress to state the farmer does not want the repeal of this Law, because his investments are in railroad securities."

WHY NOT PAY DUES NOW?

There are many thousands of Kansas farmers who have helped to put the Union where it is and apparently have abandoned the fight just when success appears to be assured. The Kansas Farmers' Union has done more to advance the cooperative movement than any other similar organization in the world. It has had a constructive and a progressive influence on the government of the state for nearly twenty years. Its members have invested \$15,000,000 in their own self help enterprises. It has established six great state wide cooperative associations that are successful far beyond the most sanguine hopes of their founders.

With all its achievements the Kansas Farmers' Union is just on the threshold of its highest usefulness. The positions that it now holds must be organized, fortified, strengthened and maintained against opposition that grows in strength and hostility with the development and success of our movement. The one thing above everything else that the Kansas Union needs now and must have to assure its continued usefulness is more members. The farmers who have dropped out should come back into the organization. They need the Union and the Union needs them. The farmers who have never joined should enlist in this great army which is now the only organized force of any strength that is fighting for agriculture in Kansas.

During the two months that intervene before the Annual State Convention of the Farmers Union the farmers will not be so very busy. There will be time to attend local meetings and county conventions, time to assist in the collection of dues, time to present the merits and claims of the Union to outsiders and solicit additional membership, time to read this paper and plenty of time if these things are done by the faithful and loyal men who believe in our program to double the membership of the Union before the annual convention.

If the Union is to serve Kansas farmers as it should and as they must be served by some organization it must now have the loyal support and help of its members in every locality in the state. The dues are so small that no one is barred. The advantages are so great that they cannot be measured in money. Now is the time for all good Union men and women to work for the cause.

DATING HENS EGGS.

The legislature of one of the New England states recently passed a law requiring that all farmers selling eggs should put the date on which the egg was laid on each egg with a rubber stamp. A lot of the poultry keepers of that state are in revolt against such an oppressive and tyrannous invasion of their rights.

Such a regulation can not hurt honest men and women. On the contrary it is certain to benefit them. Under the customary system of handling eggs each farmer gathers in all the eggs that he can find. Old and fresh eggs, dirty and clean eggs, cracked and whole eggs, large and small eggs, brown and white eggs are all dumped in together and taken to the market whenever it is convenient to make a trip. The result is a low price, a price that is determined by the buyers' knowledge of the average farmer's methods of gathering and storing eggs.

As commonly gathered and marketed the eggs of careful and conscientious producers bring no more than those that are offered by slovenly and dishonest people. There is no encouragement for poultry keepers, especially those who have only the usual farm flock, to adopt better and more honest methods because the price is determined by the known or suspected value of the eggs that are delivered in the usual careless way.

The consumer wants good fresh eggs. Ordinarily he can get them only by paying a high price made necessary by heavy losses in grading and candling the eggs are delivered to the first buyer. If farmers will do that work for themselves, if they will get back of a brand and a guarantee that the eggs are new laid, clean and of full weight they can make the profits out of their poultry that now go to the egg candlers.

Washington Is Much Worried

Over the alleged helpless condition of the navy. There are several thousand citizens of the republic including a regiment or so of rear admirals, retired, who make it the business of their lives to live in the capital and see to it that congress does not neglect the defense of the country. These self appointed guardians of the public safety have been a little more noisy than usual during the past few weeks.

Shortly before congress assembled there appeared a number of articles in newspapers boldly asserting that our rather well known navy is a mere shell that most of the big ships are unworthy, that one third of the destroyers are in commission, that the elevation of the great guns on our dreadnaughts is such that effective firing at long range is impossible, that we are short of both officers and men and that therefore congress must ignore the presidents plea for economy, the estimates of the budget commissioner and all other considerations of frugality and add hugely to the mere pittance of \$300,000,000 that those in authority considered about right for naval appropriations.

The president did not like the dust that was kicked up by the navy boosters. He could not understand what a navy could be a mere shell that has had an average of \$500,000,000 spent on it for the past six or seven years to say nothing of the billions that were appropriated during the war. An investigation was ordered and the facts are now coming out.

Our Navy Is Not Weak

Is far stronger than it has ever been before in times of peace. It has as many big battleships as there are in the English sea forces. It has more destroyers than any other country. It has about 80,000 men a sufficient official personnel. It has not skimped but has received large appropriations since the war.

Japan has been accused of not complying either in spirit or letter with the treaties providing for the limitation of armaments. There appears to be no truth in this charge. For the current year that country is spending \$12,000,000 on her navy. That is just a little more than one third of our appropriations for the same period and is only one fourth of the sum that navy boosters say is absolutely essential to national security at this time.

Three years ago it was announced that the treaties providing for a limitation of armaments would soon result in a large decrease in the cost of our navy. That assertion was questioned at the time and is now proven to be no longer in doubt. There has been no considerable decrease in naval appropriations and if the big navy folks have their way there will be heavy increases during the next four or five years.

There is no longer any race to see which country can spend the most money for battleships but several nations are contesting, more keenly than ever before, in the construction of every other type of war craft.

Japan Is the Only Country

With which the United States could engage in war. A conflict between America and England is unthinkable and impossible. Every other European power is helpless, impoverished and incapable of making war. Any man of sense knows that our only possible enemy is Japan and that only by arrogance, stupidity and general ally around assiniety on the part of those in authority can convert the remote active hostility likely to result in war, possibility of Japanese enmity into a real and dangerous menace.

There is no conceivable reason for any interruption of the peaceful relations that have existed between Japan and the United States for three quarters of a century. That country would have nothing to gain by war with America and in such a conflict would have so much at stake that no sensible Japanese statesman would consider such a possibility for a moment.

The Japanese are a shrewd and canny people. They know that they cannot keep pace with the United States in a navy building contest and that an invasion of America by their armies would be wholly impossible without naval strength at least double that of this country. If Japan is allowed to do so she will live in peace with us.

The Navy Will Maneuver

Over most of the Pacific Ocean during the first half of 1925. Almost

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE RECONVENES JANUARY 5

January 5 has been set as the date of the next meeting of the President's Agricultural Conference, according to word received yesterday from its chairman, Robert D. Carey of Wyoming. It is understood that members of the conference will come to Washington several days before the next meeting in order that considerable preliminary work might be done. It is the plan of the conference, according to Chairman Carey, to make immediate recommendations to the President on relief for the cattle industry now considered an emergency problem.

The second question is that of cooperative marketing and early recommendations are anticipated. Members of the conference have been giving attention to these and other problems during the recess in order that action might be made shortly after reconvening.

Chairman Carey has addressed a

letter to the Presidents of the twelve regional Farm Land Banks who will meet in Washington the fore part of January, suggesting a meeting between them and the conference. Referring to the emergency of the cattle industry Chairman Carey said to the Federal Land Bank Presidents, in part:

"While there are a number of things to be considered in connection with the cattle industry, the problem is largely one of finance. As you and other Presidents of the various Land Banks are in close touch with the financial situation as it affects both the livestock man and the farmer, I feel that if a meeting could be arranged between our conference and you, that you would be in a position to give both some information and suggestions that would be most helpful to us."

In asking for a meeting with these officials, Chairman Carey gave particular attention to the cattle situation

also indicated that the conference would like to discuss the whole question of finance as it affects agriculture and any other suggestions which the bank presidents might have along the lines upon which the conference is now working.

ALFALFA HAY FOR HOGS.

Alfalfa hay, fed whole in racks or ground and mixed with the grain ration, not only reduces the amount of concentrate fed, but also may replace part of the necessary tankage balance the ration. This hay has a high skim milk required properly to balance the ration. This hay has a heavy mineral and protein content as well as the growth promoting anti-ricket vitamin, say K. S. A. C. authorities.

Farmers who have fed unbalanced rations of grain alone to brood sows will notice the greater vitality and size of the litters farrowed by sows having had access to alfalfa hay in connection with the grains formerly used.

the entire fighting force with all the non-combatant ships necessary, a great fleet of hundreds of vessels, will be concentrated on the Pacific coast during the next few weeks and will then sail for Honolulu, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia. On the way out and back, a trip that will take until nearly next fall, there will be practice in everything believed to be essential in training fighting men to handle fighting ships.

It is reported that Japan is considerably worried over the proposed Pacific Ocean movement of our fleet. That is only natural. With the possible exception of the British Grand Fleet during the Great War our naval forces in the maneuvers will be the strongest ever assembled by one nation under command of one admiral. The people of Japan are wise in their own way but that country like every other has its jingoes, its sabre rattlers and its timid and fearful souls who are always looking for danger.

Why should any one be surprised that many people in Japan regard our proposed Pacific fleet maneuvers as a menace to that country? Why should Japanese statesmen be concerned that they interpret our coming cruise in strength if not as threat at least as an object lesson and a warning? Japan is the only possible American foe on the Pacific and it is therefore entirely logical that the Japanese should regard our armed excursion to the waters of that ocean with grave concern.

Congress might well intervene in this matter and by forbidding such a display save a good many millions of dollars, allay the suspicion of Japan and possibly avert a war which, if it comes, will be the most inexcusable and at the same time the most destructive that was ever fought. It would seem to be a time for the use of a little common sense and ordinary prudence.

Jusserand Spilled a Few Beans

The other night when he made a speech in which he outlined the necessity for postponing any payments by France to this country on account of the FOUR BILLIONS that we advanced to her during the Great War. It was a strange thing for a wise and clever diplomatist to do. In a few weeks Jusserand will go home. His successor has already been appointed. He announced what appears to be the desire and the hope of his country at a time when his official standing as diplomat is practically at an end.

If the Ambassador from France represented his country in his plea for a moratorium of the French debts why did he not take the matter up with the president instead of making it the central theme of a public address to citizens of the United States? It looks very much like the retiring Ambassador had been instructed to go over the head of President Coolidge and make his appeal for a postponement of payments on the French debt directly to the people.

The president is reported to have been much put out by the Jusserand speech. Possibly if the Ambassador had not already made all his arrangements for departure he might be handed his passports and invited to hurry up a little. Citizen Jusserand appealed from President Washington to the people with results that to put it mildly were unfortunate for France. Will Jusserand have any better luck?

France Owe the United States

About \$4,000,000,000. It is a sum far beyond her ability to pay unless she changes her ways. Certainly this country can pay neither America nor England as long as she maintains a standing army of nearly a million men and continues her air navy building plan.

Some Americans have urged that France should be given better terms than England because she is poorer. The French people are as industrious as the English and are their equals or superiors in many lines of production. The

truth is that France is as able as England to pay her debts.

Also it is probably true that France does not intend to pay this country anything. They hold that their sacrifices before the United States got that in justice they do not owe us into the war should be considered. Then there are others who remember that at a cost to herself, as now alleged, of \$28,000,000 France assisted us in the revolutionary war and that she has never been paid for that outlay.

University Circles at Lawrence

And parents at home throughout the state have been a good deal worried by a statement that about one third of the men students will take a drink if it is offered them. There is no great amount of drinking or drunkenness at the University but that does not stop the worry. When parents send their children to Lawrence they expect them to be looked after much more carefully than they have ever been at home.

It is quite likely that too much has been made of that drinking episode. For students went with their dates to Topeka attended a picture show, had supper and started back. On their return the car went into the ditch and when the boys were haled before the faculty committee or whoever it is that undertakes to exercise discipline they finally all admitted that they had been drinking. As a plea in extenuation one of the men said that one third of the students at the University take a drink when they get a chance. That looks bad but the chances are that two thirds of the dads that have boys at the University also take a drink when they get a chance.

The boys, pleaded guilty, were suspended for the balance of the half year. That was all right. The faculty could hardly be expected to decorate them with gold, leather or other medals for getting full and then telling the truth about it after they had endangered the lives of four young women and had been caught with the goods on their breath.

Wheat Acreage Sown

In Kansas at this time is seven per cent greater than a year ago. Assuming no increased abandonment this means that area harvested in 1925 will be greater by about 650,000 acres than in 1924. At the present time the prospect for a good crop is better than it was last January. Therefore there is good reason to believe that there will be an increase of about 10,000,000 in production.

The increased wheat acreage is undoubtedly the result of the better prices that have prevailed since about the first of August. Also it is true that the higher prices resulted from a decrease in the world production of wheat in 1924 as compared with previous average years of about 400,000,000 bushels.

Big crops never bring high prices. If farmers hope to make money by growing wheat they must learn how to regulate their production. The wheat traders base their operations and their price quotations on world wide knowledge of the wheat situation. The farmers must regulate their sowing in the same way if they hope to get back the cost of production.

Pooling Wheat for Marketing

Has been tested out in a small way in Kansas for the past three years. The volume of the crop under contract has been small and the deliveries still smaller. There has been some mismanagement. The grain trade has fought cooperation ruthlessly and unrelentingly.

In the face of all the obstacles that it has been forced to surmount there can be no question that even in the small way that it has operated in the small way that it has made some cooperative marketing for Kansas wheat growers. It is the one way out that farmers can find for themselves and that no outside interests can close if the growers get together and have the courage and the patience machinery to depend on the growers themselves. Instead of organized effort to destroy there should be constructive work to perfect the agencies now in operation. Barn burners may kill some rats but that is a costly way to get rid of the vermin.

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Farmers who have fed unbalanced rations of grain alone to brood sows will notice the greater vitality and size of the litters farrowed by sows having had access to alfalfa hay in connection with the grains formerly used.

The Countrywoman

THE INDEPENDENT FARMER.
His back was bent and his hair was thin,
His nose was hooked and matched his chin,
His eyes were cocked and his ear hung down,
His whiskers were shaggy and tobacco brown.

"I am independent," says he "By Heck"
As he caught a louse in his slender neck.
"I chew my tobacco and chew it thin"
And the juice dripped off of his pointed chin.

"I'll sign no contract to 'Pool' my stuff."
He said in a voice both loud and rough.
"I want to be free to sell where I please."

"I sell my wheat and take no chance."
Then his knee crept out of his frayed pants.
"My poultry and eggs I trade in town."

Then he hitched up his pants that were coming down.

"My mortgage is due and must be paid."
He said while he puffed at a pipe home-made.
"I have worked forty years on this old farm"
And he wiped off his chin on his ragged arm.

"I take what they give me and pay what they ask."
And he bit off a chew that was surely his last.
"All that I want is some eats and some breath."
But the wind blew his rags 'till they beat him to death.

M. O. Glessner.

FRUIT SALADS

Candle Stick Salad.
A whole slice of pineapple is placed on the salad plate. Cut a straight banana in halves crosswise. Place half of the banana in upright position in center of pineapple slice. Make a cut in tip of banana and insert a third of a bright red maraschino Drop heavy dressing along one side of banana and on pineapple.

White Cherry and Nut Salad.
1 can white cherries
Lettuce
1/2 lb. nut meats, (Pecans filberts or peanuts)
Fruit or cream mayonnaise dressing.
Remove stones from cherries and place nut meats in each cherry. Arrange on lettuce and serve with salad dressing.

Fruit Salad in Apple Cups.
Apples
Grape fruit
Pineapple
Powdered Sugar
Take good looking apples of medium size. Cut off a good piece of each and remove the seed of the apple, leaving a shell. Chop together the apple hearts, pineapple, grape fruit and cherries, and add a little lemon juice. Sweeten all with powdered sugar and place in the apple shells. The same salad may be served in orange shells, fruits in season and a little grated coconut may be used.

Orange Salad.
4 oranges
1/2 cup finely cut celery
Remove skins from oranges and cut in pieces, discarding all the white membrane. Mix with celery and moisten thoroughly with dressing. Arrange on lettuce and put a spoonful of the dressing over the top.

WARNS AGAINST QUACK

POULTRY REMEDIES

Poultry men will do well to investigate certain remedies claimed to free the poultry flock of mites, lice, and other vermin, according to a warning issued by H. C. Severin, state entomologist located at South Dakota State College.

Advertisements have appeared at various times claiming that these remedies, sold in tablet or liquid form, when placed in the drinking water, would rid the flock of both external and internal pests. These claims are ridiculous and unreasonable, according to Severin. He finds upon examination that the liquids consist of either lime sulphur solution which is the ordinary orchard spray, or is only a sheep dip. The tablets are composed largely of calcium sulphide with characteristics similar to lime sulphur solution or else contain sulphur mixed with iron rust.

Poultry men have been paying as high as a dollar an ounce for this material when in reality it should cost less than two dollars per gallon. The claim is made that the fowl will get the remedy into their food tube by

drinking the treated water. From there it is supposed to go into the blood system and then to the skin where it destroys the mites. Such a claim, Severin asserts, is unreasonable and entirely unwarranted.

TESTS SHOW NECESSITY

OF WASHING SEPARATOR

Proper washing and scalding of cream separators after the milk is run through them reduces the bacteria in the cream one-half and the keeping quality of the cream is greatly increased, according to the results of an experiment recently conducted by the dairy department at South Dakota State College.

With cream grading becoming a more common practice, the production of high grade cream is one of the important points in successful dairying. Realizing this fact, the dairy department undertook to determine what effect the care and cleanliness of the separator had to do with the production of quality cream.

Two separators were used in the experiment. One was washed and scalded after each separation while the other one was only rinsed. Cream from the separator that was only rinsed showed a bacterial count of 10,800,000 per cubic centimeter. Cream from the same separator washed and scalded showed a bacterial count of only 5,500,000 and the flavor and keeping quality was far better.

The skim milk in these trials showed even a greater difference in the bacteria present. When the machine was not taken apart and washed for two separations, the bacterial content showed a greater increase.

The college dairy department concludes from this experiment that to improve the flavor, keeping quality and grade of cream requires the thorough washing of separators after each separation.

THE MANY POSSIBILITIES

OF CORNED BEEF

By Grace Viall Gray

(Home Economics Specialist, National Live Stock and Meat Board)
Following is the second of a series of articles on beef and beef cookery which will appear as a special feature in the American Aberdeen-Angus Journal. These articles have been prepared by Mrs. Grace Viall Gray, widely known authority on home economics subjects and have been obtained from the National Live Stock and Meat Board for publication. — Editor's Note.

It was recently stated from a platform that corned beef was becoming exceedingly popular in hotels and restaurants are gaining an enviable reputation on the corn beef sandwiches or hash that they serve. If chefs and hotel managers are discovering the fact that corned beef is popular among their patrons, it is high time that women in the home are capitalizing on this knowledge. If our men folks order corned beef hash and sandwiches away from home, then we should see that they are given these favorites at home.

Corned beef does give variety to our diet and is often a welcome change from fresh meats. The best pieces of corned beef are pickled brisket. The rump is sometimes used, as are the plate, the flank and cross-ribs. Meat from fat animals makes choicer corned beef than that from inferior animals.

Most of us get corned beef at the market all prepared, but there are some women who pickle and corn beef one of these, this recipe will not be in their homes. If you happen to amiss here:

To Corn or Pickle Beef.

50 lbs. brisket of beef
dear 0890-also cderd
2 gallons water
4 1/2 lbs. salt
2 lbs. brown sugar
2 ounces saltpeter
1 tablespoon ginger
1 clove garlic

After the meat is weighed, cut it up in pieces of 3 to 5 pounds in weight and take out the bones. Pack pieces in a stone jar or a clean hardwood barrel, make a brine of the other ingredients and allow it to get cold. When cold pour over the meat. Weight down with a stone as it is necessary that the meat be completely covered with brine to prevent molding and subsequently spoiling. The meat will be ready to use in from 20 to 30 days and can be used out of the brine. If the meat is kept over a month, parboil the brine and after cooling, pour again over the meat. Always keep the corned beef in a cool, dark place, as the sugar in the brine has a tendency to ferment if allowed to become warm.

The salt is used in corning as an astringent and has a tendency to make the muscles dry and hard. The sugar on the other hand keeps the

muscles soft. It also adds a pleasing flavor to the meat. Saltpeter is also an astringent. It is used to preserve the natural color of the beef. The ginger and garlic give a delicious flavor. After you once use these last two seasonings you will always use them. Under no circumstances should the meat be corned while it is frozen. When the corned beef is removed from the brine or pickle it should be washed and it is then ready to use in any way desired.

Those of us who are not so fortunate as to have our own corned beef are apt to go into a market and carelessly say: "I want a piece of corned beef," possibly never realizing just through what process the meat goes to become "corned." Some of us have probably never stopped to realize that corned beef is really "pickled beef." A city woman once told me when I asked her if she knew what corned beef was, that it is meat coming from beef that has been fed on corn. That was the idea of not only this one particular woman, but of several others.

Corned beef has many possibilities of preparation. It will make a glorious New England dinner, that meal adored by every American man, made into hash, it can be creamed, when properly prepared. It can be used in stuffing peppers and cabbage, or it may be made into sandwiches.

REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Topeka, Kansas, Dec. 19, 1924

The Kansas State Taxpayer Organization desires to express its gratitude that the fight for the reduction of taxes begun by this organization has come to be recognized as the most important question before the American people.

We condemn the last legislature for refusing to pass the bills prepared by this organization which bills included that no large bond issue be made by any county without a vote of the people.

We condemn the systems known as Federal Aid which operate to increase both local and national taxation.

We favor a constitutional amendment providing that when the total tax rate reaches three per cent in any county or municipality that no bonds can be voted or issued.

Realizing that the tax to raise money for sinking funds and to pay interest on present indebtedness is becoming burdensome, we recommend to all county and municipalities that they cease issuing bonds or other evidences of debt.

We favor a gasoline tax of two cents per gallon to raise a fund for building and maintaining roads. And that this fund shall be distributed the same as the license fee fund.

We favor legislation regulating the operation of motor vehicles employed for hire on the public highways and for a system of distributing their taxable property for taxation purposes among the tax districts through which they operate.

We condemn the practice of exempting from taxation the property of college fraternities and sororities, and demand of our legislators enact a law that will correct this evil.

We recommend the enactment of a Federal law establishing uniform tax assessment dates throughout the United States to avoid the transferring of property from one state to another to escape taxation.

We condemn the growing bureaucratic system of state and national government by which state and fed-

eral employees are enabled to interfere with local government. Thousands of bureaucratic officials swarm over the country interfering with the work of the local officials whom the people have elected.

We believe the court of industrial relations is a useless and expensive institution and favor its abolition and repeal of the law.

We invite all economically inclined people to join with us in voting for candidates for state, county, city, township, school and legislative officers who will agree to work for the interest of the general public.

Whereas: One in every eight adults in the United States is on public pay roll, this tremendous drain on production demands the earnest study of all who have the best interests of the country and the perpetuity of our institutions at heart, therefore Be It Resolved: That we urge our senators and representatives in Congress to use their votes and influence to reduce the number of employees in Congress to use their votes and employees in the federal service.

We favor the enactment of a law placing a recording tax of not to exceed five mills on the dollar in all credits secured by mortgage on real property in the State of Kansas in lieu of all other taxes.

We favor a mill tax of not to exceed three mills on the dollar on all intangibles covered by the recently adopted tax amendment, except mortgages which are covered by the registry tax, in lieu of other taxes.

We recommend a reasonable gross production tax on oil and other minerals.

POINTS WAY TO SUCCESSFUL COOPERATIVE MARKETING

The success of cooperative marketing depends more than anything else upon efficient management and a thorough understanding on the part of the membership as to the possibilities and limitations of cooperative marketing, according to Chris L. Christensen, in charge of the Division of Cooperative Marketing in the United States Department of Agriculture, who has just made a three-months' tour of the country studying cooperative methods.

"The importance of having men with business capacity to head up cooperative organizations can not be overestimated," Mr. Christensen says. He declares that cooperative organizations are beginning to realize more than ever before that production and marketing are inseparable, and that very often the solution of a marketing problem may be found to originate in production practices. Organizations are also learning that production must be adjusted to meet market demands.

Mr. Christensen's study included the cooperative marketing methods employed by farmers organizations for handling fruits and vegetables, dairy products, poultry products, wool and grains. He visited 20 to 25 organizations in California, in Oregon he studied the wool marketing associations, and in North Dakota and Minnesota, he investigated the business methods and practices of farmers' elevators to determine the factors that

enter into the efficient management of the elevators.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE SEEKS SUGGESTIONS FROM ORGANIZATIONS

The President's Agricultural Conference will welcome suggestions from agricultural or livestock organizations regarding any measures that those connected with such organizations believe should be considered by the conference for the betterment of agricultural conditions, or that will prevent the recurrence of any of the unfortunate conditions from which agriculture has suffered in the past, it was stated today in a message from its chairman, Robert D. Carey. The conference also will be glad to have the recommendations of any person who has made a study of any of the many phases of the agricultural problem.

In order that the work may be expedited and that time may not be taken up by interminable hearings, it has been agreed that anyone having any recommendations to submit to the conference shall file same in writing with the Secretary prior to the opening of the conference. The Secretary, Frank B. Sterling, President's Agricultural Conference, Washington, D. C. All such recommendations will be considered and if any further information is desired upon any particular recommendation, the person submitting it will be invited to appear before the conference when it reconvenes around the first of the year.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE MAKES GOOD PROGRESS DURING RECESS

Excellent progress is being made by the President's Agricultural Conference in the study of subjects before it during the present recess, according to word received in Washington yesterday from Chairman Robert D. Carey of Wyoming.

Before declaring a recess on November 19, the conference requested reports on the several branches of Governmental activities bearing on agriculture. This material is going forward daily to the different members of the committee and is being carefully considered in order that definite action can be taken as soon as possible after the next meeting early in January.

It further stated by the conference that immediate attention would be given to the subject of cooperative marketing and the emergency in the cattle industry. The statement that progress is being made on these two subjects and it is the intention of the conference to act on these and perhaps other matters early in January. Individual members of the committee also are acquainting themselves with the numerous agricultural measures now pending in Congress. Numerous suggestions and recommendations are being received from organizations and individuals in the agricultural field. These will receive the utmost consideration by the conference, it is stated.

CURTIS HOTEL
Birdie Price, Manager.
The Curtis Hotel has been taken over by me, and entirely remodeled, in every way for your comfort. I Solicit Your Patronage.
140 So. 7th.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

could advertise it in this Department. Rate: 3 cents a word per line. Count words in headings, as "For Sale" or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

FARM LAND

FARMS FOR SALE.
FREE LAND BOOK—"1000 NATIONAL FARM BARGAINS." Write today, describing farm wanted. Farm Service Bureau, St. Louis, Mo.

PET STOCK

COLLIE BLACK SHEPHERD Brown English Shepherd Puppies, E. A. Hicketa, Rio S. Kincaid, Kans.

FOR SALE—Shepherd Pups, natural bellers, males five dollars, females four dollars. Carl Elliott, Viola, Kansas.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST DOG KENNELS offer for sale Orang Alredale watch dogs, children's companions, farm dogs, stock drivers, hunters and retrievers. Also Big game Hound and Gombounds, Foxhounds, Rabbit Hounds and thoroughbred Hound and Alredale puppies. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed to any point in the United States. Large illustrated descriptive catalog mailed free.

ORANG KENNELS
Box 105, LaRue, Ohio

STOCK

FOR SALE—Registered Polled Shorthorn Yearling bulls, bellers and cows. Good milkers. Tuberculin tested. Jos. Baxter & Son, Rte 3, Clay Center, Kansas.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

GIRLS—WOMEN, Learn Gown Making at home. Earn \$25.00 week. Sample lesson free. Franklin Institute, Dept. W. 550 Rochester, N. Y.

MALE HELP WANTED

"AGENTS WANTED." furnish car and expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Rustler Company, 3 673, Springfield, Illinois.

SITUATION WANTED—

WANTED POSITION AS GRAIN BUYER 35 years experience. Best of references. E. A. Ripley, 1102 S Santa Fe, Salina Kansas

TOBACCO FOR SALE

THREE YEAR OLD LEAF 8 lbs. chewing \$2.00; 8 smoking \$2.20; 8 seed smoking \$1.40. Pay for tobacco and postage when received Old Homespun Co., Hawesville, Ky.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove by death the mother of our brother, Joseph Goethe, be it Resolved that we the members of Baldwin Creek Local No. 1280 extend our sincere sympathy to our brother. Be it further Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our brother Goethe; a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting, and a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

Committee:
ALBERT ISAACSON.
E. B. LARSON.
CHAS. LARSON

IT PAYS, IT DO.
Winter am coming,
Could I get
But I got yams
And I got lard
Wolf, why you holla'
Round my do,
I got twenty washin's—
Could get mo'
'Nuff to buy hog meat
An' apples to pie!
Go 'way, wolf,
I advertise!
—Life.

Each male bird that is retained as a breeder in your poultry flock will contribute far the characteristics possessed by the chicks hatched next spring. Round up your males and see that all of them possess the traits you want to have transmitted to your next season's chicks.

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

NATIONAL OFFICERS
C. E. Barrett, Pres., Union City, Ga.
E. L. Harrison, Vice Pres., Lexington, Ky.
A. C. Davis, Secretary, Springfield, Mo.
W. C. Lansdon, Lecturer, Salina, Kan.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
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C. J. Caborn, Omaha, Nebr.
Geo. M. Bowles, Lynchburg, Va.
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Carl Clark, McPherson

LECTURE BUREAU
M. O. Glessner, State Lecturer
W. C. Lansdon, Salina
Hon. John Tremble, Salina

Farmers' Union Jobbing Association,
105 New England Bldg., E. C. Mc
602 Grain Exchange Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission
400-8-10 Live Stock Exch. Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.,
Salina, Kansas.

Farmers' Union Auditing Association
Thomas B. Dunn, Salina.

Farmers' Union Wheat Marketing Assn.
Kansas City, Mo.

Farmers' Union State Bank,
Kansas City, Kansas.

Kansas Union Farmer,
Salina, Kansas.

\$5 A THOUSAND LETTER HEADS OR ENVELOPES
Printed and Mailed You the Same Day as Order is Received

CENTRAL KAN PUBLISHING CO., Salina, Kansas

PILES Don't Be Cut

Until You Try This Wonderful Treatment. My internal method of treatment is the correct one, and is sanctioned by the best informed physicians and surgeons. Ointments, salves and other local applications give only temporary relief.

If you have piles in any form write for a FREE sample of Page's Pile Tablets and you will bless the day that you read this. Write today. E. R. Page, 413C, Page Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

SALINA SANITARIUM
J. M. Gamme, M. D.
Specialist rectal and colon diseases. Also Sulphur Baths for Rheumatism. Piles cured without the knife. Little or no detention from business. Phone 2000, Salina, Kansas. Call or write for further information.

Farms for Sale at Less Than Actual Value

I have a number of good, well improved farms in Northeastern Kansas and Northern Missouri in the corn, clover and alfalfa belt. These farms were bought during the depression at rock bottom prices for cash, and range in size from 80 to 800 acres. I will sell them on a very small payment down and a long time low rate on the balance. Let me know the kind of a farm you want and where you want it. I deal only in lands I own.

Write Wm. E. Dannefer, 123 South Santa Fe Avenue, Salina, Kansas.

At this season of the year
our thoughts revert gratefully to those
whose courtesy, co-operation and loyalty have
assisted in our progress.
To you we extend our heartiest wishes
for A Happy Christmas Season
and a Prosperous 1925.

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

106 New England Building
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Department of Practical Co-Operation

UNION MEETING NOTICES

Notices of Farmers' Union meetings will be printed under this heading without charge. Secretaries should send in their copy at least two weeks before the date of the meeting.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

The regular meeting of the Crawford County Farmers' Union will be held on the last Tuesday of each month throughout the year except when this date falls on a Legal Holiday.

A. C. BROWN, Co. Pres.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051

Silverdale Local No. 2051 meets every second and fourth Wednesday in the month at the Silverdale School House.

J. F. LEWIS, Sec.

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922

Newberry Local No. 1922 meets regularly, the first and third Monday nights of each month. The members make the union what it is. You help make it a success in every way by doing more than your part and attending these meetings.

R. J. Muckenthaler, Sec'y-Treas.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2919

Regular meetings on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

Geo. Speed, Pres.

Alice Kendall, Sec.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911

Regular meetings on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month.

J. Humberger, Pres.

R. J. Logan, Sec.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 364

Cleveland Local No. 364, Neosho County, will hold their regular meetings on the third Tuesday of every month. Come out and boost. Don't stay home and kick.

George J. Schoenhof, Sec.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL

Pleasant Valley Local No. 1309 meets every first and third Wednesday evening of each month.

E. J. Kissinger, Pres.

W. T. Flinn, Sec.-Treas.

NEOSHO COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETINGS

The regular quarterly meetings of the Neosho County Farmers Union will be held in the I. O. O. F. hall in Erie, Kansas, on the second Saturday of the following months: March, June, September and December.

E. G. Clark, Pres.

J. O. Foust, Sec.

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494

Girard Local No. 494 meets in Union Hall over the Crawford County State Bank in Girard, Kansas on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p. m.

W. D. McClaskey, Pres.

Roy W. Holland, Sec.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984

Livingston Local No. 1984 meets regularly on the first and third Friday nights of each month at Livingston School House. A short program is prepared for each night.

Clyde B. Wells, Sec.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226

Brogan Local No. 226 meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Visitors are always welcome.

George Baumgartner, Sec.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL 1652

Pretty Creek Local No. 1652 meets every first and third Wednesday of each month at the Hinerville School house. Come out. Don't stay home and kick.

H. C. Mathies, Sec.-Treas.

PONTANA LOCAL 1789

Meet the first and third Friday nights regularly. All members should be present.

W. A. Boze, Sec.-Treas.

W. H. Slyter, Pres.

UNION LOCAL NO. 273

Regular meetings on second and fourth Thursday each month.

Charles Crossard, Sec.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679

We meet every two weeks on Tuesday. All Farmer Union members welcome.

Owen Hunsperger, Pres.

I. M. Wagner, Sec.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL 385

Regular meetings every 2nd Saturday of each month.

A. J. Pospisil, Pres.

RURAL REST LOCAL 2133

Rural Rest Local 2133, Salina, Kas. meets the first and third Saturday evenings of each month. At the first meeting of the month eats are served. The other meeting is a program meeting.

Any Farmers Union members in Salina over Saturday night will be welcome at these meetings. Call at the State Secretary's office and learn the meeting place.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

Herynk Local 1427 meets every first and third Tuesday evening of every month.

(Come out and boost. Don't stay at home and kick.)

Harry Eden, Secy.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779

Regular Union meetings held the first and third Tuesday in every month. All members are urged to attend and help make it a success.

Herman A. Wigger, Sec'y-Treas.

NEW BASIL LOCAL 1787

Local meeting second Monday of every month. Come out let us see if you are alive.

J. P. Baier, Pres.

Henry Hoffman, Sec.

Elmo, Kans.

CRESCO LOCAL NO. 377

Creco Local No. 377 Selden, Kan., meets every first and third Thursday in the evening at 8 p. m. of each month. Come out and boost and help all you can to make it a one hundred percent Farmers Union.

Adam Sulzman, Pres.

John Wolf, Sec.

NOTICE

HURON, Kans. — The High Prairie Local No. 1588 meets on the first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Let's start the New Year right by paying up our dues at once. All visiting members welcome. W. R. Fuhrman, Sec.-Treas., H. G. Buttner, Pres.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the policy holders of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas will be held in the offices of the Company at Salina, Kansas on January 8, 1925, for the purpose of electing five directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

C. E. Brasted, President,

F. D. Becker, Secretary

MARSHALL COUNTY MEETING POSTPONED

Owing to the inclement weather of the past week the annual meeting of the Marshall County Farmers' Union which was to have been held in Marysville, Dec. 19, has been postponed until Friday, January 2, 1925, at ten o'clock a. m.

Richard H. Mackey, Sec.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

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C. E. Brasted, President,

F. D. Becker, Secretary

NEW HOPE LOCAL 2020

New Hope Local meets the First and Third Thursdays of each month. Visitors are welcome.

S. E. Veatch, Pres.

Fred Hahn, Secretary.

UNION LOCAL 2019

Union Local meetings are held on the second and fourth Fridays of each month.

Arthur Francis, Pres.

E. F. Lutz, Sec.

STAFFORD COUNTY

The New Hope Local No. 2020 of Stafford county held a very interesting meeting on Dec. 4th at which time they elected their officers. The following persons are the officers for the coming year: S. E. Veatch was elected as president; Joe W. Ferguson, vice president; secretary-treasurer,

Fred Hahn, conductor; Mrs. Anna Ferguson, doorkeeper, G. S. Dawson; executive committee, J. M. Blake, O. L. Brodie.

This local has the honor of being in the 100 percent class as all their members are paid up.

A. M. K.

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1031

Buckeye Local No. 1031 has changed their meeting night. It will meet every first and third Wednesday evening of each month, beginning the first Wednesday in January 1925.

J. J. Maska, Secy-Treas.

DOUGLAS COUNTY OFFICERS FOR 1925

The following officers were elected at the Douglas County Farmers Union meeting, at the Hopewell school house Saturday, December 13, 1924. President: C. C. Gerstberger, Eudora, vice president; Charles Soward, Baldwin, secretary-treasurer, G. W. Pitts, Baldwin.

EUDORA LOCAL

The Eudora Farmers Union, met at the Roscoe School House, Monday evening, December 13, 1924, at 7:30, the little folks gave a Christmas program, reading Arleta Holmes, reading Nadine Harris, reading Hilda Gerstberger, Solo Edna Schmidt, reading Virginia Starr, reading, Harold Lefman, Mandolyn solo, Edward Deckawa, reading, Rosmary Harris, reading, Annabel Holmes, reading, Arleta Gabriel, solo, John William Day, reading, Paul Gabriel, reading, Hazel Lefman, solo, Ruth Brethaupt, reading, Miss Ethel Kindred of Lawrence. Santa Claus gave a treat of candy, apples and popcorn, and a little gift to all present, to 80.

BALDWIN CREEK LOCAL 1380

The Baldwin Creek Local 1380 held an interesting meeting on December 11, 1924 and elected the new officers for the year 1925.

The following officers were elected:

President—Chas. Larson.

Vice-President—Mrs. Chas. Leipersberger.

Secretary-Treasurer—Viola Hageman.

Conductor—Chas. Leipersberger.

Lecturer and Organizer—Mrs. Chas. Anderson.

Door Keeper—Emil Larson.

Business Agent—Gust Larson.

Executive Committee:

Joel Nelson, Albert Isaacson and Gust Hageman.

Delegate to State Meeting—Merle Isaacson.

After the meeting was closed refreshments were served, to all present.

Viola, Hageman,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Local 1380, Leonardville, Kansas.

REPORT OF BROWN CO. NO. 42

Brown County F. U. & C. U. met in Strahams Hall at Hiawatha, Dec. 16th, 1924. Meeting called to order by Vice President Arnold Moser.

Minutes of last quarterly meeting read and approved as read.

Motion: That we go on record as opposed to the County Agent proposition.

Motion: That we approve of the work of the County Club Leader of Boys and Girls Clubs.

Motion: That we send a delegate to state meeting to be held in Salina January 20, 21, 22, 1925.

Clyde Royer was elected delegate; he to choose his own alternate.

The following were elected for the coming year:

Wm. Hinton, President.

Arnold Moser, Vice President.

Clyde Royer, Secretary.

Geo. Irwin, Treasurer.

Chas. Babbitt, Lecturer.

Wm. Heimlich, Conductor.

Chas. Rickett, Doorkeeper.

O. D. Anderson, Wm. Bower, and J. O. Hettler executive committee.

Motion: That the executive committee in conjunction with the president name the place of next quarterly meeting.

CLYDE ROYER,

County Secretary.

COUNTY UNION MEETING

The fourth quarterly meeting of Union No. 69, of Miami county, Kansas was held in the city hall, Paola, Kansas, December 13, 1924. The attendance was the largest of any meeting of the year, nearly all of the locals being represented.

A new feature of these regular meetings was the singing by the quartet from Cowley county, Kansas, nicknamed the "Hackney Hounds." These men were the singers: James Cochran, R. F. Chapman, G. A. Beach and "Frosty" Felts. Their songs were tuned in to suit the farmers' issues of today and full of keen references, mirth and real sentiment.

Mr. Felts, who was supported by Mr. Lippert, gave an outline of the mutual cooperation in the way of selling first cream, whole milk and butter fat; also of handling poultry, eggs and the like. There is an organization in hand now to handle farm products and the different committees are soliciting signers. It is on the plan given in this paper a month ago that primarily was set forth by Dick Lehmkuhl and advocated by the local of the Vickers' district.

Wheaton Slyter was re-elected president, with W. J. Prescott, as secretary and treasurer. Vice-president Lowler was re-elected and George Frank was chosen lecturer and organizer. Ira M. Wagner was re-elected doorkeeper, and Charles Prothe was elected conductor. The standing committees of the year were continued in service until the next regular meeting.

E. S. Morris, of Franklin county, spoke briefly and then President Slyter was chosen as delegate to the state meeting next month with W. J. Prescott alternate. W. P. Shafer was elected delegate to attend the taxpayers league meeting held at Topeka, on December 18th.

The next quarterly meeting will be held in Paola and the semi-annual meeting in Osawatimie. There was a larger attendance of women at this meeting than usual.

W. J. PRESCOTT,

Secretary.

The Produce Association is doing fine work in Miami county. Resolutions were adopted at above meeting calling every member of the F. U. in the county to sign a Produce Marketing Contract.

ANDERSON COUNTY FARMERS UNION

One of the best County meetings was held in Welda Saturday, Dec. 6, 1924. A large crowd was in attendance considering the weather and conditions of the roads. At the noon hour an excellent basket dinner was served by the ladies of the Welda Local. The house was called to order by the third term and C. E. Henderson as Sec.-Treas. for the Fifth term.

Roy Gardner for Conductor, John Anderson, for Doorkeeper and Mrs. Nellie Johnson as County Correspondent were each re-elected. W. W. Griffith as delegate to the State Convention.

Mr. Whitaker our honored ex-president gave a most interesting account of the National Convention at Oklahoma City, where he was sent as a State Delegate.

Pres. Bennett on behalf of the Locals of the county presented our Sec.-Treas. C. E. Henderson an elegant leather case to carry the documents pertaining to his work, and a pair of driving gloves.

He responded with a heartfelt appreciative talk.

The address of the day was made by "Billie" Swanson or as he has been nicknamed by the thousands of Farmers Union members who have appreciated his splendid work for years "The Wild Swede."

Mr. Swanson gave one of the best lectures ever heard in this county, an address that moved his audience to laughter and tears. One that certainly showed the farmer the predicament in which he stands today.

He also gave a detailed account of the plans of the Farmers Union Produce Association and how the Kansas farmers will benefit thereby.

Mr. Swanson is a real orator and we hope he will come again soon.

Our next County meeting will be held at Galia in their new modern school house.

County Cor.

RESOLUTION.

Gentlemen—Whereas, There is now a bill before Congress that will result in a raise in postal rates; Therefore Be it Resolved that we the members of High Prairie Local No. 752 of the Farmers Union deem it our duty to urge that you use your utmost efforts to defeat the passage of this measure by giving publicity to it in your paper.

By The Committee:

H. H. Ulrich,

W. S. Black,

Chas. J. Gleason,

B. A. Hammond.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY DOUGLAS CO. MEETING

The following resolutions were adopted Saturday, December 13th, at the Douglas County Farmers Union meeting, at the Hopewell school house.

1. We the committee, realizing the valuable service of Mr. George Hardtner, has rendered the Farmers Union as their county president for so many years, regret his absence today, and be it resolved that this meeting extend to him a word of sympathy, and good cheer.

2. Resolved that the Douglas County Farmers Union, deems it absolutely necessary as a matter of simple justice, that the Bus lines and commercial trucks doing business over a highway, be made to pay a license fee, that will compensate for the damage done to such high ways.

3. Resolved that we strongly oppose the measure, to double the license fee, on automobiles, and remove the property tax on them.

4. Resolved that a textbook on cooperative marketing, be introduced into the rural schools of Kansas.

5. Resolved that we oppose the child labor amendment, to the National Constitution, giving congress, the power to limit, regulate, or prohibit the labor of children, under 18 years of age.

6. Resolved that we are in favor of a tax, on gasoline, used in propelling motor vehicles, on the public highways, said tax to be used in keeping up and building dirt roads, and are opposed to selling bonds for the building of hard surface roads.

KANSAS CITY MARKET REPORT

December 26, 1924.

There were 109 cars of Prairie, 182 cars of Alfalfa, 24 cars of Timothy, 5 cars of Clover Mixed, 3 cars of Clover and 21 cars of Straw on the Kansas City market this week, a total of 344 cars, as compared with 555 cars last week and 448 cars a year ago.

The entire market was reported steady today. Prairie hay was quoted unchanged to fifty cents lower this week. Alfalfa was unchanged to one dollar, higher.

Nominal Quotations, Dec. 26, 1924.

Prairie: No. 1—\$11.00-12.00.

No. 2—\$9.50-10.50.

No. 3—\$7.50-9.00.

Alfalfa:

Sel. Dairy—\$27.00-28.50.

Choice—\$24.50-26.50.

No. 1—\$22.50-24.00.

Standard—\$19.00-22.00.

No. 2—\$16.50-18.50.

No. 3—\$13.50-16.00.

Timothy:

No. 1—\$16.00-17.00.

Standard—\$15.00-15.50.

No. 2—\$13.50-14.50.

No. 3—\$12.00-13.00.

Clover Mixed:

Light—\$16.00-16.50.

No. 1—\$14.50-15.50.

No. 2—\$11.50-14.00.

Clover:

No. 1—\$16.00-18.00.

No. 2—\$12.00-15.50.

Straw—\$9.50.

Owing to bad weather and the Kansas holidays, receipts have been light during the past week, and price have been good.

SWEET CLOVER.

To the Farmers Union: We think something might be said through the Farmers Union for the benefit of the public about the production of sweet clover and its relation to soil improvement in Kansas and also as a profitable crop.

We have been experimenting with it in a small way for the past three years and are very well satisfied with the results.

It has proved to be very profitable as a pasture and hay crop and this year we have harvested fifty bushels

of seed from twelve acres, and at present price of seed it is profitable as a seed crop.

As a soil improvement we have not yet proved its value, but according to Bulletin No. 45 "Sweet Clover in Kansas" from the extension department of K. S. A. C. it has no equal as a crop