

Making Co-Operation Succeed In America

It is often that we get the view point of a woman upon the subject of cooperation that fact makes this article doubly interesting. Agnes D. Warbasse does not take up your time with dreams of the future she spells success with capital letters in every paragraph.

By Agnes D. Warbasse.

Most of us in the United States are not a bit stirred by cooperation. The ephemeral torchlight processions of political radicals arouse much more enthusiasm than the unspectacular but solid gains of cooperation. If, as Huston Thompson, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, says, "cooperation with all its problems is one of the most portentous, successful, and apparently enduring movements in this great period of world events," why aren't we thrilled at this growing movement in our midst?

In Europe they are taking cooperation seriously. Here perhaps, in our reckless, profligate way, we think "the effort is too great, and the savings are too meager." Or perhaps we have not yet suffered enough to value it. Most of us still have the pioneer psychology. Even if we are in present straits we hopefully believe that by moving on we can find a better opportunity for ourselves. We are not yet ready "to dig in," right here on the job. There is no adventure in that. If we do not move on in search of improved conditions we prefer the excitement of standing on the side-lines and whooping up the other fellow—the politician or the boss—to better things for us; and then we blame him when things do not get better.

But there are some Americans who are pioneering in cooperation. Here a few sketches of what they are doing.

"The visitor to New York goes to see the statue of Liberty; the visitor to Minneapolis goes to see the Franklin Cooperative Creamery." One of the daily papers of Minneapolis ran this as a headline last fall. They are proud of their lusty cooperative child. The Franklin Cooperative Creamery really is a prodigy. Though it is only four years old, it has more than two-thirds of the milk business of the city. One hundred and fifty-eight white wagons with white horses and glass-lined white automobile tank cars distribute \$3,500,000 worth of dairy products to the members annually. The Franklin produces more than a hundred pounds of milk than is paid farmers elsewhere. It sells milk at twelve cents a quart; two three, even six cents lower than in other large cities. And besides all these money values that the people receive, there is the social value of this creamery to the community. The Commissioner of Health in a public statement largely attributes the reduction in the death-rate of babies and the decrease of typhoid in Minneapolis to its pure milk. Since 1920 the creamery has increased its percentage of butter fats even above the standard required by law and decreased the bacteria count to a lower point than ever before. The surplus savings of the Franklin are used for enlarging their plant for music and recreation, and for education of the members. Nearly \$4,000 has been set aside this year to spread the knowledge of cooperation in the Northwest.

Who makes the most fuss about the exorbitant profits of the chain stores? The workers and the radicals. And who patronizes them most? Not the profiteers but these same workers and radicals, to the tune of \$1,000,000 a day. If, instead of trading at the chain stores, the workers would plug and buy all their food at their cooperative stores they too might begin to challenge the barons, as have, for instance, the co-operators in the mill town of Maynard, Massachusetts.

In the beginning of 1923 this cooperative society found itself with a surplus of \$23,000 because for two years it had distributed no savings-returns to members. The directors decided to go into the coal business. Big gains were being made from their restaurant, grocery store, meat, furniture, and bakery departments. Why not tackle one more of the necessities of life? Early in the autumn an agreement was made with one of the coal-mining companies of Pennsylvania. Land was purchased near the railroad tracks for \$2,100; permission was wrung from the railroad company to build a sperry overhead trestle and concrete bins were built. The entire plant cost \$15,000. They started to deliver coal late in October, 2,200 tons of coal had been delivered by the end of March, 1924, with a distinct savings on each ton handled. The business is still growing. Somebody brought the story over from Europe in 1921 of how they were building cooperative homes for the less; how homes were being built to live in instead of to sell; how speculation in real estate and currency was passing out. Instead of exploiting landlords as villains and putting the people were quietly coming them on landlords.

States, doing a combined business of about \$15,000,000 a year, have joined the league. As a result of its activities, its activities for information and its standardization, these societies are making better headway than ever before.

At the recent cooperative congress, held in New York, November 6, 7 and 8, eight groups of cooperative organizations formed a federation for joint buying. They decided no longer to "go it alone" but to buy imported staples, flour, sugar, etc.—in carload lots. This is a promising toward the formation of the much-needed cooperative wholesale.

Who would have believed, a few years ago, that three non-profit-seeking cooperatives of several thousand members each could succeed in the United States, our enterprising realtors captured the idea, put up apartments to sell, and called them "100 per cent cooperative." Up and down the avenues of any of our large cities you can see luxurious "cooperative" apartments flaunting prospective tenants. Their values run to the millions. The tenants invest from ten to twenty thousand dollars in cash for each apartment. The monthly charges run up from \$500 to \$600. Everybody makes something all along the line in the typical American fashion; first the real-estate speculators, then the contractors, then the agents. After the tenants have paid the price that these promoters demand, they in turn catch the germ of profit-making. Sometimes they sublet at extortionate profit. Sometimes groups of tenants, owning all the building occupy only a portion of it, they let the rest at such a high rent that they themselves can live rent-free on the proceeds. Sometimes they sell out at their own price.

You ask, "Well, isn't this good for the wise one who have cooperated in buying the apartment together, instead of continually renting from landlords?" Of course it is; but it is not cooperative housing. It does not eliminate speculation in land and homes.

Contrast this with genuine cooperative housing. If you are a cooperator you cannot hold title outright to the property you occupy. You own shares in the society; it owns the house or apartment you intend to occupy; you can't sell or sublet at a profit. But you can, even in America, by investing from \$500 to \$2,500 into a permanent, desirable cooperative home. The upkeep charges vary from \$35 to \$135 a month for three to six rooms. This is a savings of almost one-half the rental of similar apartments rented from landlords. These monthly charges decrease as the mortgages are cleared off. The "Garden Homes" of Milwaukee are a proof of that this plan works. Over a hundred are already built; five hundred are planned on a plot of twenty-eight acres, a real cooperative community. And there are many true cooperative apartments in New York, Brooklyn, and a few other cities.

The present banking system does not provide loans for the man with ideas or for the worker who has labor power and little else to offer for security. But the people's banks, or credit unions that are called in the United States, do. That is the reason they have increased so rapidly in the last few years. The need is here. The people are learning how to supply it. There are 95 credit unions in Massachusetts, 104 in New York, 35 in North Carolina, and a few others scattered through other States—nearly 900 in all. These little banks accept deposits and make loans only to their members—telephone girls, mill operators, civil-service clerks, poor-white farmers, even intellectuals. Their shareholdings run up to \$15,000,000. These savings they loan back to members whose needs and character they know. Over \$12,000,000 has thus been used. Practically no losses—in some districts a small fraction of 1 per cent only, in some absolutely none—have been sustained.

"Oh, yes, these are the cooperative banks of the big unions," you say. No, the labor banks are different. There are thirty-five labor banks in the United States with assets of \$125,000,000. They too are growing, but they are not yet cooperative. Their shares are largely held by labor, it is true, but their methods and investments are subject to the ordinary banking laws. There is as yet no national law for cooperative banking. When such a law is passed, these banks may incorporate and become cooperative. At present they are following the usual course of private banking—making money for their shareholders. There is one significant difference; these labor banks have voluntarily limited the amount of dividends payable on stock to 10 per cent. Although some have kept their dividends down as low as 8 per cent. The remaining surplus has been used to increase the interest paid to depositors and to decrease the interest charged to borrowers.

In Europe, cooperation is standardized. Experimentation is passed; but until recently we in the United States preferred to blunder along independently rather than to unite with the national federation of consumers' societies. The Cooperative League, and learn the right way to go about things. An encouraging change is taking place. Three hundred and thirty-three of the strongest consumers' societies in the United

Resolutions Adopted by National Convention of Grange

The National Grange was just closed its annual session, held for 10 days at Atlantic City, New Jersey, with many policies declared in being, but to buy imported staples, flour, sugar, etc.—in carload lots. This is a promising toward the formation of the much-needed cooperative wholesale.

A class of 2023 candidates received the seventh degree of the Order and voting delegates were present representing 28 different states. Many speakers of prominence addressed the session and it was voted to hold the annual session of 1925 at Sacramento, California; while C. J. Thompson of Maine, retiring from the executive committee after a considerable period of service as its chairman, is succeeded by State Master A. S. Goss of Washington.

Four outstanding votes of the Atlantic City session which will command wide respect as a declaration of policy by the National Grange were:

1. Strong declaration for the equality of agriculture—in legislation and in government plans, also in the adjustment of tariff rates, etc., to insure an equitable balance between producers and consumers.
2. Emphatically endorsing the cooperative marketing idea, and the promise of the National Grange to support such legislation in the coming session of Congress as shall best advance the cooperative marketing principle, under Federal supervision.
3. Approval of the plan for a Federal commission for the development of super-power, in order that its advantages may be carried to farmers and country people.
4. Construction at the earliest possible date of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway, as an added means of opening up transportation facilities in the United States.

5. Vigorous opposition to the proposed 20th amendment on child labor in its present form, and the pledge of the National Grange to use all its organized energies to prevent ratification; but reaffirming Grange interest in every form of genuine child welfare, education and development.

The National Grange Voted to Favor:

1. A high export duty or an actual embargo, on logs and unfinished lumber not yet fabricated into industrial products.
2. Immediate completion and operation of Muscle Shoals by the government, or its lease on such terms as will insure the production of fertilizer for the farmers at cost, but strictly under the terms of the water power act.
3. Reorganization of the postal service and adjustment of salaries and administrative methods to increase efficiency of the department.
4. Censorship of movie picture films and rigid clean-up of objectionable features.
5. Increased appropriations and efforts to stamp out bovine tuberculosis, in the interests of the public health.
6. Energetic efforts and liberal state and Federal appropriations to check the spread of the European corn-borer.

Full endorsement of the income tax principle, Federal and state.

A well-defined policy by the United States Department of Agriculture directed towards economic adjustments, rather than increased production as the immediate need of the American farmer.

Continuation of the immigration restrictive laws enacted the past year and objection to any letting-down of the bars on the "ineligible alien" clause, or otherwise permitting the admission of the yellow race.

A non-partisan ballot in municipal elections.

Support of the Federal farm loan act and a defense against legislation that would have a tendency to interfere with the provisions of the act or to compel increased interest charges to farmers.

Rigid enforcement of all laws, Federal and state, and positive opposition to any weakening of the Volstead Act for enforcement of national prohibition.

Full publicity for income tax returns.

More thoroughly trained teachers for rural schools; plain, practical and serviceable rural school buildings, with proper sanitary equipment, but without extravagant expenditure of funds; ample playgrounds to be provided in all plans for new school buildings.

Endorsement of vocational training and especially increased instruction in agriculture; health inspection work in the public schools with proper teaching in physiology and hygiene; stress the necessity for making the spirit of rural school teaching point towards country life instead of away from it.

Urging the Department of Agriculture at Washington to use its utmost energies toward balancing production with consumption in future agricultural planning.

Such reorganization of the railroad labor board at Washington, as shall give the public larger instead of reduced representation.

The National Grange Opposes:

1. Any shifting of bureaus or other work to translate the cooperatives

activities from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Commerce.

The creation of any new bureau or departments in Federal or state administration.

Federal or state aid for reclamation, irrigation and colonization projects until such time as it is clearly apparent that the available agricultural acreage of the country must be increased.

Daylight-saving, or any other time system that shall interfere with the universal operation of Standard Time in all states and parts of states.

All reductions in tariff rates on dairy products, which rates are declared already so low that American dairymen are suffering seriously from foreign competition.

The use of milk or any milk products in combination with vegetable oils to manufacture "imitation butter."

Any universal school centralization or consolidation policy, on the ground that school questions are purely local in their nature.

Every form of adulteration of food and fibre products and misrepresentation in branding and labeling; with strong reaffirmation of former Grange demand for an effective truth-in-fabrics law.

Particular emphasis was placed upon the value of team-work for the advancement of agriculture—not alone through all branches of the Grange, but among all rural organizations, and with every state and government agency cooperating. The Grange pledged its wholehearted support to a forward-looking program for rural America and throughout its entire session expressed an optimistic attitude towards the future of American agriculture.

The Grange listened to timely addresses by Alva Agee, commissioner of agriculture of New Jersey; Prof. Clark, director of markets of the state; Prof. Lippman, director of the state extension work, and Dr. A. W. Gilbert, director of agriculture of Massachusetts, who gave an illustrated lecture on the work of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome the past year. Several advocates and opponents of the child labor measure presented their views before the session, while at the public meeting on Friday evening Governor Suzzara of New Jersey brought the greetings of the state to the farmers of the country.

From a ritualistic viewpoint this was the most important National Grange session in a quarter century. A complete readjustment of its degree work was formulated—subject to ratification by the states—by which the National Grange is given a definite place in the procedure of the Order and status of all the degrees is clearly defined. More definite specifications for the Juvenile Grange were also fixed and added emphasis was given to the importance of every phase of Grange ritualistic work.

Good results were reported in the year's start in an automobile mutual liability company organized by the National Grange, which has already obtained a firm footing in several states; while the fire insurance activities of the Order were reported as exceptionally successful. A vigorous effort was given to Grange publicity and to strengthening the organization in some of the weaker states, particularly in the Mississippi Valley.

COLLEGES STUDY COOPERATION

Cooperation has invaded the gray walls of the universities and the attention of thoughtful students and professors in every college institution. Midnight electricity is being burned at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, while students working for their Doctor of Philosophy degrees study collective bargaining by agricultural groups and other branches of the cooperative movement.

In such widely separated institutions as the University of Minnesota, the University of Chicago, the Catholic University of America, and Columbia University, students are spending years of research on cooperation. A vast and valuable cooperative literature is rapidly being amassed as a result of their interest in the great world of cooperation. Their vital force will illuminate many of the rough places cooperators have trod with no light in past years.

Thus Columbia University has just instituted a course in cooperative credit institutions, embracing the analysis of credit unions, labor banks, savings banks, building and loan associations and farmer land banks. Graduate students will investigate at first hand the methods used in successful cooperative financial institutions, and the reasons which resulted in failures or retarded success. As the road to cooperative banking will be marked more plainly, to say nothing of the addition to the host of cooperators of many of these students who will go forth into the world to spread the message that the people's strength lies in helping each other.

Information on the founding and extension of cooperatives will be supplied by the office of the All-American Cooperative Commission, 806 E. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio. The first steps in these enterprises are the most important as well as the most perplexing to those who wish to translate the cooperatives

"Barnyard Methods Bested By Book Learning"

J. W. Batcheller, Has Proven Himself A Match for the City Editor Who Made the Above Statement, Making It Very Plain Why the Colleges Could Carry Off All the "Purple Ribbons" and Then Not Have Anything to Crow Over, from the Farmers Point of View.

Misson Hill, South Dakota, December 4, 1924.

Sioux Falls Press, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Dear Sirs: Gentlemen.

In your issue of December 2nd, front page, double column heading, I notice the Associated Press article entitled, "Barnyard Methods Bested by Book Learning," at Chicago. Article follows:

"Text book herdsmen from a dozen colleges fortified the case for 'Book Learning' today by running off with most of the honors in the opening days of the 25th International Livestock Exposition. When the awards of the state universities and agricultural colleges were posted, exponents of practical farming and barnyard methods were routed, etc., etc., ad nauseum.

"University of Illinois—First on Poland China Barrow. Oklahoma Agricultural College—First on Fat Barrow. Minnesota Agricultural College—Second on Fat Barrow. Oklahoma Agricultural College—First and Second Champion Pen. Iowa Agricultural College—First with Pen of Ten. University of Minnesota—First 150-250 Grade. Oklahoma—First, 350-450 Grade. Etc., Etc."

If there has been anything yet devised that would cause an exodus from the farm, that has not been worked to the limit, same is not within the range of my information.

It is true that the old line ridicule from platform, press and street corner is not as conspicuous as former years, but the potential tendency has not weakened, though a possibly waiting for a more opportune time to vent its fury, when the alarm over an agricultural crisis shall have passed and the general disturbance in our economic structure shall have subsided.

The mephitic odor of the above article evidently considers it a fair contest, where an individual is placed in competition with the state and federal governments, which have impoverished him to wallow in wealth at his expense, for them to have the world to glean from for top notch individuals, while he must consider the cost; and with judges of their own production to pass on points, when the goal of his incentive has been the production of tonnage at a profit.

The fact that the practical farmer is restricted to a "barnyard farmer" is resented by him, and that himself, should pay only, and that himself, should not be overlooked, while the above mentioned institutions, that are credited with having routed him, and draw on every man, woman and child in the country, either directly or indirectly through the vicious dollar matching policy, which threatens to bankrupt the nation. With the general taxpayer to check on and the world to draw from for prize individuals and the choicest of feeds, our state institutions should be expected to excel, though if the readers of said article inter that those prize winners are from the "barnyard," feed and ners are from the "barnyard," they care of "text-book victims of a delusion. They are evidently victims of a delusion.

When the so-called variety "barnyard" farmer goes over the state treasurer's report of disbursements, he realizes that he is in a class by himself, when it comes to fitting his real hogs and while they are the practical parade in the show ring, the practical farmer would not be routed in the case such were eligible to entry.

It is perhaps that the beef and pork in question of the country, who feeds the world, is particularly partial to purple ribbon, when that forms a part of the consideration in his tonnage production program. The "barnyard" type could, were he so disposed, stuff for the show ring, but ribbit and peddles, outside of their ability to victimize some unsuspecting producer have little value, nor could they be served in such a manner as to tempt the appetite of a starving dog.

In other vocations, throat cutting competition has been discarded, while agriculture alone, with plenty of volunteer assistance, seems determined to perpetuate and to make his case self-destructive and to make his case the more ridiculous he now accepts challenge from his own collective capital, allowing the agencies of same to make all the rules of the game.

If our expert agrarians of the book worn variety would demonstrate a self supporting program for agriculture and the class they are supposed to serve, sever their relations with the taxpayer (which their improved methods should make possible), show the farmer how to beat a stacked deck, how to realize American standards for himself and his family by selling on an open market and buying on a closed, how to let the other

follow set all the prices both going and coming, under modern human nature, without coming out short, how to kill the hogs that pyramid our mortgages as well as raise the ones that can lift same, how to step on Wall Street's inflation and deflation banana peels without going down, how to increase our bank balances instead of a supply of worthless ribbon to flatter our pride and how to make farming the soil as profitable and desirable as farming the farmer, then there might be some occasion for front page agricultural college achievement, but what they have done thus far to advance the interests of the rural taxpayer is negligible. In putting on an extension or distension program they have made themselves obnoxious, while their everlasting catering to the agencies of collection and distribution give proof that they have nothing in common with the dirt farmer outside of capturing his sons for federal jobs and inciting a more strenuous competition of drudgery among those who remain, in their apparent solicitude for the non-producing consumer. But the most outstanding information conveyed in said offensive article is the fact that the farmer cannot individually compete with his class collectively and what is true of ribbons is also true of profits.

Civilizations have come and gone simply because unorganized agriculture proved to be a foundation of sand and nothing more. The top load is again becoming unbearable, with the toboggan ready to start.

Instead of unloading the wreckers of civilization are packing everything loose, stocks, bonds, mortgages and shouting hundreds of millions of appropriations, when a large per cent of the taxpayers have quit and those who pay are becoming the exception to the rule.

The fact that colleges stand mute, while the practical farmer who foots their bills is routed in underdog competition, shows first, that they do not belong to his class and secondly are glad to admit said fact or they would present such an insult at themselves. Every technical institution of learning, outside of agricultural colleges provides training for the class of work, indicated by the name. But when you see the name agricultural over a door, you naturally dumb-founded.

If our agricultural colleges would take on cooperative marketing which has possibilities of benefit to both producer and consumer beyond the dreams of fancy, assist in the promotion of farmer class and commodity cooperative organizations, install in the farmer class pride and loyalty for his organizations and enterprises, train up a class of managers that would make it unnecessary to go over into the enemy's camp to get someone to safeguard his interests and sever all relations with misleading and vicious dollar matching programs in which the taxpayer is caught napping and cleaned, then institutions would have in those institutions an impregnable fortress, the assistance of intelligent leadership that would transform the prospect from one of disgraced hostility to one of mutual assistance and to some real mountain peaks of achievement.

The agricultural colleges of the country have a place as have the other technical schools, but from among the whole catagory they are the only ones that fail to produce according to label and which are, therefore, getting money under false pretenses. The passage of the truth in fabric bill would probably be as fatal to them as the passage of the eighteenth amendment was to another class, so that if they continued to manufacture and distribute, they would have to seek out unfrequented locations and ply their trade at night.

The agricultural colleges are going to cooperate with the organized farmer in things essential or there is going to be a fight to the finish and in the meantime it might be along the line of policy to give less conspicuous location to indicate that the article that would indicate that the press is betting on text book farmers and agricultural colleges to rout the practical farmers.

Respectfully yours, J. W. BATCHELLER.

KANSAS COW MAKES SHOW RECORD.

The eleven-year old cow, Zaingara Sagis Clothilde, bred by Geo. B. Appleman of Mulvane, has been grand champion wherever shown, including the Kansas Fair, the Iowa, Illinois, and Nebraska state fairs, and the dairy cattle congress at Waterloo. At the National this year she was first in her class, but was defeated for the championship by Wisconsin three-year-old, Madam Arling on a closed, how to let the other

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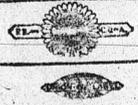
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1924.



NATIONAL PAPER NEEDED.

Every man interested in Farmers Union work realizes the need of some method of keeping the membership informed. Twelve or fourteen states have their own state papers, most of them journals of great value. None of them, however, gives very much space to matters not directly connected with the work of its own Division. The Union folks of Iowa know all about the activities of our organization in their own state but very little of what is going on in Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota or Kansas, to say nothing of Georgia, Virginia, Kentucky or California. The same thing is true of the other state Unions that have their own papers. This is not written in criticism of any of the many fine state organs that are now being issued. The only purpose is to call attention to a condition that could be bettered if a little earnest effort were made to secure co-operation in this respect among all the Union states. This matter was briefly referred to at the recent National Convention. The delegates were impressed with the immense possible value of a national paper but nothing was undertaken to forward that idea.

The most feasible plan would be to merge all the existing state papers into one national paper to be sent to every member of the Union in good standing. There are no great financial difficulties in the way. As a matter of fact each state that now supports its own organ issued weekly or twice a month would save money if it could secure publication and circulation for fifty cents a year each member. In other words money would be saved by nearly every state organization if it could turn its paper business over to the National Union and secure a year's subscription for each of its members for fifty cents.

With a circulation equal to the present membership in the Farmers Union in all the states a national paper would be self-sustaining on an income of fifty cents a year from each state Union for each member. With such a circulation, if outside advertising could be accepted, the national paper might pay practically all its expenses out of that kind of income and be able to turn a substantial surplus into the National Union treasury at the end of each year.

Such a paper, edited by some sound Union man trained in the newspaper business, such a man as L. S. Heron of the Nebraska Farmers Union would soon become an educational agency highly valuable to the organization in all the states. The news columns should be filled with letters and articles from the several states, supplied by an official state editor or correspondent appointed by each of the state Unions. Through the columns of such a paper the national and state officers could reach all the members with official announcements. The National Legislative Committee could keep the membership informed as to the situation in Washington and the Legislative Committees of the several states could furnish the same sort of service concerning state affairs.

The plan is entirely feasible and workable. It could not be put over in a month or two but it could be matured and put into operation before the first of next July even if its adoption by a number of states required a referendum and directors should National and state officers and directors should give this matter very careful consideration. We are throwing away more than half our opportunity to educate our membership as long as we hold to the present decentralized system of distributing news and policies of the organization.

OFFICERS AND DELEGATES.

Every Local Union should have elected its officers before this time. Many have done so but many others have not yet met. The success of any Local depends very largely on the character, influence and ability of the men and women who make up its official family. The Locals cannot afford to neglect this matter nor can they long survive unless they pick the right sort of officers. The Annual State Convention of the Kansas Farmers Union will be held at Salina in January. Every Local in Kansas with five or more members is entitled to a delegate. Every County Union and every chartered business association is also entitled to representation. The Annual Convention is the policy making body, really the law making body of the Farmers Union in Kansas. Not less than 1500 delegates should attend the

next meeting.

The Boards of Directors of all the chartered business associations can well afford to appropriate money to pay expenses of their delegates to Salina. No investment that they can make will yield such large returns. Locals and County Unions that are without the required funds have dozens of ways of raising the money. Come on folks and let us have the biggest State Convention in the history of the organization at Salina in January.

COOLIDGE AND AGRICULTURE

From his first day in office the president has shown a deep, thoughtful, kindly and helpful interest in the farming business. This is natural. He is himself a son of a farmer and the owner of a farm. In his recent message to congress the president discussed the agricultural situation thusly:

"No more important development has taken place in the last year than the beginning of a restoration of agriculture to a prosperous condition. We must permit no division of classes in this country, with one occupation striving to secure advantage over another. Each must proceed under open opportunities and with a fair prospect of economic equality. The Government cannot successfully insure prosperity or fix prices by legislative fiat. Every business has its risk and its times of depression. It is well known that in the long run there will be a more even prosperity and a more satisfactory range of prices under the natural working out of economic laws than when the Government undertakes the artificial support of markets and industries. Still we can so order our affairs, so protect our own people from foreign competition, so arrange our national finances, so administer our monetary systems, so provide for the extension of credits, so improve methods of distribution, as to provide a better working machinery for the transaction of the business of the Nation with the least possible friction and loss. The Government has been constantly increasing its efforts in these directions for the relief and permanent establishment of agriculture on a sound and equal basis with other business.

"It is estimated that the value of the crops for the harvest year may reach \$13,000,000,000, which is an increase of over \$3,000,000,000 in three years. It compares with \$7,100,000,000 in 1913, and if we make deduction from the figures of 1924 for the comparatively decreased value of the dollar, the yield this year still exceeds 1913 in purchasing power by over \$1,000,000,000, and in this interval there has been no increase in the number of farmers. Mostly by his own effort the farmer has decreased the cost of production. A marked increase in the price of his products and some decrease in the price of his supplies has brought him about to a parity with the rest of the Nation. The crop area of this season is estimated at \$70,000,000 acres, which is a decline of 8,000,000 acres from last year, and 6,000,000 acres from 1919. This has been a normal and natural application of economic laws, which has placed agriculture on a foundation which is undeniably sound and beginning to be satisfactory."

CO-OPERATION AND COURAGE

Too many farmers have joined cooperative associations without realizing that they have neglected for the duration of the war. Many have not realized that security and prosperity through cooperative marketing cannot be obtained without a bitter battle with the forces that have made fortunes great beyond computation by exploiting agriculture. The privileges and opportunities enjoyed for so long and with such great profit by the organized speculators of this country are highly remunerative and will not be surrendered without a struggle.

Farmers have expected, in many cases have been promised, that they would have immediate and very large returns through cooperative marketing agencies. They expect these returns without and sacrifice on their own part, without the investment of any capital and without any fight. In some cases such expectations have been realized. Some cases such expectations have been realized. Cotton and Tobacco growers have won the first battle between production and exploitation but they may just as well know now as later that the war for the independence of agriculture has just started. The speculators have neither surrendered nor repented. They will keep up the fight as long as there remains a single farmer whom they can seduce into treason to his class and his business by the insidious methods which they know so well how to use.

The Kansas Wheat Growers with a membership of about five thousand farmers has around sixteen hundred dissatisfied members. The "Busters" do not believe that they have received enough for their wheat. They have been told by the grain traders that this is so but none of them can prove it. No man knows what the price of wheat would have been during the past three years had it not been for the cooperative marketing association. No man knows how much money has been used in paying artificial prices through the grain trade for wheat in localities where it is necessary from the view-point of the speculators to destroy co-operation. No man knows just how many cooperators, so-called, have been bilked by bankers and grain gamblers or subsidized by speculators to induce them to desert their fellow farmers in the face of the enemy.

Farmers are now getting the real value of their wheat based on milling tests. Cooperative marketing has made this possible. Farmers are now getting honest weights whether they sell their grain cooperatively or through the trade. Cooperation has rendered this service. There are other advantages that have been secured by the organization of the wheat growers. The farmers who produce the most essential of all bread grains are now in the strongest position that they have ever occupied. They have won the first battle and have

suffered no serious losses. They are in a position to go forward and win the war if they have the spirit, the resolution and the courage to maintain their organizations, their morale and their confidence in each other.

Deserting to become skulkers in the rear of the army is bad enough but for deserters to join with the forces of the enemy has always been regarded as the basest of crimes.

TAX REFORM IS NECESSARY

Already there is a lot of ill considered talk that the coming session of the legislature will devote a good deal of its time to the enactment of laws that will interfere with many of the dearest aspirations and most closely cherished institutions of considerable numbers of our people. The man who becomes responsible for the introduction of the first measure in the Kansas legislature that is based on religious intolerance, racial prejudice or class hatreds will have a good deal to answer for when his acts are finally judged without passion or party bias.

The one big overwhelming need in Kansas at this time is tax reform. For many years the farmers of this state have sustained more than their share of the burden of supporting the government. For schools of every grade from the primary to the university, for the construction and maintenance of public highways, for administration expenses, for splendid state buildings and for scores of other essential services and purposes agriculture has contributed generously and for the most part ungrudgingly. Farmers have paid and paid until in literal truth they are able to pay no longer without sacrificing their homes and their business.

The incoming legislature should accept its responsibility in this matter so important to the major industry of the state. The adoption of the tax amendment offers an opportunity that no previous body of Kansas law makers has ever had. Unless the legislature takes advantage of that opportunity it will be held to a strict accountability by the voters of whom a majority are farmers with their future at issue because of the unjust burdens that they have carried in the past. In discussing this important of all questions to be considered this winter the Topeka Daily Capital says:

"According to the census figures of the State Board of Agriculture Kansas gained 9,192 in population last year, as usual a gain less than the number by which the birthrate exceeds the death rate. Shawnee County has gained 7,074, so that outside of this county the increase in the population of the state was 2,118. Kansas loses more adults, who carry away wealth with them, than it gains infants by its birthrate."

"Thirty-four states exceed Kansas in density of population, and while the average density of population for the entire country increased 67 per cent since 1890 the density of the population of Kansas increased 23 per cent. From 1900 to 1910 the population of Kansas outside of its cities increased 68,000, but from 1910 to 1920 it decreased 46,000 and the net increase in our rural population in 20 years has been 14,701. Last year 49 counties in Kansas gained in population and 65 counties lost."

"The urban population of Kansas increases, but the rural population decreases. Our cities are growing somewhat but the country, upon which the prosperity of the cities largely depend, is declining."

"If Kansas desires to hold its own population and to attract other it should consider what attractions it can offer. Our State Tax Commission has advised us for years that our methods of taxation discourage enterprise in this state. The weight of taxation has become increasingly burdensome on land and this has its bearing on the steady decline in rural population. This is a fundamental cause of the deadlock in the growth of the state."

"On the third submission of a tax amendment of the constitution after two defeats this amendment was adopted by 60,000 majority in the election November 4 and the legislature next winter therefore has before it the subject of tax revision, with a view to a more equitable distribution of the burden and to freeing enterprise generally, attracting capital and investment in the development of the resources and opportunities that are abundant in this state."

"Nothing the legislature can do for the encouragement of capital in Kansas can compare with tax revision directed to this object. With such minor measures as a gasoline tax and perhaps a production tax on oil and gas, the legislature would do well to appoint a joint committee or a State commission to survey the whole subject of taxation and report at the next session, to consult with chambers of commerce and other bodies, inquire into the practices of states that have successfully dealt with the question and propose methods of taxation that will promote the prosperity of the state."

"It is possible that the legislature will adopt a plan for raising the necessary revenues of the state without a general property tax for this purpose, which would an once take off one major difficulty, of the inequalities of land assessment as between counties in the state, and it might well do away with the township assessor system and adopt for all counties the county assessor plan. Kansas can not rest satisfied with a stationary population and actual decline in rural communities. These are conditions that tend to break down a prosperous and contented agriculture, promote land tenancy and discourage improvements of the land."

This wise and sound advice given at a time when such counsel is most timely. Let the legislature avoid all matters that are likely to prevent that unity and harmony so much needed at this time and devote its time to construction work in the interest of all the people of Kansas.

Prices

Keep On the New York Stock Exchange. Every day the sales amount to more than \$200,000,000 if the par value of the shares dealt in is accepted as the basis of the business turn over. Every one is buying but of course that some one is willing to sell, for the selling on any market must exactly balance the buying.

The strange thing about all this buying and selling of stocks in New York is that no one sells except for the purpose of getting money to buy more of whatever it is he sells and no one buys except for the purpose of selling for a higher price than he pays so that he can buy some more of the same. It is a fine game as long as every one is of the same mind. Every day the whole list of stocks goes a little higher, and some times a good deal higher, and so every day adds to the wealth of those who sell at an advance and also of those who are able to hold and do not sell at all.

Some respectable fortunes, God save the word, have already been made by the marvelous advance in the prices of securities since election day. Since the upward movement began last summer the total market value of all the stuff traded in on the New York Exchange has increased about \$5,000,000,000. One of these days prices will reach their topmost limit and then every gambler will want to cash in and a lot of them will find that the banker can do nothing with every one trying to sell and most of the others will disappear overnight. Strangers of all this wild era of speculation does not nor can it affect the real values of the properties represented by the securities that are bought and sold in Wall street.

Union Pacific is worth a lot more per share than it was a year ago on the market but it is worth no more as an investment. It has the same earning power and will pay the same dividends that have become its custom during the past twenty years.

Wheat

And Corn Prices. Are also hitting new high spots almost every day. Wheat is now almost \$1.75 in Chicago and corn is rapidly climbing to the \$1.50 mark. Lots of simple minded folks who live in the cities suppose that such prices mean prosperity for the farmer. Somehow or other every one who natives in town gets the idea that farmers have all kinds of wheat, corn, hogs and cattle to sell and that they have some mysterious, easy, and inexpensive way of getting more when they sell what they happen to have at any given time.

The farmers who robbed their wheat will get some advantage from the steady increase in prices. If the managers knew their stuff, and pool money, they sold only the cheap wheat and are now selling their high grade grain on the high market. The great bulk of the wheat growers, however, were too wise to fool around with their own crop and got all their money when the market was at a dollar a bushel. Kansas wheat poolers have already received 85 cents for their good wheat and have at least three more payments coming to them.

The Pooler who would otherwise have dumped his wheat on the July or August market at less than a dollar a bushel will probably get around a dollar and a half on his final settlement this year. The non-pooler who was forced to sell to pay the bank and spent his dollar a bushel received and more is coming to him. The wise and well to do farmer who held his own wheat for the high dollar will get it this year but there are mighty few of that class.

Hogs

And Cattle. Are going to the markets in unprecedented numbers, but the prices are still advancing a little—not enough of course to pay for meat made out of dollar corn. Chicago had 800,000 head of hogs to dispose of last week in addition to the million or so that live in and around the loop all the time. It is a queer situation. Farmers cannot afford to feed dollar corn to eight cent hogs and so are shipping everything from pigs with their voices still unchanged up to most of the old sows who are now getting theirs as a reward for having led such busy lives.

The enormous hog receipts on all the markets must keep prices down both for live animals and for meat. Next year will be a good time to sell hogs. Once again will be proved the wisdom

TEN SUGGESTIONS FOR FILLING THE EGG BASKET

The number of eggs a flock produces during the year is a good measure of the financial success of that flock. To produce a large number of eggs per day certain things are required. D. J. Taylor, poultry specialist, Kansas State Agricultural college, advises the following practices: Use chickens that have been bred for high egg production. Keep at least 75 per cent pullets. Hatch early and have pullets in full production by November 1. Have pullets in good condition when they start laying. Provide houses that are warm, light, well ventilated, and allow four square feet of floor space per bird. Provide plenty of green feed to keep the birds in good health. Feed the Kansas

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

of the rule that the best time to stick to any business is when everybody else is getting out of it. Better keep some of those old sows even if it is necessary feed them cobs to keep them alive.

England

Is Interested. In the efforts that our country is making to induce France to pay up. The English have already settled with the United States. They have undertaken to pay off the FOUR BILLIONS that they owe us in about sixty years and on the unpaid balance from year to year they will pay three per cent for the first ten years and three and one half per cent for the remainder of the time.

A lot of nations owe England very large sums of money. France for example owes her something like FOUR BILLIONS. Naturally England expected to use some collections from France and other countries in meeting her obligations to the United States. She made her loans to France a couple of years or more before the United States got in. Naturally a great many Englishmen believe that the first debt contracted should be the first one paid and that no nation should be any better treated than herself. Being English the English do not hesitate to say just what they think and therefore Winston Churchill has just made a speech in which he declares that England expects this country to make the same terms with France that we have already made with Great Britain. He goes further and says that England expects to share in whatever debt payments France is able to make.

So there arises another splendid opportunity for American statesmen of a certain type to indulge in the ways popular amusement of twisting the tail of the British lion. They declare that it is unwarranted and inaffordable interference for England to ask for a French dollar every time that one is paid to the United States. It is just as well not to make money out of this matter. Neither England nor the United States will ever collect anything from France.

Debts

Between Nations. Make bad blood. There are more such debts today than there were a year ago. There will be still more next year. The United States and Japan are the only two great powers that are not hopelessly bankrupt. With the best and most honest intentions in the world England cannot pay her debts to the United States unless she can collect what other nations owe her. Her debtors are all worse than broke. Six years after the close of the war there is not a single European nation that is able to show a balanced budget.

Within ten years there will be universal repudiation of the war debts and the world will be fortunate to escape an era of universal revolution. Governments, regardless of form, are hated in proportion to the taxes they impose. If there is any man in the world who is so foolish that he believes that nine-tenths of the people of all civilized countries will go on indefinitely working more than half their time to get money for interest payments to the other tenth he should consult either an alienist or a veterinarian skilled in the treatment of the mental delusions of jack asses.

Slaughter

By Automobiles. Goes no. Last year 22,000 persons were killed. Of that number 9,000 were riding in cars that ran the deadeads with railway trains. Perhaps that particular type of fatality is hopeless. It is difficult to see how any law could be framed that would help much. Suicide is a crime with which human wisdom is unable to deal. But every driver who escapes with his life from a crossing accident in his car should be regarded either as a murderer or a lunatic fit only to be locked up for the balance of his life.

Accidents in cities are avoidable and are therefore wholly without excuse. They are caused by speed. All that is necessary to stop nine tenths of the killings and maimings in the streets is to lock every man up that is caught driving more than ten miles an hour on any street in any city in this country.

Of course it would take a few minutes longer to get anywhere but it is better to start to work or on a shopping tour five or ten minutes earlier than it is to discommode St. Peter or the keeper of the other gate by getting to the other world several years ahead of time.

Propaganda

Against Filipino Independence. s taking up a good deal of space in

many of the leading newspapers of the country. The burden of the story is that the islands are not yet ready for self government. Many of the facts cited are indisputable. They indicate that the citizenry of our island empire sometimes neglect their public duties, that some of the officials are grafters, that there is a lot of illiteracy, that there are many poor folks who depend on their rich neighbors for a living and that political bosses have too much influence over the voters.

If the Filipino independence is postponed or denied for the reasons alleged the next logical step would be to establish some sort of over lordship in this country. About all the arguments advanced against keeping our promise to get out of the islands should have equal weight in a movement to deprive many American states and cities of the privilege of self government.

Denmark

And Greece. Have started the movement for universal disarmament that nothing can check shows some symptoms of the same disease. The opposition to disarmament in the Dutch country is a little stronger than it was in Denmark. The militarists of other nations are taking part in the propaganda of opposition. The Dutch are a sensible sort of folks and they have made up their minds that their little army and insignificant navy make for danger rather than security.

With no navy at all Norway ranks among the five nations with the greatest sea-borne commerce. That country has never lost a ship, a dollar or a life on account of naval weakness. Prophecy is mighty dangerous but here is this column predicting that within ten years not a single one of the smaller nations of the world will maintain a soldier or an armed ship except for police use. Long before that time the larger nations will also reduce their military establishments. They must because they lack the means to pay for such folly and their borrowing power is almost exhausted.

The savings added to the increased production certain to follow complete disarmament would make a mighty fine place out of this old world in just a few years.

Russian Grand Duchess.

An the titular empress of Russia was in Washington last week. She was welcomed by high society. Festivals in the interest of the beggar aristocrats of her country were held and many dollars were collected for the relief of poverty, the poverty of those who often suffer from famine but the more often suffer nobility who no longer have any jobs or incomes in their own country. A prince, a duchess, an earl, or a count attracts very little notice in Europe but no sooner does a dispossessed aristocrat with a hand than his name light on these shores than a crowd begins to gather. It is not a rabble but a mob made up of millionaires struggling with each other for the privilege of entertaining the pedigreed visitors.

In some way or other we have managed to preserve at least the forms of democracy in this country but it is not easy to see how it has been done.

The new President

Of Mexico had a career that indicates that he is very much of a man. Once a peon he is now the chief of 20,000,000 people. He secured his place on his merit. He has neither won battles nor assassinated rivals. His fellow citizens voted him the job that he now holds. The first time in almost a generation Mexico appears to be assured of a period of peace and prosperity.

Norris

Of Nebraska. More than any other man is responsible for the failure of Congress to adopt the Ford Plan for the development of the water power project at Muscle Shoals. He showed that Ford was modestly asking for a donation worth around \$15,000,000,000 and so blocked the timmer's modest demands.

Another proposition almost equally valuable to private interests is now pending in congress and Senator Norris is against it. The Nebraska statesman believes that the people should operate their own water power plants and has the courage to stand out against all efforts to give private water power sites to private interests.

outside of buildings to die. One bushel of corn will buy enough barium carbonate to rid a farm of rats, according to A. E. Mann, rodent control specialist, Kansas State Agricultural college.

'REDIT UNION PROS-

ERS IN MANHATTAN. Cooperative credit unionism is flourishing in New York City. The American Clothing Workers Cooperative Union has a membership of 100,000 with a capital stock of \$22,000,000. Loans are granted to members at a maximum of 50 per cent. The last dividend was \$1.00 per member.

The Countrywoman

MA TAKES A VACATION.

By T. E. Hayes.
Perkins County, South Dakota.
When Ma takes a vacation, I'm soon feeling mad or blue. I miss my balanced ration. Everything soon gets as new. I have to feed the chickens, I must put the bread to rise, wash milk off all the milk pails, before the blame stuff dries. Nothing can I find that's handy, everything seems out of place. Some folk tell you baching's dandy, but I always fall from grace. I should wash up all the dishes, I ought to mop up the floor, but Ma's greatest of my wishes is to see Ma back once more.
I've done a thousand more I'll bet, and my nerves are none too steady, I just simply writhe and fret. Every fly in this whole Nation seems to come up here when Ma takes a short well-earned vacation, and leaves everything to Pa. An I get so daddurned tired of these jobs around the house, I'll rejoice when I am fired, and I'll never, never, grouch. When Ma does up all these jobs seems to me it goes like fun, but when Ma's on a vacation, I'm on one continual run. I don't crave to be a woman, on a farm it ain't no fun, doing every job that's coming, why, "Iand aakes" she's never done.

Favorite Winter Cake Recipe.

EGGLESS CAKE.
1 cup white sugar.
1/2 cup butter
1 cup sour milk
1/2 tea spoon cinnamon
1/4 tea spoon cloves
1/4 tea spoon nutmeg
1 tea spoon soda
1 cup raisins or nuts
2 cups flour
The cake is good with any caramel filling but we like this one about the best:
1 1/2 cups brown sugar (white sugar may be used)
1/2 cup cream or tablespoon butter
2 tablespoons flour
1 tea spoon burnt sugar.
Cook until thick remove from fire and when cool beat until it will caramelize when spread in cake.
Grace Mustoe.

VEGETABLE MIXTURES FOR SOUP.

If it is impracticable to obtain materials for making soup stock in the summer when vegetables are abundantly available, the vegetable portion of the soup may be canned alone. The preparation of soup from cans of such vegetable combinations will be a relatively simple matter whenever stock is available, as it should be in most households if meat refuse is properly utilized.

Vegetable Soup 1.

1/2 pound lima beans
1 pound rice
1/2 pound pearl barley
1 pound carrots
1 pound onions
1 medium sized potato
1 red pepper
1/2 pound flour
4 ounces salt
Soak the lima beans and rice for 12 hours. Cook the pearl barley for 2 hours. Blanch the carrots, onions, potato, red peppers for 5 minutes. Pare the vegetables and cut into small cubes. Mix these ingredients thoroughly. Put into hot jars, add one teaspoon salt to the quart. Fill with boiling water to within 1/2 of an inch of the top. Sterilize in hot water bath 90 minutes or in steam pressure cooker 45 minutes at 15 pounds pressure.

Vegetable Soup 2.

1 onion
2 potatoes
1 carrot
1 tomato
2 tablespoons rice
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons water
Salt, pepper
Prepare vegetables. Cut potatoes and onion in thin slices. Brown the onion in butter. Combine all the ingredients but flour. Cook vegetable tender. Press through a sieve, add the flour, let mixture boil up, pour into heated jars, leaving 1/2 of an inch space at the top, and 1 level teaspoon salt to the quart.
Sterilize in hot water bath 60 minutes or in stem pressure 30 minutes at 5 pounds pressure.

Vegetable Soup 3.

16 pounds carrots (small)
6 pounds cabbage
3 pounds celery
6 pounds turnips
6 pounds lima beans
1 pound onions
1 pound parsley
4 pounds dry peas
Salt and pepper to taste.
Soak the peas and beans over night. Boil 30 minutes. Blanch the vegetables 3 minutes. Prepare and chop them into small pieces. Mix all ingredients and season. Pack in glass jars. Fill with boiling water. Sterilize in hot water bath 90 minutes or in steam pressure cooker 45 minutes at 15 pounds pressure.

DO AND DON'TS FOR THE CHILD.

How many mothers make a careful study of the habits of their children in order to eliminate the bad ones and encourage the good? Here are a few questions and suggestions furnished by the home economics department at South Dakota State College that will aid you in studying the habits of the little ones.

1. Does your child fret about what he eats? Perhaps you are making him take the part of an actor in a play and every child enjoys attention.
2. Do you often talk about his eating habits before other people? A

child begins to feel important and desires attention.

3. Do you teach him to feed himself as soon as he is old enough? Let him spill a little food; do not punish him for it.
4. Are other members of the family setting an example in good habits for the child? A child tries to imitate older people.
5. Do you select simple, nourishing, easily digested foods and cook them correctly?
6. Has your child had a taste of foods of which only adults should eat? Examples of these are tea, coffee, sweets, and pickles.
7. Do you make foods attractive to the child? A child likes color.
8. Do you serve too large quantities.

15 BUSHELS MORE CORN TO ACRE FROM ADAPTED VARIETIES.

A difference of more than 15 bushels to the acre between the highest and lowest yielding strains of corn grown in comparison with last season's was revealed in a series of field demonstrations held in Osage county by E. L. McIntosh, county agent.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OP DIRECTORY ISSUED

The Who's Who of Cooperation has just been issued by the International Labor Office of the League of Nations in Geneva. Not only are all American cooperative central societies listed, but every co-op organization of more than local significance from Arorabjan to Zanzibar is also included. Copies may be obtained from the International Labor Office, Geneva, Switzerland for 30 cents. Three languages, French, English, and German are used in the handbook.

CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE

As result of the conference of farm organization representatives, held at Chicago December first and second under the auspices of the American Council of Agriculture, steps have been agreed upon and are to be taken to place before President Coolidge's Agricultural Conference the outline of a plan for stabilization of American agriculture by securing for it equal opportunity with industry and labor under the American protective system.

CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE

The plan proposes the creation of a farmers' export corporation to segregate and dispose of surplus farm commodities—limiting the government participation to the bare minimum necessary to a comprehensive grant of power. The proposal differs in several respects—eliminating the ratio price, and the powers conferred upon the President to fix tariff duties at will. It aims to secure benefits of existing tariff schedules instead of creating new ones. The corporation is simply set up to buy up exportable surpluses when the existence of them causes the domestic market to be depressed below the measure of protection which present

county, on mound ants in an alfalfa field belonging to L. J. Thompson of Garden Plain.

Sixty mounds infested this 10-acre field, the largest of which had been there for 10 or 12 years. The ants have killed the alfalfa around the mounds for a space of 25 feet in diameter.
Holes were bored in each mound at the well defined and easily found entrances used by the ants. No sooner had work been started than a decided immigration set in towards the mound. Myriads of ants tumbled down the hole and soon met death by the poison gas produced by the fumes from calcium cyanide flakes. Later examination of the mounds showed an absolute absence of ants about the mounds and practically all of them either piled up in the treated auger holes, else died in the system of tunnels and brood chambers of the ant mounds.

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expression might be directed to the various farm organizations for further approval. As soon as responses are received, the proposal, with an accompanying brief, will be presented by the American Council of Agriculture to the members of the President's Agricultural Conference, the tariff, schedules should, but do not, afford, and dispose of them in the world markets at world prices. This would mean that major farm commodities produced and used in the United States would sell on American levels instead of on world levels, as at present.

The plan of the farmers' export corporation is designed to aid and supplement co-operative marketing. The adoption of the plan, it is pointed out, would enable cooperative commodity marketing organizations to function effectively. At present they are not fully effective since they are not able to dispose of surpluses and assess the losses back upon the benefited producers without putting a penalty on organization members to benefit non-members. Under the proposed plan all producers would share in absorbing the costs incurred in disposing of the surplus.

A Council legislative committee, on which national and state farm organiza-

tions are to be represented, was provided for at the conference. The new legislative proposal in rough outline was tentatively approved and arrangements made for submission to the chairman of which has already been communicated with.

This presentation will be made in the hope that the President's Agricultural Conference will recommend to the present session of Congress the enactment of the legislation necessary to prevent recurrence of the depression of the past four years in the interval before Congress could again take action. The wheat situation, it is pointed out, represents an almost spectacular combination of circumstances; the United States alone has a good wheat crop while the consuming world is short of bread grains—reflected in the present temporary price improvement.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST DOG KENNELS

FOR SALE—Shepherd Pups, natural heifers, milkers five dollars; females four dollars, Carl Elliott, Viola, Kansas.

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THE WORLD'S LARGEST DOG KENNELS offer for sale Orang Alredale watch dogs, automobile dogs, children's companions, farm dog, retrievers, pointers and retrievers. Also Big game hunters and retrievers. Foxhounds, King and Coonhounds, Foxhounds, King and Coonhounds, Foxhounds, King and Coonhounds. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed to any part of the United States. Large illustrated descriptive catalog mailed free.

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CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to thank the friends, neighbors and members of the M. W. A. and K. of C. and Farmers Union for their kindness and help during the illness and death of our dear husband and father.

Also for the beautiful floral offering.

Mrs. Mary Marcotte,
L. O. Marcotte,
Mrs. Julia Mendenhall,
Mrs. Jennie Desmarreau,
Fred, Frank and John Marcotte,
Eugene, Edd, Zelma, Alma and Bernard Marcotte.

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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. NATIONAL FARM BARGAINS. Write today, describing farm wanted. Farm Service Bureau, St. Louis, Mo.

GROW COTTON AND ALFALFA in the heart of the Peace Valley. Make \$75 to \$100 per acre. Long white and other staple cotton and four to five crops of alfalfa. No Boll Weevil. Irrigation by artesian wells or individually owned canals. Assurance of good crops. Responsible organization supervises land values. Special terms to home builders. Ideal farming climate. Altitude 3900 feet; longest growing season in State. Fruits, vegetables, wide diversification of crops. Ideal for poultry and dairying. Government records show consistent high production. All lands under plow immediately productive. Good roads, no lost time from winter. Accredited schools, congenial people, good roads, no lost time from winter. Fishing, hunting, superb mountain scenery. Artesian new oil field, refinery and natural gas insures cheap fuel. Peace Valley Association, P. O. Box 5, Artesian, New Mexico.

PET STOCK
FOR SALE—Shepherd Pups, natural heifers, milkers five dollars; females four dollars, Carl Elliott, Viola, Kansas.

FEMALE HELP WANTED
GIRLS—WOMEN Learn Gown Making at home. Earn \$25.00 week. Sample lessons free. Franklin Institute, Dept. W. 559, Rochester, N. Y.

TOBACCO FOR SALE
THREE YEAR OLD LEAF 8 lbs. chewing \$2.50; a smoking \$2.20; 8 second smoking \$1.40. Pay for tobacco postage when received Old Homepun Co., Hawesville, Ky.

PEP UP YOUR LODGE MEETINGS.
100 Humorous STUNTS and Starts for Speeches, for Lodges, meetings parties, entertainments. Book of 100 Live Ideas for the Entertainment Committee. Tested and proved. Endorsed by leading organizations. The Standard Book. Laughs, pep, tricks, speeches—Everything. Just the things your committee needs to put on meetings and parties that the whole crowd will talk about for weeks. Get this live stuff NOW. Keep up with the procession. Stimulate interest. Put more pep in your meetings and parties. Have something doing every minute. A dollar in a small sum for a whole handful of snappy STUNTS and Starts for Speeches. You Don't Pay Unless You Please. Send no money. Pay Postman \$1.00 on arrival of book and pay penalties for collection charges. Address Illinois State Register, Dept. K 403, Springfield, Ill. Mention this paper.

CARD OF THANKS.
We wish to thank the friends, neighbors and members of the M. W. A. and K. of C. and Farmers Union for their kindness and help during the illness and death of our dear husband and father.

Also for the beautiful floral offering.

Mrs. Mary Marcotte,
L. O. Marcotte,
Mrs. Julia Mendenhall,
Mrs. Jennie Desmarreau,
Fred, Frank and John Marcotte,
Eugene, Edd, Zelma, Alma and Bernard Marcotte.

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY
NATIONAL OFFICES
E. L. Harrison, Vice Pres., Lexington, Ky.
A. C. Davis, Secretary, Springfield, Mo.
W. C. Landson, Lecturer, Salina, Kan.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
John Tromble, Kansas
C. J. Coburn, Omaha, Neb.
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W. C. Landson, Vice Pres., Salina
Grant Bliss, Treasurer, Woodston
J. A. Scheel, Conductor, Emporia
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LECTURE BUREAU
W. C. Landson, State Lecturer
Hon. John Tromble, Salina

Farmers' Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, Mo.
602 Grain Exchange Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission
408-S-10 Live Stock Exch. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co., Salina.

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

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

Farmers' Union State Bank,
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 successful 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.

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.

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. 9419.
 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.

Humbarger, 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. Schoenhofer, Sec.
 PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL.
 Pleasant Valley Local Union No. 1309 meets every first and third Wednesday evening of each month.

E. 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. McCleskey, 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.
 FONTANA LOCAL 1789.
 Meet the first and third Friday nights regularly.

All members should be present.
 W. A. Booz, Sec.-Treas.
 W. H. Slyter, Pres.
 UNION LOCAL NO. 273.
 Regular meetings on second and fourth Thursday of each month.

Charles Crossard, Sec.
 UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679.
 We meet every two weeks on Tuesday. All Farmer Unions members welcome.

Owen Hunsperger, Pres.
 I. M. Wagner, Sec.
 LOST SPRINGS LOCAL 385.
 Regular meetings every 2nd Saturday of each month.

A. J. Jospisil, 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 cats 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. Visitors welcome.

J. P. Balser, Pres.
 Henry Hoffman, Sec.
 ELMO, KANS.
 WABAUNSEE COUNTY.
 The next bi-monthly meeting of the Wabaunsee County Farmers Union No. 61 will be held in the court house at Alma on Saturday, December 27th at 1:30 o'clock p. m.

This is the most important meeting of the year. Officers will be elected for the year of 1925. The secretary will make his financial report and a delegate to the state convention will also be elected.
 Turn out and let us have a good meeting.
 Joe Richmond, County Sec.-Treas.
 MARSHALL COUNTY ANNUAL MEETING.
 The annual meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union will be held at Marysville, Friday, Dec. 19 at 10 o'clock a. m. As this is the election of officers, for another year, let us have a full delegation from all locals. Elect members who will sure be there. Come early. Bring along the ladies, and well filled baskets, for our basket dinner. Let us have a worth while meeting once again.

Richard H. Mackey, Sec.-Treas.
 POTTOWATOMIE COUNTY.
 The fourth quarterly meeting of the P. E. and C. U. of Pottowatomie County will be held at Westmoreland Monday, Dec. 29. A state speaker will be present at this meeting. Each local in the county is requested to send its full quota of delegates to this meeting.
 T. P. Heptig, Co. Sec.
 CRESCO LOCAL NO. 377.
 Cresco 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.
 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. Buttrick, Pres.
 NOTICE!
 Notice of County meeting of Trego County Union No. 34, December 27, 1924 at the court house, WaKeeney, Kans. A full attendance is desired. Election of officers and delegates.
 D. E. Cypher, Sec.-Treas.
 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

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
 The annual meeting of the policy holders of the Farmers Union Mutual 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 C. E. Brasted, President, F. D. Becker, Secretary.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
 The following officers and delegates were elected at Washington, President—Walter Stolzer, Washington. Vice Pres. John Scrubby, Washington. Sec.-Treas.—J. T. Poland, Barnes. Conductor—Fred Berger, Barnes. Dorkeeper—W. L. Clark, Barnes. Lecturer—J. T. McCulley, Washington Ex-Com. A. H. Hien, B. F. Bollinger, Carl Wilson, Washington. Delegate to Ins.—Anton Peterson, Greenleaf. Delegate to State Union—Walter Stolzer, Washington. Delegate to F. U. J. A.—A. H. Hien, Washington.

Anyone having Livestock Meeting—J. T. Poland, Barnes. Anyone having proxies for these meetings please send them to these men and they will be properly taken care of.
 J. T. Poland, Sec. & Treas., Barnes.

MIAMI COUNTY.
 Farmers Union No. 69 of Miami County held its 4th quarterly meeting in Paola December 18th. A large crowd was in attendance and a splendid meeting was held. The following officers were elected: W. Slyter, president; B. O. Lowler, vice president; W. J. Prescott, sec. treas.; C. H. Prothe, conductor; and Geo. Frank lecturer; I. M. Wagner, dorkeeper. We were entertained by those "Hackney Hounds" from Cowley Co. and a vote of thanks by the entire Union was given them. "Frosty" the lead hound is a wonder and well trained to work on a cold trail and when the game is sighted that hound "Chaps" is the one to run "em down" for he is long of limb and fleet of foot. Cockran the small hound is sure to become a trailer in time if kept with the present bunch; then when it comes to finish old "Beach" with his size and build is there to finish up the chase. A fine bunch and a sing well for hounds can't tell a note from a fly speak on a sheet of paper. Mr. Felts and Lippert were on hand to sign-up the cream and poultry contract in Miami county which is well under way and hope to be working by January 1st. Mr. Morris of "Hawkins Local" of Franklin Co. gave a nice talk on Cooperation and quoted some poetry.

The following resolutions passed:
 Resolution No. 1: Resolved, that the Miami Co. Union No. 69 send a delegate to meeting of a taxpayers league to meet in Topeka on Dec. 18th, 1924.
 Resolution No. 2: Resolved, that our representative be instructed to work for an amendment to our Mothers Pension law now in force, which reads that (County Commissioners "shall pay to worthy and deserving widows."
 Amended to read: "May pay to worthy and deserving widows."
 No. 3: Resolved that our representative work for a Co-operative Banking Law.
 No. 4: Resolved, that we recommend a two cent tax be placed on all gasoline used and that said tax be used for road purposes in county where tax is levied.
 No. 5: Resolved, that all Farmers Union members be urged to join cream and poultry associations now being organized in Miami county.
 Resolved, that all resolutions be published in our State paper.

Be It Resolved, that our representative and senator be urged to draft and work for a law and have it passed at the next regular session of our legislative bodies, a bill to require any persons, company, partnership, corporation, having any knowledge regarding Money, Motgages or other taxable property, or who has the care and custody of any such property before the meeting.

ty, belonging to any person, to furnish to any legal taxing officer, or assessor or any taxing district in the county where such a person, company, partnership, or corporation, whether engaged in the business of banking or any other business, is located, full information regarding such property, money or mortgages so held by them; so that any such property may be legally assessed by taxing officer. On failure of any person, company, partnership, banking, or corporation to comply with such provisions, the cashier or managing agent thereof shall refuse to furnish such information and shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars or more than five hundred dollars.

Resolution signed by:
 R. H. Hudecker, Chairman, Owen Hunsperger, W. J. Prescott, W. P. Shaffer, Legislative committee. W. Dageford, Chairman, Andy Smith, John Williams.

Felts and Lippert are canvassing the county in the interest of Cream and Poultry associations and have enough signed up to assure us of a station at Paola, and probably several others at adjoining towns. Meeting adjourned to meet at next quarter in Paola.
 W. Slyter, President, W. J. Prescott, Sec.-Treas.

NEMAH COUNTY.
 The eleventh annual meeting of the Nemaha county Farmers Union was held at the city hall, Seneca, Kansas on Dec. 10th, 1924. The weather was fine but the roads were rough, consequently we had rather a small gathering. Brother Swanson, his son and Brother Henderson were with us. President was present. Brother Glenn Wempe was chosen to act as president pro tem. All the old officers were re-elected with the exception of the Secretary-Treasurer, who refused to serve on account of poor health. However, no new secretary was elected and the old secretary agreed to hold over until the next meeting which is in January.

Mr. Swanson and Mr. Henderson each gave very interesting talks on organization work and the commodity contract system as a safe proposition for marketing farm products. In the evening session Mr. Henry Kiel of St. Joe, Mo., gave an interesting talk in the interest of the Live Stock Shippers and showed a moving picture of the working of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission firm.

Our county agent also put on a motion picture called the "Ton Litter" and another reel which was a comic picture. This was all enjoyed very much by a large crowd. The following resolutions were adopted:
 Whereas, under the present primary law the so-called free citizens are forced to proclaim some party affiliation, regardless as to his or her feelings towards any one party or candidate, and
 Whereas, feeling as we do, the great masses are deprived of voting or expressing their candid opinion, and furthermore we believe that the present primary law is contrary to our free institutions which suffers

every citizen to express his wish. Be it further resolved that the present primary law be so amended to read that all candidates be placed on one General Ballot, as is the case in the General Election Ballot. And be it further resolved that a copy of the above resolution be placed in the hands of our state legislative committee which convenes at Salina at the next Farmers Union state meeting.
 "Be it resolved that all locals and the county union, send at least one delegate to attend the next state meeting held in Salina, Kansas."
 Resolution No. 3: Resolved that we reaffirm our belief in the Cooperative Banking system and advocate the passage of such a law, by the 1925 legislature and hereby instruct our representative and State Senator from this district to lend every influence and boost every energy towards getting a cooperative Banking law on the Statute Book.
 Resolution No. 4: Resolved that we advocate the repeal of the present Benefit District road building plan, and substitute therefore a law, placing a tax on all minerals in Kansas. The money resulting from said tax to be expended by the State Commission for the building of State and County roads.
 (Tom Root,) Ernest Reeft, Committee John Koeler) Joel Strahm, County Sec.-Treas.

EAGLE VALLEY LOCAL 916.
 A question? Yes you can have one any time when you're on your way with a car. But this was a different blowout. We did not blow up. It was on the evening of Friday, Dec. 12, 1924 that at our regular meeting place, Eagle Valley School Dist. 74, we assembled for said blowout.
 At 8:00 p. m. the house was called to order by our President G. V. Weiser, and after the regular routine of business including the installation of our officers for 1925, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of our President.
 Now the "Farmers Union Hounds" had prepared for us a program—a play entitled the "Road Agent." This is a Western drama in two-acts. The curtain rises.

This play begins where most all others end—by a happy marriage, and where they lived happily ever after but in this case their happiness was not to last long. The husband leaves on a business deal, and while he is gone the following scene takes place.
 The sheriff Sam Stewart comes to the bride of three months and asks a few questions, and finally tells her that she is the widow of the scoundrel, gambler, and robber whom she married a year before she married her present husband. She thought her first husband had been killed in the stage holdup shortly after her marriage to him, and now Sam Stewart tells her that he is alive and a fugitive from the law.

Later in the scene, after Sam had gone out, the Devil himself comes in, Will Clark, her first husband, and upon learning of her second marriage threatens to kill her, but she gets the drop on him and he begs for mercy and help from her, asks her to keep the hands of Sam off of him; finally she gives in and hides him in the

bedroom, and Sheriff Sam comes in and demands Will, but he escaped thru the bedroom window, and in making his escape was shot and fatally wounded by one of the sheriff's posse.
 Curtain.
 Will is found dying on a table, his head upon a saddle and his gun and the whiskey bottle beside him. The sheriff and his man playing pinochle. Before he turns his toes to the daisies, Will says a few words explaining that he had a good home and was a good boy until he left his home and mother years before, and went to drinking; the whiskey drove him on and on from one folly to another until he went to killing and robbing, thereby laying his death to whiskey's door. The sheriff shipped Will's remains back to his mother with his regards and regrets in his grim but firm way, telling her that her boy is coming home to stay.
 Thanking the "Fox-Hounds" for their fine program, we want to say that each player played a star part, and played it out in real 90 to nothing fashion.
 We shall expect another blowout of its kind soon, wishing you all a Merry Christmas and Bright and Happy New Year. I want to thank you.
 (Signed) A. R. WEISER, Cor.-Sec.

ELLIS COUNTY.
 The Ellis County Union at their last meeting elected the following officers for the year 1925:
 President—Joe P. Rupp, Ellis, Kans. Vice Pres.—Fred G. Rand, Ellis, Kans. Sec.-Treas.—Frank G. Erbert, Ellis, Kans. Door Keeper—John Erbert, Ellis, Kans. Conductor—Joe Erbert, Jr., Ellis, Kans. Executive Committee as follows: Fred G. Rand, Ellis; Herman Erbert, Ellis; J. B. Kuhn, Victoria, Kans.
 Committee on Resolutions as follows: Joe Erbert, Sr., Ellis; F. W. Werth, Schoenhen, Kans.; John B. Kuhn, Victoria, Kans.
 Committee in Reviving—H. W. Joy, Hays; Frank Herman, Ellis; Frank Dinked, Victoria.
 Committee on Legislation—Fred Rand, Ellis; H. W. Joy, Hays; John R. Chittendon, Hays.
 Delegates to the State Convention—Joe P. Rupp, Ellis. Alternate—Fred G. Rand, Ellis.

LADIES AID SOCIETIES CAN RAISE LARGE MONEY EASILY
 done by the use of the Ladies Aid Cook and quickly for any special purpose. One Ladies Club raised nearly \$1,000; others have raised in the hundreds. This is a book prepared for you as it originally made by you exclusively. Full particulars how to raise the money and sample copy of book sent prepaid for only 50c in stamps. Ready to operate right now. Only one society to handle in any community at one time. Be the first to get it. Address Ladies Aid Dept., 403 Springfield, Illinois. Mention this paper.

WHEAT SETS NEW TOP
 A record price on cash wheat in Kansas City since 1921 was established last week when a car of No. 2 red wheat sold for \$1.78 a bushel. The grain was sold to the Larabee Flour Mills company by the Farmers Union Jobbing association. The wheat tested 68.6 pound per bushel. It came from Zara, Kansas. Later a car of No. 3 dark hard wheat sold for \$1.79.

Liberty Local 025—Ed Mog, Wilson, 41, all paid 1925.
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.

COTTON GAMBLING ROBS TEXAS FARMERS
 Recent gambling on the Cotton Exchange which has taken millions of dollars from the farmers' pockets and put them in the bank vaults of Riverside Drive and Gold Shore dwellers could have been prevented by a vigorous producers' cooperative according to the Texas Farm Labor Union. George B. Terrill, Commissioner of Agriculture in that state, estimates that the price has been hammered down so far that farmers will lose money on this year's crop.
 Through costly and bitter experience the Texas farmers are learning the lesson that they must either cooperate or starve. The cotton producers have therefore formed their cooperative marketing association and are holding their cotton in pools for disposition on the market only when prices are firm enough to warrant selling.

PLANTERS STATE BANK
 Salina, Kansas
 By the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upholding the Guaranty Law, your deposit in this bank is made as safe as a Government Bond.
 OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
 Fred H. Quincy, Pres.; Guy T. Helvering, Vice-Pres.; T. W. Roach, Vice-Pres.; W. T. Welch, Vice-Pres.; E. E. Gemmill, Cashier; B. F. Ludes, Assistant Cashier; E. H. Sudendorf and R. P. Cravens.

Sing Farmers Union Songs at Farmers Union Meetings
 NEW WORDS — — — — — OLD TUNES
 INCREASE UNION SPIRIT IN YOUR COMMUNITY BY SINGING STANDARD UNION SONGS
 SINGLE BOOKS 20 cents
 Lots of 12 or more 15 cents
 ORDER FROM
 KANSAS FARMERS UNION, SALINA, KANSAS
 or
 FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION,
 106 New England Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES
 Application cards 20 for 5c
 Credential blanks 10 for 5c
 Dime blanks 15 for 10c
 Ode cards 12 for 20c
 Constitutions 5c
 Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c
 Secretary's Minute Books.....50c
 Farmers Union Buttons25c
 Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor
 WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kas.

INSURANCE
 Farmers' Union Member—
 Your own Insurance Company gives you absolute protection at lowest cost.
 Your own Company has greater resources, in proportion to insurance in force, than any other state-wide mutual company in Kansas.
 Your Hail Insurance Company is the biggest and strongest Mutual Hail Company in Kansas, and the lowest in actual cost. Get in line.
The Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas
 FRANK D. BECKER, Secretary
 SALINA, KANSAS
 C. E. BRASTED, President GRANT BLISS, Treasurer.
 W. C. WHITNEY, Vice President CHAS. SIMPSON, Field Rep.

Watson's Best Berries are just what the Brand Indicates—They Are the BEST
WATSON WHOLESALE GROCERY
 SALINA, KANSAS

THE FARMERS UNION LIVESTOCK COMMISSION.
 Stock Yards. Kansas City, Missouri.

WISHES TO THANK ALL,
 who by their good will and consignments, have helped make 1924 our banner year. Our wish is that 1925 may bring 365 days of health, happiness and prosperity.

HOUSEHOLD HANDY
 The handiest tool in the house. Needed in every home.. Special Introductory PRICE \$1
 Agents Wanted—Big Profits
CIRCLE SALES COMPANY
 Indianapolis, Indiana

FARMERS CLASSIFIED AD
 Mail This To
THE KANSAS UNION FARMER
 Salina, Kansas
 RATE: 3 Cents a Word Straight
 Minimum charge 15 50c
 Count Initials or Abbreviations as Words

Fill This Please!
 Your Count of Words
 No. Times to run
 Amount Enclosed \$
 Place under heading of

(Your Name) (Route)
 (Town) (State)
 NOTE: Count your name and address as part of advertisement

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 Mail This To
THE KANSAS UNION FARMER
 Salina, Kansas
 RATE: 3 Cents a Word Straight
 Minimum charge 15 50c
 Count Initials or Abbreviations as Words

Fill This Please!
 Your Count of Words
 No. Times to run
 Amount Enclosed \$
 Place under heading of

(Your Name) (Route)
 (Town) (State)
 NOTE: Count your name and address as part of advertisement

HOUSEHOLD HANDY
 The handiest tool in the house. Needed in every home.. Special Introductory PRICE \$1
 Agents Wanted—Big Profits
CIRCLE SALES COMPANY
 Indianapolis, Indiana

FARMERS CLASSIFIED AD
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