



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Co-operation

Education



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From Dairy Pastures To Consumers Table

The U. S. Department of Agriculture to Have Comprehensive Exhibit at the National Dairy Exposition, Which Meets in Indianapolis, October 10th to 17th. The Farm Painted on This Canvas will Make You Wish for the Soil Again.

The distance between green pastures, dairy barns, milk depots, creameries, dairy markets, and the dinner table, has been greatly lessened through improvements in transportation during the past twenty years. But with all this advancement it is not often possible to view at one glance all the links in the chain from production to utilization of dairy products. This year's exhibit at the National Dairy Exposition, to be held at Indianapolis, October 10 to 17, makes it possible to see all of these links from one vantage point.

"Long ago I learned that even when I milked the cows myself I could not tell what each cow would produce for the year without keeping records. Here is a good example. Take cow No. 16. It returns in a year only \$45 above feed cost, while No. 12 returns \$85. As soon as I get a better cow to take her place, No. 16 will have to go to the butcher. By studying the records of my cows I have been able to weed out the least profitable ones, and have built up my herd until now my 20 cows average over 400 pounds of butterfat a year."

"The better bulls and better cows are largely the cause of this higher production, it is certain that better food is also a factor. I always aim to have some good legume hay and silage available all winter, and in the summer and fall, too, if the pasture is short."

"Of course I count on pasture to furnish a large part of the feed in spring and summer. I practice a rotation of crops that helps to maintain good pasture. Then by top-dressing every fall and mowing twice each season to keep down weeds I have been able to keep the pasture good even in dry seasons. At first I made the mistake of not putting enough cows on the pasture. The grass would grow so tough in places that the cows would not eat it. Now I have learned that by fairly close pasturing there is no waste and I can get more feed from the same acreage. Even when on pasture I give my cows some grain each day, and the grain is much the same as they are getting now. With a good grain and plenty of alfalfa and other legume hay I do not find it necessary to feed any minerals, except salt, of course, which I keep before them all the time."

"I take pride in keeping my herd healthy, and in comfortable, healthful surroundings. I have found that this pays not only in larger production, but also in clean, wholesome milk. Clean milk means smaller losses in sour milk and rejected milk; and it also gives me the satisfaction of knowing that my family and customers have a pure, health-giving food. There has not been a tuberculin test reactor for five years, and my herd has now been on the accredited list."

"Plenty of water is available, not only for the cows to drink, but also to wash the floors of the stable, and to wash the udders and flanks of the cows before milking."

"Every day the cows are cleaned with a curry-comb and brush. This keeps them in good condition, and aids in producing clean milk. I clip my cows, around the flanks, bellies, and udders. Grooming and clipping are done far enough in advance of milking so that the dust has settled in the stable by milking time. The milkers with clean, dry hands, milk quickly in sterilized, small-top pails. They wear clean, washable outer clothing, which is worn for milking only."

"After each cow is milked the milk is taken immediately to this milk house, where it is quickly cooled and placed in a storage tank with ice and water around it. When I first began dairying, I strained the milk in the barn, and had no proper place to keep it. I soon learned that it was necessary for me to have a separate place to handle it if I were to produce the highest quality milk. Now all the milk is handled in the milk house, and we find it just as easy as the old method. The milk house is near enough to the barn to make us little extra work in carrying the milk directly to it, but you will notice that there is no direct connection between the barn and the milk house, and it was carefully placed so that there are no contaminating surroundings."

"All the utensils are thoroughly washed with lukewarm water, scrubbed with hot water and a good washing powder, and then rinsed again in clear water. The final step in the sterilization is to steam or boil for five minutes. They are then immediately inverted to drain and dry."

"The milk is kept in ice water until it is time to send it to the station. It is then placed in covered trucks or covered with canvas to protect the cans from heat and dust."

"As the farmer tells his story the visitor will see the cows in their stanchions and read their records of production and the feed charts. The side of the barn, which is actual size, shows the construction of the entire herd and also the construction of the stalls, gutter, and ventilating system. Not all dairy barns are so easy to keep clean as this one, though they may cost considerably more."

At one end of the dairy barn is a silo and a feed barn. All the hay as well as grain is stored in the feed barn, which is connected to the dairy barn by a cement driveway. This arrangement keeps all feed odors away from the milk and still makes it very convenient for feeding not only the milking herd but also the young stock and dry cows, which are found on the other side of the feed barn.

The bull barn and manure shed are still further to the right and in the exhibit are painted on the canvas. A continuation of the exhibit shows graphically the marketing of dairy products, from the time they leave the farm until they reach the consumer's table. A creamery office is shown in which the creamery manager is receiving market reports by radio, posting the prices paid for various grades of cream, and the prices received for butter of various qualities. On wall charts the relation between receipts at market, production, and prices is shown. Other charts present the difference between feed prices and buttermilk prices, and still others illustrate the operation of the inspection service and how the inspection certificate is now used by cooperative creameries as a guarantee to the consumer as to the quality of the product that he buys.

One display shows a wholesale dairy market, an office scene with charts and moving slides, where the influences that bring about changes in price are illustrated. The growth and trend of the dairy industry are depicted in the series of changing slides and legends. A retail dairy market, with a counter and dairy products on display just as the consumer finds it as he goes to buy dairy products in town. In this booth relation of quality to cost, and how the consumer may be assured of good quality in dairy products are shown. Extensive investigations made by the department in the merchandising of dairy products have been drawn upon to illustrate good retail marketing. The purpose of the display is to show creamery managers and wholesale and retail dealers in dairy products, how to utilize various Government services in the form of market news, inspection, special reports, etc., in operating their businesses.

The climax of the exhibit comes in the last booth which shows the value of an abundant supply of clean, fresh whole milk to the health of the Nation. For science has shown that milk and its products occupy a unique place in the diet of grown-ups as well as children. Every member of the busy-looking family gathering around the dinner table in this exhibit has a good word to say for milk. "Milk builds good teeth and makes us grow," shouts the ten-year old boy, a he splees the glassful at his place, and his glistening white molars and straight well developed body show that he's had his quart a day since babyhood. The dinner menu illustrates some of the ways of serving milk in a well balanced meal that appeals to the appetite of every member of the family. Potatoes scalloped with plenty of milk are to be served with roast beef and greens; rich, whole milk for all to drink; of course, and ice cream, the favorite of all desserts, to top off. A glimpse through the open kitchen door of the refrigerator with milk stored in the coldest part suggests the proper care of milk in the home. The consumer needs to cooperate with the producer in keeping milk clean, cool, and covered up until the very minute it is used. Incidentally, the pass cupboard between dining room and kitchen suggested in the background is an ideal, step saving arrangement especially for the homemaker who does her own work.

bank but they don't seem to get ahead very fast. On the contrary, the members, are borrowing less and depositing more each year. They are getting ahead.

TEXAS FARMERS SAVE BY COOPERATION

Texas farmers are being given the chance to save \$25 to \$50 a car by purchasing their stock feed cooperatively through the Farm Labor Union's National Selling Agency at Dallas. The dry season has made it impossible to raise enough hay, oats, and corn to feed the livestock through the winter, and so large importations will be needed. Individual purchases through private dealers will mean high prices because of the wide demand, but the cooperative purchasing power of all Texas farmers can force a great discount in current prices. Even farmers in isolated communities are combining to order through the Farm Labor Union's office in carload lots, thereby gaining the substantial benefits of cooperation.

Following close on the action of the large British cities of Birmingham and Glasgow in refusing to purchase non-union products of the U. S. Steel Corporation is the refusal of the powerful Berlin Cooperative Society to deal with the American packing trust. Reading in the cooperative movement, the Berlin society has cut off its large purchase of meat products from the American packers and will patronize independent firms.

For instance, Swift & Co., one of the prominent members of the Packers' Trust, has consistently refused to have dealings with the Nebraska Farmers Union Exchange and instead has dealt with the Trust controls 87 per cent of the large stockyards and 90 per cent of all the refrigerator cars, it is in a position to throttle the farmers' own enterprises. This will follow if the Packers consent decree, forbidding the trust to spread from meat to general food packing, is abrogated by the Federal Department of Justice. The Trust is now seeking such an order, and is pulling powerful political wires in Washington in order to get it.

ANNOUNCEMENT

In so-much as I have a great many inquiries as to the proposed increase in Freight Rates I wish to say, that all of the Farm Organizations of the Corn Belt have gone together to fight the Freight Rates.

They have employed an attorney for that purpose. They have assessed the different Farm Organizations certain amounts to defray the expense.

The assessment of the Kansas State Farmers Union is \$500.00.

Call for the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Kansas Division of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America which will Be Held in Sheridan Coliseum Hays, Kansas, October 14-15-16, 1925

The Kansas Division of the National Farmers Union and the state cooperative business associations it has lent its support to establish, will convene at Hays in the Sheridan Coliseum, October 14, 1925, at 10 a. m.

The Managerial Association will meet at 2 p. m. Tuesday, October 13th. Tuesday evening will be general get-together meeting.

Wednesday morning, October 14, at 10 a. m. the Farmers Union will convene in annual session and, with a few intermissions will continue in session until all the business necessary to come before the meeting is transacted.

The balance of the time is left to the Committee on Order of Business to divide as they see fit. Thursday morning the Convention will proceed to nominate its officers and two directors. One director from each of the Fourth and Fifth Districts. Friday morning will be the election of officers.

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

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

1. One delegate for each local union in good standing in the State Union, October 10, 1925.
2. One delegate for each county or district union in good standing as above. A county and district union, to be in good standing must have five or more local unions in good standing in the state Union October 10, 1925.

3. One delegate for each Farmers Union Co-operative Association and in case of county Farmers Union Co-operative Association each unit of such association is entitled to a delegate. All delegates must have credentials of the organization they claim to represent.

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

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

JOHN TROMBLE, President.

C. E. BRASTED, Secretary.

DELEGATES' CREDENTIALS

The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America

This is to Certify That Farmers

who are members

In good standing of _____ Union No. _____ State _____ were elected as delegates to the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Farmers Union which meets at Hays, Kansas on October 14th, 1925.

Secretary

President

Greatest Farmers Crowd That Ever Assembled

This Is the Way They Do Things in Missouri. Read How Quick They Raised Almost \$3,500.00. They Listened to an Inspiring Lecture on the Burley Tobacco Pool. The Enthusiasm Is Manifested in a Wonderful Way, when You Speak of Contract Signing.

The attendance at the 9th annual convention of the Missouri Farmers' Association held in Sedalia, August 24th, 25th and 26th, was much larger than expected, by most conservative estimates the number was placed at more than 18,000.

In the words of J. Kelley Wright, a member of the State Board of Agriculture, "beyond any question, the M. F. A. convention is the greatest Farmers' crowd ever assembled in the United States. I don't know where they will find a place large enough for the crowd next year."

The fair grounds about the convention hall were crowded with dust-covered automobiles and trucks, which had brought the various delegations of farmers held. Gaily colored streamers and banners, bearing "Sign the Contract," and "To the M. F. A. Convention," added to the splendor of the great representation.

Late Sunday afternoon, hundreds of people were standing in line at the M. F. A. headquarters building where they were making arrangements about coats and sleeping facilities. More than two-thirds of the vast delegation camped in the White City where they enjoyed a pleasant outing and were in ready access to the convention hall. Hundreds of other delegates had sleeping quarters in the various buildings about the fair grounds, while the women enjoyed the accommodations of the Educational building.

A total of 1375 delegates registered from 70 counties for the M. F. A. convention while 1325 delegates registered for the W. P. F. A. convention. These delegations carried gaily colored banners, representing their counties and their local Farm Clubs, which were placed in conspicuous places in convention hall.

One of the most characteristic things about the assemblage was the spirit of good fellowship among all those in attendance. They were exceedingly happy in the thought that they were united in one of the greatest fights ever staged for agriculture.

As a volunteer part of the program of the M. F. A. convention Tuesday night, "Uncle John" Carter of Warren, Benton county, stated that he understood the M. F. A. was going to be forced to curtail its efforts to sign contracts unless some money was raised to help in the great fight.

"I am 73 years old and just about three steps from the grave but I have ten dollars in my pocket to help put the contract over," said Uncle John. "Who will be the next man to put down ten dollars?"

Immediately the aisles of convention hall were congested with men who were anxious to contribute to the fund in furthering the contract drive. Anxious men swarmed to the platform to give their contributions. "Here's five for the M. F. A.," were familiar cries from the great seething crowd of men pushing their way to the platform.

Shortly, Jim Bush of Clinton, Henry county, in stentorian tones, said, "I haven't got a ten dollars but here is a new five dollar bill which I want the M. F. A. to have. Who will be the next man to put five more on top of the next man?"

Again there were hundreds of cries of approval from all parts of the eager assembly. Again the aisles were full of men thrusting checks and five-dollar bills in the air in the great effort to help finance the drive. When the final collection was made \$3,413.00 was put into the "Fighting Fund" of the M. F. A. with more money yet to come.

This money will be used solely in the counties where the subscribers were made. No man can spend his money for a better cause than to have it used in an effort to establish his rights on the great central markets of the world.

Marketing Tobacco Co-operatively
Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen — I am glad to be with you this afternoon and to see you in the subject of farming from a profit standpoint and if there is anybody here getting too much money out of farming I want them to stand up and say so, (no one stood up). Strange as it may seem organized agriculture throughout the United States has great opposition from those who now control the marketing of farm products, farming under the old plan of letting selfappointed agents do our marketing has never been profitable or has it paid expenses. I want to see a better future for American farming. The co-operative marketing plan will bring this about. The farmer is a saving, conservative man, though not a wise business man. The business man is in business for profit the farmer has been in business to produce bumper crops and let the other fellow make the profit. The farmers constitute one-third of our national family. They compose the one element of our population that is being imposed upon by the other two-thirds, I mean the farmers are not receiving their equitable share for what they produce. The farmer is the

(Continued on page 7)

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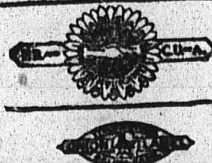
Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1925



WHAT ABOUT THE RAILROADS?

The country must soon make up its mind whether railroads are indispensable to the welfare and safety of the people. During the past few years a condition has developed that is threatening to reduce railway incomes below the level necessary for maintenance and a reasonable return on the capital investment and that has already reduced passenger earnings by many millions of dollars. Only the extraordinary increase in freight traffic has enabled the transportation companies to earn enough money to maintain themselves during the last four or five years.

The loss of railway earnings directly traceable to the automobile is indicated in some figures recently made public by the Northern Pacific. It earned thereby a little more than \$20,000,000. In 1919 that line carried 9,836,000 passengers and in 1924 the number of passengers had dropped to 3,607,000 and the income from that source was only about \$13,000,000. A complete analysis of the situation would probably show that there was a substantial increase in the number of passengers carried for long distances and a very great decrease in the local passenger business. Every railroad in the country, almost without exception, has been forced to abandon great numbers of its passenger trains formerly maintained for short hauls. In many places all such service has been stopped except as incident in the movement of freight or mixed trains.

In every part of the country automobile bus lines are operating on roads that parallel railway tracks and the distances over which such stage lines are running are being constantly extended. No one rides between Kansas City and Topeka on the railways these days. The bus lines pick up travellers at the hotels in one town and deliver them to the hotels at destination and thereby make all taxicab fares unnecessary. This is only one instance of literally thousands throughout the country.

The railways of the north central and northwestern parts of the country have already suffered such heavy losses from bus line competition that they are on the verge of bankruptcy and must have higher freight rates if they are to earn their operating expenses with anything left over for the owners. That is why the lines in that section of the United States have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for the higher rates which they are almost certain to get.

Except for local passenger and freight traffic there is nothing in sight in the field of automobile development that indicates that drays or busses will take the place of the railroads. Almost all long distance passenger business and all long distance freight hauling must be done by the steam railroad lines. In that field and for that service they are indispensable and there is no substitute in sight. But can the roads continue to furnish this absolutely essential long distance service if they are to be permanently deprived of the income they previously earned in local traffic?

To make the situation still more intolerable to the owners of the railways many thousands of miles of improved highways have been constructed along side railroads and the roads have themselves paid a large part of the cost of the agencies that are now threatening to put them out of business. It is rather tough to ask people to pay the expenses of setting up their competitors in business but that is exactly the effect of imposing highway taxes on railroads.

From all this it is plain that we are at the end of one era of transportation and the beginning of another. The vehicle driven over the country roads by an internal combustion motor may never replace steam freight and passenger lines as the stage coach, the ox team, the flat boat and a little later, the steamboat. But gasoline and good roads are forcing a readjustment and people might as well make up their minds that it will cost every one something. We must keep the railways running and they cannot run unless their incomes are sufficient for operating expenses and dividends. It is not very likely, therefore, that the protest against the raise in freight rates now being demanded will succeed. The best that the producers can hope to get is an adjustment that will make a fair distribution of the added freight charges among those to whom such services are necessary.

ARE YOU GOING TO HAYS?

It is only a little while now until the annual convention of the Kansas Farmers Union will be held at Hays. That gathering should be the biggest, the best, and the most constructive assembly of farmers ever held in the United States. Practically every member of the Union lives within two days drive of Ellis county. A good many thousands are within the 200 mile radius and therefore are only one day from the meeting. At least two thousand Union automobiles should drive into Hays for the meeting. In fact that is a moderate prediction. It is entirely possible to have 8000 cars there for the big day of the gathering.

But it is all up to the members in the counties. Many men and women who think and really believe that they cannot spare the time to get away for the meeting are mistaken. They are important folks at home of course but they are not so all-fired important that they cannot be spared for three or four days. It will do the young folks good to be responsible for the farm for a few days. Its father and mother that need the vacation and should attend the convention and its father and mother that are needed to help in the work that is to be done at Hays.

THE HAYS PEOPLE ARE READY

The farmers of Ellis county, the Farmers Union out there, the folks of Hays, and the Teachers College are all making preparations to care for a big crowd at the Union State Convention. They really believe that they must arrange to take care of at least 10,000 people. Now those folks are the sort of people that we should not disappoint. They are prepared to take care of all who attend the Convention and it would be a sin and a shame not to give them plenty to do.

Get the old boat ready for the trip and with your neighbors join a big caravan from your county that will prove to the whole pop eyed world that the Farmers of Kansas are organized and in dead earnest about running their own business in their own way.

March to Hays like an army with banners and no more will it be said in Kansas that even if the farmers organize they never stick. The Union has organized Kansas agriculture and there are not less than 30,000 first class stickers in the gang.

MERGER OF RAILWAY LINES

The Esch-Cummings railway law provides for the merger of all the railway lines of the country, more than 200, into about twelve or fifteen competing systems. The weakness of that plan is that the roads will never merge voluntarily and that if merged the systems so set up cannot compete with each other since the rates that they may charge for services are under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission, an agency of the federal government. So far only a few attempts have been made to effect consolidations under the merger provisions of the railway act and those that have been made appear to have done nothing for the weaker lines.

It is comparatively easy to persuade two or three roads, all prosperous, to merge into a single system, save operating expenses and thereby become more prosperous but it is almost impossible to get these same lines to admit a non prosperous road to their pool. A merger of the strong lines must inevitably destroy all the weaker lines or reduce their incomes to a level that will make it impossible for them to render the sort of service that their patrons have the right to expect.

It is reported that President Coolidge proposes to stir the railroads up a little on this merger plan and if necessary ask congress for some amendments to the law that will hasten the movement. The president has a long and tremendous lot of influence because he has the confidence of all the folks of this country but powerful and able as he is he cannot do the impossible.

All the conditions that are now a part of the transportation problem of this country indicate one inevitable final result growing out of necessity. To give the people uniform carrier service at uniform rates there must be a merger of all the railroads of the country, not in fifteen or sixteen competing groups but into one nation wide system either owned and operated by the government or operated by present owners under some effective form of governmental supervision that will pool all surplus earnings above fixed interest charges and operating expenses, and use the surplus to set apart for the purpose of giving all the people the same sort of transportation service at the same cost.

The transportation question is the biggest problem in American economic life.

INCOME TAX RETURN PUBLICATION

Almost every newspaper of any importance has devoted a good many columns daily for several days to the publication of lists of individuals and corporations that paid income tax last year. A few papers have refused to print this information on the ground that to do so is merely to cater to the morbid curiosity of a lot of folks and to supply fine sucker lists for the use of promoters engaged in selling Florida and California lands and the stocks of wild cat corporations organized to drill in the pockets of investors for oil and other forms of wealth.

Most of the objections to the publications of the income tax lists are without much solid foundation in sense or fact. Tax paying is not a private but a public function and every citizen has a legitimate right to be informed as to whether his fellow citizens are doing their part to support the government. If the newspapers that shrink from making the income tax lists public were just as careful about the nature of the other news that fills their columns they might serve their readers and the country much better.

At the same time all the folks interested in such matters should know that the amount of federal income tax that a man pays is no true index of his actual income. There are many men worth millions who pay little or no income tax because their fortunes are invested in tax free

securities, that is in the bonds of the United States, the Federal Farm Loan System, state bonds, or the issues of school districts, benefit districts of various sorts, town and city improvement securities or other non-taxable securities.

Then there are millions of people who pay their income taxes indirectly but pay just the same. The normal tax on all income derived from dividends disbursed by domestic corporations is paid at the source and is deducted from corporation income as ordinary and necessary expense. Of course such payments reduce the earnings of corporations and of the dividends they are able to pay to their stockholders. Nearly every prosperous citizen owns a few shares of some sort of dividend paying stock and as the normal federal tax on the income out of which dividends are possible is paid by the company the stockholder is not taxed in such a way that his contribution is included in his own personal income tax returns.

There are many deductions and exemptions allowed to tax payers under the law. The mere amount paid to Uncle Sam does not tell what the income is. The taxpayer may have had business losses deductible from his gross income; he may have a whole household of dependents, or he may have made a false and fraudulent return. This last, however, is very rarely done. Few people have been able to fool the Internal Revenue Department and get away with it. On the whole, while the lists of income taxpayers may be interesting reading they give a very small amount of useful information.

It is urged that if a man known generally to have a large taxable income makes no return or pays only an inconsiderable tax the publication of the list will assist the agents of the government in collecting from each dishonest citizen. There is nothing at all to this argument if it is assumed that the officials of the income tax department are honest and competent. The Internal Revenue Bureau already has very much more information about taxpayers than is disclosed or can ever be disclosed by the publication of lists of names with amounts paid. The public may be assured that the government has its eye on all citizens suspected of evading their tax obligations. Putting something over on Uncle Sam is about as dangerous as it is difficult and is one of those things that seldom gets by.

To the mind of this writer, more or less familiar with the income tax situation, the greatest objection to the publication of the tax lists is that it does no good. It takes up a lot of newspaper space that could be used to much better advantage. Starts a lot of gossip based on malice as well as lack of information. It is all right to have not only the amounts paid but the returns of taxpayers accessible to the public but publication in the newspapers serves no useful purpose either for the people or the government.

THE SACRIFICES TO AVIATION

The country has just been shocked by the news of another airship disaster. The Shenandoah was caught in some sort of a storm while flying over Ohio. The wind broke the ship in several parts, tore the control car loose and dashed it to the earth and wrecked the whole great fabric. Fourteen men, including the officer in command, Captain Zachary Lansdowne lost their lives.

As this is written it is almost certain that one of the great naval aeroplanes undertaking to fly from San Francisco to Honolulu has been lost with the five men on board. Scarcely a day goes by without its gruesome story of the horrible death of some aviator flying either for private profit or pleasure or in the service of the army or navy.

The wreck of the Shenandoah is the third catastrophe in connection with the operation of lighter than air flying machines by the military forces of the United States. The first was the losses of a great dirigible that broke into pieces and fell into the Humber river before the ship was delivered to the United States. All on board perished, including more than a dozen American officers and seamen. The second disaster was the burning of the Roma in mid air in 1922 with the loss of the lives of all the men on board. The toll from the destruction of dirigibles alone has been more than 100 lives.

Nor can the losses of these giant balloons be regarded as mere, occasional incidents in the practice of an extra-hazardous occupation. All told this country has owned only four such ships as the Shenandoah and three of them have been lost. It is not strange that most people are beginning to regard the ultimate destruction of any big airship as a mere matter of time certain to occur with the sacrifice of all the lives aboard sooner or later.

It is hardly fair to say that these repeated disasters are just a part of the payments that must be made in pioneering any new advance in civilization. The steamship, the railroad and the automobile took no such toll of human life. Men have died in wrecks of ships, railway trains and motor cars but in almost all cases in accidents that were avoidable. Death to aviators appears to be inevitable. It is not strange therefore, that the navy should now contemplate the abandonment of its lighter than air flying machines.

There are plenty of good people, perhaps somewhat old fashioned, who believe that one human life is worth more than all the alleged information that can be obtained by flying a balloon from New Jersey to Missouri in a single day. There are others who cannot excuse such loss of life because it is supposed to be a part of our preparations to assure national safety in the event of war with foreign enemies. Perhaps, after all, the aeroplane and the balloon are war weapons that should be abolished along with poison gas and liquid fire. Besides there is altogether too much talk about the necessary preparedness for war that is supposed to be essential to national security. It all keeps the psychology of war active in the human heart and mind. Let us have some preparation for national security based on the psychology of peace.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Butler.

Who has been acting as Commissioner of Safety, or head of the police department of Philadelphia since January 1, 1923, will return to the military service on the expiration of his leave on December 31 of this year. In a statement to the public he admits that he has failed to enforce the prohibitory law that he has not been able to stop gambling in the City of Brotherly Love, and that vice and crime still flourish in the face of all the efforts that he has made as responsible head of the police of Philadelphia.

General Butler admits failure but refuses to accept responsibility which he checks up to the courts and to political influences. During the year 1923 the police arrested 1913 persons for violations of the liquor laws and the courts convicted only 695; in 1924 there were 5,757 arrests resulting in 1280 convictions; so far this year there have been 6,080 arrests and 212 convictions.

These figures are very instructive but they are hard to determine just what they mean. It would seem, either that Butler's policemen made arrests without cause or at least without evidence or that the courts of Philadelphia find little difficulty in clearing most of the persons accused of violation of the liquor laws.

Philadelphia.

Is a Very Good Sample. Of the big cities of the east so far as prohibition is concerned. Baltimore is a worse offender and New York and Boston are at least as bad. There is a very powerful section of the population that does not support prohibition. It is not made up of the workers, the church people or the average run of folks but is composed almost entirely of three groups.

The politicians are not in favor of prohibition. They constantly violate the law in their daily conduct and are not concerned with the violations of others. The criminal classes break the prohibition laws with the same hearty good will that characterizes their violation of other statutes enacted for the protection of society. Finally the rich and idle, people who have much money, little brains and less patriotism have never yet accepted prohibition and regard the constitutional amendment and the enforcement laws of the state and nation as so many unwarrantable intrusions on their private and personal privileges and rights.

Doubtless prohibition will finally be accepted as the law of the land and will be enforced but it is going to take a long time and the work cannot be done by soldiers policemen or judges. Obedience and acceptance of the law will come only as results of education. School teachers, preachers and good citizens who hold themselves bound to observe all laws will finally prevail where the compulsory enforcers have failed.

Rodgers With His Ship and Crew

Were saved after all for which all who honor brave men must return thanks. Nine days afloat on the Pacific with a supply of hard tack and water sufficient for only half that time was an experience that few would survive in health and strength but the crew of the plane appear now to be little worse for their long exposure. They report that the thing that worried them most was the news picked up by their radio that they had been given up for lost. They did not give up hope and from the first experienced relief. That they were not sooner located reflects no great credit on the navy which had most of its sea going ships in that neighborhood at the time.

Rodgers, who belongs to a family that has supplied brave and able naval officers for more than a hundred years, has been rewarded for his fine leadership with the appointment as assistant chief of the naval air service. Even the pugnacious and critical Mitchell is satisfied and admits that a good man has been selected for a most important job.

The President

Has Appointed a Committee. Of nine good men to make a complete survey of the air service of the country, to get at the real truth of the situation, and to report their findings to him. Needless to say Mitchell is not on the Committee and there is every reason to believe that the work will be done without very much consideration for the noise that an inordinate officer has been making for a year or more.

The committee may make some valuable discoveries but most of the plain folks of the country have already made up their minds that we are in very little danger of attacks from foreign air forces in time of war and none at all in time of peace. The loss of the Shenandoah and the failure of Rodgers to fly to Honolulu both indicate that the air has not yet been conquered by our folks and there is every reason to believe that we are as far from that respect as any other country.

Alimony

Is a Seven Letter Word that is making a lot of trouble for men and women who have difficulty in solving the puzzle of life. Recently, in Washington, a working man was ordered by the court to pay his divorced wife \$9 a week alimony and the lady was entirely satisfied with the verdict. She felt sure that with what she could make as a clerk in a department store she could carry on decently until she could catch another husband.

The rich have more trials, mostly of the divorce court kind than the poor. Mrs. Ida May Symington is a New York high flyer in more than one way. Her husband recently tried for a di-

vorce but was refused and ordered to pay his wife \$18,000 a year during the time the separation proceedings remain undetermined. That looks like a fair sized wad for a woman with no children but Ida May now comes before the judge and avers on what honor she may have that she is unable to live after the style taught her by her husband on that paltry stipend. She believes that she might be able to rock along in a fair degree of comfort on \$80,000 a year but in her suit is demanding \$200,000 annually.

Mrs. Symington is the same married lady who entertained until very late one night a gentleman friend who afterwards told all about as a witness for the husband in the divorce proceedings that resulted.

Wilbur

Has Officially. Denied that he has asked or invited Captain John Rodgers to report at Washington for duty as assistant chief of the Bureau of Naval Aeronautics but admits that he has issued orders to that effect and adds that in the navy responsible officers never invite but order. Sounds a little hard boiled but after all it is only plain common sense. If we must have military service we should all concede that discipline and obedience to orders are prerequisites. The army might have been in a little better position if it had not been for more straight out ordering the Mitchell case.

Rodgers does not want a swivel chair job at Washington. He prefers active duty with ships or planes in the neighborhood of salt water. All of which speaks well of the last year of a line of naval service but has nothing at all to do with the fact that the superior officers of the service have decided where he can be worth most to his country.

Prohibition

Is Under Investigation. By the Federal Council of Churches, whatever that may be. The facts, or alleged facts, already disclosed are not so good, neither are they so dark as some folks would have us believe. In the first place it is stated that the disappearance of the saloon has undoubtedly been a boon and blessing to the American workingman. The savings banks are getting more deposits from wage earners. Building and loan associations are constructing more poor mens homes. There are more comforts and not a few luxuries in the cottages and tenements of labor. All of which seems to be well worth while.

Industry in general is well satisfied with prohibition because it has improved the moral tone and value of workers of all classes.

On the other hand there is a lot of alcohol consumed in the country and almost all of it is worse than bad. The result is that to the old fashioned affliction of delirium tremens has been added a score or more of new and more deadly maladies resulting from the use of smuggled and bootleg booze. The number of deaths from alcoholism is on the increase since 1920 although it has not yet reached the peak attained in 1910 when the saloon was in all its glory.

One thing about the deaths from alcoholism that alarm so many folks by their increasing number is that the people who make their earthly get away in that fashion are the sort of citizens whose departure does society no harm.

Farmers

May Not Get Much. More money this year than in the past notwithstanding the well sustained report that they are in the midst of an area of prosperity but they are certainly getting an unusual amount of advertising. Farm incomes are still far too low. Farmers debt will not be materially reduced this year. Farm purchasing power is not quite up to the average of pre war years. The farmers dollar is still worth a good deal less than a hundred cents.

Other folks are taking the farmer much more seriously than at any time in the past. This is because the sleeping giant of agriculture has been stirring a little in his long slumber. There is a wide spread dread of what he may do if once he gets fully awake. This much at least has been accomplished by farmers organizations and cooperative marketing associations—that the world knows that Uncle Reuben is taking notice.

Society at large has not yet made up its mind that farmers must be dealt with justly but has finally realized that something must be done to remove agricultural dissatisfaction. Just now kidding us into the belief that we are all getting rich is the best thing that the other fellows can do but after that kind of medicine loses its kick they may get a new and more worthwhile treatment from those who know how to doctor the ailing body of a sickened agriculture.

La Follette

Was Nominated. By the so-called republicans of Wisconsin to succeed his father in the senate. His opposition was divided but he appears to have received more

votes than all of the opposing candidates combined. He will be elected by an overwhelming majority in the face of the fact that Chairman Butler of the National Republican Committee and the regulars of his own state will have nothing to do with him.

One of the strange things that happened in the primary that resulted in the triumph of young La Follette was that sections of the state supposed to be strongly regular faced about completely and gave majorities for the progressive candidate. Another odd result was that the Ku Klux Klan candidate received twice as many votes as were polled for former governor, Francis E. Mc Govern.

Although young Mr. La Follette was nominated largely because he is the son of his father and will be elected for the same reason it does not follow that he can hold his job for more than the short term for which he will be chosen unless he is able to display salable and useful quality of statesmanship under his own power. His father and the strength of the progressive movement in Wisconsin put him in but no power on earth, outside of his own character, ability and achievement can keep him in.

Hyman

Was Easily Defeated. In his attempt to secure a third term as mayor of New York. Walker, the Tammany candidate who was supported by Governor Smith, was nominated by a tremendous majority. Hyman was backed by the Hearst papers. He has intimated from again to time that no matter what happened in the primary he would be a candidate in November even if it were necessary to run as an independent. As the unfavorable figures from the polling places came in he seems to have changed his mind and on the night after the result became known the mayors friend announced that he would support the ticket.

If the nomination of Walker is followed by his election, as seems extremely likely, Governor Smith will have gained immensely by the contest within his party that at one time threatened his political destruction. It is now quite certain that Smith will be a candidate for the United States Senate next year in succession to Senator Wadsworth. If he succeeds in that adventure, and his prospects are good, he will doubtless be a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1928.

Governor Smith is an able and honest man who has made the best chief executive that the Empire State has ever had. Undoubtedly he is of full presidential caliber. The conditions that existed in 1924 and prevented his nomination at Madison Square Garden will again confront him in 1928. In the face of the constitutional provision that no religious test shall ever be imposed for public office there is a very considerable minority of the voters of the United States who take it on themselves to impose a religious test for the presidency and generally that group is strong enough to make or break any candidate it opposes.

AGAINST MODERN ROADS AND SCHOOLS

Editor Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze: I notice in a recent Kansas Farmer that Mr. Dressler of Lebo, Kan., seems strongly in favor of Federal aid for hard roads. He also seems to challenge anyone who says why Kansas should not have this aid. He takes the position that at least a majority of the people of Kansas are in favor of it, and are well pleased with it. I would like to ask if this be true, why a majority of the present Kansas legislature is opposed to it.

He describes the kind of roads and country schools we had in Kansas 30 years ago. Has he forgotten that 95 out of every 100 farmers in Kansas still haul their produce to market over that same kind of road, managed by local government?

And that 95 out of every 100 families, in the rural districts, send their kids to the same kind of school we had 30 years ago? Some changes have been made to be sure. But the ones who had "treacherous" and "rhythmic" can out-spell some of the more up-to-date sort. He says the money was spent in the old days, God only knows how.

Well, under minority rule God and everybody else knows how it is being spent. In this country while the hard road was being built they had 14 county engineers. Some graft I should say. In another Kansas county graft was so plainly evident the matter of record that the county engineer was sent to the penitentiary, that an editor 100 miles from the county where the hard road was to be built, received \$100 for helping to put it over.

Also that a prominent citizen of the county was to receive 3 per cent for every square yard of road built in the county. This, as I understand it, was to be paid by the brick and concrete manufacturing companies supplying the material. These companies also were indicted and found guilty, but never were punished. Two of the county commissioners resigned, the other one said he would not resign so was forced out by the court. Farm taxes have been increased more than any other property. As a consequence thousands of farmers have been driven from the land.—Farmers Mail and Breeze.

NOTICE TO DELEGATES

All delegates, or any who are planning to attend the State Convention at Hays in October, who would like to rent tents during their stay at Hays are requested to write at once to Ernest R. Trimmer, secretary of the Hays Chamber of Commerce. Arrangements are to place from 4 to 6 cots in each tent. Those who plan to camp while in the convention city are asked to bring their bedding with them, and, so far as possible, their entire camping outfit.

PAGE FOUR

Department of Practical Co-Operation

MEETING NOTICES.

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

- ATHELSTANE LOCAL NO. 1009**
Meets first and third Tuesday night, Mrs. Alice Headley, Sec., Clay Co.
- AMOT LOCAL NO. 2180**
Meets first and third Friday, J. M. Swazy, Sec. Anderson Co.
- BARNEY LOCAL NO. 660**
Meets second and fourth Saturday night of each month, T. H. Roberts, Sec., Neosho Co.
- ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 1181**
Meets first and third Monday, Wm. Fincham, Sec. Marshall Co.
- BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 123**
Meets first and third Tuesday at 8 p. m., H. E. Sewell, Sec. Ottawa Co.
- BETHEL LOCAL NO. 1909**
Meets first and third Friday, Roy E. Osburn, Sec. Cowley Co.
- BELVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042**
Meets first and third Friday, John T. Anderson, Sec. Anderson Co.
- BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226**
Meets second and fourth Thursday, L. L. Venneman, Sec.
- BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 463**
Meets first and third Tuesday, O. J. Tambrison, Sec. Ottawa Co.
- BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1081**
Meets first and third Wednesday, J. J. Mena, Sec. Ellis Co.
- BEAUCHAMP LOCAL NO. 720**
Meets first and third Friday of each month, H. J. Richards, Sec. Republic Co.
- BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 923**
Meets first and third Thursday, G. W. Cashman, Sec. Nemaha Co.
- BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1738**
Meets second and fourth Tuesday, Ange Kolisch, Sec. Miami Co.
- BELLEVUE LOCAL 1102**
Meets first and third Tuesday, J. Sloan, Sec. Miami Co.
- COOK LOCAL NO. 1645**
Meets second and fourth Thursday, Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec. Osage Co.
- CARGY LOCAL NO. 2186**
Meets first and third Friday, Fred Steele, Sec. Douglas Co.
- COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 123**
Meets second and fourth Friday, Lee Bonar, Sec. Franklin Co.
- COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1783**
Meets first and third Monday, Ethel Hobbs, Sec. Cherokee Co.
- CHESCO LOCAL NO. 877**
Meets first and third Thursday, John Wolf, Sec. Sheridan Co.
- CHASLER LOCAL NO. 1678**
Meets second and fourth Wednesday, L. O. Keithly, Sec.
- CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 894**
Meets third Tuesday, Geo. J. Schoenhofen, Sec. Neosho Co.
- CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911**
Meets second and fourth Wednesday, R. J. Logan, Sec. Dickinson Co.
- COLLINS LOCAL NO. 633**
Meets first and third Friday, Wilfred Crispin, Sec. Jewell Co.
- CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1017**
Meets first and third Tuesday, Mabel Bayles, Sec. Jefferson Co.
- DANE LOCAL NO. 846**
Meets first and third Wednesday, Leslie Nelson, Sec. Washington Co.
- DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081**
Meets every second and fourth Friday, Mrs. J. W. Ryan, Sec. Allen Co.
- DIST. 57 LOCAL NO. 1222**
Meets first and third Friday, Mrs. E. H. St. John, Sec. Marshall Co.
- EALE STAR LOCAL NO. 628**
Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, Fred H. Lehman, Sec. Nemaha Co.
- EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1360**
Meets first and third Tuesday, Philip Stenzel, Sec. Sumner Co.
- ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1786**
Meets second Friday, Mrs. J. J. Hammett, Sec. Pottawatomie Co.
- ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2000**
Meets first and third Thursday, Brad Hooper, Sec. Ellsworth Co.
- EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 600**
Meets first and third Monday of each month, Frank G. Erbert, Sec. Ellis Co.
- ERIE LOCAL NO. 632**
Meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month, Walter J. Schumacher, Sec. Neosho Co.
- ELMONS LOCAL NO. 783**
Meets second and fourth Tuesday, C. E. Wilson, Sec. Washington Co.
- EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 888**
Meets first and third Wednesday—Ralph E. Hauptli, Sec. Mitchell Co.
- FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 964**
Meets the third Tuesday of each month, Mrs. Delpha Burton, Sec. Marshall Co.
- EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2137**
Meets the third Tuesday of each month, Mrs. J. S. McIlinden, Sec. Anderson Co.
- EUDORA LOCAL NO. 1831**
Meets every third Friday of the month, W. W. Gerstenberger, Sec. Douglas Co.
- FREMONT LOCAL NO. 2014**
Meets first and third Friday, A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec. Wabunsee Co.
- FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1789**
Meets first and third Friday, W. H. Stitzer, Sec. Miami Co.
- GRACE HILL LOCAL 1212**
Meets first and third Friday, Homer Alkire, Sec. Republic Co.
- GRAND VIEW LOCAL NO. 1214**
Meets every other Friday evening, L. D. Buss, Sec. Riley Co.
- GIRARD LOCAL NO. 464**
Meets second and fourth Tuesday, Roy W. Holland, Sec. Crawford Co.
- GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1391**
Meets first and third Friday, Al. Fred P. Hotten, Sec. Geary Co.
- HAPPY LOCAL NO. 1009**
Meets first and third Tuesday of every month, G. A. Dorman, Sec. Trego Co.
- HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1892**
Meets first and third Wednesday night of each month, J. M. Tuttle, Sec. Cherokee Co.
- HELVINK LOCAL NO. 1427**
Meets second and third Tuesday, Henry Eden, Sec. Washington Co.
- HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1002**
Meets second and fourth Wednesday, Karl Kohls, Sec. Marshall Co.
- HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 878**
Meets first and third Wednesday, Ross Claiborne, Sec. Sheridan Co.
- HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1888**
Meets first and third Wednesday, W. R. Fuhrman, Sec. Archibald Co.
- HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1609**
Meets first and third Friday, G. W. Fort, Sec. Miami Co.
- HAYS LOCAL NO. 864**
Meets first Friday of each month, 8 o'clock at court house, Frank B. Pfeiffer, Sec., Ellis Co.
- HILLSDALE LOCAL NO. 1908**
Meets first and third Thursday, R. W. Sullivan, Sec. Miami Co.
- INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1677**
Meets first and third Tuesday, Mrs. Vedder, Sec. Miami Co.
- I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1406**
Meets second and fourth Tuesday, C. O. Taulbee, Sec. Sumner Co.
- KORBER LOCAL NO. 814**
Meets first and third Tuesday, F. A. Korber, Sec. Nemaha Co.
- LARON CREEK LOCAL NO. 473**
Meets second and fourth Wednesday, F. E. Hoy, Sec. Washington Co.
- LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1538**
Meets first and third Tuesday, H. F. Horton, Sec. Greenwood Co.
- LITTON LOCAL NO. 2064**
Meets every second and fourth Friday, Mrs. Esther Williams, Sec. Anderson Co.
- LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 688**
Meets Friday or before full moon of each month, R. M. Glenn, Sec. Republic Co.
- LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1064**
Meets first and third Friday, Clyde B. Wells, Sec. Stafford Co.
- LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1882**
Meets the fourth Wednesday night of month, Roy E. Osburn, Sec. Douglas Co.
- LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 385**
Meets second Saturday of each month, H. D. Evans, Sec. Marion Co.
- LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1988**
Meets first and third Friday, R. Lawrence Wright, Sec. Stafford Co.
- LILY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2188**
Meets first and third Friday, Florence Scopes, Sec. Marshall Co.
- MARIE GROVE LOCAL NO. 2107**
Meets Tuesday night every two weeks, Roy Workman, Sec. Cowley Co.
- MERCER LOCAL NO. 1482**
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month, W. M. Schmitt, Sec. Cowley Co.
- MILLER LOCAL NO. 1929**
Meets the second and fourth Thursday of each month, H. McCandless, Sec. Chase Co.
- MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 2072**
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday, Maude Grimes, Sec. Anderson Co.
- MT. JOY LOCAL NO. 2128**
Meets first and third Wednesday, Julia Sullings, Sec. Anderson Co.
- MARINE LOCAL NO. 643**
Meets first and third Friday, Albert Spoonman, Sec. Riley Co.
- MOSS SPRINGS NO. 1901**
Meets Tuesday of each month, Clarence Brown, Sec. Geary Co.
- NEW BASIL LOCAL NO. 1787**
Meets second Monday of each month, Henry Hoffman, Sec. Dickinson Co.
- NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922**
Meets first and third Monday, R. J. Muchenthaler, Sec. Dickinson Co.
- NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2020**
Meets first and third Thursday, Fred Hahn, Sec. Stafford Co.
- ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1871**
Meets every Tuesday night, E. A. Reynolds, Sec. Cowley Co.
- OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1683**
Meets second and fourth Friday, Jacob Smith, Sec. Miami Co.
- OWSLEY LOCAL NO. 2004**
Meets first and third Thursday, Joe Farmer, Sec. Crawford Co.
- PHILEON LOCAL NO. 2189**
Meets second and fourth Friday, Mrs. A. R. Pridgen, Sec. Osage Co.
- PRAIRIE DELL LOCAL NO. 1308**
Meets second Thursday of every month, E. B. Werner, Sec. Thomas Co.
- PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2103**
Meets first Friday of each month, J. H. Scott, Sec. Martin Co.
- PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 634**
Meets every second and fourth Thursday, Martin Robe, Sec. Douglas Co.
- PRETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1602**
Meets first and third Wednesday, H. C. Mathias, Sec. Wabunsee Co.
- PLEASANT HOME NO. 2035**
Meets first and third Monday, Minnie Carrioe, Sec. Anderson Co.
- PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 1902**
Meets first and third Friday, Frank Friend, Sec. Morris Co.
- PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1300**
Meets first and third Wednesday, W. T. Elin, Sec. Jewell Co.
- PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1574**
Meets second and fourth Wednesday, Orin O. Miller, Sec. Miami Co.
- RYDAL LOCAL NO. 763**
Meets every second and fourth Wednesday of month, Geo. Duncan, Sec. Republic Co.
- RICHVIEW LOCAL NO. 2037**
Meets the second Friday of each month, Chas. Basil, Sec. Osage Co.
- RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2028**
Meets second Wednesday of each month, Mrs. Frank McClelland, Sec. Wabunsee Co.
- ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810**
Meets first and third Friday, S. J. Lohr, Sec. Miami Co.
- RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2133**
Meets first and third Saturday, Pauline Cowger, Sec. Saline Co.
- SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 1109**
Meets first Monday in month, Fred Hildebrandt, Sec. Washington Co.
- SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824**
Meets first Monday, A. F. Mink, Sec. Franklin Co.
- SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1883**
Meets first and third Tuesday, H. M. Schrock, Sec. Sheridan Co.
- SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 2111**
Meets second and fourth Thursday, Wm. J. Wiltmer, Sec. Nemaha Co.
- SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1725**
Meets first and third Friday in every month, A. C. Hardesty, Sec. Miami Co.
- SUNNYSIDE LOCAL NO. 1574**
Meets each first and third Wednesday, Alice Ames, Sec. Greenwood Co.
- SCIENCE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1848**
Meets every other Friday night, J. D. Steele, Sec. Cowley Co.
- SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2061**
Meets second and fourth Wednesday, J. F. Lewis, Sec. Cowley Co.
- SNIPE CREEK LOCAL NO. 924**
Meets every other Friday night, H. M. Cope, Pres. Marshall Co.
- SPENCE LOCAL NO. 601**
Meets last Wednesday of each month, John A. Martin, Sec. Washington Co.
- STONE LOCAL NO. 702**
Meets last Friday of each month, other meetings called, D. O. Marshall, Sec. Rooks Co.
- SPRING CREEK LOCAL NO. 1174**
Meets first and third Wednesday, Neil Lobengier, Sec. Douglas Co.
- SHILOH LOCAL NO. 1573**
Meets first and third Friday night of each month, J. C. Hankins, Sec. Cowley Co.
- SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2100**
Meets every first Monday in the month, Fred Hildebrandt, Sec. Washington Co.
- SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 800**
Meets second and fourth Wednesday, Mrs. E. H. Morar, Sec. Marshall Co.
- SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2144**
Meets first and third Wednesday of each month, A. H. Celler, Sec. Coffey Co.
- STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2060**
Meets first and third Friday, H. Egan, Sec. Crawford Co.
- SQUARE DEAL NO. 823**
Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Maggie Stanley, Sec. Norton Co.
- TEMPLIN LOCAL NO. 1801**
Meets first and third Friday of each month, H. E. Kleiman, Sec. Wabunsee Co.
- UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1976**
Meets second and fourth Tuesday, J. M. Wagner, Sec. Trego Co.
- STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 273**
Meets first and third Thursday, Chas. Grossardt, Sec. Barton Co.
- UNION LOCAL NO. 2019**
Meets second and fourth Friday, E. F. Lutz, Sec. Jefferson Co.
- VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779**
Meets first and third Thursday, Herman Wigler, Sec. Osage Co.
- VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1887**
Meets first and third Monday, G. W. Kaiser, Sec. Miami Co.
- VODA LOCAL NO. 742**
Meets every fourth Friday, J. C. Stradall, Sec. Trego Co.
- WORDEN LOCAL NO. 842**
Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month, Mrs. Lucas Fleer, Sec. Douglas Co.
- WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1308**
Meets first and third Friday, Robert H. Morar, Sec. Crawford Co.
- WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1980**
Meets Tuesday of each month, E. H. Osterlich, Sec. Dickinson Co.

having the most come entry. Harold Cochran and H. A. Beaver gave reports of the County Union meeting which was held at Kellogg, September 8.

After the reports and business was disposed of the lecturer, Stanley D. Russell took charge of the meeting and the following program was rendered: Piano solo, Mrs. Burr Russell, Reading, Miss Verna Shockley, Duet, Geo. E. McGinn, Raymond McGinn.

Reading, Savanah Shockey. After which the meeting was declared adjourned.

R. A. Reynolds Secretary. Winfield, Kan. Cowley County.

MESSAGE FROM NATIONAL PRODUCTS ALLIANCE

John Tremble, President Kansas Farmers Union Salina, Kansas. The light wheat receipts at southern terminals bear out reports that Kansas farmers are holding their wheat on the farms. Our organization is working hard to prevent dumping of spring wheat and is urging farmers to hold wheat until the mills are forced to buy on a basis of the tariff premium of 42 cents per bushel. Dakota farmers are making greatest effort in their history to hold wheat on farms. Please convey our thanks to Kansas farmers for support of the holding movement and assure them that North Dakota is not dumping hard wheat from the threshing machine as has been her custom in former years.

(Signed) A. W. Ricker, President. National Producers Alliance.

FARMERS UNION MEETING IN ANDERSON COUNTY

The Anderson County Farmers Union meeting held at Westphalia, Saturday, Sept. 19th, was a success as it always is there. Before dinner the wheat was spent visiting and getting acquainted. In the afternoon quite a crowd had gathered and was called to order by Mr. J. Van Herke as the President and vice president were both absent. Response and minutes of previous meeting read by Sec. Henderson. Mr. Miles made a talk that was well received. Mr. Henderson gave a description of the new business; The Cooperative Produce Co. of Kansas exhibited a picture of the building; also told of the new Bank at Lyndon, Kansas.

The principal speaker was O. M. Lippert, and as every one knows, his speeches are always instructive and interesting. His talk was on the business relations and workings of the Farmers Union at the present time, and was listened to by an appreciative audience.

Mr. Thurston told of the good of the Produce Pool and was very enthusiastic in his talk as well as entertaining. The Woman's Club of the Farmers Union sang Farmers Union songs and were made by Mrs. Miller, Prestal of Belville City, Mrs. Gretchen, Co. Sec. and Mrs. Johnson, Vice Pres. of Co. Club.

Jessie May Bailey gave a reading, "A Kansas Farmers Experience," that was well received.

Mr. Van Herke was elected as County delegate to the State Convention at Hays in October. The next meeting will be held at Lone Elm the first Saturday in October. Co. Reporter.

CENTRALIA FARMERS UNION BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

Capital \$18,805 Reserve \$7,699 Mercantile Dept. Centralia, Kansas, Sept. 16, 1925.

Dear Editor: I am enclosing you a Profit and Loss statement covering our past years operations together with balance sheet. After looking them over if you deem them worthy of space in your paper our people would be pleased to have them published. Day by day in every way we are going better and better.

Yours truly, C. E. McKibbin, Manager of Store.

Financial statement showing condition of The Centralia Farmers Union Business Association of Centralia, Kansas, at close of business year, June 30, 1925:

ASSETS	
Accounts receivable	\$2,512.70
Notes receivable	538.45
Bank	5,049.47
Cash	1,027.63
Inventory	7,554.80
Insurance prepaid	111.23
Insurance, livestock	56.39
Interest accrued	6.60
Commissions	167.60
Real Estate	1,000.00
Elevator and equipment	8,787.43
Store building	7,083.97
Furniture and fixtures	1,827.55
	\$49,843.31
Sales	\$391,505.27

WABUNSEE COUNTY

The next regular meeting of the Wabunsee County Farmers Union will be held at Eskridge on Saturday, October 10th at 1:30 o'clock p. m. Financial statement of the sixth annual two-county picnic and such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Joe Richmond, Co. Sec.

ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1871

ing Tuesday night, September 8, President Frank Snow presiding. Reports of the picnic at Cedar Vale were given by Geo. A. Beach and H. A. Beaver, all reported a good time.

It was announced that Odessa Local won first prize in the parade for

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Huxford who lives at 204 Davis Avenue, D-21, Bloomington, Ill. is so thankful that having cured herself that out of gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home. Mrs. Huxford has nothing to sell. Merely if you out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once, before you forget.

Stock scales	200.00
Truck	250.00
	\$450.00
Less Res. for Deprec.	2,877.74
	\$332,669.69

LIABILITIES

Accounts payable	\$ 284.61
Notes payable	7,800.00
Accrued:	
Light and power	18.01
Interest	879.53
Taxes	160.00
Reserve for bad debts	72.79
Capital Stock	11,940.00
Elevator surplus	4,655.87
Store, surplus	7,911.38
	\$33,266.69

H. H. Stanley, Auditor.

THE FARMERS UNION CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, SPRING HILL, KANSAS, OPERATING STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1925

Gross sales	\$116,517.97
Inventory June 30, 1924	\$ 8,879.13
1924	\$ 103,837.74
Purchases for the year	112,216.87
Less inventory June 30, 1925	4,005.34
Gross profit from trading	\$9,806.44
Other Income:	
Grinding, shelling, cleaning and weighing	\$246.13
Refund on manager's bond	6.00
Bad account collected	4.60
Interest received	2.40
Ziegler oil station lease	12.00
Total income	\$9,877.57

Cost of do Business:

Manager's salary	\$1,350.00
Extra labor	650.75
Elevator repairs	102.14
Interest	973.46
Taxes	214.67
Insurance	242.47
Telegrams	54.15
Telephone	332.30
Light, heat, power	30.00
Manager's bond	43.11
Office supplies	37.55
Advertising	76.95
Auditing	12.00
Coal house lease	22.33
Weevil chemicals	16.00
Collectors of account	8.00
Traveling expenses	59.70
Incidentals	25.25
Total	4,253.83
Other Deductions:	
Bad accounts and bad notes charged off	\$10.40
Stock dividend of 8 per cent	1,004.00
Depreciation of 4 per cent	518.84
Total deductions	\$5,877.07
Net income	\$1,990.50

M. F. A. ON RIGHT TRACK

"The M. F. A. is going about things the right way in signing the farmers on a Producers' Contract," said John Tremble, President of the Kansas Farmers Union, at the M. F. A. County Picnic at Mayville, De Kalb county, Friday, September 4th.

"Kansas is watching you with eager eyes and anxious hearts, because we, too, are going to fall in behind you in a little while and put our shoulders to the wheel with you in turning the farmers' profits into his own hands instead of the coffers of the fellows who have been gambling with the farmers' products."

"The only way whereby we can make our dollars worth as much as labor's dollar and the dollar of big industry is for us to establish great farmer controlled marketing agencies. We can't do this by dumping our products on the market indiscriminately but we must feed the market in an intelligent manner," he asserted.

Mrs. W. A. Beal, of Bolivar, Polk county, State President of the W. F. A., urged the ladies to get into the fight and help the M. F. A. put the contract over. She stated that the movement demanded teamwork and that the women could help in a large manner with the local organizations, by organizing "Quality Egg Circles" and encouraging the boys and girls in their club work.

The crowd assembled was one of the largest ever seen in De Kalb county, being estimated at more than 5,000 people. The amplifiers enabled everyone on the grounds to hear the message delivered from the platform and the people listened very attentively.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING TRIED AND PROVED

"Co-operative marketing is not a new fangled theory, but a tried and proved plan of long and successful operation," asserted Charles N. Manning, President of the Security Trust Company of Lexington, Kentucky.

Combined Elevator and Store Profit and Loss Statement of the Centralia Farmers Union Business Association of Centralia, Nemaha County, Kansas.

	Cost of Sales	Gross Gain
Wheat	\$12,064.71	\$ 11,984.65
Corn	123,136.90	116,840.50
Oats	5,842.59	5,469.59
Hay	11,614.78	10,723.81
Livestock	191,350.83	190,096.67
Merchandise	83,040.01	28,135.60
Produce	81,132.09	28,555.55
Gas	761.40	698.84
	\$409,843.31	\$18,338.04

OTHER INCOME

Cash long	6.22
Discount	241.70
Weighting	9.50
Commission tile	1,567.91
Commission cream	200.00
Rent	31.41
Int. Livestock	209.74
Operating Expenses	\$9,948.83
Res. for Depreciation	1,031.00
	\$2,274.48
Net Profit for the Business Year	\$9,632.69

"The members of the Buerly Tobacco Growers Association have received an initial advancement upon delivery of their tobacco, almost, if not fully, as much as the total price would have been, had the Buerly Tobacco Growers Association not been in existence. The crop has been handled in a skillful and intelligent manner. The marketing facilities have been sufficient and will soon be owned entirely by the growers, thereby reducing the cost of operation."

Mr. Manning points out that the results have been the improvement of the quality of tobacco, a stabilization of land values and crops; a reasonable grown and marketed through the association; better living conditions for the farmer and his family.

"After a careful study of the system of co-operative marketing as applied to tobacco, I am thoroughly in favor of it as the most practical and desirable method of meeting the needs and solving the problems of the tobacco growers in the Buerly section."

concluded Mr. Manning. The fact that the growers does not get all his money at one time, is a good feature, according to Mr. Manning. It makes for greater stability for the grower and family.

FARMERS' INSURANCE LEADS IN KANSAS

Kansas farmers aren't worrying about Congress so long as their good cooperative movement—the Kansas Farmers Union—is Johnny-on-the-spot to protect their interests. That's the way M. O. Glessner of Salina looks at it.

"We don't give a darn," says this aggressive Union lecturer, "whether Congress goes to bed and wake up right or not. We are still unshaken of the fact that we are farmers. We want to retain our own self-respect. We do not want to be humbled in the eyes of the world by accepting charity from the government."

And then to prove that Kansas relies on her own steady, well tanned arm, Glessner cites the success of the Farmers Union insurance companies. In 10 years they have built up a rural insurance business unequalled in America, he claims. Already their assets exceed \$250,000, while their reserves are the largest, proportionately, of any company doing business in Kansas.

The ability to choose wealthy parents or falls in love with an heiress or marry her anyhow, or being a successful retired politician, does not necessarily qualify a man to be a director of any kind of a business enterprise.

It is the only way you can ever know what progress is doing for you in spite of all your past disappointments in your search for freedom from asthma. So send for this free trial. Do it now. This notice is published for every sufferer who has tried in vain the old-fashioned method, and first try the treatment free that is now known to thousands as the greatest boon that ever came into their lives. Send coupon today. Don't wait.

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