THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization :-: :-: *Education* :-: :-: *Co-operation*

VOLUMNE XVIII SALINA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 25, 1926 NUMBER 29

SHALL THE FARMER BE RECOGNIZED AS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN?

The Fight Against Co-operative Banking is Growing All the Time. Indicated by the Opposition in the Cases of Lawrence and Lyndon, the Application of Each Being Killed in Spite of the Farmers Having a Majority. Is it the Farmers Business to Farm, and Let the Banker Handle His Money for Him as the Banker Sees Fit?

Following out a resolution passed on January 18, 1926, by the Executive Board of the Kansas Farmers Educational & Co-operative Union of America at Salina, Kansas, we are hereby addressing you this letter, embodying a principle relative to the rights of the farmers of Kansas having the same privileges as other American citizens, and to acquaint you with conditions as they exist.

We wish to call your attention to an incident that has happened at Lyndon and Lawrence, Kansas. The matter in question is whether or not the farmers of Kansas are going to be permitted to go into the banking business where it has seemed necessary for the development of their co-operative plan, or whether they are arbitrarily to be kept out of the banking business because of the fact that there are certain banks at this time existing, and because of the fact that they are not desired in the communities.

Let us explain further. A few weeks ago, 250 farmers in the territory of Lyndon, Kansas, petitioned the Charter Board at Topeka, to be allowed to open a bank at Lyndon, Kansas. They showed to the Board that they had the money; that they had the business, and that they would support such an institution. They told the Charter Board that they felt they needed a bank there to help them in developing their co-operative business. One hundred and twenty of these farmers put up the capital stock in cash, to open such an institution, and through the regular channel a formal application was presented, and upon the day appointed, 100 farmers from Lyndon met with the Charter Board to present their case.

Now the State Law specifies that the Board shall grant a charter where it appears that a bank is needed, and also where it appears that there is sufficient business to support such an institution, so having this in mind, these farmers proceeded to show the Charter Board that there was sufficient business, and a sufficient need of a bank at that place. They supported this with the signatures of over 250 farmers of the territory of Lyndon, Kansas.

Now, naturally there was opposition in Osage County, to the farmers of Lyndon opening a bank, and when the farmers met with the Charter Board on the appointed day, they were opposed by a representative from every bank in Osage County, and the usual happened. The farmers were refused the charter, and were informed that there were plenty of banks at Lyndon to take care of their business. The particular point that we wish to call your attention to in this instance, is the fact that the Board refused to consider as evidence of the necessity of a bank, the petition of these 250 farmers, and one member of the Board went so far as to remark that it would make no difference if every farmer in Osage County petitioned for a bank, they they would not consider that as evidence of the necessity of an institution.

A like bunch of farmers in the territory of Lawrence, Kansas, petitioned the Charter Board to be permitted to go into the banking business. Similar opposition was met by the bankers of Lawrence. Not only did the Charter Board refuse them a charter, but without regard to their application, they met on an irregular day, and without notifying the farmers of such meeting, and without giving them a chance to present their case, they met and killed the application.

However seeing that their position had been a little too rash in their treatment of the farmer, they did condescend to call a special hearing later, and allow the farmers to present their case. Of course the usual happened. They did not get their bank. They were told that there were told that there were enough banks at enough banks at Lawrence to take care of the farmers' business.

Now it might be interesting to know that a charter was granted in Osage County for a new bank just a short time before these farmers petitioned for their bank. It also might be interesting to know that the Charter Board granted a charter for a bank in Kansas City, Kansas, on the same day that they turned the Lyndon farmers down. It might also, be interesting to know that no survey, according to one member of the Charter Board, was ever made concerning the necessity of a bank at Lyndon, although the farmers put up the fee required by law.

It seems to be the attitude of the Charter Board, who are our hired men, that the farmers' business is to attend to the farms and let the bankers handle their money as they see fit. But these farmers of Lyndon and Lawrence, representing over five-hundred. are law-abiding citizens, and while they did not want to do anything wrong, they did feel the sting of the rebuke, and did not want to quit, so having in mind that private banks are authorized by our State Law, they proceeded to organize a private bank, and according to law, asked the Bank Commissioner to give them a certificate. But, again the usual happened. The Bank Commissioner, and the Attorney General, still determined to keep the farmers from going into the banking business, refused to issue these farmers a certificate to open their bank, and have compelled them to bring a mandamus proceedings in the Supreme Court, and at the writing of this letter, such an action has been brought by the farmers of Lyndon, against the State Bank Commissioner in the Supreme Court, to force him to issue a certificate as is required by law.

Now, we feel that there is a great principle involved in this suit, and that principle is whether or not the farmers shall have equal rights as American citizens with others, and whether or not they shall be allowed to use their own money to handle their own business, if they want to.

We also feel that this is a matter that should be backed by every Farmers Union member in Kansas, and we are asking that you, as secretary of your Local, take this matter up before your members and that you ask them to stand behind these farmers of Lyndon and Lawrence, and as an expression of ther loyalty in this cause, that they mail a check of One Dollar to this office, for the use of the Lyndon farmers in testing this case in the Supreme Court.

Having all confidence in your loyalty, and that of your membership, that you will stand back of your fellow- farmers, we are

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

BENEFITS OF CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING ON THE "OKLAHOMA PLAN"

First Prize Winning Essay in Group A Delivered Before the Convention at Oklahoma City, May 26

Co-operative marketing is not a new thing either at home or abroad. Since the time not long after the dawn of history, when men learned that they could not always be an enemy of every one else. They have found it profitable to work together in worth while enterprises. Of course these enterprises were not co-operative marketing, but they were co-operation, and co-operative marketing was bound to follow, just as the motor vehicle was bound to succeed the horse drawn one.

Some people oppose co-operative marketing because they do not understand it. We feel sure that after a thorough study of the co-operative marketing plan, both at home and abroad, all prejudice will be swept away and the path toward progress will be made much smoother. First let us study the advantages of the Oklahoma Plan, the plan which affects us more than any other.

The following eight benefits are derived from co-operative marketing.

First, the farmers product is sold according to its true grade and standard.

Second, co-operative marketing removes the risk of marketing the product at the wrong time. A farmer outside of the association has to guess at the right time to sell, and he often misses it.

Third, co-operative marketing means orderly marketing throughout the year, therefore it is neither dumping nor holding, but is selling the crop at the right time when, and at the place where it is needed, thus avoiding the tendency to glut the market.

Fourth, the association employs an expert, who knows economic conditions of the world, and this knowledge rebounds to the advantage of the members of the association.

Fifth, the farmer is paid for his product as it is sold, and as the pools close out; hence the grower receives payments in installments, thus many a farmer finds a way of building himself up into a cash business, instead of doing farming on a credit basis.

Sixth, another advantage is that of cutting down expenses. A large group of farmers can borrow money at a much lower rate of interest, can insure crops cheaper and can cut down much needless transportation. Every dollar saved by the co-operative marketing association is a dollar earned for the farmers.

Seventh, co-operative marketing promotes neighborliness and unselfishness. The farmer is engaged in a team work for the common interest of his fellow farmers rather than a hopeless contest against other individuals. Co-operative marketing aimed at the dollar mark, but went straight through the dollar and hit the standard of living.

Eighth, it is a straight out business proposition designed to solve what may be said to be the chief problem of our modern civilization. Humanity is interested in a constant flow of the necessities of life, which may really be summed up in three items; food, clothing and shelter. The farmer supplies food and clothing.

Let us look to Denmark and see what benefits she has derived from co-operative marketing. The leading nations of Europe have copied the Danish system and it has spread to the United States. Denmark has also applied the co-operative principle to other lines of stock breeding and raising and the marketing of its various products. In a period of years prior to the Great War, its exports of butter increased 400 per cent, of bacon 900 per cent, of eggs 700 per cent and of meat 1800 per cent. The co-operative movements resulted in the breaking up of the large estates and their formation into small farms, the increase of farm ownership and the decrease of tenancy, the employment of the most efficient farm machinery and the most scientific methods of farming. On the average one farmer in Denmark ships each year $1,000 worth of commodities to other countries. Danish cargoes now go regularly into San Francisco and New York, and the butter alone amounted to 40,000,000 pounds in 1924. This goes to show what we can do in America, if the farmers will co-operate.

Let us see what benefits California has received from co-operative marketing.

California farmers are the most successful in the United States today. They make their own markets, because they were quick to realize that bumper crops meant nothing if unsold. Before the almond growers were organized, they received 8 cents per pound, and the consumer paid 35 cents per pound. After organizing the producer received 17 cents per pound and the consumer still paid 35 cents per pound. The raisin growers boosted the price from 1½ cents per pound to 12 cents per pound. In 1919 and 1920 California farmers sold twenty-eight different crops and products receiving $350,000,000 annually.

On March 15th to 20th the Oklahoma Cotton Growers made a payment to members, which totaled over two and a quarter million dollars. I could quote figures, refer you to letters by members praising the good work, and tell you what many big men say, but I do not have the space in this essay.

The outstanding men in the United States, such as President Coolidge, Henry C. Wallace, secretary of the United States department of agriculture, Eugene Meyer, Jr., Edwin Camp, Honorable Frank O. Lowden and hundreds of other famous men are all for co-operative commodity marketing. Many big bankers of the country who have studied marketing and talked with the experts who manage the association say, that they can think of no worthier movements to attract the interests of the banker.

The following statement is made by Honorable Frank O. Lowden about co-operative marketing of wheat.

"The chief reason for the low price prevailing over the 1923 wheat crop was the superabundance of talk that was indulged in earlier about the great surplus of wheat above domestic needs.

Early last summer there appeared almost simultaneously, statements by two prominent officials at Washington, to the effect that the United States had a very large surplus of wheat, and that similar statements had been issued and widely circulated in connection with the National Wheat Conference held in Chicago in June.

Those three statements smashed the price of wheat 30 cents a bushel. The grain dealers of the country generally assert with complete confidence, that the present system of marketing is as nearly perfect as anything in the commercial world today. In spite of this earnestness to perfection however, one of its most conspicuous representatives admitted that the statements of a few men had produced this astonishing result.

"The fact that three statements should drive down the price of a staple crop like wheat 30 cents a bushel, and thereby reduce the income of the wheat growers of the United States something like $500 a man, would seem to be proof positive that we need to examine closely the facilities for wheat marketing, with a view to providing some substantial improvements."

When the farmers of the wheat growing states or the United States co-operate and sell their wheat on the Oklahoma Plan they will be greatly rewarded.

This plan will enable farmers to meet organized buying with organized selling, will enable them to study markets, will enable farmers to employ the most skilled grain men to work for them, will enable them to work with them, instead of against them, will enable farmers to develop a method of orderly marketing and merchandising of the wheat crops instead of dumping on the markets in a few weeks as at present, will enable them to work out feasible methods of adapting supply to demand and in so doing will enable them to sell wheat to a better advantage, and thus gradually bring the price of that commodity up to where it belongs.

More than 100,000 American producers of wheat located in thirteen states are members of wheat associations similar to the one in Oklahoma. The three prairie provinces of Canada—Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan—have formed pools on the same plan that is used in Oklahoma. The Alberta pool handled 38,000,000 bushels in 1923. The three provincial pools are now planning on a national organization.

With many pools successfully operating in the United States, Canada and Australia, it is evident that when a national organization is established by each county that an international organization will be formed. This may take time but even if it takes ten years the effort will be greatly rewarded, and the wheat producers of the world will control the flow of their products to the markets of the entire world.

President Coolidge says, "We want combination preached as a principle not a panacea. It will not perform miracles. It will not accomplish the impossible. But it is a sound, tried, demonstrated principle, that must be introduced at the basis of our agricultural establishments."

Collusion is better than collision, co-operation is better than competition, comradeship is better than contest and the sooner the human race learns this fundamental lesson the better. Some how or other the world must find a place for the Sermon on the Mount and the Golden Rule in business, in social fellowships, and in civic institutions. The race has tried the Rule of Gold long enough to learn that it is not the final way of life.

A VACATION TRIP

Some time back in looking over the date book I saw that I had received requests to be at St. Mary the night of Jan. 28, Baldwin. Feb. 2, and Carrolton, Mo., Feb. 6. Also had been requested to be in Kansas City, Jan. 29 and notified that the Produce Association would hold their annual meeting, Feb. 3, and the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Thursday, Feb. 4th. I concluded that in as much as I had not had a vacation for more than four years now was my opportunity so I left Salina, Jan. 28th, 2:15 P. M. for St. Mary. Arriving there I met their general manager Mr Clarence Yocum. Finding they had held their annual stockholders meeting about two weeks previous to this time and had a very satisfactory year. And that the meeting of the 28th was to be a social affair. Arriving at the hall we found that the evening was to be given up to amusement principally. I was introduced and took up as much time as I felt it was safe for me to use. Next on the program was an opportunity for those who wished to use a period in card playing. Then all proceedings stopped to partake of a bountiful feed. Next the hall was cleared, and the crowd gave themselves up to an old time dance, yours truly realizing that he had passed many milestones since engaging himself that way was satisfied to be just an interested spectator. But when it was 12 P. M. I retired going to the hotel telling the proprietor to call me in time for the 6:05 morning train for Kansas City, he advised me he would give me an alarm clock which he did setting it on the dresser, saying it is all set. Well it was. But it was one hour slow as I discovered the next morning. So had to wait for the next train which left about 8 o'clock. Arriving in Kansas City I found there representatives of the Farmers Union Exchanges of Iowa, Nebraska, and Oklahoma. Also the Farm Club Association of Missouri. The object of this meeting was to work out some plan whereby the different organizations could bunch their buying and yet better terms than they could by separate buying. A committee was appointed who meet representatives from different companies. A contract was made on oyster shell and it appears at this time that several good contracts can be made as present contracts expire. The writer with Manager DeVoss represented the Farmers Union Jobb Association, spending the 29th and 30th on the work, Sunday the 31st. Not having anything else to do I went down to the Farmers Union Creamery. There I found the manager Mr. Augustine very busy it being the last of the month he was making his inventory. And also found the butter makers very busy Saturday being the day many deliver their cream. Sunday is of a necessity a heavy day for them. I had the opportunity of observing the movement of cream from the time it came off the truck until it was churned. They churned 11,000 lbs. that day. Monday morning I went back as I wished to watch the process of packing.

I wish that in every community in Kansas where we have a Farmers Union organization would get together and select some one in whom they have confidence. Send them to Kansas City and take time to acquaint themselves with the state-wide activities there. I think it would be money well spent, and it seems to me it would do away at least in part the necessity of their having to send field men out begging our members to patronize their own business. Monday evening I went to Lawrence staying over night, going to Baldwin Tuesday morning. Baldwin Co-operative Elevator Association having their annual meeting. This elevator company has not been a Farmers Union Elevator but the call for the stockholders meeting carried a notice that they would vote to determine if it should be made Farmers Union or not. There I met Frank Cook of the Job Association and O. M. Lippert, who is doing field work for the Produce Association. Yours truly was asked to make a few remarks. The vote when taken was practically unanimous for converting the association into a Farmers Union Institution. But one voting NO.

At the close of the meeting at Baldwin, Cook Lippert and I drove to Kansas City. The writer attending a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Produce Association meeting lasting until midnight. Wednesday, Feb. 3rd stockholders meeting of the Produce Association. Wednesday night joint meeting of the Produce and Jobbing Association Boards. Adjoining about 11:30 P. M.

Thursday, Feb. 4th, meeting of the Farmers Union live stock. Thursday night, meeting of the Board of Directors of the Jobbing Assn. Recessed at 12 P. M. to meet Friday 8:30 A. M.. Friday 8:30 A. M. met as per schedule. Spent day principally with representatives of the Herington Farmers Union Association. No meetings of any kind Friday night. Went to bed. Saturday morning 8:55 took train for Carrolton, Mo. On arrival there found it to be their annual meeting, and that the Farmers Union and the Farm Bureaus had joined forces in organizing their business associations. After listening to the managers reports and their election of dirctors, yours truly was asked to make a talk, previously having been told they would like such a talk as would suit both the Farmers Union and Farm Bureau men which was of course a very easy thing to do.

But I was able to leave town all in one piece leaving Carrolton at 7:15 P. M. arriving at Salina Sunday morning at 3 o'clock feeling very much rested and refreshed and sure that I had enjoyed my vacation very much.

C. E. BRASTED.

AN INQUIRY AND EXPLANATION

Parker, Kansas, Feb. 18, 1926.

Mr. C. E. Brasted, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

We have had a little discussion about the raising of the dues at our local (No. 2055) two or three times and it seems as if none of us knew what the raising of the dues was for exactly, so our president was to write you for instructions as to what the money was to be used for.

You have explained the matter before I am sure but possibly none of us read the reports close enough to know the condition as stated in this week's paper. It looks rather bad for the Union, nevertheless I know you are stating the facts or you would not publish them. It seems to me there is a way to raise the balance.

In your statement you do not say how much of each persons time is required in the performance of their duties, neither do you say any thing about Mr. Tromble's traveling expense.

Now I am not a newspaper man and do not know much about the cost of editing a paper, neither do I know much about what the advertising brings in but just from what I can figure up it seems to me as if the paper should be more than self supporting.

Our little country newspaper with a subscription of from 600 to 1000 subscribers and no big lot of advertising can live, why cannot our paper. Now brother Brasted I am not complaining and do not intend to be a knocker but am asking for information only.

We have voted on the questions all but No. 5 and are waiting until we hear from you before we vote on it.

We could not vote to send all local money to K. C., because we have a Union Bank at Beagle.

All of the other questions we were unanamious in favor of and you will receive our ballot as soon as we decide about the dues. We want to do what is best for everybody concerned, but it seems as if everything raises just a little each year until one cannot do as they would like to.

The taxes on our 80 acres of land for '21 was $47.24 and for '25 it was $89.70; almost double in four years. If $5.00 a year dues to the K. F. U. will help lower our taxes and get more for our farm products lets go. Hoping you will find time to answer, I am,

V. F. CARRICO,
Parker, Kansas.

V. F. Carrico, Parker, Kansas.

My Dear Mr. Carrico:

Yours of the 18th at hand and sure am glad to know that we are getting responses from my article so soon. First let me state that I did not print the article for the purpose of influencing the vote on amendment No. 5 as I stated I think it to late to make any change that would change results but rather as an answer to the severe criticism because the Board of Directors of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission of St. Joe had ordered the earnings on non-member business paid to the different farm organizations. I note that you state that I did not state what Mr. Tromble's traveling expense was. No, neither did I say anything about Mr. Glessners or my own nor did I include any thing to care for the many items of expense we have to meet such as our assessments of $500.00 to help in the Freight Rate case or our part in the Corn Belt Committee.

I note you say that I did not state how much of each ones time was used on the paper. We have never tried to determine exact, but only approximately nad the Board of Directors have made the allocation of salaries except my own accordingly. But it is not important any way as the deficit on paper has to come out of the state funds. As you say the Audits of each year's transactions have been published and if you could have the back numbers you would find that the auditors reports show the following results:

Deficit in publishing account for 1922	$7,407.93
Deficit in publishing account for 1923	2,358.46
Deficit in publishing account for 1924	490.40
Deficit in publishing account for nine months of 1925	406.58

Now Brother I note your comparative amounts of taxes on your land. And let me say that in my payment of taxes on something over 700 acres, I sure note the differences, and with the paper it is the same. The contract with the old Central Kansas Publishing Company was $9.625 per M papers, the one the Board made September last is $11.92 per M, and the postage rate has been increased nearly 25 per cent.

But as I tried to say, I can get along if the dues are raised or not. But as I stated the organization can not get only what they are willing to pay for. In your comments about the paper, I can fully agree but in as much as we have been restricted in the advertising we could take, we could not make it pay as though it was run as a commercial proposition. If it were not for the advertising we get from our state wide activities which we carry at a rate so low that it does not help as advertising taken in the regular way would. The advertising we get from members other than mentioned above will not exceed $100.00 per year. As stated before I am not complaining in any way. I fully realize I am a hired man to do the bidding of the members as express by the constitution and by laws and the oBard of Directors. But if the members are willing to only pay enough so we can keep the offices open, publish the paper as cheaply as we can, and not be able because of lack of funds take our part and try and do for our members what other organizations can do. That is a matter for the membership to decide for themselves. But I could never figure out that our organization could be of much force if we stopped with just furnishing a few men with jobs, and then did not provide the wherewith so they could do something really worth while and see that they did it.

C. . BRASTED.

Farmers Union Takes Fight to Supreme Court

Every Farmers Union member of the State of Kansas should study the Lyndon Farmers Union Bank case. A great principle is involved. Namely, has the farmer equal rights with others as American citizens?

To find this out, the farmers of Lyndon, Kansas, are compelled to go to the State Supreme Court. Let every member of the Farmers Union of Kansas watch closely the result of the mandamus proceedings now being brought against the State Bank Commissioner, to force him to do his duty, and to allow the farmers to run their private bank at Lyndon, Kansas, in accordance with the State Law.

—A FARMERS UNION MEMBER.

ADVANTAGES OF THE FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

The Life Insurance Company is Now Operating in Our State. Just What Many Have Been Looking For. Now it is up to You, Your Company is Waiting for Your Support. It Will Pay You to Insure Yourself and Your Family in Your Own Company and Reap the Benefits of the Profit Your Self

I am very happy at this time to address an open letter to the membership of the Kansas Farmers Union on the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company. The Kansas membership has perhaps not given as much thought to Life Insurance and the possibilities of Life Insurance as Iowa farmers have done, for the reason that they were not effected by the deflation program to the same extent as Iowa.

In organizing the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, there were two fundamental ideas; one was to make it possible for the farmers to carry their own risk in their own company at cost, to build an estate in life insurance that is as safe and secure as human institutions can be made. The other was to provide a great financial institution through which the farmer could conserve and save his own resources, control his own resources and surpluses. After careful investigation the farmers of Iowa realized that if they had invested their savings in their own Life Insurance Company in the past instead of paying their premiums into other Old Line Companies, they would have had sufficient loan value to have bridged the chasm, that brought destruction and desolation into thousands of Iowa farm homes.

In coming into Kansas with our Mutual Life Insurance, we come offering to the membership of Kansas every right and every privilege that the membership of any other state has, and we know, by our own experience in Iowa, that the Life Insurance will stabilize and strengthen the membership, the locals, the county organizations and the state. It is one of the most efficient and effective forces in carrying out the program that has been decided upon by the State Officials, and we hope to not only be able to write the life insurance of the members of the Farmers Union in their own Company, but to also help and strengthen them in every one of their activities. We are hoping that every Farmers Union member, whether insurable or not, will get behind this proposition and make it a success in the State of Kansas. Life Insurance representatives are now at work in the state to put the program into operation and with the earnest, loyal support of your state officials and Board of Directors, we should be able to strengthen the movement all along the line in Kansas.

Thanking the membership and the officials, local, county and state, in advance for their support in this great movement to conserve the financial resources of agriculture, I am,

Fraternally yours,
MILO RENO, President.
Farmers Union Mutual Life Ins. Co.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Wichita, Kan., Feb. 12, 1926.

Dear Editor:

Attached, please find list of towns in your vicinity to which deputy collectors have been assigned to assist federal income taxpayers with filing their 1925 return. The list also shows date and place the deputy will be available.

The government has no available funds to pay for advertising this information, but as this is a service that will be appreciated by your readers, it is very probable that you will run this list, or such a part of it as will be of information to your readers, as a news item.

The fact that a new Revenue Bill has just been passed necessarily curtails the [illegible] assistance, and the new features in this Bill with respect to 1925 income can be explained by the deputy collectors.

The requirements for filing have been changed in that a single person with a net income of less than $1500, and a married person with a net income of less than $3500, is not required to file: however, any person having a gross income of $5000 or more is required to file, regardless of his net income.

Persons not familiar with the recent changes and uncertain as to their liability, should get in touch with a deputy collector or address a letter of inquiry to this office.

Any publicity you may give this subject will serve the government as well as your readers and will be appreciated.

Respectfully,
H. H. MOTTER,
Collector of Internal Revenue

Barton Co., Great Bend, Court House, Mar. 10-11. Hoisington, Club Rooms, Mar. 9.

Clay Co., Clay Center, Post Office, Mar. 5-6.

Cloud Co., Concordia, Post Office, fice, Mar. 10. Mar. 11, 12, 13, 15. Clyde, Post Of-

Dickinson Co., Abilene, Federal bldg Mar. 2-3. Herington, Court House, Mar. 4.

Ellsworth Co., Ellsworth, Court House, Mar. 10.

Geary Co., Junction City, Court House, March 11-12.

Jackson Co., Holton, Court House, Mar. 4-5.

Jewell Co., Mankato, Court House, Mar. 5-6.

Lincoln Co., Lincoln, (See postmaster) Mar. 5.

Lyon Co., Emporia, Court House, Mar. 1, (morning only), Mar. 8, (morning only.) Mar. 10, (afternoon). Mar. 11-12-13-15.

McPherson Co., McPherson, Post Office, Mar 2. Lindsborg, Swedish-Amer. Ins. Bldg. Mar. 1.

Marion Co., Florence, Post Office, Mar. 10. Marion, Court House, Mar. 11-12. Peabody, Post Office, Mar. 9.

Marshall Co., Marysville, Court House, Mar. 2 (noon) to Mar. 3 (noon.)

Mitchell Co., Beloit, (see postmaster); Mar. 12-13-15.

Morris Co., Council Grove, Court House, Mar. 2, (2:30 to 6 P. M.) Mar. 3. Mar. 4, (to 1 P M).

White City, House Hotel, Mar. 1, (2:30 to 6 P. M.) Mar. 2, (8 to 12 A. M.)

Mar. 8.

Nemeha Co., Seneca, City Hall,

Osage Co., Burlingame, Post Office, Mar. 3. Lyndon, Court House, Mar. 4.

Osborne Co., Osborne, (see postmaster) Mar. 8.

Ottawa Co., Minneapolis, (see postmaster) Mar. 10-11.

Pottawatomie, Co. Wamego, Com-Club Rooms, Mar. 1-2. Westmoreland, Court House, Mar. 3.

Republic, Co. Belleville, Court House, Mar. 8.

Rice Co., Lyons, Court House, Mar. 3-4. Sterling, Jennings Hotel, Mar. 5.

Riley Co., Leonardville, Post Office, Mar. 8 (9 A. M. to 5 P. M.) Manhattan, Post Office, Mar. 9-10-11. Randolph, Post Office, Mar. 3 (2:55 P. M. to 2:55 P. M.) Mar. 4.

Russell Co. Russell Court House, Mar. 8.

Saline County, Salina, Federal Bldg Mar. 1, 5, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15.

Shawnee Co., Topeka, Revenue Officers, Mar. 1 to 15, Inc.

Smith Co., Smith Center, Court House, Mar. 3-4.

Wabaunsee Co., Alma, Court House Mar. 1, (8 A. M. to 3 P. M.) Eskridge, Post Office, Mar. 2 (8 A. M. to 4 P. M.)

Washington, Co. Washington Court Houst, Mar. 1-2 (up to 10:26 A. M.

LETTER OF APPRECIATION

We wish to thank the members of the Farmers Union Local No. 1214 of Grandview and others who so kindly helped cut and haul wood for us and the ladies who served refreshments to the wood choppers and the many other kind deeds done during my illness also the beautiful flowers sent me.—Art Chalmers and Family.

The old saying that a bushel of corn before a cow freshens is worth two bushels after freshening is true.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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JOHN TROMBLE ---------- Editor and Manager
W. C. LANSDON ---------- Associate Editor

Subscription Price, per Year ---------- $1.00

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

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

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

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

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1926

CO-OPERATIVE LIFE INSURANCE

Life insurance is as necessary as a house. It is a shelter that protects the family of the insured and his business from many if not all the storms of adversity. Farmers have never appreciated the necessity or the importance of life insurance but are learning that wisdom, prudence and plain business sense require that every man with a family and farm should carry a reasonable amount of protection on his life. It is an anchor to windward for the protection of his family and of his business.

Life insurance as conducted by the strong companies costs too much. That this is true is conclusively proved by the annual reports of the insurance corporations. After paying all losses and all costs of operation the life insurance companies are annually adding more than a billion dollars a year to their resources. Safety requires that reserves shall be maintained at a proper level but there is no reason why the people of the United States should pay a billion dollars more a year into the insurance companies than they get out.

The old and big companies are harmful to the farmers of the west in two ways. They charge far too much for the service rendered and when they get the money they centralize its use and investment in New York and other financial centers. The west gets little of it back and for what it does get it pays through the nose in commission and interest rates.

The Farmers' Union is now writing insurance policies in Kansas. Every member of our organization who is of insurable age and health should investigate this company of our own before contributing unnecessary amounts to other associations. It is a mutual company on the old line basis. It is chartered and operated under the laws of Iowa and in three or four years has made a fine record of growth, business volume and stability. The rates of our Company are high enough to be safe and low enough to be attractive. If they are found to be a little higher than expected our farmers must realize that life insurance is one thing that no body can afford to buy at a bargain. The company that sells it for less than it is worth is certain to break. So our company, to be safe and prevent other folks from being sorry, sells its insurance at a fair price and like all other properly conducted co-operatives holds any balance above cost in trust for its policy holders.

SUGAR FOR HOME CONSUMPTION

It is no compliment to our intelligence as a people that we still import about four-fifths of the sugar that we use. Perhaps we cannot compete with Cuba and other tropical countries in the production of sugar cane but we can beat any other place in the world in the production of corn and beets. The states of Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska can grow enough beets to furnish sugar to the whole country. Several other states are known to be equally or better fitted for beet culture. Corn, the source of a wholesome and satisfactory sugar can be grown in every state in the Union. There are dozens of other sources of sweetness that are capable of being indefinitely expanded but we keep on buying our sugar from other countries. In this process we pay as much as it is worth to the foreign producer. We then pay a high tariff to get it into the United States. After that comes the costs of refining and marketing and profits on the amounts involved in the business so that by the time it gets to the dinner table sugar carries piled up charges that have more than quadrupled its cost where it is produced.

It would be the height of folly for farmers to rush blindly into the production of sugar beets, corn, artichokes, watermelons or any other sugar producing crops without knowing a lot more about the business. Here is a fine field for the agricultural colleges. Instead of fooling their time away in teaching journalism, music and basket ball they might provide research laboratories for the study of the possibilities of sugar production in this country. It is much more important for American farmers to learn how to produce some new crops from which profits are possible than to go increasing their production of commodities that they must sell below cost.

It is a little difficult for the average plain citizen on foot to understand why an agricultural college must maintain a school of technology for making 57 varieties of engineers but there is not a farmer in Kansas who would grudge the money necessary to install and man a group of research laboratories at Manhattan devoted to the very necessary business of developing new products that farmers might sell with some degree of profit. Lets make more sugar in this country if it can be done. We have the soil, the crops filled with sweetness and the tariff necessary for production.

TAX REDUCTION AND FARMERS

The new federal income tax law may have passed before this paper reaches the readers. The senate has agreed to most of the provisions. The only controversial matters remaining, as this is written, are the estate taxes and publicity. Quite a group of western senators want more rather than less publicity for income tax matters and the same men are strongly opposed to the repeal of the inheritance taxes.

Theoretically it would seem that there should be no objection to the right sort of publicity in connection with the administration of the tax laws. Two years trial, however, has convinced many people formerly in favor of such publicity that if it goes as far and no farther than the mere publication of names and payments it can do no good and may work quite a lot of mischief. If some method can be devised that will make returns accessible, not for publication but for the information of those who have the right to know what is going on, some good might be accomplished. As for the estate taxes there is room for an honest difference of opinion. Most of us western folks believe that taxation of the transfer of estates is a good thing but the east and the south and the president and probably a majority of congress, especially of the senate, believe the other. However, the matter is not settled yet and it may be that the House of Representatives will get inheritance taxes restored when the matter comes up in conference.

The whole effect of the tax bill will be a reduction of about $450,000,000 a year in federal income. The benefits are very widely distributed. No man who paid taxes last year will miss getting some advantage under the new law. In the first place incomes exempt from taxes are increased in number, that is a very large number of citizens who paid small amounts under prior or laws will pay nothing under the new law. Heads of families with incomes up to $3500 a year will pay nothing. So with single persons with incomes up to $1500 a year.

One rather sarcastic farmer critic of the law declared not long ago that the new bill seems planned to benefit every one but farmers. He is wrong. It will probably be as much benefit to farmers as to any other class as it will wholly exempt the vast majority from any direct payments. Also we must remember that no matter who pays the actual cash into the treasury in the long run it is supplied by the farmer because farmers are the only producers who cannot add taxes to the selling prices of their crops. If we are right about this the new law should be of great benefit to agriculture both directly and indirectly. And we are right. Everywhere, in all ages and in all countries taxes have always fallen with crushing weight on agriculture and so any reductions must be worth while to us.

In this connection it would be well for farmers to realize that while the costs of the federal government are exceedingly heavy they total only a relatively small portion of our public expenses. For several years past there has been a steady and substantial decline in the amount of federal taxes but during the same time increases in local rates for state and municipal expenses have increased much more rapidly than federal taxes and declined. Although the United States will collect half a billion less this year than last the people of the country will pay more than ever, not to the government at Washington but to states, counties, and school districts, to say nothing of benefit districts for roads and of the enormous amounts of gasoline taxes that are now being collected in almost every state.

To cut a long tale as short as possible this story means that if tax reforms are to be effected, like charity, they must begin at home.

NEW FOOD PRODUCT TRUSTS

The Ward baking interests are chartering a $2,000,000,000 baking corporation under the laws of Maryland. It will be the biggest company ever formed in the history of the world if it gets its charter and gets by the Federal Trade Commission. The plan provides for a merger of four-fifths of all the commercial bakeries and baking corporations in the country under a single management. Bakers and millers will participate in the monster combine which expects to make more money for its stockholders by reducing the cost of production and of raw materials.

Farmers are very deeply interested in this proposal. If it goes through one corporation will be the purchaser of about one-half all the wheat grown in this country. With such an enormous buying power there will be a very strong liklihood that prices of raw materials will be reduced. The individual farmer who sells his wheat when he must will have no chance to get a fair price in dealing with a combination of consumers with such inexhaustible capital resources at its command. Wheat growers might as well make up their minds that they must maintain a single selling agency if they hope to hold their own against this enormous buying organization.

Hardly had we calmed down after the news of the Ward Baking combination was released when the word came out from Baltimore that another high corporation is being formed for the purpose of dealing in such food products as have been overlooked by the baking people and the sugar trust. It is an age of big business combinations. The theory now adays seems to be that it makes no difference how big a trust gets to be if it is honest and well managed. Neither congress nor the courts are now opposing these huge mergers and ask only that such combinations obey the laws and refrain from unfair trade practices. There are so many ifs and ands in the question that it may well be asked whether there are any trusts that are actually good for the country.

At any rate it is certain that the farmer, as an individual, is absolutely at the mercy of the big trade combinations. Only through organizations for control of his own products can the farmer hope to secure any measure of justice from trade conditions that result from trusts. In this matter we must fight the devil with fire. If all the wheat growers will form a trust they can keep the baking trust from doing any mischief to agriculture no matter how much harm it may do to consumers.

THE FARMER AND THE TARIFF

The farmers have always supported the tariff. Some times they have had results from import duties and sometimes those results have been costly. There are only two ways through which agriculture can profit by a tariff. The first is by directi protection on commodities like wheat and meat that are produced here. We have a protective duty of 42 cents a bushel on wheat that should be right helpful to farmers and would be if the farmers themselves would make use of it. This they can do only by abandoning individual marketing and suicidal competition with each other. They must organize wheat and sell it all through a single agency and must see to it that no great surplus is produced. They can then add the duty to the world price and make a little money for themselves. There are other farm commodities that are protected at the ports of entry without benefit to farmers. For this situation there is no remedy except by farmers organizing themselves in such a way that they can market their own crops.

The second way in which tariff may help the farmers is through the development of protected industries, other than agriculture, to such an extent that the labor employed becomes a factor in making the market for crops. This is the old familiar home market argument. Of course it increases the cost of a multitude of things that the farmers use but that is not material if at the same time it increases their incomes to a greater extent by widening markets and raising the prices of products. The farmers are beginning to ask whether the tariff system gives them as much as it takes and that question must sooner or later be answered not with buncombe but with facts.

If the whole tariff situation is to be re-opened, and that is what is likely to happen the farmers of this country should take a hand in the readjustments and see that they get a fair deal. At the same time they should be able to show that they are in position to take advantage of high import duties, if imposed, before they ask for still higher rates that may have no other effect than to increase the cost of living without increasing agricultural incomes.

FARMERS AND BANKING

Like every other business man the farmer must have the use of capital that he does not own. To secure it he must pledge resources of property or credit that he does own. The security and prosperity of any business enterprise depends very largely on the ease with which it can convert its credit resources into working capital. Farmers have abundant capital and credit for successfully operating their farms but they have permitted forces over which they have no control to frame and apply the rules under which they must use their own resources.

Labor has often been accused of being unable to take that long look into the future which is supposed to be so essential to success but in the matter of taking care of its money and controlling its own resources in its own interest. Labor is so far ahead of agriculture that the farmers of this country are fairly smothered in the dust that is raised by the passage of labors, banks and trust companies while the farmers sit on the fence and watch the parade go by. The Brotherhood banks now have resources around $100,000,000 and are important factors in a dozen of the biggest cities of the country. The working people, mostly wage earners, of Massachusetts have co-operative banks, more than 200 in number with many millions of dollars of capital. Farmers everywhere except in some small areas in Arkansas and Kansas are depositing their money and borrowing their operating capital from banks that belong to the same general group of interests that have made so much money merely by handling farm products. In such conditions agriculture cannot become independent because the only independence worth while is based on financial security.

The farmers of this country are hard pressed by conditions that they can never control until the whole system of agricultural production and agricultural business is changed. But notwithstanding their condition and in spite of their heavy losses during the past ten years the farmers of the United States rank ahead of every other industry in the volume of their resources and take a second place next to banking in the total amount of assets controlled. Perhaps the word control is improperly used. The banks are in absolute control of their assets and of billions of property that belong to others. The farmers do not control even their own property when it comes to using it as a basis for credit. It is not strange that bank resources are growing and that agricultural resources are decreasing. This process will continue until farmers mobilize capital resources and use the power of their combined resources in their own interest.

Kansas farmers are beginning to realize the necessity for controlling their own financial institutions. There are now a dozen co-operative agricultural banks in the state. A hundred more could be organized within the next twelve months if charters could be obtained but so far the bankers have blocked the movement. The check is only temporary. The banking industry of Kansas, like old Sister Partington, is trying to stay the tides with a mere mop but the oncoming waves of progress and advanced thought, of co-operation for self protection and of organization for the salvation of agriculture will sweep it away if it does not voluntarily go in where no rain is falling. Temporarily Kansas bankers can maintain their control over the finances of Kansas farmers but the very struggle that are making to maintain their position is certain to result in their own ultimate defeat.

The farmers of Kansas must realize that their safety and the restoration of their prosperity depends on a four fold program: Organization for education first; orderly co-operative marketing; orderly correlated farming; and strong co-operative control of banks of deposit and credit owned by farmers and operated in the interest of agriculture.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

**Potatoes
Growers Are Getting**

Fine prices for such portions of their crops as were held for orderly marketing. They can also get good prices for the crop they will make this year unless they get two ambitious about acreage. It is about time that farmers should realize that there is no money in big acreage or bumper crops. If the potato farmers want to make more money than they ever did in any one previous year the best thing they can do this spring is to reduce their acreage.

If it were not for providential interference with crop yields there would be so much production that farmers could sell nothing for more than half the cost of production. Corn can be restored to profit making basis in a single year if the farmers will just cut the acreage into in the middle. Would decrease the cost of production and increase the price in a single [illegible].

Agriculture must have orderly production as well as orderly marketing.

After telling the world all they know and more about each other at great length for past five years James Stillman and his wife Fi Fi have decided to make up and live together. It is just as well. Each of them, on the evidence of the others, is unfit for human companionship and so they might as well keep each others company for the balance of their unsavory lives.

**Secretary Work
Is Likely to Lose**

His happy home in Colorado if he persists in knocking the heaven inspired policy of land reclamation by irrigation. In some way or other Dr Work must have gotten hold of a few back numbers of this paper. At any rate he has adopted our suggestion that it would be far more sensible to restore the fertility of exhausted farm lands in the eastern states than to try to water arid and often sterile lands in profitable production in sections where few people care to live.

Colorado does not like the idea of telling the truth about irrigation and reclamation but the truth is out. The whole scheme, so far as federal projects are concerned has practically collapsed. The lands reclaimed are remote from markets. The social conditions are not attractive to folks whose gregarious instincts require companionship more sociable than mountains and other forms of so called scenery. No man can live on scenery only. Few crops raised a thousand miles from market can be sold for enough to pay the freight.

Most of the cut over lands, irrigated areas and drained swamps should be planted with trees and devoted to the only crop likely to yield any profits.

**Italy
Has Decided**

Not to make war on Germany on account of the trouble it is having with German speaking residents of Tyrolean territory acquired as a result of the war. The dictator now supreme in Italy talks a good deal more than any other responsible government minister in the world but he often acts a little like a reasonable human being.

The Germans have neither army nor navy but they have about twice as many people and about four times as much wealth as Italy. If forced to fight there is no doubt that the millions of trained soldiers now in Germany could very rapidly be formed into an effective army and that arms and supplies could be obtained for them. In the event of Italy making such a war it would be up to the League of Nations either to stop it or permit Germany to fight her own battles in her own way.

Mussolini has given a fine exhibition of the braggart who is always willing and anxious to fight if enough people are holding the other fellow. Convinced that no one purposes to hold Germany while he fights that country he has wisely decided that it will be well for him to stick right close to the big job of re-building Imperial Rome to which he has dedicated himself and the Italian people.

It is reported that Mussolini will restore the ancient Rome baths in all their luxury and splendor. But why? The last thing that the average Italian of these later days needs in his business is a bath.

**Congress
Will Try To Do**

Something about the prohibition enforcement law. The Volstead act will be amended in several particulars and the penalties for violation will be made much heavier. It may be that users of the stuff will be included in the number of law violators that it is the duty of the enforcement officers to capture and of the courts to punish.

Volstead is in Washington advising the law makers what to do about the situation. It is right hard to realize that within ten years what was once the ordinary custom has become a crime punishable with fine and imprisonment or both. It would be well for those who advocate more stringent enforcement laws to stop and consider whether any sort of crime has ever been very much checked by increasing the rigor of the laws and the severity of punishment for their violation.

All history teaches that any true and real reform or change must develop from inner forces resident in the hearts and minds of men and cannot be very much aided by the pressure of laws. Prohibition is here to stay and will eventually prevail not through force but as a result of education.

The eminent Tennessee lawyer who undertook to send a school teacher of the name of Scopes to jail for teaching from a text book officially in use in that state is now having a few troubles of his own. He has just been arretsed and fined for the illegal possession of what passes for whiskey in his state.

**Miners
And Operators**

Finally got together and agreed to stop the longest coal strike on record. The terms of the settlement have not yet been fully disclosed to the public but each side claims a victory. The operators will have a five year contract for the working of their mines and during that time will doubtless be quite able to recover all their losses, if they have lost anything, from the public.

The miners are returning to work without any increase in wages but the operators appear to have recognized and dealt with the Unions. Also the "check off" has been conceded. That means that in the future the operators will hold out Union membership dues when they pay their men and pass their collections of that sort on to the treasury of the miners organization. This of course costs the mine owners nothing and is dangerous to them only because it assures a full treasury for the miners when it next becomes advisable to go on a strike.

As soon as the strike was called off the store keepers in the anthracite district began to sell food and clothing to the miners on credit. There are no hungry children or shivering wives in Pennsylvania today.

Several distinguished statesmen claim credit for settling the coal strike but the real truth seems to be that both sides stuck it out to the point of exhaustion.

**Machinery
Has Replaced**

Nearly 50,000 miners in the coal fields of Illinois. That is good but not good enough. The time has come to replace coal with electric power and withdraw all the balance of the miners from the most dreary and dangerous occupation ever practiced by short sighted men. There is enough energy in the rivers of America to supply all the light, heat and power required for the homes and industries of this country.

The use of coal is a destructive process that takes its toll of life, health and joy. In the not distant future all the open fires of this country will be fed with wood supplied from the reforested areas that are fit for nothing but the growth of timber and all the power and light will be supplied by hydro-electric plants without waste of natural resources and with slight danger to human life.

Good citizens everywhere should support the nation wide movement for harnessing the power of rivers to the service of humanity and should support the far seeing statesmen who demand that our water power should never be surrendered to private interests.

There are a good many people who are beginning to wonder whether there is any moral turpidude in immoral acts that are not found out. The Countess Cathcart admits that she ran away and lived with another woman's husband for about five years and at the same time very strongly intimates that she is no worse than a lot of folks whose escapades have not been made public by the newspapers.

**The President
Is Greatly Pleased**

Because the coal strike is over. He has also much reason to congratulate himself that he resisted all the efforts of well meaning folks to coerce him into doing something to end it. Just what he was expected to do about the matter no one seems to know. The strike was in the state of Pennsylvania which has a government of its own with ample powers to keep the peace. The men on strike are about all American citizens and have the right to quit work when they please and to stay idle as long as they please, while they refrain, as in the strike just ended, from acts of violence.

The coal mines are all privately owned. ven if their operation is affected with the public interest under our law it is a state government and not the nation that has the right to interfere. Governor Pinchot had the right to solve the coal strike problem and did his level best at the job. Under our constitution and laws the president has no authority to interfere in matters that concern only state administrations.

Throughout the whole controversy between the mine workers and the mine owners Mr. Coolidge acted like a man who knows how fine it is to refrain from meddling with the affairs of other folks.

Taxes and silk hats may not be the cause of civilization and progress but they are found only in civilized and progressive countries.

**Pinchot
Has Enjoyed**

Being Governor of Pennsylvania so much that he hopes to stay in public life after his term is over as senator from Pennsylvania. All he has to do is to defeat Senator Pepper in the primary elections next summer but it is no secret that it will take a lot of doing to accomplish that little chore.

Pepper is a mighty fine man and ranks very high not only in Pennsylvania but in the United States senate where he is known as one of the busiest workers and stingiest talkers in that body. Also he has the backing of the regular republican organization of his state which in its way is a model of efficiency among political machines. True Pinchot beat the bosses in his race for governor but the politicians are watching him now and will give him the battle of his life. Which of course is not anything that troubles the governor. If there is one thing that he likes better than a political fight it is a political fight with a "machine."

The country can well afford to be neutral in the coming contest since no matter which wins Pennsylvania and the republic are both certain to be well served by a good senator.

An eye witness declares that John Wilkes Booth did not shout "Sic Semper tyrannis" when he shot President Lincoln but no one will believe a man who was there against all the historians who have written of the event without real knowledge of what transpired.

**Installment
Purchases Accounted**

For a very large part of the enormous business turn over of 1925. Those who should know say that American buyers still owe more than $2,000,000,000 on goods purchased last year and that this debt must be paid out of future earnings. Many keen observers are considerably worried over the effect of this situation on the business of this year. If they fear that the consumers will stop buying new things until they have paid for what they already have there need not be very much uneasiness. The folks who trade on the dollar down and dollar a week forever plan are always ready to buy and are quite willing to let the other fellow take all the trouble of collecting.

Truth is that as a nation we have gone stark raving crazy over buying. Few people have the backbone to deny themselves anything that can be bought on credit and paid for by installments. The chances are that the $2,000,000,000 bill will be paid before the end of the year and at least $3,000,000,000 of new obligations for things not needed will be incurred. The installment system of purchasing will continue until the banks are no longer able to finance the producers and merchants who sell on credit.

Chain stores multiply so rapidly and have such a well organized business system that they threaten to revolutionize the entire retail business in this country. Just now some government officials are wondering if the whole thing is not contrary to the anti trust law or some other statute intended to prevent combinations in restraint of trade. The latest combine of such stores has been halted and the government is preparing to investigate the whole thing.

**Mail
Order Merchandising**

Had a most prosperour year during 1925. This is another form of business that thrives on opposition and makes huge profits from goods sold at low prices because the retail merchandising trade is over done with hundreds of stores where there should be only dozens.

The people are buying from mail order concerns not because they want to hurt the home town and the home merchants but because there are far too many home merchants in the home towns who must sell goods for high prices in order to live at all. Sears and Roebuck and their kind will flourish as long as the present scale of retail prices is maintained.

Every one is more or less loyal to the old home town but there is such a thing as loyalty costing too much.

**10,000
School Teachers**

Are in Washington this week attending the annual winter meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association. Most of the so-called delegates are quite big dogs in the teaching business. They believe in organization and point to their doubled salaries during the past ten years as proof of what can be done by any bunch of workers that can get together and stick it out long enough to get somewhere.

Only a few years ago there were very few Kansas school superintendents who draw as much as $2,000 a year. Today that salary is being paid by hundreds of small towns throughout the state and there are dozens of our Kansas school men as they call themselves who are getting $5,000 a year or more.

Through organization the teaching business has secured decent wages and considerable number of other valuable objects. The farmers who are assisting in the payment of such salaries from the proceeds of crops sold below the cost of production should ask themselves whether better prices for farm crops are not possible through the same sort of team work.

Now that the world has been told that Washington operated a distillery and that Lincoln once held a license as a retail liquor dealer is any one better off? It takes a lot of research to discover that Washington made whisky and that Lincoln sold it but every one knows without any assistance from Rupert Hughes or Miss Tarbell that Washington freed the colonies and Lincoln the slaves.

**Bandits
Who Take Money**

Without resort to violence separated Americans from more than a billion dollars last year. Most of the operations were within the law and a few of them were painless. These white collared robbers sold us worthless stocks and rotten bonds in exchange for dollars more or less stained with sweat. The American citizen who is able to get along without a few shares of stock in an oil well, a gold mine or some miraculous invention is a rare creature in these days.

Just now the men who are making fortunes by selling merchandise at two or three prices are much concerned over the activities of other "business men" who are making much easier money in much larger quantities by selling worthless securities. It is quite obvious that the man who buys oil shares cannot use the same money for the purchase of an automobile or a radio set. Hence the formation of an organization of business men to protect the speculative American public from the wiles, lures, baits and blandishments of the "White Collar Bandits."

But Americans will never quit buying stocks because there are too many of us that are willing to gamble in a small way in the hope of rich rewards in ready money.

The Country woman

THE JOB

Take this, my boy, and remember it long,
Though now it may strike you as funny,
A job with a chance to improve and advance
Is better than one that pays money.
Take a hint from an old man who's traveled the way,
Just heed to his counsel a minute,
There's a job that may pay you five dollars a day
But that's all there will ever be in it.
Don't look at the cash as so many boys do,
Take a look at the long years before you;
See how much you can learn, not how much you can earn,
And the place which the future has for you.
Can you rise from the post where they'd have you begin?
How far will this humble job take you?
These are questions to ask. They pay well for the task.
But what sort of a man will it make you?
Oh, many a boy has begun with a rush
And has grabbed for a man's wages blindly;
Now he sticks as a man at the spot he began,
And thinks life has used him unkindly.
So look for a job with a future ahead.
Seek a chance to grow greater and greater.
Seek a place where you know as you work that you will grow,
And money will come to you later.
—Edgar A. Guest.

A WEEKLY HINT FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Strength and Beauty Are Silk Essentials

With the approach of spring, the retail stores are flooded with new textiles, new silks and other materials and the housewife turns her thoughts to new dresses, clothes or draperies. As one looks over the offerings of the textile manufacturer and the designer, one sees there is a great abundance of lovely material, delicate colors and beautiful designs to choose from.

When buying silks, one is almost invariably first attracted by the color and sheer beauty of the textile. Next, one thinks of design or fashion. Seldom does the average housewife choose a piece of silk for the fabric alone. True silk has an unusual degree of softness. Its weight is lowest among textile fibers and it will last for years though given hard wear. Silk is a good conductor of heat, sheds dust quickly and in laundering does not felt, mat or shrink like wool.

Efforts to cheapen silk have tended to develop numerous processes which give effects that pass for real qualities with the ordinary consumer. Hence, a few simple silk tests are invaluable to the discriminating housewife who would be sure that she is buying the best. The following are suggested by extension specialists at South Dakota State College:

Weave—Stretch the cloth lengthwise and crosswise over the thumbs. Do the threads pull or shift? Do they spring back to the original shape? Will this silk pull on the seams when made up?

Test for True Silk—Burn the sample of silk. True silk burns slowly, the ash curling up in little tiny balls on the edge of the burning material. An odor like burnt feathers is given off.

Test for Weighted Silk—Burn the sample. If there is a large amount of ash left or if the sample retains its shape after the silk is burned, it contains weighing. A heavily weighted piece catches fire very slowly. The more weighting a silk contains, the weaker will be its fibers and consequently its life will be shorter.

Artificial and imitation silks do not give off odor of burning feathers. When burned, they flame up more than silk. They do not leave the droplet form of ash found when burning true silk.

HOME HINTS

By Aunt Maggie of K. S. A. C.

"What your children need," Grandmother would say every spring as soon as we began to loiter on the way home from school and beg off from doing the chres," is a good strong cup of sassafras tea."

And, knowing that we'd have to take sulphur and molasses if we didn't drink tea, we cheerfully drank tea. As a spring tonic sassafras tea wasn't so bad. Gathering the bark required outdoor exercise, and the water in the tea served as a valuable medicinal agent in cleansing the system.

We know now that we can add to our diet certain foods which take the place of "yarbs" and "spring tonics" of former days. The most important of all the foods, for medicinal purposes, are the greens of early spring. They add variety to the diet and stimulate the appetite, furnish building material for growing children, prevent constitpation and scurvy, and supply the important vitamin A, considered for normal growth and health.

Wild greens include dandelion leaves, dock, wild mustard, lamb's quarter (pigweed,) water cress, and sorrel. Sorrel is often used as flavoring with mild greens and is also valuable in salads.

The cultivated greens (some of them should be in every garden,) include spinach, beet tops, Swiss chard, kale, turnip tops (used when very young,) kohlrabi, mustard and horse radish.

It is a little too early to add greens to the daily menu, but when the members of your family begin to show signs of lassitude, and lose their appetites, see that they are plentifully supplied with such vegetables as lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, and celery, also canned tomatoes. They will put Grandmother's "yarbs" clear out of the running as spring tonics.

Sweet Clover Makes Good Pasture Crop

In addition to making an excellent pasture sweet clover is one of the best crops for improving the soil, according to R. I. Throckmorton, agronomist at the Kansas State Agricultural college. Acreage of this crop in Kansas has increased ten-fold in the past three years, Throckmorton declared. In 1922 there were only 25-000 acres while in 1925 there were 250,000.

"Sweet clover may be sown successfully with light seeding of oats in most sections of Kansas," according to Throckmorton. "As it requires a firm seed bed it is now too late to plow land for [illegible] but a light disking should be sufficient in most cases. Seed for spring sowing should have a germination test of at least 75 per cent."

More Farmers Keep Business Records

Many farmers are becoming good business men and are keeping records of their transactions and daily farming operations and all other details that [illegible] I. N. Chapman, farm management specialist at the Kansas State Agricultural college. Some of the books kept by farmers during the past year and turned in to [illegible] included the following: Thirty-two from Rice county, [illegible] and 15 from Comanche county.

"In Rice county the number of books turned in for summary and analysis this year was more than five times the amount turned in a year ago," declared Mr. Chapman. "Other books are to be yet turned in from Rice County as well as S[illegible] and Comanche counties."

In every case where the farmer kept books for both 1924 and 1925 the latter year is shown to have been more profitable to the farmer and to have brought a better income and developed a mere balanced business, Chapman says.

Blood Will Tell in Baby Chickens

The old adage "blood will tell" is a true one in regard to baby chicks, according to J. W. Lumb, Kansas State Agricultural veterinarian. A dangerous chicken disease, bacillary white diarrhea, is transmitted thru the egg of the mother hen to her offspring [illegible] and while the infected hens show no visible symptoms of the disease the germ is present and affects the young. As a rule the non-infected hen will produce 30 more eggs annually than will an infected hen. While the eggs of the former have a higher percentage of hatchability and the per cent of livable chicks from the non-infected hens is four times as large as the number of chicks from diseased hens.

Cardinal points to observe in either of hatching, buying or raising baby chicks are:

1. Procure eggs or chicks from tested flocks [illegible] to be free from diseases.
2. Do not hatch eggs from tested and non-tested flocks in the same incubator.
3. Disinfect incubators, brooders, and houses.
4. Raise chicks on ground not used for that purpose the previous year.
5. Follow a carefully worked out system of [illegible] and thus maintain all the [illegible] resistance of the chicks to disease.

Do We "Think" the Truth?

"George Washington's birthday!" sighed the busy mother. "That reminds me to tell Willy again that he must never tell a lie."

"Telling Willy" will probably yield small results. Habits of truth telling are not formed in so casual a way. More important than the lies Willy says are those he thinks.

Today the psychologists are telling us that much of human woe is caused by the way we think. A child fails in school work, and rather than face the truth that he dawdled over his work he takes refuge from his own consciousness by asserting "Teacher has it in for me." Another youngster forgets his errand and then excuses his neglect by whining "I meant to do it!" In each case, rather than face the fact of personal failure, the individual veils his weakness by thinking lies than present him in a more favorable light. This habit grows space, and the individual soon becomes subject to his own twisted thinking.

Such habits usually result in evasion of truth in adult life. A man who always has an "alibi" has been a boy who always had an excuse. Truth thinking is surely as important as truth speaking. What did George do about that!—Dean Margaret M. Justin, Division of Home Economics, K. S. A. C.

POINTERS ON THE WELL LAID TABLE

The success of a meal whether it is large or small depends to a great extent upon the appearance of the table and room in general. The dining room should be well aired and dusted before the table is set. Then the table should be laid carefully.

"A well laid table," advises Mary A. Dolve, extension specialist in foods and nutrition at South Dakota State College, "requires that it be first covered with a silence cloth, which may consist of a thin white blanket, heavy cotton flannel, or a regular table pad. The table cloth should be large enough to fall from the edge of the table from nine to twelve inches.

Cover is the term used to express the space occupied by one person at the table with the necessary silver and china. The cover should be large enough to allow freedom; about two feet from plate center to plate center is ideal.

The silver is placed so that the ends of the knife and fork are one inch from the edge of the table. The knife is placed at the right with the sharp edge toward the plate; the fork at the left, with tines turned up. The other silverware is placed parallel to these, and placed so that the piece to be used first is fartherest from the plate and the rest in regular order.

The knives and spoons are at the right and the forks at the left, with the exception of the oyster fork which is placed at the extreme right. The glass is placed at the tip of the knife.

Bread and butter or salad plates are placed at the tip of the fork and a trifle to the left.

The napkin is placed at the left of the forks with the folds at the upper and left hand sides or is laid on the "place" plate. Fancy foldings are not in good taste.

LUCK AND PLUCK

Luck and Pluck went up Life's hill
In search of gold and laughter
Luck fell down and broke his crown
And Pluck came tumbling after.

Up Pluck got and on did trot.
Tho' oftimes sore and weary;
He won the crest, found wealth and rest,
While Luck lay glum and dreary.
—Peoria County Farmer-Junior.

It isn't kicks and arguments
That brings our record up,
It's the close co-operation
That helps us win the cup

It takes the everlastin' teamwork
Of every bloomin' soul,
From the highest official
To the lowest on the roll.
—Apologies to Kipling.

Cynic: One who says, "Why hesitate? If you marry the girl you'll be sorry; if you don't you'll always regret it."

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas our Heavenly Father has called to her eternal home our Sister Mrs. Walter Snell.

Be it therefore resolved that we, the members of Union Local 2019 extend to the bereaved husband and children, our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow.

And be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy placed on the books of our Union Local and a copy be sent to our state Union paper.

Mrs. George Brenn.
Mrs. Herb Metz
Mrs. Blaine O'Connor.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our Brother Co-operator, J. W. Hawkins.

Be it resolved by the members of Franklin Local No. 1301 that we extend our heartfelt sympathies to the wife, children and other relatives of our deceased brother.

And be it further resolved: that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family; one copy to the Farmers Union paper for publication and one copy spread on the minutes of our Local.

Signed;

Mrs. B. W. Holmes.
Mrs. L. C. Heitschmidt,
(Committee)

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst the wife of our beloved brother H. J. Heder and the mother of our beloved brother John Meyer,

Be it resolved that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to our grief stricken brethren and offer such help and condolence as is within our power to help them bear their loss.

Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sen tto each family.

C. B. Thowe.
Fred Steinmeyer
E. W. Thoes

By order of Mt. Thoes 1859, Ross Palenske, Sec'y.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rate: 3 cents a word per issue. Count words in headings, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words cout as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

POULTRY

Good laying strain. $4.50 per 100 pre- S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS. paid. Mrs. I. O. Anderson, Dwight, Ks.

DARK RINGLET BARRED ROCK eggs $4.50 per 100. Pen Stock $3.00 per 15. Clara Phillips, Carlton, Kans.

PURE BUFF ORPHINGTON EGGS $4.50 per 100. Mrs. L. W. Bothin, Logan, Kan.

BABY CHICKS PLACE YOUR ORDER now. Chicks from good quality flocks. Popular breeds. Live Delivery Guaranteed. First hatch March 1st. Mrs. F. J. Kingston, Hoisington, Kansas.

HARDY CHICKS. 14 VARIETIES. State Accredited. Standard bred, heavy winter laying flocks. Free delivery. Moderate prices. Catalog free. Standard Poultry Farms, Chillicothe, Mo.

ROSS CHICKS CERTIFIED AND BLOOD TESTED STANDARD utility. America's leading egg strains, highest standard for egg production and vigor. Shipping dates guaranteed or money refunded. Reasonable prices Instructive catalog free Ross Hatchery, Dept. J., Junction City ,Kansas.

WYCKOFF TANCRED S. C. WHITE Leghorn eggs $8.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. North Slope Poultry Farm. Spring Hill, Kansas.

YESTERLAID SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn Chicks. $10.00 per 100. Live delivery guaranteed. Eggs $3.50. Mrs. John Zimmerman, Sabetha, Kansas.

CO-OPERATIVE CHICKS—HIGHEST quality, 9c up. Prepaid, live delivery. Write for prices. Co-operative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo.

SHINN CHICKS ARE BETTER. Leading breeds. $8.40 per 100. Free book. Shinn Farms, Box 153, Greentop, Missouri.

BETTER CHICKS: ALL KINDS. OUR low prices will surprise you. Pictorial catalog free. Comfort Hatchery, North 11th, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

PLANTS AND SEEDS

FOR SALE—SEED CORN, AGRICULTURAL College tested 98, 1924. Reids improved Yellow Dent, $2.50, on board Goff or Soldier. Certified White Rock Eggs $6.00 per 100. Case $18.00 Gus. Gabbert, Bancroft, Kans.

GOOD HULLED SWEET CLOVER Seed $5.00 bushel. Chas. F. Redding, Waverly, Kansas.

KANOTA AND KHERSON OATS RE-cleaned 75c. A. Jordan, Ogden, Kans.

FOR SALE—PURE, CERTIFIED, RE-cleaned, and tested Pink Kafir, Dawn Kafir, Early Sumac, Feterita, and Dwarf Yellow Milo seed Write for samples and quotations Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION Plants. Grown in open field, strong, well-rooted. Cabbage, damp moss packed to roots. Each bundle fifty plants, labeled separately with variety name. Cabbage: Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield Succession, Copenhagen Market, Early and Late Flatdutch: Parcel Post Prepaid, 100, 50c, 300, $1.00, 500, $1.25, 1,000 $2.00, 5,000 $9.50, Express Collect, 5,000 $6.25, 10,000, $10.00. Onions: White Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Parcel Post Prepaid, 100, 50c, 500. $1.00, 1,000 $1.50, 6,000, $7.50, 12,000, $14.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

SUDAN $2.25; ALFALFA $7.00; SWEET Clover $5.00; Millet $1.50, Caneseed $1.25; Kentucky Blue Grass $4.00 sacks free; Red Clover $17.50; Red Top $4.50; Timothy and Clover $5.50. Meier Grain Company, Salina, Kansas. If you have any quantity send sample and ask for bid.

POSTS AND POLES

HEDGE POSTS FOR SALE. CAR LOAD Lewis Howell, Lawrence, Kansas, R. 4.

WANTED CAR OF CATALPA POSTS and Poles. 450 poles balance posts. B. F. Stephenson, Sharon Springs.

MACHINERY

HAY GROWERS WANTED. EARN 40 per cent stacking hay with the reliable, latest improved, time-tried Jayhawk Stackers and Sweep Rakes. Tractor hitch for stackers. Lowest prices. Fully guaranteed. Write Wyatt Mfg. Co., 217 North Fifth Street, Salina, Kansas.

STOCK FOR SALE

FOR SALE ONE REGISTERED JERSEY Bull and one Duroc Boar, both extra fine. Write to C. A. Hasenyager, Berryville, Ark.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUR BARREN COW CAN BE MADE "Safe with Calf," or money refunded. Remedy $2.00. Booklet free. Breed-O-Remedy Co., Kansas St., Bristol, Conn.

LUBRICATING OILS

High grade paraffine base oils direct to Co-operative Managers. No traveling salesmens commissions. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Consumers Oil Company, Salina, Kansas.

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

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Kansas City Kansas

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643 Board or Trade Building
Kansas City, Missouri
216 F. U. Insurance Bldg., Salina, Kan.

Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn.
650 Board of Trade Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri

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Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Managers Association
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Stevens Secretary, Kansas City, Ks

SALESMAN WANTED

WE PAY $200 MONTHLY SALARY, furnish car and expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders, cleaners, etc. Bigler Company, X 673, Springfield, Illinois.

AGENTS WANTED

WANT LADY REPRESENTATIVE FOR Ladies coats, dresses and Juvenile outfitting in this county. Charles C. Mungen, 119½ No. Emporia Ave., Wichita, Kansas.

WANTED—AGENT WITH FORD FOR each county. Our plan is from factory to consumer. Any man willing to work can make big wages. Fergus Falls, Woolen Mills Co., Fergus Falls, Minnesoota.

WANT GENTLEMAN REPRESENTATIVE for gents tailoring and boys clothing, High class line and want permanent connection. Want to establish county representative. Charles C. Mungen, 119½ No. Emporia Ave., Wichita, Kan.

HOW SHE GOT RID OF RHEUMATISM

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue D. 21, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having healed herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail 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.

Cured His Rupture

I was badly ruptures while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. Thee was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you ma yfind a complete cure without operation, if you write to me. Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter 75 M Marcellus Avenue, Manasquan, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the pain.

George Washington

Father of his Country
Was true to his trust.

So Are We

Ship your livestock to the largest co-operative marketing agency on the Kansas City Yards; and the only one on the Kansas City Yards to ever pay a dividend.

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COM. CO.
Kansas City, Missouri.
We Personify Service.

Order Union Songs for Union Meetings

It Pays!

Dozen lots—15 cents per book.
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Local Unions like them.
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KANSAS FARMERS UNION
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FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Be Prepared!

A Thought for 1926

Don't Travel Along Life's Road in a Haphazard Manner—Make Your Plans Well in Advance

Enlist the aid of Modern Insurance methods and facilities NOW, thus insuring for yourself comfort and security along that part of the road which is between half-way and the end.
"When considering the important question of insurance, remember that the main principle underlying "Mutual" Insurance is identical wtih the underlying "Co-operation" generally."
"The Greatest Good for the Greatest Number."
If you will let us know your requirements, stating your age and the sum you are prepared to set aside, we will advise you as to the best policy to fulfill your needs. You will be under no obligation.

Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.
416 Hubbell Building
Des Moines, Iowa

Union Organizations Grow Because of Their Cooperative Support

Whether your volume is large or small,
it is appreciated by

THE FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N.
Kansas City, Missouri.

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.
You. 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
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It is time for the Farmers Union membership of Kansas to patronize their own business institutions; Let's all ship our cream to the

FARMERS UNION
CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY
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$6 A THOUSAND
LETTER HEADS
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FOR ENVELOPES
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Application cards	20 for 5c
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published by Hackney	25c

Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor

WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kas.

NOTICE TO PILE SUFFERERS

This advertisement explains that I have moved from Salina, Kansas, to St. Louis, Mo., and become associated with Dr. C. Matthew Coe. I invite the afflicted who desire a quick and permanent cure of their rectal trouble to come and see us.

DR. J. M. GAUME.

PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE

Fistula, Fissure and all Rectal Diseases cured by Our Soothing, Gentle, Method. Our Guarantee—Cure or No Pay. No Chloroform. No Danger. No Hospital. No Detention from Business. Call or write today. It will pay you.
FREE BOOK. Valuable to Pile Sufferers. Consultation and Examination at office or by mail FREE.

DRS. COE & GAUME, Rectal Specialists
501 PINE STREET, ST. LOUIS MO.
Office Hours:
9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Sundays, 10 to 1.

Watson's Best Berries are just what the Brand Indicates—They Are the

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NOTE: Count your name and address as part of advertisement.

Department of Practical Co-Operation

ARBOR LOCAL NO. 1196.
Meets second Tuesday of the month. R. Benninga, Sec'y., Riley County.

ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1889****
Meets the first Monday of each month at 8 o'clock. F. F. Svoboda, Sec'y. Ellsworth County.

AMIOT LOCAL NO. 2130.
Meets the first and third Friday. J. M. Swayze, Sec. Anderson County.

BARNEY LOCAL NO. 869.
Meets second and fourth Friday night of each month. T. H. Roberts, Sec., Neosho County.

ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 1121
Meets first and third Monday. Wm. Finchan Sec. Marshall County.

BATTLE CREEK OCAL NO. 122
Meets each Tuesday at 8 p. m. I. E. Sewell, Sec. Ottawa County.

BANNER LOCAL NO. 512.
Meets the second and fourth night of each month. Anthony Wray, Sec'y Washington County.

BETHEL LOCAL NO. 1969.
Meets first and third Friday. Roy E. Ozbun, Sec. Cowley Co.

BELLVIEW LOCAL No. 2042.
First and third Thursday. John T. Anderson, Sec. Anderson Co.

BLUE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 781.
Meets second and fourth Monday. Chas. Musel, Sec., Marshall County.

BLUE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 574
Meets every first and third Tuesday of the month. Christena Stettnisch, Sec'y Washington County.

BEAVER LOCAL NO. 1558.
Meets first and third Monday. Mrs. W. P. Kent, Sec., Cowley Co.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226.
Second and fourth Thursdays. I. L. Venneman, Sec.

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405.
First and Third Thursday. O. J. Lambertson, Sec Ottawa County.

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1031.
First and Third Wednesday. J. J. Maska, Sec. Ellis County.

BEAUCHAMP LOCAL NO. 720.
Meets first and third Fridays of each month. E. J. Richards, Sec. Republic County.

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

BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1768.
Meets second Friday of each month. Aug. Kollsch, Sec. Miami County.

BELLEVILLE LOCAL 1192.
Meets the first and third Fridays. J. Sloan, Sec., Miami County.

BEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1678
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday. L. O. Keithly, Sec. Miami Co.

BANNER LOCAL NO. 512.
Meets the first and fourth Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock P. M. Anthony Wray, Sec., Washington County.

BREMEN LOCAL NO. 2122.
Meets every first Wednesday of each month. F. C. Pralle, sec., Marshall County.

CARR CREEK LOCAL NO. 302
Meeting nights every second and fourth week of each month. L. R. Ritz, Mitchell Co.

CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 2096.
Meets every two weeks. G. H. Montgomery, Sec'y Anderson County.

COTTONWOOD VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1833.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Lee Graham, Sec. Chase County.

CLAY BANK LOCAL NO. 2085.
Meets every two weeks beginning with Jan. 6th, 1926. Margaret C. Saferite, Sec'y Woodston County.

COOK LOCAL NO. 1645.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays. Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec. Osage County. Geo. Butell, Sec'y Douglas County.

CENTER LOCAL NO. 2143.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Grace Redding, Sec'y Coffey County.

COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1985.
Meets first and third Friday of each month. Mamie E. Johnson, Sec., McPherson County.

CHASE MOUND LOCAL NO. 2125.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Sec. Joe Van Hercke, Anderson County.

CENTER LOCAL NO. 2143.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Grace Redding, Secretary Coffey County.

CARGY LOCAL NO. 2136.
Meets first and third Friday. Fred Steele, Cec. Douglas County.

COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1233.
Second and fourth Fridays. Lee Bonar, Sec. Franklin County.

COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1783.
First and third Monday. Ethel Roberds, Sec. Cherokee county.

CRESCO LOCAL NO. 377.
First and third Thursday. John Wolf. Sec. Sheridan county.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 364.
Third Tuesday. Geo. J. Schoenhofar. Sec. Neosho County.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911.
Second and fourth Wednesday. R. J. Logan, Sec. Dickenson County.

COLLINS LOCAL NO. 630.
Fourth Wednesday. Winifred Crispin, Sec. Jewell County.

CENTER LOCAL NO. 2143.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Jennie Hughs, Sec'y Coffey County.

CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1917.
Meets first and third Tuesday. Mabel Sayles, Sec. Jefferson County.

DANE LOCAL NO. 456.
Meets the first and third Wednesday. Leslie Nelson, Sec. Washington County.

DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 854.
Meets the fourth Friday night of each month. M. C. Bothwell, Sec., Marshall County.

DISTRICT 66 LOCAL NO. 1907.
Meets the second Wednesday and fourth Friday. Mrs. Charles L. Simmons, Secretary Chase County.

DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081.
Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. J. W. Ryan, Sec. Allen County.

DISTRICT NO. 10 LOCAL NO. 1036.
Meets the first and third Thursday.

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

EAGLE STAR LOCAL NO. 928.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Fred B. Lehman, Sec. Nemaha County.

EUREKA LOCAL NO. 911.
Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. Nemaha County. Mrs. Jacob Meisner, sec'y.

EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1466.
First Tuesday of each month. Phillip Stenzel, Sec'y. Marion County.

ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2099.
First and third Thursday. Brad Hooper, Sec. Ellsworth County.

EUDORA LOCAL NO. 1851. Meets every third Friday of the month. W. W. Gerstenberger, Sec. Douglas County.

EMMONS LOCAL NO. 783.
Meets second Friday of each month. C. E. Wilson, Sec. Washington County.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 388.
Meets every other Wednesday. Ralph E. Hauptli. Sec. Mitchell County.

EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2137.
The third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. J. S. McLinden, Sec. Anderson County.

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

EMMONS LOCAL NO. 783
Meets second Friday of each month. C. E. Wilson, Washington Co.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 606.
Meets first and third Monday of each month. Frank G. Erbert, Sec., Ellis County.

ERIE LOCAL NO. 562.
Meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month. Walter J. Schumisch, Sec., Neosho County.

EAGLE STAR LOCAL NO. 928
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Fred H. Lehman, Sec'y Nemaha County.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 364.
Meets the third week in each month. Mrs. Delpha Burton, Sec., Marshall Co.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 662.
Meets every Tuesday of the month. Jimmie Cunningham, Sec. Crawford County.

FLORAL LOCAL NO. 2094.
Meets the second and fourth Friday Sherman Nichols, Secy., Cowley Co.

FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1532.
Meets the first Friday of each month. Mrs. P. F. White, Sec., Douglas Co.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2035.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. D. J. Detwiler, Sec. Harvey County.

FREEMONT LOCAL NO. 2014.
First Friday in each month. A. W. Elsenmenger, Sec. Wabaunsee County.

FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1789.
First and third Friday. W. H. Slyter, Sec. Miami County.

GRACE HILL LOCAL 1212.
First and third Friday. Homer Alkire, Sec Republic County.

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

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494.
Second and fourth Tuesday. Roy W. Holland, Sec. Crawford County.

GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1391.
Meets second and fourth Friday. Alfred P. Hotten, Sec. Geary County.

GALLIA LOCAL NO. 2044.
Meets every second and fourth Friday evening. Deane L. Smith, Sec'y Anderson County.

HAPPY LOCAL NO. 1006.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of every month. G. A. Dorman, Sec., Trego County.

HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1392.
Meets the first and third Wednesday night of each month. J. M. Tuttle, Sec. Gove County.

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

HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1615.
Every two weeks on Tuesday. Mrs. L. C. Rice, Sec'y Franklin County.

HORSE SHOE LOCAL NO. 1010.
Meets every first and third Friday of each month. Henry Zumbahlen, Sec'y Washington County.

HUNT LOCAL NO. 1107.
Meets the second Tuesday of each month. Ray Korte, Sec'y, Nemaha Co.

HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 378.
Meets first and third Wednesday. Ross Claire, Sec. Sheridan County.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 752.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Chas. J. Gleason, Sec'y. Douglas County.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1583.
First and third Wednesday. W. E. Fuhrman, Sec. Atchison County.

HERYNK LOCAL NO. 1427****
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Henry Eden, Sec'y Washington County.

HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1669.
Meets the first and third Friday. G. W. Fort, Sec., Miami County.

HAYS LOCAL NO. 864.
Meets first Friday of each month. 8 o'clock at court house. Frank B. Pfeifer, Sec., Ellis County.

HILLSDALE LOCAL NO. 1605.
Meets the first and third Thursday. R. W. Sullivan, Sec., Miami County.

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1677.
Meets the first and third Friday. Mrs. Vedder, Sec., Miami County.

I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1199.
Second and Fourth Tuesday. C. O. Taulbee, Sec. Sumner County.

JUNCTION LOCAL NO. 1468.
Meets second and fourth Friday of each month. Geo. P. Warren, Sec., Osage County.

JOHNSTOWN LOCAL NO. 749.
Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Adel Peterson, Sec'y McPherson County.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 925****
Meets every first and third Monday of each month. Ed Mog, Sec'y Ellsworth County.

KELLOGG LOCAL NO. 1809
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Chester R. O'Neil. Cowley Co.

KORBER LOCAL NO. 914.
Meets first and third Tuesday. F. A Korber, Sec. Nemaha County.

LABON CREEK LOCAL NO. 479.
Meets second and fourth Wednesday. F. E. Hoy, Sec. Washington County.

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

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2148****
Meets the second and fourth Friday of the month. Ray Wilson, Sec'y Allen County.

LIZTOWN LOCAL NO. 2064.
Meets every second and fourth Friday Mrs. Esther Williams, Sec'y. Anderson County.

LONE STAR LOCALL NO. 1463.
Meets the 1st and third Wednesday of every month. Mr. J. O. Rambo, Sec. Cowley County.

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

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984.
First and third Fridays, R. B. Jordan, Sec. Stafford County.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1882.
Meets the fourth Wednesday night of month. Roy Flory, Sec. Douglas Co.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 385.
Second Saturday of each month. H. D. Bevans, Sec. Marion County.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1988.
First and third Fridays. R. Lawrence Wright, Sec., Stafford County.

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

MAPLE GROVE LOCAL NO. 2107.
Meets on Tuesday night every two weeks. Rol Workman, Sec. Cowley Co.

MERCER LOCAL NO. 1462.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. W. M. Schmidt, Sec'y Cowley County.

MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 489.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. J. P. Griebel, Sec'y Rooks County.

MIDWAY LOCAL NO. 857.
Meets every first and third Tuesday of each month. Fred Griswold, Secretary Marshall County.

MUNJOR LOCAL NO. 881
Meets every first and third Thursday of each month. R. A. Leiker, Sec'y Ellis County.

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

MT. JOY LOCAL NO. 2128.
Meets the first and third Wednesday. Lulu Shilling, Sec'y Anderson County.

MT. PLEASANT LOCAL NO. 956.
Meets first and third Tuesday. Mrs. Grace Mustoe, Sec'y Norton County.

MILLER LOCAL NO 1929.
Meets the second and fourth Thursdays. Velma H. McCandless, Sec'y Chase County.

MARINE LOCAL NO. 643.
First and third Friday. Albert Spoeman, Sec'y Riley County.

MOSS SPRINGS NO. 1901.
First Tuesday of each month. Clarence Brown, Sec'y Geary County.

NEW BASIL LOCAL NO. 1787.
Second Monday of each month. Henry Hoffman, Sec'y Dickenson County.

NORTH SIDE LOCAL NO. 1061.
Meets the first Wednesday of each month. Fred Sundberg, Sec'y McPherson County.

NEW HOME LOCAL NO. 1840.
Meets the last Monday of each month. Harold Mooney, Sec'y Linn County.

NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2020.
First and third Thursday. Fred Hahn, Sec'y Stafford County.

ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1571.
Every other Tuesday night. R. A. Reynolds, Sec'y Cowley County.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1683.
Meets second and fourth Friday. Jacob Smith, Sec'y Miami County.

OWSLEY LOCAL NO. 2004.
Meets the first and third Thursday. Joe Farner, Sec'y Crawford County.

ODIN LOCAL NO. 233
Meets every two weeks on Wednesday. Fred M. Beran, Sec'y Barton County.

PAXICO LOCAL NO. 1922.
First and third Monday. R. J. Muckenthaler, Sec'y Dickenson County.

PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 2017
Meets every first and third Tuesday at District No. 93 school house three miles west of Lyndon. John Reis, Sec'y. Franklin County.

PRAIRIE DOG LOCAL NO. 1365.
Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at North Valley School House. Bruce Moore, Sec'y Decatur County.

PHELON LOCAL NO. 2139.
Meets second and fourth Fridays. Mrs. A. R. Phelon, Sec'y Osage County.

PRAIRIE BELL LOCAL NO. 1305.
Meets second Thursday of every month E. B. Werner, Sec'y Thomas County.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 960.
Meets the first and third Mondays of each month. Frank Sedlacek, Sec'y enthaler, Sec'y Wabaunsee County.

PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2105.
First Tuesday of each month. J. H. Scott, Sec'y Martin County.

PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1684.
Meets every second and fourth Thursday. Martin Rohe, Sec'y Douglas Co.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1652.
First and third Wednesday. H. C. Mathias, Sec'y Wabaunsee CCounty.

PLEASANT HOME NO. 2055.
Meets first and third Monday. Minnie Carrico, Sec'y Anderson County.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 1902.
Meets first and third Friday. Frank Friend, Sec'y Morris County.

PARK LOCAL NO. 909****
Meets last Saturday of each month. Jos. Hein. Sec'y Gove County.

PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO 2016
District No. 93 School house three miles west of Lyndon, meets every first and third Tuesday of each month. John Reis, Sec'y Osage County.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309.
First and third Wednesday. W. T. Flinn, Sec'y Jewell County.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1674.
Second and fourth Wednesday. Orth O. Miller, Sec'y Miami County.

PUNKIN KOLIG LOCAL NO. 2084.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. Elizabeth Dutton, Woodston County.

RYDALL LOCAL NO. 763.
Meets every second Wednesday of each month. Geo. Duncan, Sec'y Republic County.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2025.
Second Wednesday of each month. Mrs. Frank McClelland, Sec'y Wabaunsee County.

RICHLAND LOCAL NO. 968.
Meets first and third Fridays of each month. Mrs. J. C. Chase, Sec'y Marshall County.

RICHVIEW LOCAL NO. 2037.
Meets the second Friday of each month Chas. Basil, Sec'y Osage County.

REDMAN LOCAL NO. 1624.
Meets every Thursday night at the elevator at Cicero. E. N. Burrows, Sec'y Sumner County.

ROUND HOUSE LOCAL NO. 646.
Meets the first, third and fifth Tuesday night of each month. R. H. Yoder, Sec., Washington County.

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810.
First and third Friday. S. J. Lohr, Sec'y Miami County.

RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2133.
First and third Saturday. Pauline Cowger, Sec'y Saline County.

SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824.
Meets the first Monday. A. F. Lidaky, Cec'y Franklin County.

SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1953.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. H. M. Schrock, Sec'y Sheridan County.

SUMMITT LOCAL NO. 1574.
Meets each first and third Wednesday. Alice Ames, Sec'y. Greenwood County.

SUMMITT LOCAL NO. 2111.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Wm. J. Wittmer, Sec'y Nemaha County.

SUNFLOWER LOCAL NO. 1051.
Meets first and third Tuesday of each month. C. W. Fincham, Secretary Marshall County.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2144****
Meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. A. H. Cellar, Sec. Coffey County.

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

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 991.
Meets the last Wednesday of each month at Limestone. John A. Martin, Sec'y Washington County.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051.
Second and fourth Wednesday. F. Lewis, Sec'y Cowley County.

SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 804****
D Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. R. Wilson, Sec'y Rush County.

SNIPE CREEK LOCAL NO. 924.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. George W. Thierer, Sec'y Pottawatomie County.

STONE LOCAL NO. 792.
Meets the last Friday of each month. Other meetings called. D. O. Marcotte, Sec'y Rooks County.

SLEEPY HOLLOW LOCAL NO. 462.
Meets the second and last Friday night of each month. Harry Watts, Sec'y Ottawa County.

SUMNERVILLE LOCAL NO. 1402.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Edith S. Hubbard, Sec'y Ottawa County.

SPRING CREEK LOCAL NO. 1174.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. C. W. Wertzberger, Sec. Wabaunsee County.

SHILOH LOCAL NO. 1578.
Meets the first and third Friday nights of each month. J. C. Hankins, Sec'y Cowley County.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 1100.
Meets every first Monday in the month. Fred Hindebrandt, Sec'y Washington County.

SUNRISE LOCAL NO. 1238
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Hei Saathoff, Sec'y Marshall County.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1574
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. M. Hemphill, Sec'y Greenwood County.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 859.
Second and fourth Wednesday. Mrs. E. H Warner, Sec'y Marshall County.

SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1861.
First and third Wednesday. Roy Stacker, Sec'y Douglas County.

SPENCE LOCAL No. 991.
Meets every two weeks on Friday night. John A. Martin, Sec. Marshall County.

STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 273.
Second and fourth Thursday. Chas Grossardt, Sec'y Barton County.

STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2060.
Meets the first and third Friday. H. Eggers, Sec'y Crawford County.

SCANDIA LOCAL, NO. 1152
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Melford Nelson, Sec., McPherson Co.

SQUARE DEAL NO. 923.
Each first and third Thursday of each month. Maggie Stanley, Sec'y Norton, County.

TEMPLIN LOCAL NO. 1891.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. H. E. Kietzmann, Sec'y Wabaunsee County.

TRIANGLE LOCAL NO. 2124.
Meets every second and fourth Thursday. E. L. Osterholt, Sec'y., Anderson County.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679.
Second and fourth Tuesday. J. M. Wagner, Sec'y Miami County.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019.
Second and fourth Friday. E. F. Lutz, Sec'y Jefferson County.

UNION LOCAL NO. 970.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Will Atkinson, Sec., Norton County.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019
Meets the second and fourth Friday. G. I. Brenn, Sec. Stafford Co.

ULYSSES LOCAL NO. 2134.
Meets the first and third Saturday of each month. G. A. Johnson, Secretary Grant County.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779.
First and third Thursday. Herman Wigger, sec'y Osage County.

VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1667.
Meets twice a month. G. W. Kaiser, Sec'y Miami County.

VODA LOCAL NO. 742.
Meets every fourth Friday. J. C. Stradal, Sec'y Trego County.

VALLEY BROOK LOCAL NO. 1370
Meets the first Friday night of each month. Iva Fishburn, Sec'y Osage Co.

WORDEN LOCAL NO .842.
Meets second and fourth Thursday each month. Mrs. Lucas Fleer, Sec'y Douglas County.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 973.
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. E. A. Huseman, Sec'y Ellsworth County.

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

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1980.
First Tuesday of each month. B. H. Oestenlich, Sec'y Dickenson County.

WHEELER LOCAL NO. 1082****
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Ernest Small, Sec'y Clay County.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

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

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

NOTICE NEOSHO COUNTY.

Neosho County F. E. C. U. of A. will meet on the following dates to transact all business. The second Saturday in March, June, September and December and at any special meeting called by the President or Executive Com.

Pres. Sanford Miller,
Sec.-Treas. J. O. Foust.

WABAUNSEE COUNTY

The first quarterly meeting of the Wabaunsee County Farmers' Union No. 61 will be held at the court house at Alma on Saturday, March 13, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., at which time such business will be taken up as may properly come before the meeting. Locals should elect their delegates for the year. Credentials should be in before the meeting. A good attendthe county secretary's hands five days ance is desired.

JOE RICHMOND,
County Secretary.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Barnes, Kansas.

Washington County Farmers' Union meets at the Majestic Theatre, Washington, Kansas, March 2, 1926, 10 A. M. State speaker will be there. Please send your delegate to this convention as it is important.

J. T. POLAND,
Co. Sec.-Treas.

SUMMITT LOCAL 2111 ENTERTAINS

Summit Local No. 2111 entertained Eureka Local 911, Friday evening, Feb. 12. A program was given by the members of the Summit Local under the direction of a program committee. Program consisted of songs, readings, dialogues, violin, piano, and mandolin music, a short farce depicting a few of the wonders accomplished by the Summit Local, and some old time fiddlin'.

After the program a picnic supper was served cafeteria style. A long table was filled with sandwiches, cold meats, pickles, salads, baked beans, pies, cookies, cakes, and ice cream; also hot coffee. One hundred and five people were present. Everyone reported a good time. We would like to have more of these get together meetings for the more we get together the happier we'll be. For your friends are my friends and my friends are your friends, the more we get together the happier we'll be.

Anna Meisner,
Local Correspondent.

CALDWELL 2100

Just a few words from Caldwell Local No. 2100. We are enclosing the dues for our seven paying members which will put us on 100 per cent list again this year. We also have six lady members which makes us the lucky thirteen. One of our paying members is a widow lady, the reason for the uneven number. We had been unable to have a meeting since Feb. 12, 1925. President Chas. Epler and myself decided we would have a meeting. So on Feb. 13, we took our wives and got in a car and went out and rustled another member which gave us a quorum and we proceeded to transact business. We voted on the constitutional amendments and reelected the same officers for the ensuing year. Then one of the ladies made a motion and the other seconded it that the secretary report the meeting to the Farmers Union paper, which I am endeavoring to do.

Wishing the F. E. & C. U. of A. a good year and a better year for our local, I am as ever yours for cooperation.

CHAS. DALE, Sec.-Treas.

NOTICE

Belleville, Feb. 13, 1926.

What?—Republican County Farmers Union meeting.

Time—12 o'clock Wednesday, Mar. 3, 1926.

Place—Courtland, Kansas.

Wanted—Your whole local.

Purpose—Regular business and to hear Brother E. E. Woodman and Brother Sim[illegible]

G. R. Bundy, Co. Pres.
C. W. Hanzlick, Co. Sec.-Treas.

DISTRICT NO. 10, LOCAL NO. 1036

At our last meeting three new members were taken in. A fine lunch was served, and on Friday night the 5th, we had a pie and box supper. We made $21.71. We also had a short program. We have made some money this winter by luncheon sales. We have lunched three. Our next meeting will be Thursday night, the 18th.

MRS. J. L. HOBSON,
Corr. Com.

COWLEY COUNTY AT SILVERDALE

The February meeting of the Cowley County Union was held at Silverdale on the 12th. The meeting was opened by vice-president Wm. E. Reynolds giving way to President F. M. Giltner on his arrival later.

The visiting members found a warmth of welcome from the local Unioners, a roomy hall and a good attendance both from near and away.

Early in the meeting invitation was received and accepted from Mercer Local southwest of Arkansas City to meet next month with them, date to be set soon.

Committee on investigating proposed consolidation or lengthening of rural mail routes reported communication with our representatives at Washington. There is no particular agitation in legislative channels, say Senator Capper and Congressman Sproul. However, this question keeps bouncing up not only in Kansas but other states with some fears as to effect on rural mail service through efforts to cut down postal expenses. Mr. W. S. Alexander told that while on a recent trip to eastern points he discovered this question up for considerable discussion there also and much evidence of action by those favoring such proposed economy to the possible detriment of the farmer.

The committee on investigation, Wm. E. Reynolds, Frank Youle, and Geo. McGinn, was retained for further action.

Mr. H. W. Stephens outlined present underlying practices in handling farm produce and expressed strongly the need for immediate launching of co-operative handling of eggs and other produce. This has been tried in the Hackney community with success and will be entered upon with greater zest this year.

Silverdale Local then entertained with songs by several of their young people. "You Can't Guess" and "Rheumatism" came in for merriment and encores.

Former Senator L. P. King, U. S. Alexander, and Eli Ison gave brief, inspiring co-operative talks, which concluded the speaking. The whole company was seated at tables for refreshments, pie, doughnuts, sandwiches and coffee, put on in true style by Silverdale Local and greatly enjoyed.

B. C. RUSSELL,
Sec'y Pro Tem.

THE CULMINATION OF A CONTEST

The east side of Union Local No. 2019 of Stafford County entertained the West Side Tuesday evening at the Christian church, an oyster supper being the chief attraction. It was the culmination of a rabbit hunt, which took place on January 26. There were a hundred fifty present. Mr. Blaine O'Connor was toastmaster. Mr. Arthur T[illegible] gave the welcome address which was responded to by Mr. Chas. E. Kendall. Invocation was by Mr. A. J. Brenn.

Then came the oyster supper, to which all "did ample justice. There was also a very fine program as follows:

Vocal duet—Alma and Lorene Radke
"Why We Lost" .... J. V. Hammer
"Why We Won" .... Wm. Hohner
Piano Solo .... Gretchen O'Connor
The Ladies Part in the Union Local .... Mrs. George Brenn
Union String Orchestra—H. A. Metz, A. J. Brenn, F. E. Cunningham, Clyde Hammer, George Speed, Mrs. Metz.
"Why We Should Pay Our Dues .... Will Radke
Guitar and Banjo—Duet .... T. E. Cunningham, James Cunningham.
Talk .... Garcel Brenn, Sec.-Treas.
Vocal Duet .... Ellen Cunningham

The evening's entertainment was ended by all singing, "The Star Spangled Banner."

A. M. K.

Baldwin, Kans.
Feb. 19, 1926.

Editor Farmers Union:

While Fraternities are being discussed in several towns I wish to call attention to another side of question that very few people know exists.

There are several million dollars of this property in Kansas, and we must see that the next Legislature corrects this evil. Enclose find the article on subject.

C. P. Dewey.

Fraternities

I wish to call attention of the resident American citizens of Kansas to the fact that College Fraternities, in Kansas, are Tax Exempt on their homes on grounds used as student residences.

As we are American citizens, engaged in studying the most important subject: Methods of Obtaining living, the act of Living; and Life Its Self; we are in justice much more entitled to be exempt from taxes on our homes, as our studies are much more important.

In accordance with the facts as shown above, I [illegible] persons taking the three above most important studies; organize, American Fraternities, Families of Living; and demand that we have equal Rights, in the matter of Tax Exemption as the College Fraternities are given in the State of Kansas.

ASKING ABOUT THE FARM AGENT

Mr. John Tromble,
Dear Sir:

I am sending you a Farm Bureau Advertisement at which I am surprised. This organization is well posted and is hiring a high priced man to advise them. Then they call for help from the county and charge the members $5.00 and our hired man at Manhattan also is given $1000.00 per year to help so good an order. Now if it is right for the county to give $1200 per year and the College $1000 per year to the Farm Bureau. The college and the county should also help the Grange and Farmers Union and also every other Farmer and Labor Order.

I see in our County paper a long list of names that cannot pay their taxes now. Why should a bunch of farmers with a salaried leader call for help? I should like to see this thing divided up, but, don't add anything onto the poor critters in the way of taxes.

Yours truly,
THEO. STEINBROCK,
Milford, Kans.

N. B. F. O. CONFERENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., FEB. 1-3, 1926

Minutes of the National Board of the Farmers Union

The N. B. F. O. mid-winter conference at 1731 I Street, Washington, D. C., while not the greatest ever assembled, was pronounced as the most harmonious and progressive yet held and possibly because, in the quest for definite legislation, by widely separated interests, a willingness to give and take was in evidence. While the milk producers admitted that they were "sitting pretty" compared to the central west, they felt the menace of Danish importations, and vegetable oils from other parts. One of the results of this conference is likely to be an investigation of the Tariff Commission, since a resolution toward that end has now been introduced in each House of Congress.

The Dickenson Bill as amended by the Corn Belt Committee, at Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 27, was endorsed by the conference but there are some indications that we are playing with fire, for an acceptable, farmer marketing Board will not be tollerated by the other side, while the farmer will go on the war path, if placed under an autocratic Bureaucracy. It would appear that we have enough Federal equipment and agricultural Departments and agencies if they could be hitched to the front of the load instead of the back of it, or if some who are riding would unload, instead of more climbing on.

The informal reception, given the evening of the 2nd, was an enjoyable affair and from the prominence of many of the people in attendance it was apparent that the organized farmer is gaining in prestige and consideration. Ths was the first time that the President of the U. S. ever condescended to mingle with us in our own headquarters and while he gave no expression of evidence that he enjoyed the ordeal, Mrs. Coolidge apparently enjoyed it hugely.

If the highly prominent guests, from this and foreign countries had not been so numerous I might take the time to enumerate some of them but suffice it to say that the event was enjoyable and profitable in that it gives our organizations prestige and our needs a little more consideration before Congress.

One of the resolutions that fell by the wayside in the NBFO Conf. was an effort to get the Government and her millions back of the eradication of bovine T. B. via the tuberculin test method. Before people get excited over having T. B. which is rapidly on the decline or place too much credence in the efficacy of tuberculin, it might be well to read up on the other side, which for some reason is being kept in the dark. (Read Joint Committee Report on Tuberculin Test 1911, as issued by American Medical League Inc. 59 E. Van Buren Street Chicago, Ill.) (Price of Booklet 50c.)

National Board Meeting of the Farmers Union

N. B. F. O. Headquarters, Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1926.

10 A. M. Meeting called to order by Pres. Chas. S. Barrett. Members present; Barrett, Simpson, Bowles, Tromble, Collins, Keeney and Batcheller.

Pursuant to order of National Convention, Nov. 18th, as to appointment of Grain Marketing Committee, Pres. Barrett appointed said Committee by making the National Board that Committee. After a general discussion of national and general state Union [illegible] M.

All members present, Pres. Barrett in chair. Moved by Collins, seconded by Keeney that we endorse the principle of the Dickenson bill as amended by the Corn Belt committee at Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 27, 1926, and concurred in by the Governors and Business Men's Conference at the same place on the following day. Motion carried unanimously.

Moved by Tromble, seconded by Collins, that President Barrett represent the National Union in Legislative matters on Corn Belt Committee. Carried unanimously. Motion prevailed that W. C. Lansdon be appointed National Lecturer.

Motion prevailed that Uncle Dorn be allowed twenty dollars ($20.00) per month from the National Treasury, until National Convention next November, 1926. Motion carried that the national Union put out 200 pages of Western Newspaper Union plate. Meeting adjourned to meet May 1, at Pomona, Fla.—J. W. Batcheller, Sec. of Board.

ANOTHER PRODUCE STATION

Ogallah, Kans.
Feb. 15, 1926.

The writer has just finished helping put on one more produce station to the list that is growing longer every day.

St. Peter is one of the best little inland towns in western Kansas. Its inhabitants live in town during the winter months and send their children to school of which they have a fine big brick building with over 200 children attending. Also one other thing that the writer will never forget it was in the fall of 1915 when I first visited St. Peter and upon nearing the towns I remarked to my father that it looked like an uncivilized country when he remarked they have a church there anyway and upon noticing I found out that it was not a community separated by religious views but all attended one nice big church, larger than in any town in adjoining territory its still that way today. They have two stores, two garages, and two cream stations of which one has been taken over by the F. U. It is operated by Mr. Pete Knoll and he is very well liked by the community at large. Having dealt fair with everybody, paid a good price and give honest tests, which is also the rocks that the F. U. P. Association is built on.

A number complained of shortage of money and it was evident to see most everywhere. When the drouth of the past few years missed them the hail hit the most of them and with the expenses and poor prices they have suffered would make every community hold back. But they are very faithful and loyal and earnest workers and with a cost plus a small profit price they will be setting high commanding the attention of the community around.

This, one can feel sure of when most everyone milks from a few cows up to 16, 18 and 20.

To the east of St. Peter a short ways we find the joining F. U. business go to get a few of their board of directors men.

John McCoy of the Trego Co-operative I. T. Bell and Spencer of Penokee, all within a few miles of St. Peter. Then in St. Peter are some of the board of Moreland. This town is not known by the outside world very much but after a visit to it one never forgets it nor the kindness of its people who speak a foreign tongue, but are loyal to the stars and stripes.

—An Organizer.

PROGRESS IN UNION

(Editorial from Louisville Courier Journal.)

Union County gets valuable advertising in the report of the Federal Department of Agriculture that scrub bulls have been disposed of in that county, and that only four grade bulls remain. The grade bulls will be disposed of soon, no doubt. County pride will see to that. And Union will procure added advertisement of its progress. But more valuable than the publicity which attends sending scrub sires to market and introducing thoroughbreds is the increase of profits upon livestock.

Union is not known as widely as some of the Central Kentucky counties, but it has been for a long time the scene of first-class farming on first-class soil. It was one of the first counties in the South to take full advantage of the opportunity to transform rich lowland soil by drainage through trunkline ditches fed by tiles.

A county achievement such as the elimination of scrub sires from cattle farms reflects a high average of intelligence among breeders. It would not have ben recorded had not Union County been for several generations progressive in sundry ways.

JUDGE BINGHAM, MRS. HILLARD WED

Judge Robert W. Bingham and Mrs. Byron Hilliard, formerly Miss Aline Muldoon, of Louisville, were married at St. Margaret's Church, Westminister, London, at 12:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The ceremony was performed under special license from the Archbishop of Canterbury by the Canon of St. Margaret's and the Rt. Rev. Charles E. Woodcock, Bishop of Kentucky.

Judge Bingham is editor and publisher of The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times and his bride was the widow of Mr. Byron Hilliard, of Louisville, who died March 18, 1922.

Those present at the ceremony were: Miss Henrietta Bingham and Messrs. Robert W. Bingham, Jr., and Barry Bingham, Judge Bingham's children; Bryon Hilliard, Jr., son of the former Mrs. Hilliard, Mrs. Geo. Norton, Mr. George Norton, Jr., Mrs. Arthur Peter, Mrs. Americus Callahan of Chicago; Mr. Miller Callahan and Lady Patty Ross of Balnagowan. —Clipping.