THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

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

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Address of President John Tromble

President Tromble's Address Before the 19th Annual Convention of the Kansas Division of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America.

According to the committee on procedure of business they have made, at this time they say I am to torture you a little while, give a report as they call it.

Now I am more encouraged in our Farmers Union work at this time than I have been since I was a member of this organization and that has been a good many years ago. We started out as an experiment. None of us knew anything about co-operation. All we knew was the principal but the application of the business was new.

I remember along about 1912, I think it was, when we started our business institutions in Mitchell Co., myself, H. E. Witham and a man, Glen Dawes was appointed to draft a set of by-laws and we were two days drafting that set of by-las. The first set of by-laws I ever saw or had anything to do with or they either, for a business institution of the Farmers Union. You sure would laugh to see those by-laws.

We went to work. We have been changing those by-laws ever since and have not got them correct yet.

This Co-operative idea is a big problem. Bigger than most of us realize. The longer you are in this game the less you know, you will find out. There are always some big problems to meet. Some problems that have to be worked out.

As I told you before, no man is big enough by himself to cope with these problems alone. I have had the unbiased support of nearly all the members of the Union. Everyone I could come in contact with on these matters. We have talked these problems over. Have discussed them in all the phases we could think of. We try to work out a plan for the best interests of the farmers of the country. For the best interests of the Farmers Union.

Now in working out those problems it is no small job. Every day there is some organization that wants to affiliate with this organization. They want to get together. Every day somebody has a plan. We have tried to co-ordinate with other farm organizations several different times and every time we have tried to do that it has been a detriment to ourselves and a benefit to nobody. I am getting tired of monkeying with other organizations. We have an organization ourselves. We have a safe policy and it is recognized by the thinking people of this country.

A lot of your United States Senators will tell you that. A lot of your business men will tell you that. A lot of your statesmen will tell you that. They will tell you the Farmers Union is the only organization big business has to fear.

Now friends, I have a right to be proud of our organization. We have made mistakes. Bad mistakes. We expect to make more mistakes. If we did not make any mistakes it would be because we never tried to do anything. There is no set of men nor individual that ever was progressive and tried to do something that did not make mistakes. We have made them. If we could look ahead and see as well as we can by looking back, maybe we would not make so many mistakes. One never knows what they are going up against. We never know just what problem there is coming up to be solved. The other fellow is throwing mud in our way and we don't know just when it might hit. We have to go against that problem right now and we must do something to protect ourselves. It is a big thing. We are trying to profit by our mistakes and not make the same mistakes twice. I want to assure you that you can jump on me all you please. Give me all the blame you want to but my Board and the Boards of different organizations are a mighty level headed, fine bunch of fellows and they work together. They discuss things and what the majority determines to do they all get behind and push. If the majority says samething is the thing to do that is what is done. I am glad to say there is absolute harmony between all your state institutions. Every one boosts for the other one. Another thing I am proud of is the people who work in your different state departments. Everyone who is in any department is boosting. I do not believe you could go down to the Live Stock Commission Co., and hear anyone of them say a word against anyone in the organization. They do not complain about their fellow workers. You can go over the Jobbing Association and find the same thing true. If I knew or Woodman or De Voss knew of one of their employees at the different offices who had a complaint to make or is grumbling, that fellow, who ever he may be, is pretty apt to lose his job. We must have harmony. If we cannot work together we cannot work at all. It is for the purpose of building our different organizations and you cannot do that, if you have not the right bunch employed. All pull together and each help one another. They have to do that the same as we do. We must have a system to do things.

We all get together down in Kansas City, from the bottom to the top, and we talk these matters over and each one has a chance to make some remarks. Tell what they think about their job, about the organization and all those things. I would say to you, every one has a place to fill. I could not fill one of their places as well as they can fill it. I cannot keep books, run a typewriter, sell hogs or any of those things. Everyone has his place to fill. Everyone has a duty to perform and we are just like a big family. If every one fills his position and his place in this big wheel it will not be but a little while until we will be the greatest organization in the world. It will not be but a little while until we will control our own business. Now, because a man has an office it doesn't make him a bit better than any other one in the organization. Every one in the organization must be organized. It must go ahead. It must have a small board which you tell what you want done. My being President doesn't make me any more essential to this organization than any one of you. I cannot do a thing unless you fellows help me do it. You have treated me mighty nice. There never was a man who has been treated any nicer than I have. No man appreciates it more than I do. I want to thank you for the treatment I have received from all the members of this organization. I have tried to return that treatment to every one of you. I may do things you do not think is quite right. In the position I hold I am doing the things to the best of my ability. I reason them out and look into them the best I can and then make my decisions. I have to take a stand somewhere. I cannot please everybody. I try to be fair. I try to discuss and go into detail so we can understand one another. One of the great troubles is a misunderstanding. A lot of the time a half truth is worse than the worst lie ever told. We should be careful about all these things, we should be careful in saying or doing anything that would have a tendency to hurt the character of our members or be detrimental to our organization.

Now, as I told you a while ago I am the proudest person in this whole land. I am proud because of the fact that I have the honor of filling the position of heading one of the grandest organizations that was ever organized for the principles of the human race of this country. There is only one organization organized in this world greater, and sometimes I hesitate when I say it is a greater organization for humanity. That is the church. My friends, we're crowding onto the church pretty fast and if they don't stop fighting we are going to go ahead of them after awhile.

Now, we are doing well, we have our grievances. We have our troubles, finance and otherwise. A lot of times that is all our fault. Some times it is not.

I refer back a few years when the government took off one dollar on wheat of each bushel you had in the elevator or bins. Up in Mitchell

(Continued on page 3)

Instructions to Shippers

SHIPPERS MUST BE MEMBERS OF FARM ORGANIZATION AT TIME OF SHIPMENT TO GET PATRONAGE DIVIDEND.

Under a recent ruling of the Attorney-General of the United States, and which will govern the operation of all cooperative livestock marketing associations and individuals for their business during 1925, and thereafter, a shipper must be a member of one of the farm organizations that is operating the terminal selling agency which is patronized, at the time his shipment is made in order to receive patronage dividends upon such shipment.

Livestock selling agencies have no choice in this matter as they must conduct their business according to the rulings and orders received from Washington, D. C., and all shippers should cooperate with them in taking out membership at once in the farm organization that will best serve their interest.

Your very truly,

C. F. EMMERT,
Manager.

NOTE—You will find elsewhere in this issue special instructions to individuals and shipping associations.

Abraham Lincoln, American

Millions of Americans believe that Abraham Lincoln's parents belonged to that class that is usually referred to as "southern poor white trash." Thomas Lincoln the father of the president, was the grandson of a Pennsylvanian descended from New England stock; Nancy Hanks, the wife of Thomas Lincoln and the mother of Abraham was descended from an English family that settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts and afterward removed to Amelia county, Virginia.

Samuel Lincoln, the first American ancestor of the great Emancipator, came from the west of England and settled at Hingham, Massachusetts between 1635 and 1645. Many of the New England descendants of that pioneer were men of fine education and considerable distinction. Several were graduates of Harvard college; one was a member of the Boston Tea Party and commander of a battery of artillery during the revolution; three Lincolns served at sea during that conflict. Levi Lincoln, a great grand son of the immigrant Samuel was graduated from Harvard, served as a "Minute Man" at Cambridge just after the battle of Lexington, was a delegate to the Massachusetts constitutional convention in 1781, declined an election to the Continental Congress, served in both branches of the legislature of Massachusetts, was attorney general in the cabinet of President Jefferson, was secretary of state for a short time before Madison was appointed to that office and declined in appointment as associate justice of the Supreme Court, and was lieutenant governor of Massachusetts.

The eldest son of Levi Lincoln, also named Levi, graduated from Harvard college and received the degree of L. L. D. both from Harvard and Williams colleges. He held many offices of high importance including the governorship of Massachusetts. He presided at a public meeting in Boston that was addressed by Abraham Lincoln who was at that time a member of congress. Neither of the two kinsmen brought so strangely together appears to have known anything of their relationship. Enoch Lincoln, another son of the older Levi, served in congress from 1818 until 1826 and at the time of his death was governor of the state of Maine. He was well known also as a writer.

Mordecal, the fourth son of Samuel Lincoln, known as the rich blacksmith had two sons, Mordecai and Abraham who removed from Massachusetts to New Jersey and from that state to Pennsylvania where both became men of property. Their descendants have always been prosperous and have held many high and important offices. John Lincoln, son of the second Mordecai removed to Virginia and became a man of substance and prominence in that state. To his third son, Abraham "Virginia John, gave a farm of 210 acres located in Rockbridge county. This Abraham, destined to be the grandfather of a president appears to have been prosperous but he heard so much about the rich lands and fine opportunities of Kentucky that he sold his Rockbridge county farm for five thousand pounds of Virginia money and with his wife and five children settled in Kentucky. Ambitious to own land he entered four hundred acres in Jefferson county, eight hundred acres in the Green river valley and five hundred acres in Campbell county. Before he was well established in the new country Abraham Lincoln, the first of the family to enter the west, was killed by the Indians. Under the laws of those days, the Virginia statutes prevailing in Kentucky, the oldest son, Mordecai inherited his father's lands.

Thomas Lincoln, the youngest child of the pioneer who was killed by the savages, was left without property and from death of the father was compelled to shift for himself. He grew up without education but learned to be a good carpenter and cabinet maker. At different times he owned two farms in Kentucky but never made much of a success as a farmer. He built a very poor sort of log cabin on some land that he owned in Hardin county, now Larue county, and in that cabin his second child and only son was born on February 12, 1809. The infant boy was named Abraham after his grandfather who had been killed by the Indians.

When the geneaology of President Lincoln is put in biblical form it reads something like this: Abraham Lincoln of Illinois and president of the United States was the son of Thomas Lincoln of Kentucky, who was the son of Abraham Lincoln of Kentucky and Virginia, who was the son of John Lincoln of Virginia and Pennsylvania who was the son of Mordecai Lincoln of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, who was the son of Mordecai Lincoln of Massachusetts, who was the son of Samuel Lincoln of England and Massachusetts.

For a long time little was known concerning the family of Nancy Hanks, the mother of President Lincoln. For years many wholly unfounded rumors concerning her lineage and even throwing doubt on the ligitimacy of her birth were in circulation in Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. All such stories were without the slightest foundation in fact. Nancy Hanks was descended from a good family of that name that came from England and settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts in 1699. One member of that immigrant family, William Hanks, moved to Virginia and lived near the mouth of the Rhappahannock river not far from the birth place of George Washington. Four of the five sons of William Hanks settled in Amelia county, Virginia, where they owned about a thousand acres of land. Joseph Hanks, the youngest of the Amelia county brothers married Nancy Shipley who was the sister of Mary Shipley who was married to Abraham Lincoln and was the mother of Thomas Lincoln. This Joseph Hanks, the father of eight children of whom Nancy was the youngest, moved to Kentucky and settled near Elizabethtown. There the father died and the family was scattered. Nancy was passed about from the house of one relative to another and so grew to womanhood on the rude frontier with small educational advantages. Tradition preserves the story that she was a beautiful, highly intelligent and sweet tempered young woman who was always the life of every gathering of young folks that she attended. On June 12, 1806 Nancy Hanks and her cousin Thomas Lincoln were married. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Jesse Head. All the records of the wedding and of the Hanks family have been verified.

Such is the history and the records of the families from which Abraham Lincoln was descended. It will be seen that few of Lincoln's forbears were poor, that they were not southern except for the short period John and Abraham Lincoln lived in Virginia, and that most certainly they were not trash but people of intelligence, high standing and no little distinction. The only truth on the oft repeated statement that Lincoln's ancestors were southern, poor white trash, is that they were all white and some of them were poor. This long discussion of Lincoln's ancestry is necessary to any proper knowledge of the man. All Americans know the achievements and honor the imperishable name and fame of the great president but only here and there are there any students of history who are familiar with the lineage and the honorable record of of his family in America.

President Lincoln was always very unwilling to talk about his folks. There were few records in those days. The households of Abraham Lincoln and Joseph Hanks were scattered. It is not unlikely that Lincoln himself may have believed the vague and uncertain rumors and traditions concerning his mothers parentage. He probably never knew of his kinship with the Lincoln's of Massachusetts. So the myth that a mystery enveloped the birth of the president's mother became established without being contradicted by her son. It is to Ida Tarbell, the most painstaking of Lincoln's biographers, and to Mrs. Caroline Hanks Hitchcock that Americans are indebted for accurate and reliable information concerning the ancestry of the martyred emancipator.

Measured by the standards of this generation the boyhood of Abraham Lincoln was filled with hardships. Thomas Lincoln, unable to obtain a foothold in Kentucky, moved with his wife and two children to Spencer county, Indiana, in 1816. There is a tradition, not very well supported by evidence that this removal was prompted by dislike of human slavery which existed in Kentucky at that time. The first year of the Lincoln family in the new home was spent in a "half faced cabin," a shelter that was little better than a shed enclosed on only three sides. A year later a better house was built. Nancy Lincoln and her only daughter, Sarah, died in Indiana. Within a year after the death of Nancy Hanks, Thomas Lincoln returned to Kentucky and a very speedy courtship that indicated that he was not so slow after all married for his second wife a widow named Nancy Bush Johnston. The new Mrs. Fincoln had three children, an abundance of useful and comfortable furniture, some means and a lot of good sense. In later years Abraham Lincoln repeatedly acknowledged indebtedness to his mother for the stimulus, the encouragement and assistance that enabled him to go forward in the face of all obstacles and accomplish his destiny.

When the future president was twenty-one years old his father, no more successful in Indiana than he had been in Kentucky, decided to make another move in puruit of better fortune. He went to Illinois and there he remained for the balance of his life. Abraham accompanied his father's family but never afterwards lived at home. He became a citizen of Sangoman county and there remained until he was called to Washington as the head of the republic. Lincoln entered the new state just as he had arrived at manhood. He had not gone much to school but he was far from being uneducated. He had read a few books very thoroughly among which were the Life of George Washington by Parson Weems and an odd volume of the Statutes of Indiana which included the Declaration of Independence, the Ordinance of 1787, the Constitution of the United States and the constitution and laws of Indiana. He had been to New Orleans and back as river flatboatman, a trip that he repeated after moving to Illinois.

Abraham Lincoln followed many callings while his mind and heart were being fitted for the task appointed to him by the all wise Ruler of the Universe. He worked on frontier farms as a hired man, split rails, clerked in a store, failed as a country merchant, went to New Orleans as deck hand on a flat boat, served as postmaster of New Salem, studied law, served in the Black Hawk Indian war first as a captain and later as a private, ran for the legislature and was defeated and then ran again and was elected for several terms in succession, practiced law and became one of the leaders of his profession, served a term in congress while the Mexican war was in progress, was defeated for the United State senate by Lyman Trumbull, debated the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the question of slavery in the territories with Stephan A. Douglas and was defeated for the United States senate a second time by his opponent, received one hundred and ten votes for president in the First National Republican Convention in 1856, was nominated for president on third ballot taken by the second National Republican Convention held in Chicago in May 1860, and was elected president in November 1860 when he was in the fifty-first year of his life.

After Lincoln was inaugurated president on March 4, 1861 his life belonged to the republic. Dis union had already been effected and the southern Confederacy had come into being. The new chief magistrate of the republic faced the two fold task of redeeming the republican pledge to exclude slavery from the territories and the immediate necessity of restoring the disrupted Union. Supported by all the loyal people of the country set himself steadily in the pathway of duty. His four years of unequalled labors and sacrifices justified the confidence of the voters. He called for soldiers after Sumpter fell, he freed the slaves after the victory of Antietam, he averted war with England by a simple and firm adherence to the just policies of previous presidents, he was re-elected to the presidency in 1864 and in the spring of 1865 he saw the Union restored and slavery forever outlawed from America. In four years the almost unknown Illinois lawyer had become the most famout and the best beloved man in all the world. His work wwas done. On April 16 he was killed by an assassin but such a man cannot perish. He will live forever in the hearts of all who love liberty.

Gives Views on "Barn Yard" Methods

Mrs. Bessie Maldoon of Marysville Gives Her Opinion Very Clear and Concise as to the Discussion that Has Been Carried on About Our State College.

Marysville, Kans.
Jan. 21st, 1925.

The Kansas Union Farmer,
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Editor:

I have read with much interest the views of Mr. J. W. Batcheller in regard to the Associated Press article entitled, "Barnyard Methods Bested by Booklearning", also the opinion Mrs. Mildred Linn of Manhattan, Kans. seems to have of Mr. J. W. Batcheller of South Dakota. I am unable to introduce myself as a College graduate, but can say with her that my husband and I are both Farmers' Union members and though proud of my husband's profession, am prouder yet of his membership in the Union. Mrs. Linn seems rather good at asking questions. She asks if it is not better for the Colleges to spend the money to discover the best machines, feeding rations, methods of planting and handling crops, etc., etc.

It seems to me that the Department of Agriculture has been doing just such work for a good many years and if you take into consideration the finances of the individual farmer, it is impossible to follow those methods. I have heard of a good many farmers going bankrupt just because they tried too hard to live up to the standard set by the Colleges in Breeding Livestock.

Question No. 2, "What agency has done more than the Agricultural Colleges to improve the business methods on the farm, to take the drudgery out of farm work, to make the farm a more attractive place in which to live, to work or to raise a family?" My answer to that woud be, The Farmers' Union, The Grange and other self-help organizations.

Has not the Farmers' Union taught business methods and principles? What about the practical demonstration of those methods by the successful operation of our Live Stock Commission ,our Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Our Farmers Union Insurance Business, our Farmers Union Bank, our elevators, creameries, stores, etc.

I certainly agree with Mrs. Linn that it is energy wasted, passing the buck and that we should accept our own responsibilities and organize and fight for our rights through the Farmers Union. But here is where her logic is not so convincing. If I am not mistaken Mr. J. W. Batcheller is President of the South Dakota Farmers Union, also Secretary of the Board of Directors of the National Farmers Union, served on the Committee on Legislation appointed by Pres. Barrett for the 20th Annual Session of the National Farmers Union, so I have an idea that he isn't wasting his energy nor passing the buck either. I think he has administered a rather bitter dose of the truth and that is always hard to swallow.

All honor to the man brave enough to raise his voice in defense of Agriculture regardless of the jibes of those of his own class who should praise rather than censure.

Mrs. Linn says, "we must be absolutely loyal no matter what it cost. We must pay the price of loyalty that we and our posterity may get the price." I have often wondered how our leaders in this great cause have the endurance and patience and charity toward the members who have not the vision of cooperation. They have paid the price of loyalty over and over again. I am so sorry that one of our Kansas Farmers Union members has accused Mr. Batcheller of mud-slinging. I really believe that our members here in Kansas would profit by reading our paper more carefully . It is a fine little paper and its contributions usually of rather a high order of intelligence and common sense combined.

Yours very truly,
MRS. BESSIE, MALDOON,
Marysville, Kans.
R. F. D. 4.

WESTERN KANSAS SHOWN IN COLLEGE MOVIE FILM.

HAYS, Kans., Jan. 21. — A moving picture film the scenes of which are laid in several counties of Western Kansas is the latest contribution of Hays State Teachers College to the fight for better rural schools which is now being waged throughout this part of the state. The film portrays the value of consolidated schools and is sent free of charge by the Hays extension department to any community which wishes to use it.

The picture was taken largely in Ellis, Logan, and Thomas counties, and Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Phillips, ranchers of Ellis county, and Prof. C. E. Rarick, Hays College extension worker, are the principal characters of the little play.

The story of the film is that Mr. and Mrs. Jones, represented by Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, are disgusted with having to send their children to a one-teacher sod school house. Professor Rarick takes them for a tour of inspection of the various consolidated schools of Western Kansas. Ultimately a consolidation project is put through in their own community and the Jones children have the advantage of modern education without necessitating their leaving home.

The consolidated schools of Colby, Oakley, and other places are featured extensively in the film. Scenes at the sod school house were taken at a sod school house which is still in existence in Thomas county. The film consists of two reels. Those who have seen it say that it will be a valuable weapon in the fight for better schools.

WESTERN KANSAS HOOTCH IS HIGH-POWERED.

HAYS, Kans., Jan. 21. — Western Kansas booze is "high-powered" stuff, according to Prof. Roy Rankin, head of the chemistry department at Hays State Teachers College, Professor Rankin analyzes specimens of illicit booze seized by officers throughout a wide territory in the northwestern part of the state.

"Why more of the fellows who drink the stuff made by the moonshiners in this section do not die, is a mystery to me," declared Mr. Rankin. "In more than half the samples I test out in the laboratory there is sufficient poison to prove fatal if taken in large enough quantities." drinking the stuff made by the moonshiners make their liquor so strong that it is bound to make the victim drunk or deathly sick. Frequently the alcohol test runs as high as fifty per cent and sometimes even more, and nearly always it is above twenty-five per cent.

The filth that he frequently finds in home-made liquor is indescribable, according to Mr. Rankin. In some cases the stuff is nothing more than fermented slop.

DAIRYING
J. P. Fitch

A tank heater or some other method of providing warm water (60 degrees to 70 degrees F.) for dairy cows will save feed and cause the cows to produce more milk.

Go to college via the ether this winter. Enroll in one of the 40 radio extension courses broadcast from Station KSAC. Printed lectures are sent free to students. Certificates are granted to successful candidates.

Farmers Union Man Has Agency for Aerolectric

WE INTEND TO USE THE COLD WINDS TO MAKE US WARM AND THE HOT WINDS TO MAKE US COOL.

On January 12 we erected our Aerolectric, and about 5:00 P. M. the next day we connected it to our old Edison farm lighting battery which had been dead for six months and in a few minutes we had bright lights although there was only a breeze blowing at the time the Aerolectric was making electricity.

We have a motor for running the washing machine and wringer, an electric iron and a warming pad. We hitched them on one at a time and they each went right to work.

The airoplane type propeller which ic now being used on the new plant sure runs pretty and fast. It runs so fast even in a light wind that you can hardly see it.

LANDON J. PORTER.

Herewith the story of the NEW PERKINS AREOLECTRIC, briefly told, stating facts only and worth reading carefully should it serve no other purpose than informing you of the progress made in this particular line, so important to those who desire and should have the benefit of Electric Light and Power.

The Aerolectric Farm Lighting Plant developed and sold during the past three years by the PERKINS CORPORATION, demonstrated fully the possibility of utilizing Wind Power for the purpose of bringing that great modern convenience "ELECTRICITY" within the reach of all, no matter how remote the location, and at practically no expense for upkeep.

For the past year our efforts, have lead to many experiments, all of which finally culminated in a radical departure from the usual wind mill construction by adopting the Aeroplane type propeller in place of the regulation wheel for generating power.

Contrary to the accepted theory we discovered that by the use of a scientifically designed Aeroplane type propeller, weighing only 18 lbs., more current would be generated than that obtained from the 14 ft. wheel, weighing 400 lbs., as used before.

The important advantages accruing from the use of this propeller are: The lighter weight construction of the mechanism, (less than 300 lbs., as compared with 1500 lbs.); The practically elimination of danger of damage from storms, except cyclones, the propeller exposing only 5 square ft. and the avoiding of danger, expense, delays, disappointments and annoyances caused by the other methods of obtaining LIGHT AND POWER.

We do not hesitate to recommend this plant to any one not requiring to exceed 50,000 to 60,000 Watts per month on an average the year round, as many plants now in operation are furnishing this service which is far more used by the average farmer, according to the U. S. Government Statistics.

PERKINS CORPORATION.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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

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

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

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

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

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1925.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Lincoln's fame grows as the years increase. Almost every one who voted in our election of the ten greatest men of all the world named him for first place. All Americans know his public life and acts but a generation that never knew him as a man deserves to know something more of the actual and real individual whose wonderful personality is lost in the brilliant achievements of the president, the commander-in-chief of the armies that restored the republic, and the emancipator of four millions of slaves.

The sketch of Lincoln, presented in this number as the first of the ten biographies of great men prepared for the readers of this paper, deals with the family, the life, and the early struggles of the man. Most of the facts set forth will be new to a great majority of the members of our organization.

The same method will be followed in the articles on the remaining nine great men. It is the hope of this writer that they may supply the information for the old and inspiration for the young. They will all be stories about persons rather than the record of great deeds.

TAXATION OF INTANGIBLES.

The voters of Kansas have finally ratified a constitutional amendment that may, in some way and measure, change the inflexible rule of imposing uniform taxes on all property that has been in effect ever since the state was admitted into the Union. At this time no man knows what can be done or will be done with the amendment. It was adopted only because the owners of tangible property and more especially the owners of farm lands had come to pay for public purposes sums out of all proportion to their property and their incomes. It was absolutely necessary to have some relief and the farmers voted for the amendment in the hope that its application might result in a more equitable distribution of the costs of government.

The legislature that is to undertake to apply the new taxing principles has already been elected and is about to undertake the job of revising our revenue laws. Most of the members are honest and conscientious men who sincerely hope that they may be able to frame some measure that will be just and equitable to taxpayers. So far it seems to be taken for granted that the strongest effort will be made to get bonds, notes, mortgages and other forms of what is known as intangible property on the tax rolls. To do this it is most generally assumed that it will be necessary to impose a much lower rate on this kind of property than on tangibles.

It may as well be understood first as last that no law can be enacted that will result in the taxation of all intangibles owned within the state. The men who were so dishonest that they would not list their notes, bonds and money in the old conditions will be very little more honest or patriotic in response to the inducement or bribe of a lower rate. They will continue to lie about their possessions, to send them out of the state until after the first of March or to forget them entirely. The habit of tax evasion is so strongly entrenched that a mere reduction of the rate will have no very great effect. A few more men may make honest returns but the lower rate is almost certain to result in a considerable reduction of the revenues.

To get any worth while results from the taxation of intangibles some plan must be evolved that will reach and assess them wherever they are held or owned. This can be done in only one way and that way does not yet appeal to any considerable number of our lawmakers. Intangibles can only be taxed at their origin, that is by requiring notes, bonds and all other such forms of property to be properly registered as a condition precedent to their validation and to the collection of both interest and principal. A fee for registration sufficient to pay the taxes of the securities during their life may be imposed or a law may be so framed that such evidences of debt shall become uncollectible whenever its owners fail to pay annually the taxes imposed on it.

Suppose the registration plan is tried. What effect will it have? In the first place it may be asserted with certainty that interest rates on intangibles originating in Kansas will be considerably advanced. Men of means within the state will not care to invest in local securities unless the taxes imposed are added to the interest. Men outside of the state may lose all interest in Kansas intangibles and the markets for our bonds and mortgages may be practically destroyed. That might be a good thing. It is possible that we shall never seriously arrange for the payment of our debts as long as we can so easily postpone them by issuing new securities. It is not at all certain that Kansas would not be better off if neither the state nor any local municipality could sell a bond for twenty-five years. At the same time it is certain that we should thereby lose the enjoyment and the profitable use of many necessary public improvements.

On the whole it seems certain that no substantial relief is likely to come from legislation authorized by the new tax amendment. But relief must come from source if the bankruptcy of multitudes of over-taxed Kansas farmers is to be avoided or very long postponed. The legislature must accept this responsibility and tap new sources of revenues. It is fairly certain that a tax will be imposed on gasoline. It is equally certain that it will not yield enough revenue to liberate the lands of Kansas from the intolerable burdens that they are now carrying. In addition there should be a well worked out state income tax law, a modification of the inheritance taxes that will give greater returns and a tax on production from natural resources. If these are not sufficient it may be necessary to impose some sort of sales tax that will reach all consumers in the state. Under the system that has obtained in Kansas for more than sixty years a man has been taxed on his tangible property, generally without very much regard to its income producing value. As all the people should share in the support of the government with each one paying in proportion to the wealth that he uses rather than what he has it ought not to be very difficult to set up a system of income and purchase taxation.

There is only one exception to a just claim for the exemption of tangible property from taxation. Farm lands and other real estate held only for speculative purposes or to be rented by tenants should be taxed beyond the possibility of profit. Neither the exacting landlord nor the speculator who fattens on unearned increments resulting from the industry of others and the growth of the community is entitled to very much consideration. If the constitution of the state permits, a graduated income tax on land and city property should be imposed. On farm lands the sur taxes should increase with number of acres belonging to one owner. For city property the basis for sur taxes should be the increase in values earned not by the owner but by the growth of the community.

TAX EXEMPT SECURITIES.

Farmers have pretty generally lined up with the forces that are opposed to the further issue of tax free securities. This is a queer sort of an alliance. All the investment bankers of the country, the accredited and volunteer agents of big business and other elements that thrive on high interest rates are on the same side. It is just possible that agriculture is being mislead in this matter and that farmers are being used to pull other people's chestnuts out of the fire.

If the noisily advocated abolition of tax free securities could be secured just how would it affect farmers and local municipalities in need of borrowed money? At this time every farm owner in need of capital for funding his current debts, to buy more land or to use in operations is able to borrow for long maturity terms at low rates of interest. The Federal Farm Loan agencies are able to render this service only because the bonds, based on underlying farm mortgages given in security for loans for proper agricultural purposes are exempt from taxation.

If federal farm loans are denied tax exemption it is certain that the interest rate on borrowed money secured by pledging farm mortgages must be advanced as much as two per cent per annum. Of course this would not affect the billion dollars or more of farm loans that have already been placed through the land banks. It would, however, add to the interest burdens of all future borrowers through the system. With tax exemption abolished the farmer carrying a loan of five thousand dollars would be forced to pay at least $100 more per year than in existing conditions. If farm loans increase another billion during the next ten years tax exemption at the end of that period would be costing federal farm loan borrowers alone the rather respectable sum of $20,000,000 a year. Of course all other agencies lending money to farers on mortgage security would advance their rates correspondingly and a not unlikely guess the the annual fixed charges on agriculture would be increased at least $100,000,000.

It is perfectly plain that the farmers' annual interest payments would be very substantially increased if congress by law or the people constitutional amendment should abolish the tax free privilege of farm loan bonds. Unless it can be proved that compensating results equal to or greater than the sums that would be taken from agriculture by the inevitable rise in interest rates would follow, farmers should oppose the change.

It is difficult to see how or where farmers could gain anything by abolishing tax exemption. Federal farm loan bonds are seldom owned and therefore could not be taxed where the lands upon which they are based are owned. Such bonds belong to certain definitely limited classes of investors who pay their taxes, if they are taxed at all, in places far distant from the farmers who pay the interest. If these bonds are owned to the amount of $300,000,000 in New York, a not unlikely presumption, the proposed taxes would be paid there and would reduce the tax rates on other sorts of property belonging to the owners. Farmers in Kansas would therefore be required to pay a higher rate of interet in order that New York taxes might be lowered.

Farmers pay the interest on many forms of securities that are not based on land mortgages. Bonds issued by irrigation, levee, drainage and road districts; bonds for building bridges, school houses and for public improvements of all kinds in towns located in agricultural communities depend for their value and marketablity on the prosperity and solvency of farmers. If taxes were imposed on such securities they would be paid where the holders live and farmers could not escape the resulting increase in interest burdens.

It is possible to require registration fees on issue of bonds or on the record of mortgages sufficient to pay taxes to the local communities during the entire term for which the securities are to run. It is almost certain that the practical application of that plan would impair the marketability of the bonds and mortgages and cause a still further increase in interest rates. The cost of all public improvements would be enormously increased and in many places delays in construction vital to local welfare would be certain. Farmers should study this whole proposition with care before they commit themselves to a plan so likely to prove exceedingly expensive to themselves.

FIFTY-FIFTY GAME DOOMED.

Indications multiply that the policy of government concentration at Washington has passed its peak and that decentralization will soon be undertaken not only by the people but by their representatives and agents. In his recent message to congress President Coolidge said, speaking of federal aid:

"I am convinced that the broadening of this field of activity is detrimental both to the federal and the state governments. Efficiency of federal operations is impaired as their scope is unduly enlarged. Efficiency of state governments is impaired as they relinquish and turn over to the federal government responsibilities which are rightfully theirs. I am opposed to any expansion of these subsidies. My conviction is that they can be curtailed with benefit to both the federal and state governments."

The total payments made by the federal government for state aid of various kinds during the year 1924 amounted to $145,000,000 which was about five percent of the total national budget for the year. The principal distributions were for the following purposes:

Agricultural colleges	$2,550,000
Agricultural Experiment Stations	1,440,000
Agricultural Extension Work	5,880,000
Vocational Education	5,888,952
Highway Construction	63,375,000
Forest Roads nad Trails	39,000,000
Maternity and Infant Hygiene	847,546
Control of Venereal Diseases	93,627
Mineral Leasing State Funds	2,767,411
National Forest State Funds	1,312,422
Sale of Public Lands	17,008
Under Water Power Act	2,063
Forest Fire Prevention	1,743,202
National Guard	19,466,289
Total Fifty-Fifty Money	$144,264,372

Subsidies paid to the states through the Department of Agriculture for fighting White Pine Rust, the European Corn Borer, the Gypsy and Brown Tailed Moths and Pip among the chickens raised the total to something over one hundred and forty-five millions of dollars. Equal amounts were appropriated and used by the states. It is evident, therefore, that the purposes above enumerated cost the taxpayers of the republic almost $300,000,000. All the work done belongs properly within the province of the state governments. The money paid by the federal government was in effect a bribe to persuade the states to do things that the wise men at Washington thought should be done but feared would be neglected by states.

The president believes that federal subsidies to the states result in many unfortunate conditions not the least of which is the growing tendency of the people to rely on Washington for services that they should do for themselves. This policy outrages his sense of economy and calls for expenditures from the treasury that should be paid by the states if paid at all.

Many senators and congressmen have become interested in this matter. Some of their objections are based on sound considerations of public policy and some are expressions of mere local selfishness. A comparison of amounts paid in federal taxes by the several states with the distribution of subsidies shows that a good many states are receiving assistance out of proportion to their contributions to federal revenue.

New York paid $690,415,425 in federal taxes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924 and received back only .58 per cent of that amount or $4,020,445 in subsidies; Nevada paid $761,499 and was paid back 116.31 per cent of that amount or $885,759. Massachusetts paid $138,681,584 in federal taxes and received back .86 per cent of that sum or $1,196,042; North Dakota paid the government $1,282,838 and was repaid 89.05 per cent of that amount or $1,142,382. New Jersey paid the United States tax collectors $112,260,046 and was paid back for state aid purposes .98 per cent of that sum or $1,109,187; New Mexico paid $1,131,323 and was repaid 98.91 of that amount or $1,119,086.

Kansas received larger returns for her federal taxes than 27 other states. Her payments for the year totaled $20,735,282 and she was repaid 9.81 per cent of that amount in federal aid to state projects or a total of $2,034,555. Doubtless there are a good many folks who will say that that is fine, because Kansas is getting so much in proportion to what she pays out. Do not forget, however, that it cost us at least as much more to get that money and that many of the projects so supported return little if any value to the people of the state. They are things that we could do without if it were not for the clever and persuasive bribery of our good sense by federal offers of assistance.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Income Tax Statements

Have been mailed to several million citizens who are suspected of having earned or otherwise acquired enough wealth during the past twelve months to give them the privilege of paying part of Uncle Sam's rather large expense account. Without violating any confidence it is here suggested that a lot of folks can save money by taking a reasonable amount of trouble when they make out their returns.

The law provides for a tax on net income. Payment on more than the actual income for the year encroaches on the capital of the taxpayer which was not contemplated by Congress because it would be unconstitutional. In making out returns, therefore, the first thing is to get actual gross income from which all lawful deductions must be subtracted in order to ascertain the net taxable income.

Complete instructions will be found on all blank income tax returns. They should be studied with care and followed literally.

Return Forms in Blank

Have been sent to every person who paid income tax last pear. All single persons who hal an income of more than $1,000 a year, and all married persons who are heads of families and had an income of more than $2,500 in 1924, must make returns and file them with the collector of the district in which they reside before March 15, 1925.

The requirement to make returns is obligatory, regardless of what income the taxpayer may have had in previous years. If taxpayers are not able to make out their own returns they can always get assistance from bankers or revenue field agents in their neighborhood. It is no big job to make a correct return.

Incorrect returns are certain to be reviewed by the agents of the Government. All mistakes in favor of the taxpayer will be discovered and the deficiencies will be assessed and collected with or without penalties as the evidence may show neglect or fraud. All mistakes in favor of the Government will finally be corrected on proof by the taxpayers that too much has been paid; but it is much easier to make a correct return than it is to collect an overpayment from the Government. Hence the importance of being right.

Deduction From Gross Income

Should be claimed only when such allowances are plainly within the provisions of the law. There is a distinct difference between deductions and exemptions. Every head of a family is entitled to an exemption of $2,500 from his gross income and to deduction of $400 for each dependent who is under 18 years of age or who is mentally or physically incapable of self-support.

Taxes, whether personal or on property, paid for local or state purposes are legal deductions from gross income, but this does not include any form of taxes paid to the Federal Government. Compensation or salary paid by a state or any sub-division thereof is not subject to Federal income taxes, but this does not apply to salaries received from the Federal Government. For example the Governor of Kansas pays no Federal income tax on his salary of $5,000 per year, but every local postmaster, every Congressman and Senator, and every other employee of the Federal Government must pay tax on his salary or wages as a part of his taxable income.

Penalties Are Proposed

For fraudulent returns and for neglect to make and file returns required by law within the prescribed time limit. For wilful neglect to make and file a return on time a penalty of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year or both may be imposed and in addition 25 per cent of the amount of the tax.

For wilfully making a false or fraudulent return the penalty is a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years or both and a 50 per cent addition to the correct tax to be paid.

For a return that results in a deficiency of the tax due, under the law, the deficiency draws interest at 6 per cent to the date of the assessment and in addition the tax may be increased by five per cent of the amount of the deficiency if due to intentional disregard of the regulations or law without intention to defraud or 50 per cent of the deficiency if due to fraud.

From these provisions of the law it is perfectly plain that it pays to be square, correct and on time.

Hughes Has Resigned

His place as Secretary of State, the President has accepted his resignation, and the place has been offered to Frank Kellogg, now ambassador to England, but for twelve years a Senator from Minnesota. No one in Washington has yet been able to frame a satisfactory explanation for the return of Charles Evans Hughes to private life. He has been in the public eye for more than twenty years. He first achieved fame in 1905-6 as counsel for the Armstrong Committee for the investigation of New York insurance companies.

Hughes was elected Governor of New York in 1907 and served two terms; resigned in 1910 to accept a place on the Supreme bench of the United States; reigned from the Supreme Court in 1916, after his nomination for the presidency by the National Convention; was defeated for the presidency by Woodrow Wilson; was Chairman of the District Board of Draft Appeals in New York during the World War; acted as special assistant to the Attorney General in the investigation of Air Craft Frauds; became Secretary of State on March 5, 1921; was an American delegate to and Chairman of the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments in 1921; and was Special Ambassador to the Brazilian Centenary celebration in 1922.

It is apparent from his public record that Mr. Hughes has not had time to give much attention to his own personal business for twenty years. When he resigned it was given out that he would return to the practice of law to rebuild his fortune which had become much impaired by his long devotion to public service. The records of the Government disclose that Mr. Hughes paid $9,000 in come taxes for the year 1923, indicating that he had an income for that year of around $75,000. That blows up the theory that he is hard up. Perhaps he feels that he has done enough. Probably his ideas of foreign policy do not quite harmonize with those of the President. It is certain that he does not agree at all with the views known to be held by Senator Borah, the new Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Whatever may be the reasons for his retirement from public life all who know Secretary Hughes concede that he has been a good public servant.

Collecting Accounts in Europe

Is no easy job for the United States, but the Administration has finally secured a settlement of our claim for the support of the American Army of Occupation in Germany. The plan also includes the claim of private citizens of our country against Germany.

By the terms of the agreement just concluded, the United States is to receive $600,000,000 from the funds provided by the Dawes' plan in annual installments of $25,000,000. Not much compared with the whole amount due our country from European nations, but, even in these days of large figures, $600,000,000 is important money.

Fire Losses for 1924.

For the United States and Canada totaled $377,529,250. That was a very costly bonfire, but less expensive than for each of several previous years. Losses by fire are like deaths from automobile accidents—largely unnecessary. Carelessness is the major cause of both sorts of destruction.

Deaths from automobile accidents increase in number from year to year, but burning up good property is a sport that is slowly losing its popularity. Each of these types of destruction is a reflection on the good sense of our people, and should decrease as we acquire wisdom and self-control.

Exceptions Sometimes Prove Rules

And again prove nothing more than the complete unreliability of the human mind in exact reasoning. The Federal Income Tax law exempts all salaries paid by a state or a municipal sub-division of a state from taxation. Ordinary folks suppose that ALL MEANS all but the Internal Revenue Department has discovered that some salaries paid by municipalities cannot be included among all salaries so paid.

The mayor and the chief of police the city clerk and the city engineer are not required to pay income taxes on their salaries. If the city owns and operates a water plant the superintendent and other employes of that department must pay Federal taxes on their salaries. Of course there is no such exception in the law itself but the Department has decided that the man who works for a municipally owned public utility does not work for the municipality as such but is employed by the municipality in an activity in which there is competition with privately owned concerns.

Perhaps the interpretation is good law but it is safe to predict that it will not be accepted without protest.

PAY YOUR DUES.

I will tell you about the grafting
when you sold your corn and wheat
In the days before the Farmers Union plan;
How the grain men got together and
altho they would not cheat (?)
You can bet they got their profits,
They would meet and fix the toll
every man;
which you farmers had to pay
Every time you har a load of wheat
for sale ;
They would greet you with a smile
for they felt so bright and gay
O they surely had you farmers by
the tail.

CHORUS.

Pay your dues, Pay your dues
Keep aboard the good old Farmers
Union train;
If you don't you are a slacker and
you surely will be dropped
Straight into the clutches of the gang
again.

But those good old days are over
when the dealer fixed the price,
Now he has some competition in the
game;
Now he has to pay the market for his
fixing cuts no ice
And the way his profits dwindle, is
a shame;
For the farmers organized cause they
got their dander up
If you listen you can hear the dealer whine;
He is going round in circles like a
mangy poisoned pup,
For the Farmers Union busted his
combine.

CHORUS.

Take warning all you farmers don't
get fooled about the dope
Which the opposition gang is spreading thick;
Any farmers who believes it is beyond the reach of hope
For he is a muckle headed brainless
hick;
If your union should go broke, then
you farmers will be sick,
And your friend the grafting dealer
will get his;
He will steal you farmers blind and
you haven't got a kick
For you put the Farmers Union out
of biz.

CHORUS.

Then attend your local meetings,
have your neighbors with you too,
Keep the true cooperative spirit
bright;
If you do you'll see the finish of the
old grain grafting crew,
And the winning of the Union farmers fight;
I have got a private box, and an opera glass to see
When at last you kick the dealers
out the door;
I can hear an awful racket and it
really sounds to me
Like the echo of the dying grafters'
roar.

CHORUS.

A. M. KINNEY.

Tune. "Hide Away."

THE MANAGER.

Who is the man whom the farmers
are trusting?
The manager, that's me;
Whose head is swelled till its almost
busting?
The manager, that's me;
M A N A G E R sure spells manager;
Gee Whiz! That's me.

Who is it treats the poor grain men
so shocking?
The manager, that's me;
Who is the bird whom the soreheads
are knocking?
The manager, that's me;
M A N A G E R sure spells manger;
Great Snakes! That's me.

Who is to blame when the markets
are sliding?
The manager, that's me;
Who gets so mad when some dead
beat is hiding?
The manager, that's me;
M A N A G E R sure spells manger;
Holy Smoke! That's me.

Who is a chump if you listen to the
dealers?
Who is the guy who loves all the
squealers?
The manager, that's me;
M A N A G E R sure spells manger;
Oh Boy! That's me.

Who is the boob who sometimes needs
a dressing?
The manager, that's me;
Who is the idiot who is now confessing?
The manager, that's me;
M A N A G E R sure spells manger;
Good Night; That's me.

A. M. KINNEY.

Tune: "Harrigan, that's me."

THE AWAKENING.

We Farmers Union managers have
wakened up at last;
We'll pal no more with Smiley as we
have done in the past;
Altho we're not so very old, you bet
we're growing fast;
An we are Union men

CHORUS.

We are boosting for the Union
We are boosting for the Union;
We are boosting for the Union;
Just watch its business grow.

We're working for the farmers and
we're loyal to our jobs;
We do not care a tinkers damn for
dealers' angry sobs;
We never more will use the dope
they're sending out in gobs;
For we are Union men.

CHORUS.

The dealers were excitel when they
heard we'd organized;
Our friends upon the Board of Trade
were certainly surprised;
They thought they had us managers
hog tied and hypnotized;
But we are Union men.

CHORUS.

And now we'll all get busy and we'll
pull together strong;
We'll make DeVoss so happy he will
try to sing a song;
We'll send our stock to Woodman and
we'll boost the Bank along;
For we are Union men.

A. M. KINNEY.

Tun. "John Brown."

CUT IN WORLD WHEAT AND RYE CROPS

A decrease of about 440,000,000 bushels in the estimated world wheat crop this year as compared with last is indicated in reports received by the Foreign Service of the United States Department of Agriculture up to December 17.

The estimated world crop is placed at 3,298,679,000 bushels compared with 3,742,541,000 bushels in 1923. The figures include estimates of all important wheat producing countries of the Northern Hemisphere, except China.

The most significant decreases during the current season, the department says, are the 200,000,000 bushels reduction in Canada, and the probable decrease of about 60,000,000 bushels in Argentina. The European crop outside of Russia is about 180,000,000 bushels below last year.

A reduction of about 320,000,000 bushels in the world rye crop as compared with last year is also indicated. The world crop is estimated at 1,174,148,000 bushels this year compared with 1,494,688,000 bushels last year. The most important reductions in rye production have been a decrease of 84,000,000 bushels in Poland, and a decrease of 27,000,00 bushels in Germany.

USE UNION WANT ADS.

The Countrywoman

"OLD HOMES MADE NEW"
(By James Pierson, Chicago, Fourteen-year-old High School Boy)

When you first came here, dad, this house was mighty fine,
But styles have changed since then, from this old fashioned line
To the pretty sunlit home, where mother'd like to sit and sew,
And not only a house, a place to live and grow,
But a place of joy, and comfort, and beauty, too;
Such as we might have, if the old home were made new.

I have a simple plan, that I have studied in a book,
That shows how to take from home that old fashioned look,
And how to add conveniences, comforts, and beauty, and joys,
Which make it easy for mother, and for "Sis" and we boys.
We'd get more air and sunshine, and the skies would seem more blue
If we should get together, dad, and make the old home new.

I am just a plain old man, my boy, but I can see you're right,
I know how happy mother'd be, if the kitchen were more bright,
And we had a cozy room, a place for the rainy day,
And the kids had a nice new porch on which to romp and play.
So where is the book you spoke of? let me see it, too,
And we'll get together, my boy, and make the old home new.

Nut Candy.

2 cups sugar
1 cup white syrup
½ cup water
Butter size of walnut.
I cup peanuts or any kind of nuts desired.

Boil to hard crack stage, add nuts while mixture is boiling but do not stir after taking from stove. Pour into a buttered platter when cool pull and cut in thin slices.

Oatmeal Cookies.

2 cups oatmeal (uncooked)
2 cups flour.
1¼ cup sugar
2-3 cup lard or butter
1 cup raisins
½ cup of shredded cocoanut
2 eggs
½ teaspoon nutmeg
½ teaspoon soda
Pinch of salt
6 tablespoonsful milk.
Mix and drop from spoon onto a buttered dish. Bake in moderate oven.

Pop Corn Balls.

One pint of syrup, 1 pint of sugar 2 tablespoons of butter, teaspoonful of vinegar. Cook till syrup hardens when dropped into cold water. Remove to back of stove and add ½ teaspoons of soda dissolved in a tablespoonful of hot water, then pour the hot syrup over 4 quarts or more of freshly popped corn stirring until each kernel is well coated, then mould into balls.

Mrs. E. A. Wolf,
Local 956, Morton, Kansas.

CO-OPERATION GROWING AT MAPLE HILL

The first and third Wednesday of each month finds the old and young, rich and poor, feeling gay at Maple Hill Local of the Farmers Union, Maple Hill, Kansas.

Maple Hill is located in a very prosperous part of Kansas, where the people have learned to know that the richest treasure is the cooperative spirit that prevails in the community. The Legion Hall is crowded at almost all of their meetings and President J. E. Romick presides with the dignity of a King, and Mrs. Frank McClelland as secretary is obliging and prompt in her work.

The hall is rented from the Legion and the sum of one dollar is all that each member is obliged to pay for the accommodation that makes possible the success of the local.

None of the members that realize the worth of the hall have refused to pay their part of the rent.

Wednesday night was a glorious night for the members and especially the writer.

The applications of eight or ten new members were voted on favorably and one new man was initiated into the order.

Some discussion of Union affairs, a reading by the President, the accepting of a contract with the Legion boys for the Hall and a talk by the writer was a part of the evenings program.

The Hall was then cleared of the chairs and the fiddle was tuned up and a regular old fashioned dance made the old feel young and the young feel gay.

The rheumatism was fogotten by the writer and as the waltz and two-step was played the writer glided back into fond memories of youth and all discouragements were forgotten, all failures pushed into the past and until lunch was called frisk feet kept time to the soothing strains of music.

Lunch was a well regulated affair served in cafeteria style. Experience has taught the folks how to get up entertainments that crowd the hall on meeting nights.

Maple Hill has shown the world how to pool eggs, poultry and dairy products as eighty-five percent of the farmers in Maple Hill Township have placed their name on the dotted line and the declaration of independence lives again in the twentieth century.

Preparations are being made to organize the local handling station secure equipment and engage a man to act as the receiving agent for pooled products.

The elevator under the guidance of the directors and the efficient management of Roy Vernon (whose name should be recorded among the Loyal Farmers Union Managers) has made a showing that compares favorably with the best of private business concerns and stands at the front of the ranks of Union Elevators.

It is admitted by those who do not belong to the Union in the community that the elevator has been the means of their getting five cents per bushel more for wheat and more than that for corn.

The agitation for putting the elevator on a contract basis with members only is gaining ground and the future will see the old system of speculative buying supplemented by a real system of cooperative service for members only of the Farmers Union.

Among the states most untiring co-operators should be mentioned several of Maple Hills Union Members and especially should the members of the state know that Harry Lemon and Frank McClelland are not outclassed in any part of the State.

Those who do not belong to the Union at Maple Hill are few and miss a golden opportunity to have their names written on the pages of memory that in after years revert to the pioneers of the Cooperative Commonwealth that is destined to save civilization from the destruction that awaits it should the principles of co-operation as set forth in the Farmers Union Constitution fail.

M. O. GLESSNER.

The proper preparations of the soil for any crop is an important step in insect control. Many insects hibernate in the surface soil or in the late fall will either expose these insects to the weather or natural enemies, or will bury them to a depth which will prevent emergence.

WE'RE HAPPY AS CAN BE.

Tune: "It aint goin' rain no more."

We're here from good old Kansas
The land of corn and wheat.
Where we scarcely have a winter,
And not much summer heat.
CHORUS.
We're happy as can be, can be,
We're happy as can be.
The weather always suits us
So, we're happy as can be.

We came to entertain you,
With our Farmers Union Song.
If you listen to our story,
You surely won't go wrong.
CHORUS.
You surely wont go wrong, go wrong,
You surely won't go wrong.
Just listen to our story, and,
You surely won't go wrong.

Our Union is the Grandest,
Throughout the broad old land.
We're working hard together
A co-operative band.
CHORUS.
Oh yes we're proud, we're very proud,
As proud as proud can be.
Our Union is so great and grand,
We're proud as we can be.

It rained all night the day we left,
The weather being dry.
It was so hot we nearly froze,
You couldn't live or die.
CHORUS.
Oh, it aint goin' to rain no more, no more,
It aint goin' to rain no more.
The weather it is perfect, and
It aint goin to rain no more.

John Tromble is our president,
He sure makes quite a stir.
And when he steps in politics
Then things begin to whir.
CHORUS.
We're glad John's still the President,
of our Union today.
We don't care who is governor,
If John with us will stay.

Our secretary Brasted,
Is a very handsome chap.
And Glessner our State Lecturer,
Has lots of pep and snap.
CHORUS.
We aint goin' growl no more, no more,
We aint goin' to growl no more.
With Brasted in the office,
We aint goin' to growl no more.

We next present our Treasurer,
His maiden name is Bliss.
He handles all our dues and fees
And none has come a-miss.
CHORUS.
We aint goin' to fuss no more, no more,
We ain't goin to fuss no more.
As long as Bliss our money keeps,
We aint goin' to fuss no more.

Our honorable Directors,
Lambertson and Clark.
Lippert, Huff and Henderson,
Has each one made his mark.
CHORUS.
We aint goin' to sigh no more, no more,
We aint goin' to sigh no more.
Our Directors are a dandy bunch,
So, we aint goin' to sigh no more.

Suppose you're tired of our song,
And wish that we would quit.
Perhaps you call us ugly names
We do not care a bit.
CHORUS.
But we aint goin' to sing no more, no more,
We aint goin' to sing no more.
We've tried to do our very best,
But we aint goin' to sing no more.

GRAINS SELL AT RECORD PRICES

Wheat, Corn, Milo Maize, Kaffir and Rye Reach Peak.

Cash sales in wheat, corn, milo maize, kaffir corn and rye brought have not been equalled in several record breaking prices today which years on the Kansas City Board of Trade.

A car of No. 2 red wheat sold for $2.04 a bushel, the highest on record since 1920. The wheat was purchased by the Waggoner-Gates Milling company of Independence from the Farmers' Union Jobbing association.

The car of wheat was grown near Everest, Kans., and tested fifty-nine and one-half pounds to the bushel.

A car of No. 2 white corn and a car of No. 2 yellow corn, each testing 14 per cent moisture, brought $1.25 a bushel each. That was a new top price over previous record of September, 1920.

A car of No. 2 milo maize sold for $2.12 a hundredweight and a car of No. 3 mixed kaffir corn sold for $2.05 a hundredweight, both record breaking prices.

The high mark of $1.42 a bushel was attained on a carload of No. 2 rye. That is a price unequalled for several years.

Address of Pres. John Tromble

(Continued from page 1

county they took $18,000.00 from us up there. Now, you could not help yourself. If they threw you into bankruptcy you could not help it. You are up against those things. A lot of times you are up against the proposition of a big increase in the price of your products. You go in and buy a lot of those products. The first thing you know they take the bottom out of that price and you lose again. You could not help yourself. It is the manipulation of the banks of this country. You have nothing to say. You are doing business on dangerous ground all of the time. You have nothing you can definitely determine the value of. You have nothing to base any stability of business on except the base of those who are gambling in your products. How long are we going to put up with that. I will give you any price you ask if you will show me a farmer in the United States that does his own business. We love to talk about our business ability. We ought to be proud of our ability, we do so much with it. Talk about intellect. It is supposed we pick out our smart men and send them to the legislature. I can go anywhere and pick out 100 people, take them down to the state house at Topeka and have just as good brains there as the people you send down there and you would have a lot more respect for humanity. I can take that same 100 men to Washington, D.C. and they will do business for this government and they will give a satisfactory bill of health. I don't care where that 100 comes from, just pick out 100. Take the first 100 who come in the door. You will have more respect for the welfare of the people of this country than the man you've sent down there. I am not criticizing anybody.

You send your lawyers, doctors, engineers, etc., over there because they are smart men. They do hot have any knowledge of the practical economy of this country. We set back here without any say in the matter in regard to anything. And then we boast about our intellect. We ought to be ashamed of ourselves. There is no class of people in this country but us that has some say in something. You have not any say in anything. You pay the bills. You feed and clothe the world. You make it possible for this government to maintain itself but you let the other fellow run the whole game and pick you of all the power you have. It is necessary for them to do that or they could not make the money off you that he does. They see to it that they keep you where they can take all you have any time they please. You get together and fight and quarrell and differ in working out opinions and I am sorry to say some of you go out and try to tear down what you have helped build.

You never hear anybody stand on the street corner and try to tear down one of his fellow merchant or his fellow banker or anybody in any other vocation of life. Did you ever hear of it? We should get in our conventions and if they are not just run to suit ourselves not go out and kick. Get with the majority and boost. We go out and get on the highest building we can find and we go all around the country and tell everybody we come across what big fools those fellows are.

We are progressing as no other organization ever progressed. We have had our trials and set backs but we have had in a financial way a steady growth as no other organization has ever maintained in this whole country.

We have had trials and do not you forget it. We have gone through a lot but I think our hardest trials are over. Cooperation has come and it has come to stay and people realize that is true and people realize that cooperation must prevail among agriculture.

Everybody else is organized and we must be. Every occupation is organized and the only way the farmer can cope with organized society is to organize himself. My friend, you have to do that or, as Prof. Lewis told you, you will be placed in the same position as the peasants of Europe. You allow the fellows to put on the burden of debt and taxation that you are not going to be able to meet the interest on these enormous debts.

Do not take my word for anything I tell you today. Other people will dispute what I say and they will put up a good argument and prove I am not correct but if you do not believe the other fellow either. He is just as big a liar as I am.

Every person born into this world has some brains in his head. They are there for them to use for themselves. For the purposes of bettering conditions. Bettering the conditions of society. Bettering the conditions of the country. Building up and progressing. I see no other ideas of the human race if it is not for bettering the human conditions.

Every person born into this world was endowed with some intellect to use. I have heard the remark made, "he has been on the platform with all kinds of men in all kinds of work." That "he" they meant for me. After hearing our talks, they will say, "Well, that one man is an expert. He is a professor. He surely knows what he is talking about. John Tromble is an old farmer and he doesn't know anything more about these things than we do."

What did that man admit when he made that remark. That professor did not know any more about that subject than that old farmer did. What you want is the facts and what satisfaction are the facts unless you use the wheels in your head for yourself.

I can tell you all the falsehoods I can think of and maybe I could think know whether they are facts or falsehoods if you don't think for yourself, and know.

One trouble when we listen to those fellows is we let them put it over on us. You could not know the facts unless you work them out and think them over for yourselves. Do not let other people lead you around all your life. Think things out. The place to do that is to take them up in your local. Discuss these conditions and find out what is to be done. Then you will work out some plan to protect yourselves.

We let our locals go. We do not stop to think of the necessity of getting together and working out our problems. We do not see the seriousness of our organization. Just as sure as you set here, if you do not keep up your locals your organization is going to die. No farm organization ever did or ever will live and grow without an educational system with it. We have to get together and work out our problems. We go to our locals. We join because we want to join something. We do not realize what it is. Then somebody comes along and tells us we will get back $2.00 for every $1.00 we put in. He is the biggest fool in the world. We take his word for it because it sounds good. We do not figure for ourselves. We should use the wheels in our heads.

The great object of this organization is not so much what you get back in dividends. It is for the principles of regulating the sale of the products of the agriculturists of this country so agriculture can live. So agriculture can maintain its homes. So we can build up a better and more porsperous country. That is what the great principle of this organization is. It is to better the conditions of humanity.

I want to mention some of the things we are up against right now. You do not hear about these in the newspapers. It looks too bad. They tell me I should not tell these things. It has a tendency to make you hate your country. If the facts are going to make you hate your country I expect you ought to know the facts anyway whether you hate or love anybody. If anybody is afraid of the facts he had better go and hide. The facts are afraid of the facts fellows who are afraid of the facts are the ones who do not want you to know these things. They usually want the facts hidden. They are afraid for themselves for the facts to be known.

The total indebtedness of the United States runs from $120,000,000,000 to $130,000,000,000. Now, there is a little over $8,000,000,000 in money in the United States. That leaves $112,000,000,000 difference. What is that $112,000,000,000. It is debts. Somebody is paying interest on that money that nobody has. How, can we pay interest on that money that nobody has, let alone paying your debts and taxes, etc. You had better wake up and find out what we are up against.

A bunch of people can go out here, get 250 together and organize a town. They can get a charter and set up a government of their own. They have no money. They do not need any money but they want all the paved streets, electric lights, etc. of a big city. They have no money. They do not need any money. All they need to do is circulate a petition and call an election. They vote bonds. When they are doing that we go in and say to them, "you had not ought to do that," and they tell us to go mind our own business on the farm. We cannot vote on those propositions unless we live in town. They float the bonds, non-taxable. We pay those bonds. You pay your share, each of you. It comes off from agriculture and you do not have anything to say in the matter whatever. The other fellow votes the bonds and then he places the burden on agriculture. There is no let up. Your power of paying those things is about to the top. They are putting these things over all the time.

Now, you had better get busy and think about some of these things. You had better take some of these things into consideration because of the most vital interest they are to you. You have to pay for them and you get less out of it than anybody else.

Hard surface roads are another thing. There is 1-10 of 1% of the farmers of this state who are benefitted by those roads. You build them for the trucking institutions. The railroads are putting on trucks and they are going to put on busses. You have built the highways for them and it is not costing them anything. You furnish it free for them to use. We build them and then turn them over. You should take these things up in your locals, and discuss them. This is my country and I have no other. When our government allots too much power to run certain classes of people, I have a right to complain and so does everybody else. I am here to tell you that Wall Street regulates the price of your entire productions by the flow of money it is allowing to go out through the country. Any time they see fit to, they can bring about a deflation of the property of your country. They did that in 1907. They can do it again, just any time they please. What can we do. We do as they please. We allow them to run things. We helped the banks out once, a number of years ago. We took their script and used it. There was nothing behind that script. Then the New York fellows put money back into circulation and we could get out money out of the banks and we were all right. Don't let people make you believe that this deflation is a result brought about by conditions after the war. It was not. It was a plan between the moneyed interests of this country to make money worth more and property less. They put agriculture under controll of the monied power of this country. Lets get out to our locals and find out what is going on. Find out about these things.

In 1920 and 1921 you did not do anything to bring about the loss in valuation of your property. The only way we are going to get out of this condition is by getting together and sticking together. Organize our own system. Finance ourselves. We finance everybody but ourselves. We can bring this about. It is not a big problem. The only thing to do is get a little confidence in each other. I have, all my life fought the monied interests of this country and their method of doing business. The farmers have to finance themselves. Establish their own banking system.

It has long been a hobby of mine. I want to see your have your own banking system. Suppose we had 50,000 members. We haven't that many members but we should have. Suppose each put in $20.00 into a pool and started a bank, that is $1,000,000.00. Then next year we each put in $20.00 more and we start 40 banks capitalized at $25,000.00 each. The next year we each put in $20.00 more and start 40 more banks capitalized at $25,000.00 each. At the end of 4 years you would have 120 banks over the state besides the first one organized. When you are through, at the end of 4 years, you have $4,000,000.00 and not one man have over $80.00 invested in it. Then we talk about these things being so impossible. The only reason is because we make it impossible ourselves. By doing this, we will bring about conditions that will handle our own finances. You can add $20.00 for another year and make 5 years and each put in a total of $100.00 and then you would have 160 banks over the state in the 5 years time. When you do that, every dollar you put in that bank will be working for you. Every dollar of it. You will have a fund in your state here that is working and taking care of you people in the state.

It is staying in your own state and taking care of your own business. At the end of five years you would make every man who wanted to borrow a dollar in the state of Kansas come to the farmer banks to borrow his dollars. These things are not complex problems. It is the most simple thing in the world. It can be done without any member having more than $100 or $150.00 in during the 5 years. We know we can do that and what the result would be if we could only do it. The big problem is to get you to go into a proposition of this kind. You say you are a little afraid. You are not afraid of the other fellow. You let them take your money. Maybe their bank will go broke. How do you know.

We trust somebody. In all these business transactions, we trust somebody. Can't you sell to yourself just as well as you can sell to the other fellow. I believe we are just as honest as the other fellow. The way we are acting, the other fellow is getting all our money and we are not saving any of it. Think these things over.

We have a bank started. Not just along these lines but, we can arrange these things any time the farmers want to. We want to finance ourselves and not be at the mercy of the bankers of this country. It takes a little more money the way we are doing now than my way but we could not get enough signed up. I would like to see every Farmers Union man in Kansas that can spare the $200.00 take a share.

Mr. Trull might make arrangements to take your note for a share of stock. If every Farmers Union man in the state of Kansas would it would be fine. Give it your support. take a share of stock in that bank You will have an institution that will protect you.

If your local dies, you just as well die. We must keep up the educational idea. We must discuss our problems. Work out the details to the problems and protect ourselves. If you do this we will go ahead with our business.

I want to thank you for the help and assistance you have given me in my proposition. I have appreciated it. No man appreciates it more nor no man has tried to do what is right harder than I have, although I have made a good many serious mistakes. I thank you.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

ould 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 count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

LAND FOR SALE.

WANTED TO HEAR from owner having farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

GIRLS-WOMEN, 16 UP. Learn Gown Making FREE Franklin Institute, Dept A 559, Rochester, N. Y.

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SALESMEN for lubricating oils and paints. Excellent opportunity. Salary or commission. JED OIL AND PAINT CO., 3701 Burwell, Cleveland, Ohio.

"AGENTS WANTED.

WE PAY $200 Monthly Salary, furnish car and expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Bigler Company, X 673, Springfield, Illinois.

HORSES WANTED.

WANTED SOME YOUNG MARES Please write weight, age and price. Address Burns, Kansas, R. R. No. 3 Box 40.

STOCK FOR SALE.

FOR SALE PURE BRED HOLSTEIN BULL calf $25.00. J. NAURETH, Keats, Kansas.

POULTRY.

FOR SALE PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKEREL from blue ribbon stock, $3.00 each. H. S. Levin, Box 230, Salina, Kansas.

IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS $2.00 and $3.00 each. Clara Phillips, Carlton, Kansas.

AGENTS WANTED.

WE WANT RELIABLE REPRESENTATIVE EVERY COUNTY IN THE STATE, BIG MONEY FOR THE RIGHT MAN. A. Willis & Co. Ottawa, Kansas.

TOBACCO.

KENTUCKY HOMESPUN TOBACCO HAND PICKED ripe and mellow. Smoking, 10 pounds $1.50. 20 pounds $2.75. Kentucky's Best 10 pounds $2.50. 20 pounds $4.00. Chewing, 5 pounds $1.75. 10 pounds $3.00. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Tobacco Growers Union, Lynnville, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS

VEIL MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND BABY HOME caring for unfortunate young women before and during confinement. PRIVATE, ETHICAL, HOMELIKE 2033 East 11th St., Kansas City, Mo

SEND TO MANUFACTURER FOR FLAVORS: as Vanillin, lemon, orange, banana, almond, 25c per tube. Agents Wanted. Central Specialty Products Co., Navarre, Kansas.

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Farmers' Union State Bank, Kansas City, Kansas.

Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

HONOR ROLL.

Bavaria, 1978— C. A. Olson, Bavaria, 7 members.

Trivoli 1,001— W. H. Fleming, Genesee, 14 members.

Emmons 783—C. E. Wilson, Washington, 27 members.

Three Corners 769—Geo. Crissman, Russell, 6 members.

Sunflower 1745 — Geo. Peirano, Wilson, 9 members.

Prairie Dale, 370 — Thos. Hampl, Luray, 8 paid.

Neal 131—J. C. Graves, Toronto; 12 members.

Prairie Star 944—Anton F. Kepka, Wilson, 13 paid 1925.

Morland Elevator No. 1822—W. P. Baird, Moreland, 34, all paid 1925.

Liberty Local 925—Ed Mog, Wilson. 41, all paid 1925.

Point Lookout No. 1072— John Hofhines, Esbon, 12 members.

Rose Hill No. 1293—P. L. Dodd, Esbon, 8 members.

Excelsior 975—W. A. Shaffer, Wilson, Kans., 39 members.

Dew Drop Local No. 454—Louis Tracewell, Lincoln. 5 Paid.

Admire No. 1255, J. F. Martin, Secretary—9 paid for 1925.

Washinton No. 1680, Geo. J. Meade Secretary, Drexel, Mo.—17 paid.

For the shoat weighing from 100 to 150 pounds feed one part tankage to nine parts corn. Pasture, almost any kind, will cheapen grains.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYPATHY.

Whereas: Since our last meeting sorrow has found its way into the home of one of our Dear Brothers, the father, J. B. Hummel, of our brother, O. F. Hummel, has been called by the death angel to make his final settlement of his earthly life;

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That as we know him prompts us to speak. His chair is left vacant at the Family Fire side; his voice is silent on matters of council and his untiring activities are missed by his family, by his neighbors and all who knew him in the entire community.

And Be It Resolved further, that we extend our entire sympathy to the bereaved family in this hour of sorrow and loss; and may it be resolved further that our Secretary be instructed to make these resolutions part of the permanent record of this meeting of the Farmers Educational & Coop. Union of America, Local No. 1624 held Jan. 8, 1925, and a copy be sent to the home of our Brother Orie and a copy be forwarded to our State paper for publication.

E. N. BURROWS,
Sec Treas.

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Department of Practical Co-Operation

UNION MEETING NOTICES

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

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

The regular meeting of the Crawford County Farmers Uunion 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.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051.

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

J. F. LEWIS, Sec.

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922.

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

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

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911

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

J. Humbarger, Pres.
R. J. Logan, Sec.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 364.

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

George J. Schoenhofer, Sec.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL

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

E. J. Kissinger, Pres.
W. T. Flinn, Sec.-Treas.

NEOSHO COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

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

E. G. Clark, Pres.
J. O. Foust, Sec.

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494

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

W. D. McClaskey, Pres.
Roy W. Holland, Sec.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984.

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

Clyde B. Wells, Sec.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226.

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

George Baumgartner, Sec.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL 1652.

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

H. C. Mathies, Sec.-Treas.

FONTANA LOCAL 1789.

Meet the first and third Friday nights regularly

All members should be present.

W. A. Booze, Sec.-Treas.
W. H. Slyter, Pres.

UNION LOCAL NO. 273.

Regular meetings on second and fourth Thursday each month.

Charles Crossardt, Sec.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679.

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

Owen Hunsparger, Pres.
I. M. Wagner(Sec.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL 385.

Regular meetings every 2nd Saturday of each month.

A. J. Pospisil, Pres.

RURAL REST LOCAL 2133.

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

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

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

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

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

Harry Eden, Secy.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779

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

Herman A. Wigger,
Sec'y-Treas.

NEW BASIL LOCAL 1787

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

J. P. Baier, Pres.
Henry Hoffman, Sec.
Elmo, Kans.

CRESCO LOCAL NO. 377

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

AdamSulzman,pres.
John Wolf, Sec.

NOTICE!

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

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1031

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

J. J. Maska, Secy-Treas.

COUNCIL CORNERS. LOCAL 1783.

Regular meetings held on the first and third Monday nights of each month. A local that is good enough to accept you into membership is good enough to boost for. Attend the meetings.

Jas. Albertson, Pres.
Ethel Roberds, Sec.

ELLIOTT LOCAL NO. 1232.

Elliott Local No. 1232 meets the last Friday in each month. We would like to see all members present and bring all the new members you can.

Mrs, Ernest Branch, Sec.

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810

Rock Creek Local No. 1810 meets the first and third Friday evening in each month at Rock Creek School house 3 miles east of Wellsville. All union members welcome.

A. L. Robinson, Pres.
S. J. Lohr, Sec'y.

COLUMBIA UNION NO. 1233.

Columbia Union No. 1233 meets the second and fourth Friday nights of each month. Visiting members welcome.

A. Wray, Pres.
Lee Bonar, Sec.

NEW HOPE 2020

New Hope 2020—In Stafford county meets every firs. and third Thursday of the month.

Pres. S. E. Veach,
Sec. Fred Hahn.

UNION 2019.

Union Local No. 2019 in Stafford county meets the second and fourth Friday of each month.

Pres. A. L. Francis,
Sec. E. F. Lutes.

BROGAN 226.

Brogan Local No. 226 at St. Paul in Neosho County meets the second and fourth Thursday of each month. Visitors are always welcome.

L. L. Venneman.

WABAUNSEE COUNTY.

Wabaunsee county Union will meet at Alta Vista Feb. 14 at 1:30. Work of Co. Produce Pool.

Joe J. Richmond, Co. Sec.

BREMEN LOCAL 2122.

The Bremen Local held its yearly meeting December 10. The following officiers were elected:

Pres.—Fred Keller,
Vice Pres.—Andrew Kruse
Sec.Treas.—F. C. Pralle.
Conductor—Frank Burger.
Doorkeeper—F. C. Lauterbach

Our next meeting will be Tuesday Feb. 3. All members are urged to come.

Turn out a full house.

F. C. Pralle, Sec.

On the first Thursday night in December, District No. 10, Local No. 1036 of Baldwin, Kans., met in regular session.

After the regular routine of business had been taken care of, the following officers were elected for the coming year.

President—Mrs. J. L. Hobson.
Vice President—Bert Emery.
Sec.-Treas.—Mrs. Florence Barkley.
Conductor—Floyd Ashley.
Door Keeper—Richard Butell.
Business Agent—A. D. Jardon.

At our next regular meeting, the third Thursday in December not many of the new officers were present on account of the severe cold, so they were installed on our first regular meeting night in January.

After the installation the meeting was turned over to the new officers and the following committees were appointed by the President.

Executive Committee—Mrs. Harry Hobson, Mrs. John Cline, Mrs. A. J. Hatter.

Refreshment Committee—M. L. King, George Butell, Conrad Gastrock

Flower Committee — Mrs. Fern Hobson, Mrs. Martha Hobson, Mrs. Fred Hurrelbrink.

Resolution Committee — Mrs. O. M. Hird, Mrs. Alta Emery, Mrs. M. L. King.

Book Committee — Mrs. Geo. Sammer.

Correspondence Committee — A. J. Hatters.

(Signed) A. J. Hatter, Cor. Com.

December is the seasonal time for a systematic drive on pocket gophers. Poison oats, properly administered, are 100 per cent effective.

FARMERS' UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION.

Instructions to Shipping Associations for 1924 Refund.

South St. Joseph, Mo.
January 21, 1925.

Gentlemen.

The United States Department of Agriculture has granted us permission to refund to your shipping association the patronage dividends for the year 1924, on all shipments received by us from you; however, this refund is conditioned upon your strict compliance with the following conditions and restrictions of the Department of Agriculture.

1. Promptly upon receipt of this communication, supply us with a list of those producers who have shipped through your association to this agency during the year 1924, and who are members of one of the following farm organizations which compose this agency.

The Farmers' Union of Iowa,
The Farmers' Union of Nebraska,
The Farmers' Union of Kansas,
The Farmers' Union of Missouri,
The Farmers' Union of Colorado.
The Missouri Farmers' Association,
The Farm Bureau of Missouri,
The Farm Bureau of Kansas,
Farmers' Union L. S. Commission, Inc.

This list of members who are entitled to a patronage refund must be made on the forms enclosed herewith.

Note also that these forms include an affidavit which must be signed and sworn to by the officer of your association who will have charge of distributing this dividend; this affidavit provides that patronage dividends will be paid to only those shippers who are producer members of one of the above farm organizations.

2. You, of course, know that under the Federal laws regulating the operation of public Stockyards, dividends can only be paid to producer-members of the farm organizations which are conducting the Central Selling Agencies, the names of which are listed above, but we have received permission from the Federal authorities in Washington to give your shipping association the benefit of the commissions on shipments your association have made for non-members, and these profits which have accrued from shipments for non-members, through your association, may be handled by your Board of Directors in any one of the following ways:

(a) By distributing the profits on non-members' shipments among members of your association who are members of one of the above farm organizations.

(b) To pay manager's salary, purchase or repair scales or other equipment, or to pay expenses of a field man to solicit membership among the non-members.

(c) To be placed in a surplus to pay for dead or crippled stock in shipment or a reserve or surplus for future use in either one of the ways provided in paragraphs (a) and (b).

You must understand that while we have secured permission to distribute our refund in the above manner, yet we are not released of the responsibility of complying with the law which prohibits payment of patronage dividends to non-members of the above farm organizations. Furthermore, should you violate the law and pay patronage dividends to a non-member, you and your association will be jointly responsible and liable, with this agency to the Department of Agriculture and subject to such penalty as that Department might see fit to inflict upon us.

3. Under a ruling of the Attorney General of the United States, a shipper must be a member of one of the above farm organizations at the time he makes shipment, to be entitled to a patronage refund, but in those cases where a shipper was not acquainted with this law, and made shipment through your agency in good faith, and believing he would receive his patronage dividend on his 1924 shipments, if he will now join one of the above named farm organizations, you may add him to the list of member which you are submitting and consider him a member and entitled to receive patronage dividends on his 1924 shipments.

Special care should be given, however, that before any shipments are received hereafter, nonmember shippers must be advised at the time that they must then join one of the above farm organizations, otherwise the law prohibits paying him a patronage refund. The ruling which permits shippers to join one of the above named farm organizations now and thereby receive his 1924 patronage refund is a special ruling made for the year 1924 only, and this procedure will not be permitted by the Department of Agriculture again next year, so you should protect your customers from now on.

4. We earnestly solicit your cooperation in carrying out the above rules of the United States Department of Agriculture. We should receive your list of shippers who are members of one of the above farm organizations and entitled to patronage refund for 1924 not later than February 1, 1925, and promptly on receipt of same, we will forward you check to cover the total profits on shipments received from your association during the year 1924, but we cannot send check to you until we have received the list on proper form, together with affidavit.

5. Should you violate the law in the payment of patronage dividends contrary to the above instructions by permitting a shipper who is not a member of one of the above farm organizations to receive a patronage refund, in addition to the penalties which the United States Department of Agriculture may impose, it is probable that the Board of Directors of this Agency would in the future prohibit the return to you of the profits from non-members business comthrough your organization.

Your very truly,

FARMERS' UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION,
By C. F. EMMERT, Manager.

FARMERS' UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION.

South St. Joseph, Mo.

NOTICE TO INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS.

Patronage dividends for 1924 are now ready for distribution.

To be entitled to refund, it is necessary that you are a producer of livestock and a member in good standing of one of the state-wide farm organizations, which has signed the Marketing Agreement in force at the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission at South St. Joseph, Missouri, namely:

The Farmers' Union of Nebraska,
The Farmers' Union of Iowa,
The Farmers' Union of Kansas,
The Farmers' Union of Missouri,
The Farmers' Union of Colorado,
The Missouri Farmers' Association,
The Farm Bureau of Missouri,
The Farm Bureau of Kansas,
Farmers' Union L. S. Commission, Inc.

Under a recent ruling of the Department of Agriculture, non-member producers of livestock have the privilege of becoming members of organizations by taking out memberships and paying 1924 dues previone of the above state-wide farm ous to February 15, 1925,—said memberships to be recorded by the state secretary of such organization in which membership is taken out before March 1, 1925, and thereby be entitled to receive dividends on commissions paid during the year 1924. This ruling applies only to 1924 patronage dividends, and is a special ruling of the United States Department of Agriculture, made for the year 1924 only, and to take care of shippers who made shipments to this agency during the year 1924, believing they would receive a patronage dividend. It must be fully understood that to be entitled to refund on commissions paid during the year 1925 it is necessary to be a producer of livestock and a member of the above state-wide farm organizations **at the time stock is sold.**

U. S. WHEAT POOLS BEAT LAST YEAR'S DELIVERY RECORD

Forecasts Indicate Total Co-op Crop of 38,000,000 Bushels by End of Season

American wheat pools will handle three times as much wheat this year as they did last year. Nine associations reporting to the National Council had handled 18,946,546 bushels by the beginning of November, contrasted with total receipts of 12,881,942 bushels for the whole of last year. Further deliveries from November 1 until the season pools are closed will double the present volume, it is thought, bringing the total pooled crop to 38,000,000 bushels.

Taking Canada into consideration, where half the crop is handled cooperatively, more than 100,000,000 bushels will be pooled on the North American continent this year.

Oklahoma leads all the U. S. pools with 5,336,341 bushels on Nov. 1 compared to only 3,841,967 delivered on the same date in 1923.

Other delivery records indicate that Kansas, South Dakota and Indiana have made the biggest gains this year. Kansas had exactly 4,500,000 bushels, almost four times last year's record. South Dakota's deliveries jumped from 297,907 to 1,212,308 bushels; while the Indiana pool, not in existence last year, already had 1,150,000 bushels.

Without exception the other five states reported increases. Their Nov.1 deliveries were: Texas 2,205,094; North Dakota 1,947,472; Colorado 995,331; Nebraska 900,000; and Minnesota 700,000 bushels. Because of the later maturity of their crops, the northern pools and particularly North Dakota had not made their best showing at the time of their reports.

While delivery records prove that the co-ops handling wheat have made greater progress than any others, membership records also prove the same point. The nine pools had only 43,101 members in 1923 but they now have 72,873, and increase of 69 bers make it the largest wheat asper cent. North Dakota's 16,725 memsociation in the country. Oklahoma is second with 12,000, while in third place stands Minnesota whose small volume of delivery is made up by 11,000 members, most of whom grew very little wheat in their rotations. The other membership figures are. Kansas 8,200; Indiana 7,542; Colorado 5,794; Texas 5,000; South Dakota 3,912 and Nebraska 2,700.

COOPERATION THE SAVIOR OF CIVILIZATION SAYS TRADE COMMISSION HEAD

Cooperation's biggest job, and its supreme test, has been to pull wartorn Europe from a morass of misery and put an entire continent on its feet. That's just what cooperation has accomplished, according to Chairman Houston Thompson of the Federal Trade Commission. He has just submitted a report to Congress reviewing "Cooperation in Foreign Countries."

The report of the Trade Commission chief gives cooperation the most sweeping indorsement it has ever received in this country. It shows how the Finnish farmer has been rescued from the depths of post-war depression and disorganization by his mutual marketing societies: how the farmers of the Baltic countries, paralized for lack of credit, found it in their own credit unions: how Russia, demoralized by frightful edonomic and human losses during the war, would have plunged straight into chaos had it not been for the strong network of sturdy cooperatives. And so on the list of achievements could be continued for pages. It is evident from the Trade Commission's report that cooperation, tested by the terrible conditions of war, holds the only hope for economic stability in fearful crises, and because of its superior efficiency must soon prevail as the most effective method of production and distribution in peaceful eras.

Chairman Houston Thompson estimates that there are now 120,000,000 human beings in 58 countries served by cooperation through 285,000 societies. A good share of these people in Eastern Europe owe their very lives to cooperation, while the rest have achieved a higher standard of living than would otherwise have been possible.

In the larger countries of Great Brian, France and Germany, Commissioner Thompson found the consumers' cooperatives rank among the largest producers and distributors of the necessities of life. Indeed, nearly half the people of Britain and Germany are members of these societies, for not only have farmers discovered their economic salvation through collective action, but wage earners in the cities have also found cooperation their bulwark against high prices and profiteering. Sales through the British stores now total billions each year ,says the Commission's report, while savings during 1922 totalled $70,000,000. Swiss consumers similarly saved nearly $3,000,000. Not only do profits melt away through this harnessing of buying power, but middlemen's high fees are eliminated through producers' societies which are able to retail their products through co-op stores at the cost of production plus distribution costs. Frontier lines mean little to cooperation. The Danish farmers' cooperatives sell their produce to the British co-ops, while German wholesale societies buy directly from Finnish and Siberian producers.

The Trade Commission draws eight lessons from Europe's cooperative experience. Briefly summarized, they are:

1. Bridge the chasm between farmer and consumers through cooperative sales societies reaching to the urban household. Warehouses and elevators are part of this plan, with farmers' societies eventually covering entire states, as in the Canadian province, Saskatchewan.

2. Credit unions of a simple type to provide loans for farm communities.

3. Distribution of electric power in rural communities through farmers' societies.

4. Retail consumers' coop stores in thickly populated farm districts.

5. Cooperative distribution of coal, now conducted on a big scale in European cities.

6. Cooperative distribution of milk to keep down high prices and insure quality.

7. Cooperative export associations for American farm products, as developed by European agricultural nations in Eastern Europe.

8. Decentralization of power and administration in cooperative organizations.

Copies of this valuable report may be obtained by cooperators from the Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D. C. It comprises chapters on consumers,' agricultural and credit cooperative societies, cooperative banks and education, and women and the international aspects of the movement, while the appendix includes figures on membership and turnover and copies of by-laws of the more important European societies.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The department of Agriculture is vitally interested in the Census of Agriculture for which the enumeration is now in progress. Every farmer should also be interested in this work because this Census will result in obtaining facts that will lead to a proper understanding of the actual conditions existing throughout the country.

The census is taken by the Department of Commerce in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture. The schedule of inquiry was approved by the Department of Agriculture and directed to determine matters of fundamental importance to the welfare of the agricultural industry. This census is needed as a basis for the annual crop estimates of the Department of Agriculture, and for the annual crop estimates of the Department of Agriculture, and it is of great importance that the results be accurate. The totals of farm acreage, land utilization, livestock, crops, etc., will show actual conditions during 1924 and will be used for the preparation of estimates for each year until the next census.

This census is being taken primarily for the benefit of the farmers. I can assure them all of the information contained on the census schedule will be treated as strictly confidential and will be used only for statistical purposes to show the totals for the different counties and States. All this information will directly or indirectly be of benfit to farmers and to farmers' associations and organizations throughout the country. It will help Congress to legislate wisely in matters affecting the farmers' interests.

I desire therefore to appeal to the farmers to give prompt reply to all of the inquiries on the schedule and in every way possible facilitate the work of the enumerator, so that the census may be taken quickly and that there may be no delay in tabulating the figures and publishing the totals.

HOWARD M. GORE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

LADIES AID SOCIETIES CAN RAISE LARGE MONEY EASILY

done by the use of the Ladies Aid Cook Book and quickly for any special purpose. One Ladies Club raised nearly $1,000; others have raised in the hundreds. This is Book prepared for you as if originally made by you exclusively. Full particulars how to raise the money and sample copy of book sent prepaid for only 50c in stamps. Ready to operate right now. Only one society to handle in any community at one time. Be the first to get this. Address Illinois State Register Ladies Aid Dept. K, 460 Springfield, Illinois. (Mention this paper.)

BETTER TEETH ON CO-OP. METHODS

Cooperative dentistry may be no more "painless" than the ordinary brand, but the patient's pocketbook at least doesn't suffer quite so much. In fact the cooperative dental clinic of the International Ladies' Garment Workers in New York has given 30,000 treatments at a cost of $70,000. A $5,000 profit will be invested in more equipment and in extending the children's free dental clinic. Hitherto members of the union suffered poor work from commercial dentists at high prices, or else avoided the dentist's chair because of the expense involved, but now every member with an ailing tooth can step up to the drill assured of the highest quality of work at the lowest possible price.

VIRGINIA CO-OP. AIDS CIVIC ADVANCEMENT

Shenandoah Valley, Inc. is an admirable type of general community cooperative which seeks the upbuilding of 14 counties in the western part of Virginia. Most distinctly it is not the ordinary garden variety of "boosters club", but rather a thoughtful enterprise by Shenandoah citizens intent on improving their part of the world so as to attract homeseekers, tourists and farmers to enjoy the beauties and prosperity of the historic valley. Shenandoah Valley, Inc., is tremendously interested in its schools, in linking town and country for mutual improvement, in child welfare work, and similar services made possible by community cooperation. Workers, educators, social workers, clergymen, farmers, bankers and business men are cooperating in this big public cooperative.

FARM UNION SONG.

I know a lot of farmers,
I meet them every day.
They never have a dollar
For they're always broke, they say.
But with some it is quite different
Of those who know the rule.
We always have a dollar,
Since we joined the big wheat pool.

CHORUS.

You can work both late and early
You can work just like a mule,
But you'll never have a dollar
Till you join the big wheat pool.

Well. I thought that I'd start farming,
Like a lot of foolish men.
I bought the rig that did the biz
I started there and then.
But after I was started,
I found I was a fool
For I would never have a dollar
Till I'd join the big wheat pool.

CHORUS.

Come all you jolly farmers,
Come listen to my son.
If you find it very short,
It will not take very long.
You can work all you have a mind to
You can work just like a fool,
But you'll never have a dollar
Till you join the big wheat pool.

CHORUS.

Come all you brother farmers,
Once more I'll say to you
Tell all those big grain gamblers
To go where it's not so cool
And you'll always have a dollar
If you'll only sign the contract
And Join the big wheat pool.

—Tom Grace, Selden, Kan.

BURNING THE CHINCH BUG

As a rule it is not necessary to burn meadows and pastures for the control of the chinch bug—particularly if the meadow was mowed late or if the pasture has been closely cropped. Meadows and pastures which have a rank growth of grass should be examined carefully and if chinch bugs are found in any number, should be burned. In the burning campaigns to control the chinch bug, special emphasis should be placed on burning over roadsides, ravines and waste places, says J. W. McColloch, K. S. A. C. entomologist.

Fumigation with carbon bisulphide will keep weevil out of navy beans.

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