

The Kansas Union Farmer

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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.

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

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION



THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1922

WOMEN'S WORK IN LOCAL UNIONS

The recent convention of the National Farmers' Union had a Committee on Women's Work and a Woman's Auxiliary. Mrs. E. M. Hall of Geary County, Kansas, the only woman delegate in attendance was chairman of that very important committee. She was assisted in her work by Senator Alfred Docking of Kansas, O. F. Dornblazer of Iowa, A. J. Fleming of Georgia, Mrs. Charles Brown of Virginia, Mrs. Webb of Texas, Mrs. Osborne of Nebraska, and Mrs. Montague of Virginia.

The report of the committee urged that the Board of Directors of the National Union should encourage and assist in the formation of the Women's Auxiliary organization to work in connection with the local unions throughout the country. Secretary A. C. Davis, Mrs. Hall and a third member of the Union were designated as a committee to carry on the work of organizing the farm women of the United States to operate in connection with the Union.

There are at least two ways for the wives and daughters of members our organization to assist in the work in which we are all engaged and that we believe is so important to agriculture and to the welfare of society. There should be more women in the locals and they should have more to do. Probably the most effective organization work that can be done during the next few weeks is the enrollment of all eligible women in the membership of our locals. This can be done without any great labor or expense.

At its next meeting each Local in Kansas is urged to appoint a committee on Women Members. This committee should be composed of the president and secretary of the Local and of at least three other members two of whom should be women already in the organization. When ready for work all members should arrange to act together. It will be necessary to present the matter and its importance to the women who have never joined the Union. It may take a day or more to canvass the territory of the Local but every woman more than sixteen years old should be solicited. Undoubtedly the great majority will sign application cards and come into the organization.

The first meeting of the Local after the drive has been completed should be carefully planned. The applicants for membership should be initiated in such a way that they will be impressed with the value and the possibilities of the Union. The obligation taken by all candidates for Union membership is impressive and should be administered in a dignified way. The president should not read the charge as if it were a mere matter of detail but should commit it to memory and deliver it to the incoming class of women members in such a way that they will realize the importance of the step that they are taking. In too many locals there is a regrettable tendency to treat the obligation and the reception of new members as a joke.

After the women and girls have been received into the Local they should be given something to do. They are entitled to all the privileges of membership. They can debate, vote, hold office, serve on committees, and act as delegates to the county and state conventions and they should be encouraged and in time required to do all these things. In addition to their regular duties as members of the Union the women should also have their own organization or club.

The Women's Auxiliary or Farm Women's Club should be made up of all the women members of the Locals and should be restricted to those who have taken the obligation required for admission to the Union. This may exclude a few women in each neighborhood who should be in this work. Such exclusion will be only temporary for once convinced of the value of our movement those who are interested will see to it that their men folk join the Union and qualify them for membership not only in the parent organization but in the auxiliary.

Before the next state convention, to be held in Topeka on the third Wednesday in January their should be dozens of women's clubs or auxiliaries organized and in operation. At that convention a strong committee made up both of wo-

men and men should work out the details of programs and purposes for the farm women's clubs. No time should be lost. The time to start with this most important movement is now.

THE TARIFF AND THE FARMERS

There are few facts about the tariff that every farmer should know. The duties on imports are not intended to reduce the prices of articles consumed as finished products in this country and they will not do so. On the other hand it is almost certain that they will increase the cost of living. If this is true and few dispute it, then the average man and especially the farmer and the wage worker must look elsewhere for tariff benefits.

If import duties check the flow of goods into this country without stopping any part of the demands for such goods it is plain enough that American manufacturers and other producers will have a bigger market and that within certain limits they can get better prices. This enlarged market should result in the reduction of unemployment and in the payment of good wages to workmen many of whom have had no jobs for several years.

With plenty of work and fair wages laboring men generally will be able to buy more and their increased purchasing power should result in a broader market and better prices for farm products and the farm income so enlarged and in its turn, translated into increased purchasing power should add to the wages and profits of those who are producing finished products.

It is certain that the manufacturers are in a position to take full advantage of the increased tariff rates. They are not competing with each other. They are not producing beyond the needs of their markets. They are well organized to protect their own business.

If the farmers hope to gain from the tariff they must do exactly what the manufacturers have done. They must organize for their own protection. They must market their own products. They must stop all competition within groups of producers of identical commodities. They must retain control of any seasonal surplus in such a way that it will not be thrown on a glutted market but will become a reserve to be handled for their own profit. Finally farmers must regulate and control production to conform to the economic demands of accessible markets.

This program is possible only through organization. It is a cold blooded business proposition, just as cold blooded and just as business like as the policies of organization and control of markets and out put that have enriched manufacturers operating for their own advantage behind the walls of the protective tariff. If the farmers accept the opportunities offered them by protection they will probably be denounced and cursed as selfish, brutal, and cruel. If they do not take advantage of it they are fools and in due course of time they will become paupers, tenants, and serfs unable to feed and care for their families to say nothing of the balance of the world.

FARM PRICE READJUSTMENTS

Secretary Hoover is considerably concerned over the condition of the American farmer. So are the farmers. Here is where the distinguished engineer who is acting as head of the Department of Commerce and the horny handed sons of the soil are in agreement. Something is badly wrong and something must be done about it or there can be no general revival of business or in a recent statement Mr. Hoover says: "In a general way agricultural prices are upon a basis of about 124 (as against 100 at the worst) compared to pre war 100, while industrial wages, public services, and manufactured commodities are upon a basis somewhere between 160 and 180, compared to pre-war 100. This is by far the most serious element of our instability that remains of our domestic dislocations due to the war. As the agricultural industry is thus still out of line, there must be further readjustments favorable to the farmer, either by increases of prices of farm products or decrease in the incomes of other groups."

It is evident from Hoover's further discussion of the problem that he believes that the required readjustment must come by decreasing other prices to conform to the levels prevailing for agricultural products. This is the view that is taken by practically all the men who are interested in financial operations. It is also held by a good many farmers who seem to be willing to accept the present low prices for the results of their labor if the wages of working men and the cost of commodities can be correspondingly reduced.

This looks like the worst possible solution of a difficult and menacing problem. Such a readjustment might restore the farmers purchasing power to something like pre war, volume and thereby improve business conditions for the industrial and commercial sections of society but it would not affect the vast volume of debts incurred during the period of inflation. Interest and dividend rates, federal revenues and local taxes cannot be reduced to conform to the proposed readjustment of wages and the prices of farm products.

More than half the income of agricultural producers is now required to meet interest payments and taxes figured in dollars. The suggested readjustment might enable the farmers to buy pre war volumes of commodities with their incomes but would not help them to buy back their notes and mortgages and pay their taxes which are not based on the value of commodities. Such claims should be settled in terms of the same sort of money and credit that prevailed when the obligations were contracted.

The treasury announces that the federal debt has been reduced to something above twenty two billions of dollars. That is true in terms of dollars but false in terms of the products with which the farmers must buy dollars to pay their taxes. Measured in terms of wheat, cotton, corn, hogs, cattle, fruit and other commodities with which the farmers must meet their obligations

the federal debt is almost three times as big as it was on the day that it touched the peak measured in dollars. On the other hand, the men who own government or other bonds are now able to buy three times the quantity of farm products with their income that was possible only three years ago.

Plainly enough the readjustment downward suggested by Mr. Hoover is in the interest of bondholders and all others who live on fixed returns from bonds and taxes but it means bankruptcy and serfdom for the farmers.

A NEW SUPREME JUSTICE

A few weeks ago the president nominated, Pierce Butler of Minnesota to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in succession to Justice Day, retired. A little later the newspapers reported that the confirmation of Butler had been delayed until the senate could make some investigation of his record. Butler's record and standing as a lawyer satisfied the senators, and his nomination has now been confirmed.

Butler is a fit associate for the majority of the court that he has joined. When he puts on his long black gown and assumes his expression of judicial wisdom and judgment dignity he will be a proper addition to the group of earnest advocates of special privilege already on the bench. With the exception of Brandies and Holmes every member of the Supreme Court of the United States is a reactionary attorney who owes all his fortune and power to his previous alliances with the forces of monopoly, privilege and greed.

Butler will find himself in congenial company. He calls himself a democrat and was named on the pretense that it is proper to maintain a partisan balance on the supreme bench. The truth is that the newly appointed associate justice is a very ordinary corporation lawyer of the safe and sane type so much trusted and relied on by the great business interests. With such an addition to our court of last resort it will be safe for the corporations to permit a hearing on the Kansas Industrial Court Law.

LEGISLATION BY LAME DUCKS

A lame duck, in the language that prevails in Washington, is a prominent statesman who has been defeated at the polls. Actually and in words that every plain farmer can understand without consulting a dictionary of slang, a lame duck is a hired hand who has been fired because his services are no longer satisfactory to his employers, the people of his district or state. When a Kansas farmer fires a hired hand who has become too uppity for his job the discharged employee is expected to tie his extra shirt and socks up in a bundle and beat it away from there for some other place where his services are needed.

It is not so with congressmen and senators. On the seventh of November the sovereign squats of the United States fired a big bunch of senators and representatives for the most part because they had forgotten the people whose votes gave them an opportunity for public service. But he discharged law makers, under the constitution, were not required to pack up and clear out leaving their places to be filled and their work to be taken up by the new help hired by their bosses, the people of the United States. Far from it. They are still on the job and will draw pay and make laws until the fourth of March.

The new congress, chosen on November 7th, 1922, to take the place of one whose work has been generally unsatisfactory probably will not meet and organize until the first Monday in December, 1923. There are differences of opinion as to the wisdom of this arrangement. Advocates of the old order, men who believe that a system must be right because it was ordained and established by "the Fathers" say that it is a good thing to postpone a meeting of congress for thirteen months after it has been chosen in order that the passions provoked by the election campaign may have time to cool off before the new men get to work.

There are others who insist that the long delay in convening a new congress is valuable only to the special and privileged interests because it gives time for convincing them ew men that it would be highly unwise for them to do the work that their bosses hired them for. A plain man wonders why a hired hand should be allowed to wait thirteen months before starting on the job that he has been ordered to do. There is too much danger that the new congressmen and senators, subject to the sinister influences surrounding our national lawmakers at all times, will forget their orders and their bosses back home and take new orders from the pickets of privilege who patrol every avenue of access to the Capitol of the United States.

The National Farmers Union had this very matter under consideration at the recent Lynchburg convention and adopted a resolution asking for an amendment to the federal constitution providing that the term of a congress shall expire on the day that its successor is elected and that it shall begin its work on the first Monday of the following January or only about seven weeks after the election. The big point is that the old congress shall not be allowed to hold any sort of a session after the new congress is chosen.

There was an immediate response to this demand. Within a week a resolution providing for such an amendment was introduced into the United States and there is every reason to believe that it will be submitted to the states some time within the next two years. This will stop legislation by men whose services are no longer satisfactory to the people.

Officials not subject to recall by the people should not be tolerated in a free government.

A classified ad in the exchange column of the Kansas Union Farmer will only cost you a few cents and may be the means of many dollars to you. The way to co-operate is to give your own paper advertising patronage.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Bankers' Representatives in Washington

Are keeping close watch on the progress of rural credits legislation. All affect to be strongly in favor of any measure that will give relief to agriculture but they are almost unanimously of the opinion that all the necessary help can be supplied by the Federal Reserve System if some slight amendments are made.

It is proposed to make properly secured farm papers with nine months maturity eligible for rediscount thru the Federal Reserve Banks. Whether this plan would work out all right is uncertain but it is sure that it would enable the banking interests to retain the business that will go to other agencies including growers' associations if the War Finance Corporation should be continued.

If the farmers of this country were as well represented as the bankers at Washington we could get what we needed before the close of this session.

Taxation Fills a Big Place

In the public minds these days, the new governor of Kansas wants to reduce tax burdens. The incoming house of representatives is of the same mind. Although the senate is a hold-over body elected two years ago it is made up of good, honest, public-spirited men who will try to help and if they can do so, please their fellow citizens.

Governor Davis will have plenty of support in both branches of the legislature when he submits his tax reduction program. All are agreed that something must be done. All should know that nothing can be done except by dispensing with certain services that the people are now buying with tax money. How many Kansas folks have made up their minds as to just what they can get along without?

It might be a good thing for each member of the Union who reads this to sit right down and write a letter to President Tromble and send him a list of the taxpaid services that he can dispense with. Come on boys and let us know just where to commence so far as you are concerned.

Pooling for Orderly Marketing

Is making very rapid progress thru the country. Tobacco is about eighty-five per cent organized. Cotton is pretty well signed up. Raisins and other California dried fruits are one hundred per cent organized and are getting the best results. Commodity marketing associations must not only provide for orderly marketing but must also arrange for holding seasonal surpluses for the benefit of growers until they can be converted into reserves to be supplied to the world in response to the actual demands of consumers. Some one who is now taking too much too fast is being discharged and the costs of distribution must be reduced. Unless these things are done co-operation is worthless to the producer.

The Star Has Discovered Gravel

In several sections of Kansas, gravel entirely suitable for road building purposes is in a recent issue almost endorsed gravel construction for Kansas highways. After all there are only a few hopelessly stupid folks in this world. A good many people have lost all hope of the Star ever saying anything sensible but the election returns appear to have taught that paper something worth while.

All through southeastern Kansas the good roads program should take the form of well graded highways, surfaced with chert from the lead and zinc mines. There is a lot of this material, enough to pave all the public roads as far out as they can be reached without bumping into prohibitive freight rates. There are also many good available gravel beds in different parts of the state and much gravel suitable for this purpose. The best points about gravelled roads are the low first cost, the ease and cheapness of maintenance, and the serviceable driving surface that is possible. They are all right where gravel can be obtained at reasonable cost. Elsewhere Kansas folks must take their choice between concrete construction and dirt roads.

Trucks And Passenger States

Are already using nearly every mile of concrete or gravelled roads in Kansas. They are making money for their owners and are very convenient for lots of the folks of this state. The owners of these freight and passenger cars now using the public roads so extensively have very little capital invested in the equipment of their business or in the roads over which they operate. They pay some taxes, of course but not enough to repair the damage that their machines do to the highways.

The coming session of the legislature must deal with this problem among many others in connection with public roads. It may be that the best possible solution of the road funds and road use problem would be a reasonable tax on gasoline. Such an excise would fall almost entirely on citizens who use the public highways for motor cars and trucks. The ways for which the roads the most will, of course, pay the highest tax. So far as motor driven vehicles are concerned a tax on gasoline would be a toll for the use of the roads and would be as fair as a tollgate system because it would be paid by all citizens in proportion to the use that they make of the roads.

The gasoline tax is worth consideration from the people and from the legislature. It may be the very best way to raise money for highway construction and maintenance.

Insurance Costs Much Money

In many ways. Seventy-five American life insurance associations last year collected \$600,000,000 more than they paid out. Premiums are so adjusted that there will be similar results this year and next year and all the years to come. These same seventy-five companies now have nearly SEVEN BILLIONS OF RESERVES.

Unless the growth of life insurance reserves is checked they will absorb all the wealth of the country within the next fifty years. Life insurance is all right but the man who buys it should not be required to purchase so many other things that he does not want and cannot use.

Comparatively few farmers have their lives insured. All farmers should carry a reasonable volume of insurance. Certainly every farmer who is in debt owes it to his creditors and to his family to make some provision for clearing his estate. As long as rates are as high as at present few farmers can insure their lives.

There should be a Farmers Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Union should be its founder, sponsor, and promoter. The next state convention can well afford to spend a half a day on this problem.

Reform Is Very Popular

With large groups of people who believe that things are wrong because they are not run to conform to the plans of reformers. One of the first things that every group of reformers undertakes in recasting our institutions of governmental local and otherwise is to deprive the plain citizen on foot of most of the democratic powers that are still retained by the folks.

The Kansas School Code Commission has just made a report that is admirable in many ways but absolutely indefensible in its calm assumption that the people of a rural school district are not capable of managing their own schools. The County Unit Plan of Administration will never be accepted for schools by the people of this state.

It may be that the independent school district is no longer the natural rural community, that it was a generation ago but any change to larger districts must retain the powers of administration and government within the district.

Hard Times Pinch Many Kansas Homes

This winter. It is almost impossible for our Kansas folks to buy all the things they do not need but must have and still have enough income left to buy the few things which they cannot live without. It is easy enough to pay all the farm mortgage and bank notes owed by agriculture in this state in less than ten years if we would quit acting like a parcel of spoiled children crying for candy.

If Kansas farmers and their families could make up their minds to live without such non-essentials as tobacco, chewing gum, candy, one-half the present consumption of gasoline, and a few other such things agriculture would pay itself out of debt in this state in a hurry.

Yes of course the farmer has a right to all these things, just as much of a right as any one else but when you get right down to brass tacks it is not very high-toned to talk about rights that can be enjoyed only by spending money borrowed from the banks or raised by mortgaging the farm.

The farmer must help himself if he expects to get any aid worth while from congress, the legislature or the banks. Self restraint and self denial should become much more general and popular.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the policy holders of the FARMERS UNION MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY OF KANSAS, will be held in Salina, Kansas, January 4, 1923, in the Chamber of Commerce rooms in the city building. Five directors are to be elected and other business of great importance will need the consideration of the policy holders, so that every policy holder who can arrange to be present should attend the meeting if possible. Each policy holder is entitled to as many votes for directors as he is entitled to as a policy holder. Agents and policy holders are urged to attend this meeting and get first hand information as to what the details of the organization and get first hand information as to what the business of the company for the past year, and in other ways in form themselves on the business affairs of their own organization.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the policy holders of the FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF KANSAS, will be held at Salina, Kansas, Thursday, January 4, 1923, in the Chamber of Commerce rooms in the city building at 10 o'clock, a. m. Five directors are to be elected, and there will be other business of importance for consideration by the policy holders, and every agent and every policy holder is required to attend the meeting if possible. It is very desirable that a splendid representative attendance of agents and policy holders from all portions of the state meet together so that they may all become personally acquainted with the details of the organization and get first hand information as to what the business of the company for the past year will be given.

Every policy holder is entitled to as many votes as there are directors to be elected and an equal additional number for every \$500.00 that he has insured in the company (after the first \$500.00), and he may cast the same by proxy or in person, distributing them among the same or a lesser number of candidates to be elected, or concentrate them on one candidate, as he may see fit, and a plurality shall elect; provided that no member may hold and use the proxy of more than twenty-five policy holders. Any policy holder who cannot attend in person may arrange for his proxies to be voted by some other member. However, the proxies must be filed with the secretary of the Insurance Company at Salina, Kansas, at least ten days before the date of the annual meeting. Accordingly, all proxies must be filed with the secretary of the insurance company at Salina, Kansas on or before December 24, 1922. In addition, every proxy must have a ten cent revenue stamp attached. Unless the two above provisions are complied with, the proxy is not valid. Keep in mind the date of the annual meeting and arrange to be present if possible.

PROXY

THE FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF KANSAS I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I hold policy No. _____ in the FARMERS UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF KANSAS, and I do appoint _____ as my representative and authorize him to vote for me at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the above named Insurance Company at Salina, Kansas, January 4, 1923.

Signed _____ NOTICE: Attach a 10c revenue stamp. This proxy must be filed with the secretary of the insurance company at Salina, Kansas, on or before December 24, 1922.

Is Getting Anxious

To get back to work. He has earned nothing for so long that the old sock is not only empty but has a hole in the toe of it. He asks for a square deal and probably will get it. This country is well fed on Fatty's line of stuff. We can get along without any more of his pictures for quite awhile. The chances are that this whole matter will be checked up to the movie patrons throughout the country. A new Arbuckle film will be made and offered to the public and the chances are that it will have a thumbs-down response from the fans. It is so easy and painless to rebuke the sins of others that few of us overlook opportunities for that sort of thing.

Fatty Arbuckle might as well get him a pair of overalls and go to work. He is through as an actor.

The Turks Seem to Know Exactly

What they want and they do not hesitate to point it out and make their demands fairly emphatic. Turkey is one of the weakest of all the powers but during the past six months she has stood the eastern world on its head and served notice on the powers of Eastern Europe that she will go right on making new and more trouble in several different places unless she gets what she wants. Now it is announced that Turkey will come into the League of Nations. Perhaps that is a good thing as it should be easier to control such a disturbing element from within than it has proved to be from without.

Navy Expenses Will Exceed

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS this year in spite of the results of the international Conference for the Limitation of Armaments. This is not as much as war-time appropriations but it is a good deal more than was ever appropriated for any single year before 1914.

Just what dangers to our commerce are averted by the activities of the thousand or more war ships that we still have in commission in this country? There are a lot of people who believe that we should stop navy construction until we get set for the San Francisco. What we will spend on the navy this year would build three concrete highways eighteen feet wide from the Atlantic to the Pacific and what the army costs would build three more from Canada to the Gulf. If this country could get along without spending money for get along without spending money for things it does not need it would soon become a much better residence location.

Borah And Hiram Johnson

And agree on the most desirable policy for our country in connection with the present state of affairs in Europe. As heretofore remarked in this column, the great reforms in the United States never seem to be able to agree with each other for more than a few minutes at a time. The progressive block in the senate should enter into a signed agreement with each other for the period of two years they will act together in a way determined by the majority vote of their own members. As a penalty clause providing for liquidated damages for the violation of the contract each senator should agree to make no more speeches during the remainder of his term.

Montana jumped from a 1,000,000 bushel pool state to a six million bushel pool in one season. That's another real record.

Department of Practical Co-Operation

FARMERS' UNION MEETINGS
State speakers will be present and address Farmers' Union meetings as indicated below. Requests for speakers within the date list should take into consideration the schedules already made.

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.

To Local Secretaries And The Membership In General
We have the State Constitutions for 1922, "containing the Amendments as adopted," ready for distribution at 5c per copy.
C. E. Brasted, Secretary.

CRAWFORD COUNTY MEETINGS
The regular meeting of the Crawford County Farmers' Union will be held on the last Tuesday of each month throughout the year except when this date falls on a Legal Holiday.
A. C. BROWN, Co. Pres.

OSBORNE COUNTY'S ANNUAL MEETING
At the regular meeting of the Osborne County Union No. 16 held on December 6, the following officers were elected: M. D. LaRosh, president; H. F. Walker, vice-president; J. H. Pickens, secretary-treasurer; A. Rolce, lecturer; W. P. Towne, doorkeeper; Ed Hall, conductor. Harry Seitz, R. R. Walker, and Will Roadhouse as members of the executive committee. J. H. Pickens was chosen as delegate to the state meeting and S. W. Towne as alternate.

BEAVER LOCAL ELECTIONS OFFICERS
At the meeting of Beaver Local No. 1558 held on December 4, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: U. S. Alexander, president; Henry Dranden, vice-president; Don E. Berrie, secretary-treasurer; W. P. Kent, lecturer; John Gottlob, conductor; James Berrie, doorkeeper.
—Fred S. Abel, Sec.

REPUBLIC COUNTY ELECTIONS OFFICERS
Republic County Farmers' Union held its fourth quarterly meeting at Belleville on Wednesday, December 6. A large delegation was in attendance despite the stormy day, nine locals being represented.
The county union went on record instructing all delegates from the locals to vote to keep the state home of the Farmers' Union at Topeka.
Nearly all of the old officers were elected for another year. Following is a list of the officers chosen: G. R. Bundy, president; Charles Hanzlick, secretary-treasurer; E. H. West, lecturer and organizer; Ada Burandt, conductor; A. J. Orman, doorkeeper; George Bushby, R. M. Glenn and Ed Kipper members of the executive committee. Ed Kipper was chosen as delegate to represent the county organization at the state meeting. The next meeting will probably be held in Courtland.
—G. R. Bundy, Pres.
Charles Hanzlick, Sec.-Treas.

SOCIAL PROGRAM AT OLSBURG LOCAL
On Monday night, December 11, held a very interesting meeting consisting of a program by the different members of the local and the election of officers for the ensuing year.
The program given was as follows: Selection, Fred Kilmer; Selection, Eldeon Axelton; Duet, J. A. Peterson and Ed Kilmer; Reading, F. E. Nelson; Recitation, Mrs. A. P. Peterson; Violin, Andrew Johnson; Solo, Mrs. Pultz.
Mr. Pultz was awarded the first prize, a sack of flour, he being judged as having the best number on the program. Fred Kilmer received the second prize.

At the election of officers the following were chosen to fill the respective offices for the ensuing year: President, Victor Hansen; Secretary-Treasurer, F. E. Nelson; Lecturer, Mr. Oneal. Mr. Hansen has served as president of this local since its organization about seven years ago, and the secretary has been with us about three years.

We attribute the success of our organization to the fact that we have had good officers during its life and they have worked hard for the interest of the members.
After the election coffee and cinnamon rolls were served to the large crowd in attendance which was very much appreciated.
—August Burkland, Cor.-Sec.

NOTES FROM FRANKLIN LOCAL
Franklin Local held a very interesting and helpful meeting on December 1. As the weather was fine we had a large turnout, there being over 80 in attendance.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous session we took up the following questions and voted as answers indicate:
1. Do you favor the development of the Muscle Shoals power by Henry Ford? Answer Yes.

2. Do you favor the Ship Subsidy Bill? Answer No.

3. Do you favor legislation to control strikes and lockouts? Yes.

4. Do you favor the repeal of Section 16A (the rate making section) of the Esch-Cummings act? Yes.

5. Shall the United States cancel the European War Debt? No.

All questions were answered as indicated above by a unanimous vote.

The question of the State organization going into the life insurance business was also voted on and an affirmative answer returned.

Following the vote on the above questions the election of officers was in order and members were elected to fill the respective chairs as follows: Charles Shiner, president; L. M. Walters, vice-president; Will Elsie, secretary-treasurer; Frank Topping, conductor; L. M. Walters, elected as delegate to the state meeting to be held in Topeka in January, and Robert White was chosen as alternate. Mr. and Mrs. Haden and Mr. Fletcher were appointed as the entertainment committee for the meeting.

—Mrs. G. W. H.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY MEETING A PARTIAL SUCCESS
On account of failure of the state secretary to deliver us the lecturer that was assigned us we were compelled to substitute other speakers for our meetings as far as possible. Not knowing until Monday morning the fourth of December that brother Lippert could not possibly be with us, we got busy and called brother Woodman of the Farmers' Union Live Stock Company at Kansas City to fill the date at St. Marys, which he did. The writer has known him for 30 years and believe me, he sure did justice to the large audience that came to hear a man that they had not heard lecture for some time, as the crowd was expected to do as we had planned and realize that the members gave Mr. Woodman made us feel that we were on the right track. We believe he made business for our own company hereafter and all present went home glad they had been there.

On Tuesday we were sure up against the proper thing. No speaker in sight and we got busy over the telephone. First, we called Alfred Docking of Manhattan, but nothing doing. Then we tried the College but they had no one they could spare and we finally gave up and the meeting at Louisville had no speaker. A wire from the state secretary to the writer told us that Senator Green from south Kansas would be with us to finish up our dates. Through a misund-

standing brother Green went to Sabatha and did not get to our county until Friday evening for the Olsburg meeting.

The meetings at Flush and Blaine were annulled on account of rain and no speaker. The writer was not at Olsburg but from what I learn Senator Green sure filled the bill.

Our quarterly meeting at Westmoreland on Saturday, December 9 was the

last of the week. Saturday was cold and the delegates were late in getting in but when all was ready they made hay. All the delegates felt grieved when it was announced that our loyal brother, P. F. Hennessy, county president would be unable to be with us on account of sickness.

A resolution was offered and passed sending a special message to brother Hennessy that we offered him our heart-felt sympathy in his affliction and wished him a speedy recovery.

Brother Hennessy sent a request that we not use his name as county president again as he was afraid he would be unable to do anything soon. After the county secretary appointed Mr. Soupepe Tempacher to take brother Hennessy's place the meeting started in full force.

It was adopted that all delegates be seated and that Good of the Order committee made a report of which I have not a copy but the report was a good one. I have not a copy of the report of the Resolutions Committee either.

The reports of the above committees were both discussed pretty thoroughly before adoption. At intervals music was furnished by Miss Marion Fees and Miss Violet Hern and Mr. Olson.

Talks were made by Mr. O'Neil and Mr. Hanson from Olsburg which all enjoyed. When Senator Green was introduced, he made the remark that just such talks and short speeches from every member was the making of a good meeting. All the had luck and wish brother Green is that the State organization will let us have him for some time later on as we believe that all present will say that he has the Farmers' Union movement at heart as much as any lecturer we have heard. Owing to the lateness of the hour Senator Green had to cut his talk short and all went home glad they had come to the quarterly meeting.

This finishing the weeks program we do hope hereafter that the state secretary will not disappoint us the next time we arrange for a lecturer. Brother Hennessy being sick, appointed the writer to go ahead and carry out the week's program and will say that it is a most embarrassing position to fill when the appointments with advertisements of the dates and places and no speaker to fill them as directed.

I will do anything for brother Hennessy and wished he could have been able to do as we had planned and laid out the work for another year. Will leave the report of the quarterly meeting for our secretary to make as we do not want to infringe on his report work.

Yours for a larger and stronger Union,
—John Hern, County Organizer.

I regret very much that we had to disappoint brother Hern by not furnishing a speaker as per his wishes. I was away at the time but I know that the girls in the office did the best they could under the circumstances and did all that I could have done, had I been here.
—C. E. Brasted, Sec.

350 ATTEND MEETING OF VODA LOCAL

I want you to know that Voda Local No. 742, F. E. and C. U. of A. is still existing and moving forward. First of all, we had a meeting November 18 and elected our officers for the ensuing year which are as follows: A. G. Schwanbeck, president; Otto

Wolf, vice-president; Jason Griffith, secretary-treasurer.

At that meeting we agreed to entertain our Local at the Big Creek Hall December 1, which was carried out and was a complete success. We must thank the directors of the E. C. H. for the free use of their hall and also the different committees for the services rendered.

Everybody brought their baskets well filled and our local furnished the coffee. We had a nice program which consisted of music, songs, recitations and readings. The reading of the prophecy of Voda Local 50 years hence, brought much laughter and was instructive as well as entertaining.

After the program and supper we all enjoyed ourselves at the fantastic step till the small hours of the morning. Everybody enjoyed themselves, as we have a membership of about 140 members, including ladies, there were about 350 present. Everybody enjoyed it and it showed another step toward the co-operative movement which is so necessary to us farmers.

December 11 we had another meeting of our local at which we elected delegates to our county convention to be held at WaKeeney, Kansas December 18. We also took in six new members.
—J. C. S., Local Cor.

RUBIES FOR THE RUBEN
Unionism is the only foundation for the producer to build on.

Union taps the profiteer's strong box.

A Union local in your community means protection for the home.

As the producers combine the profiteers are separated.

The productive activity of the farmer is the price of human existence.

Useful production should be the only gauge of merit.

Organization first increases and then abolishes lower prices.

Low farm prices is plus flowing from the capitalist sore in society.

Idle men means misery only to the producers.

The profiteers are reducing to a minimum the personal property of the producers.

The present state of profiteerism condemns the producers to vegetate in conditions of existence inferior to those of the savage.

Don't dabble in politics, organize your economic might to achieve emancipation.

—A Rubie member of Corinth Local No. 261.

MERCER LOCAL ELECTIONS OFFICERS
Editor Farmers' Union:
The Mercer Local, Farmers' Union No. 1462, Arkansas City, Kansas held its regular meeting Wednesday evening with a large attendance.

After receiving a large number of ladies in full membership the election of officers for the ensuing year was held resulting as follows: Charles Estep, president; John Templar, vice-president; Clara Seyfer, secretary-treasurer; Walter Schmidt, conductor; Henry Taylor, doorkeeper. Other committees to be appointed by the president.

Clara Seyfer was appointed as a delegate to the State Farmers' Union meeting to be held in Topeka in January, 1923.

After the meeting the ladies served refreshments consisting of peaches with whipped cream, cake and coffee, which was heartily enjoyed by all.

The members then planned to go to the Harry Burnett farm on Monday to shuck his corn. Mr. Burnett had the misfortune to have a leg broken last week, by his self-dump rake while raking corn after which his team ran away, and he is now in a hospital in

the city.
The ladies will serve a warm dinner to the men shucking corn.

CAMP FUNSTON SOLD
Camp Funston, Kan., Dec. 4.—One hundred and twenty-five buildings still standing in Camp Funston were today sold at public auction by the government. A large crowd was present

and the bidding was spirited. Camp Funston Lumber Company of Junction City, Kan., bought about 80 per cent of all lumber sold, including all the big barracks. The company states that these will be ready for re-sale to farmers early in January.

USE UNION WANT ADS

CALL FOR THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KANSAS DIVISION OF THE FARMERS' EDUCATIONAL AND CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA

JANUARY 16, 17, 18 and 19

The Kansas Division of the National Farmers' Union and the State Co-operative business associations it has lent its efforts to establish, will convene at Topeka, Kansas, Tuesday, January 16, 1922, at 10 a. m.

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

The Auditing Association will convene at 7:30 p. m. on the evening of the same day.

Wednesday morning, January 17, at 10:00 a. m. the Farmers' Union will convene in annual session and, with a few intermissions will continue in session until all the business necessary to come before the meeting is transacted.

Wednesday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock the Insurance Company will hold a meeting while the committee on credentials are getting their reports ready.

Wednesday evening at 7:30 the Live Stock Commission Company will convene to consider the live stock interests of the association.

Thursday morning the Farmers' Union proper will again convene at 9 o'clock and continue its activities until the purposes for which the meeting was called are accomplished.

Thursday evening meeting will be an open meeting devoted to speech making.

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

Basis of Representation

1. One delegate for each local Union in good standing in the State Union December 31, 1922.

2. One delegate for each county or district union in good standing as above. A county and district union to be in good standing must have five or more local unions in good standing in the state union December 31, 1922.

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

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

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

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

FORMAL CALL

The Jobbing Association of the Kansas Division of the National Farmers' Union will hold its regular annual meeting in the city of Topeka, State of Kansas, at 10 a. m. on Tuesday, January 16, 1923.

Every individual owner of one share of more of the common stock, is entitled to attend this meeting and cast one vote. Every Co-operative Business Association owning one or more shares of stock is entitled to attend and cast one vote. Every local or County Union owning one share or more, is entitled to attend and cast one vote. Individual shareholders, Co-operative Associations and Union organizations are urged to arrange for delegates to attend this meeting either in person or by proxy or delegate.

1923 DUES

Local secretaries are hereby notified to collect 1923 dues as follows:

Yearly Dues\$2.25
Building Fund50
TOTAL\$2.75
Of this amount \$1.75 is to be sent to the State Secretary.

C. E. BRASTED
SALINA, KANSAS

CAMP FUNSTON LUMBER \$10 A THOUSAND FEET

Buildings, Lumber, Doors Sash, Wallboard, Screens

5 Cross Panel Doors \$2

At Government Auction, Camp Funston, December 4, we bought 80 per cent of all lumber sold. It was a smashing bargain.

We are reselling the lumber in the buildings at the sacrifice price of \$10 a thousand and feet. Or \$16 if we wreck, pull nails and load on cars.

Funston lumber, in our judgment, can be delivered, freight paid, to the average Kansas station at about 40 per cent of the cost of new lumber.

In many buildings you get 2 x 6 rafters, 24 feet long. 2 x 8 joists, 10 to 20 feet long. 2 x 4 studs up to 18 feet. 10 inch and 12 inch boards. 4 inch and 6 inch flooring. Sold in the buildings at \$10 a thousand feet.

You can buy from 5,000 feet up to 60,000 feet in a building. Some are priced as low as \$50.00.

Only 24 barracks remain. Only 32 small buildings for stables, etc. Only a handful of officers quarters.

Immediate inspection is necessary. Within 30 days this great opportunity to buy \$10 lumber will be gone. It is your last chance to get a Funston bargain. Come to Camp Funston this week. Buy now and wreck any time during 1923.

CAMP FUNSTON LUMBER CO.

Junction City, Kan.

Camp Funston Office—Inside Main Gate

