



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



VOLUME XIX

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## THE MINUTES OF THE 21ST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KANSAS DIVISION OF THE FARMERS UNION HELD AT ARKANSAS CITY, KAN., OCT. 13-14-15, 1926

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE KANSAS DIVISION OF THE FARMERS UNION

Arkansas City, Kansas  
Oct. 13, 1926  
Fifth Avenue Opera House

Mr. F. M. Giltner, county president of Cowley county called the house to order and asked that those present arise and sing America.

Invocation was by Rev. G. H. Cosper. Mr. R. C. Howard, mayor, welcomed the delegates and extended greetings for Arkansas City, as did also R. H. Rhoads, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Response was made by U. S. Alexander of Winfield.

The meeting was then turned over to John Tromble, president, Kansas Farmers Union.

The conductor, J. C. Felts, was asked if he was satisfied that all present were eligible to sit in the meeting. On his replying yes, the twenty-first annual convention of the Kansas Farmers Union No. 21 of the National Farmers Educational and Co-Operative Union of America was declared open for the transaction of any business that might be brought before it.

John Simpson, president, and E. H. Lawter, secretary of the Oklahoma State Union were asked to take seats on the platform.

President Tromble read the following telegram:

Hon. John Tromble,  
President Kansas Farmers Union,  
Arkansas City, Kansas:

I shall be glad if I may have the pleasure of extending through you, my greetings to the annual convention of the Farmers Union, and of assuring your members of my continued interest in their work and in the advancement of the cause of agriculture generally. The failure of the McNary-Haugen Farm Relief Bill during the last congress, while dis-

appointing, should not be considered as in any respect defeating our efforts for real farm relief legislation. The fight will be renewed when congress reconvenes and I have every hope that we shall be able to get through a measure that will be of real benefit to the farming industry. I shall continue to push the Mistletoe Yard Bill and believe there is a very encouraging prospect for its passage during the coming season. Please say to your members that I am always glad to have their suggestions on matters in which they are interested and that it will be a pleasure at all times to be of any possible service to them.

ARTHUR CAPPER.

On motion of F. M. Giltner which was seconded by H. R. Green, the reading of the minutes of last year's meeting was dispensed with. These minutes had been published in the paper and all members had seen and read them. Motion carried.

T. B. Dunn, auditor, read the auditor's report showing receipts and expenditures since Sept. 30, 1925. Mr. Dunn moved the adoption of this report. Motion was seconded and carried.

Report of State Secretary C. E. Brasted for the year Sept. 30, 1925 to Sept. 30, 1926 was read, with the following remarks:

Mr. President, Delegates and members:

Your secretary begs leave to make the following brief report as much as your auditor has made his report setting forth the receipts and expenditures. I feel I may, with propriety, make my report very brief, confining myself to the matters that pertain to the secretary's office. As you will note, I am using figures for a 12 months' period, where last year my report contained the figures for only the 9 months' period:

1926	186 members paid	\$ 196.20	1923 dues
	203 members paid	357.85	1924 dues
	1929 members paid	2098.38	1925 dues
	15971 members paid	19869.87	1926 dues
	180 members paid		national dues
	1445 members paid	1445.00	initiation fees for 1926

24012.31

Total receipts of fees and dues for the year 1926, Sept. 30, 1925 to Sept. 30, 1926.

1925	117 members paid	\$ 114.00	1922 dues
	362 members paid	445.40	1923 dues
	1918 members paid	2280.85	1924 dues
	17509 members paid	21408.81	1925 dues
	215 members paid	58.75	national dues
	1572 members paid	1572.00	initiation fees for the year 1925.

\$25870.41

Total receipts for 1925 to Sept. 30, 1925.

Instead of giving you the expenditures month by month as I did several years ago, and in as much as there has been no change in the amounts paid for salaries, etc., I am giving you the totals as set forth below. Again I would ask you to remember these totals are for a 12 months' period where the report last year was for but 9 months.

C. E. Brasted, salary	\$ 2100.00
C. E. Brasted, traveling expense	235.22
Auditing Association, audits	171.00
F. U. Ins. Co. office rents	375.00
Postage, including 6000 envelopes	236.57
Salaries, office help	2300.00
Electric lights, pres. & sec'y.	44.20
Supplies for locals	274.46
Supplies for office	47.65
Telephone, pres. & sec'y.	64.45
Teleg. graph	11.58
A. C. Davis, national dues.	4484.04

\$10,344.17

Kansas Union Farmer:  
53 issues, 1,100,119 copies \$13,131.61  
Postage 1,031.61  
Salaries 3,000.00  
Commissions paid for adv. 128.74

\$17,292.10

Cash received from adv. \$4,777.28  
That makes your paper cost \$ 8463 per member.

Deducting the advertising from the cost of the paper:  
Cost of paper \$17,475.75  
Advertising 4,777.28

\$12,698.47

Net cost of 53 issues \$12,698.47  
Net cost per member \$ 6.113

The surplus in the secretary's account was \$3588.22  
Deficit in the publishing account was \$377.68

\$ 194.46

When the amendments that were adopted a year ago were submitted for your approval or rejection, I received a great many letters. Letters that were enlightening. I received a great many inquiries asking why it was that we did not make the Farmers Union paper pay its way. Now, if you are familiar with the Farmers Union paper, and I believe you are, you will remember that on page 4 there are 5 full columns used for local meeting notices. Now, I think that that space is used to a good advantage. I do not want anyone to understand that I would like to cut out any of that. I wish we had enough live secretaries in the state of Kansas and the Kansas Farmers Union so we would not only fill that whole page but we would have to get more room for the same kind of advertising.

ing. Had we charged the regular rates and received the same rate we receive from other sources, for that we are advertising, it would have brought in an additional revenue of \$10,520.00 for the 53 issues. Then, instead of the report you heard this morning showing a deficit in the publishing department of \$3,777.68 it would have shown that you had a surplus of \$6,742.32.

Add to that the surplus in the secretary's office of \$3,588.22 and it would give you a grand surplus of \$10,225.54.

Mr. Brasted moved the adoption of the report. Motion seconded by Anton Peterson and was carried.

Report of the lecturer was called for but he did not have same with him at that time.

Report of the committee on order of business was asked for but it was not yet completed.

President Tromble appointed committees as follows who will make reports during the convention.

Credentials committee: Roy Schmitt, Fairview; Geo. Hobbs, Kansas City; Geo. Dean, Redott.

Resolutions committee: C. B. Thove, Alma; P. M. Giltner, Winfield; Dave Thomas, Burns; E. F. Schieffelin, Osawatomie; J. L. Arnold, Ogallah.

Legislative committee: D. L. Barrett, Beale; H. R. Green; Moline; W. E. Spencer, St. John; C. C. Gerstenberger, Lawrence; E. C. Trull, Kansas City; U. S. Alexander, Winfield; John Huber, Selden.

Constitution: E. L. Bullard, Vassar; E. A. Crall, Erie; R. D. Scholfield, WaKeeney; Carl E. Clark, McPherson; R. D. Samuelson, Olsburg.

Good of the Order: John Vesecky, Timken; P. H. Heidecker, Paola; Mrs. Tom Murray, Colony; Mrs. Pearl Gretten, Kincaid.

Order of Business: John Vesecky, Timken; A. E. Allard, Arkansas City; E. L. Bullard, Vassar.

Mr. Z. H. Lawter, secretary of the Farmers Union addressed a few remarks to the delegates.

Mr. M. O. Glessner, state lecturer, appeared with his report which he read as follows:

Report of state lecturer for the year 1926:

To the delegates assembled at Arkansas City, Kansas, in the twenty-first convention of the Kansas Branch of the Farmers Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, I respectfully submit my fourth and final report.

It is now three years and nine months since I attended the Salina convention as a delegate representing Illinois local 794.

Many have gone to the Great Reward, where the struggles and strife of this life are unknown. Their going is our loss but the Kingdom of Joy has been sweetened by their presence. We pause in our retrospection as we see again, in all their glory, the earnest faces of V. C. Anderson, George Pitts, W. F. Ramsey, G. W. Lippert, C. E. Henderson, C. W. Ames and scores of others whose paths are lightened by a light most glorious. We must carry on. Those that have gone have left their work as a heritage to us. Their lives have been in vain if we do not take up the standard of co-operation and carry it to a triumphant end.

Time has changed the surroundings under which we must work. We must plan our work to fit the conditions as it is beyond human strength to transform in a day that which has been years in building. In traveling over Kansas for almost four years, a few changes have come under my observation that necessarily affects the co-operative movement and which we must recognize if we would build permanently.

One factor that has made it harder to keep the enthusiasm alive, which once prompted our members to attend the local Union meeting is the automobile. It has put the farmer in touch with the bright lights of the city, with its moving picture show, pool-halls, lodge halls, wrestling and boxing matches, hand concerts, ball games, parades and various entertainments. When the roads are good, he goes where the entertainment is better than he can devise to fit a country school house.

Another factor is the radio. I have seen the most humble home which was made of sod, a shack for a barn, chicken coops of soap boxes and scraps of wood, in western Kansas. Beside the house sat the Ford. Then, on high, above the hut of earth, and in touch with the living, breathing world, was the aerial which caught the news and views from Kansas City to Paris. The farmer could sit in the little old sod shanty and forget the mortgage, the drought that took his crops, the grain man that scooped him on very deal, and the Farmers Union local meeting, that somehow lost its charm in comparison with the comfort of the fireside and the radio.

The horse is passing, although many is the year that is shed for old "dobbin" and his faithfulness. No amount of argument will bring the business of horse raising to its former level. The tractor has taken his place. The harness hook has given at our 1926 convention. It gives me great pleasure to know that such a program has been adopted by a good many of our elevators in Kansas.

You have shown me by your support, that you appreciate my humble efforts having elicited me in preference to the delegates. I feel that the state, Wm. C. Swanson and U. S. Alexander. I feel further gratified to know that by a big majority you adopted the plan of organization which I proposed at the Hays convention. Although now the property of the Kansas Farmers Union, I wish to again bring before you the proposed plan as adopted at Hays.

The reason that I again bring to your attention the proposed plan is the fact that a great many have voted against its adoption who have since expressed themselves as favoring its adoption. I am reliably informed that a plan almost identical to the following plan is being tried out in the great state of Iowa. The greatest fraternal organization in the world, the Modern Woodmen of America, with more than two million members, Canada, with its big wheat pool, the largest pool in the world, has heretofore been the National Chamber of Commerce has its secretaries who devote full time to the work of organization. The salary which I have been receiving will release some money which may be used to pay district men.

To increase the dues which members are willing to pay into the union fund, for organization work seems to be impossible; but the state business organizations, which are the beneficiaries of the Union, can easily pay a per cent of the profit derived from new business secured by the district men, into the state

## THE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

Kansas City, Mo., October 29, 1926.

A meeting of the Creamery Board, or in other words, a combined meeting of the Produce Association and Jobbing Association Boards of Directors and a field men's meeting were held at Kansas City, October 21, 22 and 23. These were among the best and perhaps most fruitful meetings ever held. With the Creamery in operation, a year's experience in the background and the idea of extending operations into other fields afforded a wide range of problems for discussion.

A brief summary of the past year's work and accomplishments led to the outline of plans for the coming year. It was proved that the Creamery activities had developed to a point where a much larger volume of business could be handled with comparatively small increase in expense. Thus the problem of increasing the volume was one of prime importance.

The aim for the coming year is two-fold: (1) More stations; and (2) stronger stations. This to be effected by not only carrying the sign-up campaign into new territories but increasing the sign-up at the stations now under contract. While it is hoped that many new stations can be established during the coming year, it is the earnest desire of the Board of Directors and Management to increase the membership at stations where we already have a sign-up and thereby build to the end of establishing stations on a strictly membership basis as rapidly as possible.

While questions pertaining to the Creamery Department were not few in number, the Egg Department came in for its share of discussion too. The general plan as outlined with reference to placing the Egg Department into operation is to begin handling eggs from those stations immediately tributary to Kansas City and branching out to other stations as rapidly as conditions will permit. It is the intention to get the Egg Department into operation in full swing just as quickly as possible.

Calls are being received at the office almost daily for field men to come and "preach the Produce Association gospel." The field men will answer these calls as rapidly as possible. May we appeal to the Farmers Union membership at this time to assist the field men in carrying out their program and thus aid in "spreading the gospel" and accomplishing the desired results. The feeling of those who have been following the work of the Produce Association for the past year is one of optimism and, while the record made by the Creamery the past year is quite gratifying, we feel the surface of the possibilities has only been scratched and more fruitful things are yet to be accomplished.

Arrangements have been effected by the Management whereby Mr. Guy Webster, as Publicity Agent thru the Kansas Union Farmer, will keep the readers advised as to the work of the Produce Association. Various matters pertaining to the work of the Association and its problems will be discussed in these articles in a way which we believe will be of interest to the readers. If interested, be on the lookout for these articles.

A. W. SEAMANS, Manager.

I know that when I am gone I will be forgotten by a great many. The things that I have said will pass as the passing of the shadow. A frown will adorn the faces of those that took his crops, the grain man that scooped him on very deal, and the Farmers Union local meeting, that somehow lost its charm in comparison with the comfort of the fireside and the radio.

The horse is passing, although many is the year that is shed for old "dobbin" and his faithfulness. No amount of argument will bring the business of horse raising to its former level. The tractor has taken his place. The harness hook has given at our 1926 convention. It gives me great pleasure to know that such a program has been adopted by a good many of our elevators in Kansas.

You have shown me by your support, that you appreciate my humble efforts having elicited me in preference to the delegates. I feel that the state, Wm. C. Swanson and U. S. Alexander. I feel further gratified to know that by a big majority you adopted the plan of organization which I proposed at the Hays convention. Although now the property of the Kansas Farmers Union, I wish to again bring before you the proposed plan as adopted at Hays.

The reason that I again bring to your attention the proposed plan is the fact that a great many have voted against its adoption who have since expressed themselves as favoring its adoption. I am reliably informed that a plan almost identical to the following plan is being tried out in the great state of Iowa. The greatest fraternal organization in the world, the Modern Woodmen of America, with more than two million members, Canada, with its big wheat pool, the largest pool in the world, has heretofore been the National Chamber of Commerce has its secretaries who devote full time to the work of organization. The salary which I have been receiving will release some money which may be used to pay district men.

To increase the dues which members are willing to pay into the union fund, for organization work seems to be impossible; but the state business organizations, which are the beneficiaries of the Union, can easily pay a per cent of the profit derived from new business secured by the district men, into the state

treasury to be used for organization purposes.

My plan of organization is hereby suggested:

1. The Executive Board of the Farmers Union should be the responsible head for all the organization work in Kansas. Matters of finance, organization and policy should be in the hands of this board.

2. The state should be divided into districts of one or more counties in each district.

3. Each district should be in charge of a responsible person giving bond for faithful performance of duty. Such agent to make weekly reports to the head office. To receive a minimum salary and a per cent of all business secured for Union enterprises. To devote all his time to organization work. To arrange for meetings, show the heads of any of our co-operative enterprises desire or be called upon to put on a special drive or campaign. To receive complaints of the local members and present their complaints before the proper parties. To aid local organizations in local meetings of any and all kinds. In general, to be the responsible head for the success of the Farmers Union in his district.

4. Over all the district men, should be a head organizer, subject to the orders of the State Executive Board. Such agent to receive the reports of the district agents. To aid in any way the organization work; to receive information as to the conduct of the district agents from local members; to act upon suggestions from local members and the heads of state-wide associations; to conduct a department of the paper in the name of "organization work;" to OK all bills of district agents when necessary, before being paid by the state secretary; to select men as district agents and instruct them in their duties. Such head might be the state secretary, as it would be the most economical arrangement besides, it would place in the hands of the members the right to say who would be the head of the department and thus eliminate any chance for politics.

5. Inasmuch as we all recognize the contract as the essential element in co-operative enterprises, there should be created a Master Contract similar to the contract of the M. F. A. or the form gotten out by the Jobbing Association with the State Farmers Union, as the first party. Each person signing this Master Contract should be issued a produce association certificate, a wheat pool certificate, a membership card in the Farmers Union for a period of five years from date. It being understood that the Produce Association and the Wheat Pool would exchange their contracts with the member who signed the Master Contract. The member signing such a contract to pay the total sum of \$15.00 if an old member in good standing, or \$17.00 if a new member. This would exempt him from paying organization fees to the

pool. This would be a saving of \$20.00 to the individual and would eliminate the necessity of spending that amount in calling on him. In place of this contract there is the possibility of raising the initiation fee to \$5.00.

6. The matter of financing this organization work is already settled as each institution is spending considerable money on such work. The only matter to be settled is how to consolidate this money and spend it without such a duplication of service. A survey of each of our state institutions of each district wherein is located an agent would be necessary. All new members secured in such districts to be credited to the activities of the agent. A per cent of the ordinary expenditures of such business secured to be deposited with the state treasurer to the credit of the organization fund. Commissions on insurance secured by the agents to be paid into the fund. Wheat pool contracts secured to the organization fund in the matter of membership fee. The same with the Produce Association Contracts. A per cent of the business secured for the Farmers Union Bank and Livestock Commission to be paid into the fund. Any other concern to pay a per cent that receives the benefits.

As a further saving in expense and for the purpose of cementing the friendly feeling that is now existing between the Kansas Co-Operative Wheat Marketing Association and the Farmers Union, I would recommend the consolidation of the Kansas Union Farmer and the Wheat Growers Journal. Such consolidation would result in a decreased operating expense and also would increase the advertising income. It would also reach a great number of people that should know about the Wheat Pool and the Farmers Union enterprises.

We now have the president, C. E. Cox, the manager, E. R. Downie, and the editor, Mr. Cummins, all of the Wheat Pool numbered among the members of the Farmers Union.

I now place in your hands the disposal of my report. I have made an honest endeavor to suggest a plan that might remedy some of our troubles. I am willing to admit that I am not satisfied with the work that I have done this year. I have helped to organize a few locals and have conducted membership drives in several counties with the result that several hundred new members have been secured. I have spoken at quite a number of your picnics. The house to house canvass is the most satisfactory method of securing members.

I have promised me to make weekly reports to the head office. To receive a minimum salary and a per cent of all business secured for Union enterprises. To devote all his time to organization work. To arrange for meetings, show the heads of any of our co-operative enterprises desire or be called upon to put on a special drive or campaign. To receive complaints of the local members and present their complaints before the proper parties. To aid local organizations in local meetings of any and all kinds. In general, to be the responsible head for the success of the Farmers Union in his district.

To the members, I ask a place in your ranks. I came from among you and I now wish to be received back. The honor of being the last state lecturer of the Farmers Union is all mine. To thank you is not enough. My last request is that God will bless you and keep you happy in the work of the Farmers Union.

M. O. GLESSNER.

Mr. Glessner moved the adoption of the report which was seconded and carried.

Mr. Wheaton Slyter moved that we give to Mr. Glessner a rising vote of thanks for the good work he has done for us the last three and one-half years. Motion seconded and carried.

Meeting adjourned until 1:30 p. m. October 13, 1926.

1:30 p. m.

Music by the band.

Impersonations by Mr. Flint of Grant county Oklahoma, with Mrs. Flint at the piano.

The report of the Committee of Order of Business was read, as follows:

Wednesday, Oct. 13, 10:00 a. m.: P. M. Giltner, county president of Cowley county, presiding.

Song—"America."

Invocation—Rev. Cooper.

Address of Welcome, Mayor R. C. Howard, R. H. Rhoads, secretary Chamber of Commerce.

Response, U. S. Alexander.

Meeting turned over to state president, John Tromble.

Appointment of committees.

Report of state secretary, C. E. Brasted.

1:30 p. m.: Music by Meeker Orchestra and High School Quartette.

Report from various state-wide activities.

7:30 a. m.: Music: Vocal solo, Howard Feldman; whistling solo, Mildred Kloxin; selections, Klink Sisters.

Address by Chas. Curtis, republican candidate for congress.

Thursday, Oct. 14, 1926, 9:00 a. m.: Nomination of officers.

Reports of committees.

1:30 p. m.: Trip to U. S. Indian School, Chillicothe, Oklahoma.

4:00 p. m.: Speech, Ex-Governor Davis and Governor Paulen.

7:00 p. m.: Band concert, Municipal band.

Dance, Allard Sisters.

Vocal solo, Pauline York.

Address, National president, Chas. S. Barrett.

Friday, Oct. 15, 1926, 9:00 a. m.: Election of officers.

1:30 p. m.: Music, vocal solo, Mrs. Wm. Ames; cornet solo, M. L. Klink.

Committee reports and round table discussions.

Installation of officers.

Floral and I. X. L. quartettes and Hackney Harmony Hounds will entertain the convention at intervals throughout the sessions.

Anton Peterson moved the adoption of the report. Motion seconded by John Daly and carried.

President Tromble called to the platform the managers of the different state-wide Farmers Union Business Associations and before introducing them spoke as follows:

I want to thank you for the courtesy you have all shown me during my tenure of office and I assure you I appreciate it. I have given you my best services. The best I know how. In presiding over this convention I want to be sure everybody I want you to feel free; that you are of this convention and you are entitled to fair treatment at all times. I may make a few mistakes. If I do, I want to correct them. I want to conduct this convention just as fair as it is possible to do so. It is not stated in this order of business what one of the state-wide organizations is to start off first. I am going to introduce the oldest of the state-wide organizations first, Mr. Chas. Simpson, field man for the Insurance Company.

Mr. Simpson spoke on the progress of the Insurance Company, Mr. F. D. Becker, secretary of the company, asked the membership to look to the future for the company. Mr. C. E. Brasted, president, spoke of the benefit received by being a policy holder in the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company.

The Farmers Union Jobbing Association being the next oldest organization, L. E. DeVoss, manager, was introduced and he spoke to the membership for a short time.

An incomplete report of the Credentials Committee was read as follows by the chairman, Roy Schmitt:

115 local delegates.  
25 county delegates.  
43 business associations.  
3 banks.  
3 produce associations.  
5 shipping associations.

Signed, Roy Schmitt, Geo. Hobbs, Geo. Dean.

Roy Schmitt moved the adoption of the report which was seconded by P. H. Heidecker. Motion carried.

Since some convention business had been transacted prior to the reading of the report of the Credentials Committee, Anton Peterson made the motion which was seconded by A. J. Wempe, that the previous actions of the convention be approved and made legal. Motion carried.

Mr. A. W. Seamans, secretary, and Mr. Augustine, manager of the creamery, reported on that association. The auditor's report was read by Mr. Dunn of the Auditing Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Flint of Oklahoma again entertained the delegates with song.

Mr. John Simpson, president of the Oklahoma Farmers Union, brought greetings from their Union and told the delegates many interesting things of the Farmers Union work in that state.

Mr. E. C. Trull, president of the Farmers Union State Bank, Kansas City, Kansas, told of the growth of that bank and the organization of other Farmers Union banks in the state. Also of the possibilities of the banking future with the help and co-operation of the membership.

C. E. Cox, president of the Kansas Co-Operative Wheat Marketing Association, spoke of what the Wheat Pool is doing, touching on the Canadian Pool.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers Union State Bank was called for 7:00 p. m.

John Vesecky moved the general convention adjourn until 7:30. Motion seconded and carried.

7:30 p. m., Oct. 13, 1926: Music by Santa Fe Band.

Songs: High School Quartette. Whistling solo, Mildred Kloxin. Selections, Klink Sisters.

Chas. Stephens, democratic candidate for U. S. senate, was introduced and delivered an address.

Senator Chas. Curtis, republican candidate, was unable to be present.

Mr. O. F. Dornblaser, oldest living member of the Farmers Union, was introduced by Mr. Dornblaser was one of the organizers of the Farmers Union when it was organized in Texas.

Milo Reno, president of the Iowa Farmers Union, told of the conditions of agriculture as they are today and the way to correct these conditions. Also he spoke about the legislative program of the Farmers Union.

President Tromble appointed the following committee of ladies to report on the ladies organization: Mrs. C. Y. Johnson, Mrs. Tom Murray, Mrs. J. C. Felts, Mrs. Pearl Gretten, Mrs. Chas. Simpson.



## The Kansas Union Farmer

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W. C. LANDSON, 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, NOVEMBER 4, 1926

### VALORIZATION OF COTTON

The cotton planters of this country produced about 17,000,000 bales of the most useful of all staples from which clothing is made and a thousand other human wants supplied. That crop cost them in money and labor at least \$100 a bale and the money cost alone was not less than \$75 a bale. The price at the ship-points today is not much above 12 cents a pound or \$60 a bale. That means that every farmer will lose at least \$15 on each bale and that the south as a whole, counting labor, will lose more than half a billion dollars on this one crop.

Of course there is a demand for the government to do something in the way of valorizing cotton and that means something that will increase the price. A cotton commission is trying to work out some plan for submission to congress and as might be expected, Herbert Hoover is a member of that body. Hoover has always opposed valorization of wheat and other home products and has done so much objecting to the methods of Great Britain and Brazil employ in getting higher prices for rubber and coffee that the New York World believes he may have difficulty in being and keeping consistent with himself. Thus the World on Hoover's problem and its concomitant embarrassments:

Representatives of the cotton-growers' co-operative organizations have decided to lay a plan before the President's Cotton Commission which involves the withdrawal of 4,000,000 bales of cotton from the market for the next two years and the extension of credits to permit the carrying of this part of the crop in storage. One member of this Cotton Commission is Secretary Hoover. For many months Mr. Hoover carried on a strenuous campaign in this country against the artificial restrictions which certain foreign governments have aided their nationals in imposing upon the production or marketing of essential raw materials. He must now decide whether or not his own government should follow a similar course.

The American cotton growers face a situation not unlike that which not long ago confronted the rubber planters in the East Indies. Mr. Hoover has been unsparing in his condemnation of the policy of restricting rubber exports, but if the commission co-operates with the cotton planters in curtailing their product he will be stopped from further criticism. Our government, through Secretary Hoover or any other official, cannot then protest against Mexico's sisal policy or Brazil's coffee-valorization scheme without making itself ridiculous in the eyes of the world.

The real truth is, of course, that Mr. Hoover is a mess even worse than is pictured by the 'World'. He is expected to work out some plan to increase the price of cotton and there is little doubt that he will have something pretty good to offer congress. He never lies down on any job that he undertakes and sometimes there are a lot of us that think he works even harder when he is out on a limb than when he has a fairly easy job. But suppose he does get a higher price for cotton, who will be helped? Well, so far as this year is concerned, every one in the country except the producer of cotton would be helped from some to a lot. The high price to be expected from Hoover's work will not help the cotton grower because all the cotton except negligible amounts in storage on account of marketing associations will be in the hands of the speculators long before the Hoover commission will be able to affect the price. If there is an advance the cotton factors will get rich and the cotton farmers will be worse off than ever.

And, of course, Mr. Hoover will lose what few friends he has among the farmers which is a pity for there are few men alive who are more persistently active in the interest of someone.

Persimmon growers in Orange County, California, have organized a co-operative marketing association and have made plans to put a standard pack on the market.

### GERMANY IS ON THE WAY BACK

The German empire no longer exists to rattle his sword and swagger its lordly way about among weaker nations. The Kaiser is an old, feeble man in exile. The Junkers have gone to work. The republic of Germany has stabilized its currency, met its financial obligations, restored the flag of the Fatherland to the seven seas in the commerce of the world and has beaten swords into plowshares and rap on the hard way back to solvency and prosperity.

This amazing and unexpected situation puzzles

the French, baffles the understanding of the British and astonishes all Americans who never look below the surface for the powers and causes work magic results. It is all so easy to understand. The allies forced Germany to disband her army, dismantle her fleet, empty her arsenals, and destroy her fortresses. That has liberated a million Germans who are now in constructive and wealth creating occupations. With the financial burden of an army and navy removed Germany is free to utilize her revenues for the payment of her debts and the stabilization of her finances.

It is now certain that Germany will be the first of the war devastated nations to rehabilitate her industry, trade and finance. And this is possible because the allies forced disarmament. The money annually worse than wasted for military and naval strength is sufficient to relieve all the want in the world, to restore all the debased currencies and pay, in time, all the debts left by the war. Within five years Germany will have a greater water borne commerce than she enjoyed before the war and her trading ships will go to all nations and be safe in all waters and all ports without the guardianship of a single war ship.

But Germany, while entitled to credit for sense and industry would never have given up her army and navy, without compulsion. Her enemies have turned out to be her best friends and her defeat is the starting point of her greater glory and security.

The Southern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards Company, Moose Jaw, established in 1919, has recently found it necessary to increase its yardage capacity for cattle and hogs. It now has covered space at the yards of 67,500 square feet, with 140 car load pens of its own and 117 leased from the railroad company, besides numerous pens for smaller lots. All pens are provided with water and are being floored with cement and the alleys with brick.

### STIMULATING PRODUCTION

There are still quite a few otherwise intelligent folks who believe that the man who can make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is the greatest benefactor of the human race. That might be a fairly good theory if the world was short of grass but so far there has always been plenty of hay to feed all the four-legged asses and plenty of food for even the most stupid of the two-legged sort. For a good many years the volume of agricultural production has been considerably in excess of the capacity and appetites of the consumers of our products and the result has been a constant decline in the market process of farm commodities.

In the face of this decline in agricultural prices, ascribed by all the wise to over production, our government is still endeavoring to show farmers how to produce more meat, grain and other farm stuff. Untaught by the abandonment of hundreds of thousands of farms in the eastern states government is still engaged in the work of reclaiming arid lands, still urging the utilization of the cutovers for farms and still encourage speculators to drain swamps and dry up the natural reservoirs of moisture. The latest spasm of a federal department is reported from the department of the interior which is now engaged in a project to increase the supply of meat animals at a time when no farmer is able to sell a fat critter for the price of the grain that it has eaten. Here is what the Washington Post has to say about the latest federal plan to help the farmer:

The Department of the Interior is about to inaugurate a new national policy for making available public lands as ranges for cattle and sheep. Of the original 2,000,000,000 acres of the public domain there still remain 200,000,000 acres unsettled. Nearly all of these lands are unavailable for homesteads, as they consist of two groups, the first of which includes arid regions where the rainfall is as low as four inches per annum. The second group embraces rough mountain lands where the rainfall is sufficient to produce a vigorous growth of vegetation, but which are unsuited to the cultivation of crops because of unfavorable climate and soils. To attempt tillage of such lands is a waste of time and money besides being destructive of natural forest cover.

The department proposes in its new policy the establishment of grazing districts to be leased to stockmen, with the proviso that adequate water shall be available. If such leases are made on long time contracts it is assumed that the lessees will drill the necessary wells to provide water for their flocks and herds. But in cases where this plan is not feasible the government could drill the wells and later lease the range, being reimbursed for the cost by a charge for grazing privileges sufficient to cover the cost of administration.

The coming of the settler and the fencing of the farms along the streams throughout the West has built up a great population, but at the same time the free range has disappeared. The Interior Department, realizing that the demand for meat grows in inverse proportion to the disappearance of the grazing lands, proposes to ask congress for the necessary authority to create feeding sections out of great areas now useless for any purpose. Thus the meat supply would be increased.

One of these days these wise birds in Washington may learn that more production of commodities that are now being sold at losing prices is the very best way in the world to delay the restoration of agriculture. Or perhaps the Interior Department has lost sight of or never has mastered the fact that it is better markets, improved business methods and higher prices that the farmer needs if he is to continue to be the best customer of the factories, mines, stores and banks, and the best patron of the railroads and steamships.

The National Equity-Union, Greenville, Ill., has recently moved into its new building erected at a cost of more than \$15,000. The new home of the organization is of brick and stone and is planned to house the National offices, and also the printing plant, which turns out the Equity Union Exchange and a college paper each week besides doing job work.

### THE COTTON SITUATION

The cotton farmers in the worst position that have brought a return of nearly \$2,000,000,000 which is more than any single harvest of any other American staple has ever yielded. Instead the price has fallen until it is now certain that the farmers will get less than \$1,000,000,000 for their labor, expense and anxieties in producing more than 17,000,000,000 bales of 500 pounds each of the only agricultural product that is used by every human being in this world. The farm price will probably average less than ten cents a pound for the average grade and may be considerably less.

It takes a lot of fertilizer, labor of human beings and horses, feed for the animals and food for the folks to produce a cotton crop. The average return per acre is something less than 200 pounds. The prevailing prices at this moment are insufficient to pay for picking and ginning to say nothing of the labor and cash that have already been lavished on a crop for which there appears to be no market. Thousands of farmers have abandoned a good portion of their cotton after picking and selling the early maturing bolls. Thousands of farm laborers in all the cotton states are being forced to seek employment on the roads or other public works or in the cities where there is always a demand for unskilled industrial workers.

Ruin and despair are abroad over one-third of the United States. The long time merchant cannot collect the advances made to poor farmers. The banks cannot call the notes of the larger planters. The merchants cannot sell their goods. Manufacturing has lost a market for a billion dollars worth of products already produced and in the hands of jobbers and wholesalers who cannot pay the bills they have incurred for supplies that they cannot sell. This great calamity, without any parallel in the history of American agriculture will affect the prosperity of every citizen of the republic regardless of calling or profession.

Can anything be done to relieve the country from the effects of this and assure us against its recurrence? Many relief measures will be suggested running all the way from a bankers' syndicate to buy in and hold the surplus to a suggestion that Henry Ford should buy something like 6,000,000 bales of cotton and hold it off the market until existing stocks are exhausted. But even Ford with all his wealth lacks the financial resources to help the present situation very much. It would take nearly a billion dollars to finance any effective relief measures and it is quite sure that such a sum is not available for investment in such a vast volume of frozen assets as would result.

If nothing can be done to relieve the existing emergency what about a plan to prevent the return of such a calamity in the years to come. Undoubtedly the south will ask congress for legislation. It may be that the senators and representatives from the cotton states will now be ready to join with their colleagues from the corn belt and the wheat states to secure the enactment of some sort of a stabilization. There never was a time in which such legislation had as good a chance in congress. The great danger is that the pressure of sheer necessity may co-erce congress into the enactment of laws without due consideration of their effects on the character of farmers and normal processes of marketing that are the only certain source of permanent prosperity.

The situation is of course a grave emergency and the temptation to deal with it as an emergency will be strong and may be irresistible. The danger is that stop gap, makeshift legislation for this emergency may destroy all the good work that has followed so many years of persistent educational work for organization and co-operation. What the farmer needs and what he must have if there is to be any self supporting and self respecting agriculture in this country is not subsidies nor loans but courage and wisdom to protect and help himself. There must be co-operative marketing organizations for the control and orderly marketing of staples and for the regulation of acreage. Such organizations must be supplemented by a farmers' financial system strong enough to handle the money problems of agriculture without resorting to Wall Street and the commercial bankers for funds.

The writer has not failed to observe that nearly every editor or speaker who has discussed the cotton crisis has advocated cutting the acreage next year. Of course that would be a wise thing to do. Just a little wiser would be the complete abandonment of cotton for at least one, possibly for two years. It is worse than folly to go on producing a surplus that cannot be marketed except at a loss and that will hang over for two or three years to reduce the price of crops yet to be planted. Every one now recognizes the absolute necessity for crop regulation. The government can do nothing along that line but the farmers can do much if they have the stamina to organize in defense of their homes and their liberties.

### QUESTION FOR LOCAL DEBATORS

As this is written the election has come off and there is only one thing certain about its results. Only a little less than half the voters of this country will take the trouble to go to the polls although there has been the most active get out the vote campaign ever carried on. Now comes Senator Borah and suggests that all citizens who fail or refuse to carry their share of the burdens of government on election day should be punished for their slackness.

There are a lot of folks who believe that voting is a private matter and non-voting no business of any one except the slacker. Try this question in your debating society: Resolved, that voting equally with bearing arms in defense of the republic is a patriotic duty and that all non-voters should be subject to punishment comparable with the penalties for refusal to enter the military service in time of war.

### Comment On World's News For Week

#### Election Day Draws Near

And will be over and the results known before this paper reaches the brethren and sisters in Kansas. Any campaign news discussed here will be old stuff before it is read. So it seems best to leave out everything relating to what will be known so soon except to make a few more or less foolish forecasts that may have no more effect than to serve as proof that the writer sometimes knows very little if any more than the readers.

First place and to be sure that one of my guesses is right I predict that the democrats will lose strength in the senate. To do so is almost impossible. Only seven democratic senators are up for election and they are all from the sunny and democratically solid south. They will all be with us for another six years if they live that long. Second guess is that the so called progressive wing of the republican party will be considerably strengthened by the results of the coming. Brookhart will be elected from Iowa and Blaine from Wisconsin. Norris, Howell, MacMaster, and Frazier hold over and Norbeck and Nye are certain of re-election from the Dakotas. The counting LaFollette makes a strength of at least nine votes to which we may add Shipstead of Minnesota who is now a senator without a party since the Farmer-Labor organization has turned up its toes to the dust.

All of which means that on many issues the republican party cannot expect the votes of at least ten senators who call themselves republicans.

The newspaper head lines today all announced that the courts have given the president the power to fire executive officers confirmed by the senate. This may or may not be true but it is a sad reflection on the state of the public mind that so calmly accepts the idea that legislation from the bench is now a regular thing in our system of government.

#### Doubtful States Are So Numerous

This year that we might as well do a little guessing about who has done their best or worst before the readers see this and no one will need to wait a minute to check up on our bum predictions. Arizona, Oklahoma, Missouri, Maryland, and Kentucky will elect democrats to succeed Cameron, Herold, Williams, Weller and Ernest. We guess again that sixty per cent of this guess will be correct.

The other doubtful states are Nevada, Oregon, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts with ten senatorial seats now held by republicans at stake. We guess that the republicans will lose five places out of the ten. Just which five is another thing. From here and right now it looks like Illinois, New York, Massachusetts, Nevada and Oregon might go democratic. The chances in the other doubtful states are all in favor of the republicans.

If the democrats carry nine out of the twenty seven states now represented by republicans they will have a clear majority in the senate after the 4th of next March.

It is reported that the French government and people are very much disturbed over the speech that Garrard Winston, under secretary of the treasury made in Kansas City the other night. Winston disapproves of the plan for stabilizing the franc. He begins to look like the only way that France can get the approval of any official of the American treasury is to make a gesture like paying something on the debt due this country.

#### Mellon Disagrees with the

International bankers who recently declared that all trade barriers between nations should be removed. The Secretary of the Treasury does not believe that our protective tariff does more for foreigners than for our own people. He steadfastly clings to the old time republican doctrine that a high tariff means a full dinner pail for American wage workers and a full market right at home for American farm products.

Farmers have begun to doubt the virtues of the tariff since they have learned that even with the high wages and the high import duties now prevailing they are still without any profitable market for their crops and live stock. Some of them believe that tariff rates on farm products should be so high that imports in competition with American farmers would be stopped altogether. And why not and who would be hurt?

There are practically prohibitive duties on many classes of manufactured articles that are produced in this country. This gives a great group of American manufacturers a monopoly of the domestic market and that they have made the most of their favorable situation is proved by the fact that manufacturing gets much more than its proportionate share of the national income.

#### WOULD RENT EASTERN FARMS

Bo court, Kan., Oct. 21, 1926. Hon. John Tromble, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Sir: Please excuse me for interrupting but I seem to have an idea in my head and I wish to lay it before somebody big enough to put it over and you know we Union people have confidence in you so here goes.

To pull the Farmer out of serfdom, to change him from the world's disrespectful chamber maid to a successful business man that will command respect and that folks will look up to, let's do this—let's send a reliable and snappy delegation to Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana, where the best corn land in the world lies in large tracts and lease thousands of acres of this corn land for one year with the privilege as long as we pay the cash rental on it and then just let it lay idle. I am willing and would be glad to pay the rental on 2 acres of it and I expect there are ten million more farmers who will do likewise—just providing we can lease enough to create a shortage. The Lord knows

There are those who still insist that it would be dangerous to stop the importation in competition with our own agricultural producers. But why. We produce more than enough of all staples to supply American demands. Agriculture will never know whether it is best served by a high tariff until in producing staples organizes behind the tariff wall and through co-operative marketing agencies secures control of the movement and market prices of farm crops.

Now that the cross word puzzle is so well established as a popular indoor sport it may be all right to cut the American working week to five days but the wage workers are not likely to enjoy any of the regular indoors and out doors sports on their own time. Organized labor is for the five day week only on condition that it shall mean six days pay.

#### Marie Is Not Having

Quite as good time as she expected while in our midst. She caught a real American cold shortly after landing and so far she has found no doctor who can relieve her sneezing. This is very embarrassing since the Queen knows full that there are mighty few things in these United States at which even royalty can afford to sneeze.

Then the radio folks could not unhook and hook up their stations just to serve the convenience of the visiting and royal lady who showed up at the broadcasting studio a half an hour before the hour to which she had previously agreed. Both the queen and the American radio fans were disappointed and no one was better while the country was full of peevish exhibitions of bad temper.

Then again the Queen will not get to see California unless she pays her own railway fare and that of her entourage, whatever that is. The hard boiled management of the Southern Pacific refused to join in with the other trunk lines and haul the royal train without charge.

Now comes the word that the king there is a king of Rumania although many folks have never heard of him, is reported to have ordered his spouse to come home before the irreverent newspapers of this country deprive him of that dignity and reserve that is supposed to hedge about those who are born to sovereign authority. But the Queen either got no such order or like many other wives of humbler station pays no attention to her husband's wishes. She is now in the west and we all hope that she will have a much better time than she was permitted in New York or Washington.

Valentino's Italian kinsfolks never helped earn a dime of the still rapidly growing fortune which the great movie sheik could not take with him because his shroud, like that of all the rich and all the poor who pass on, was made without pockets but that does not stop them from staging a big legal fight to break his will. This is good for the lawyers but will be very costly for the legatees.

#### Football Drew 250,000

Spectators and nearly a million dollars into the playing stadiums of five western colleges a week ago last Saturday. There is no longer any apprehension that Red Grange and all the other professional foot ball players will be able to hurt this great American college game. Football is a sport that has no interest to the average customer of out door contests unless his own college or kin are involved.

There will be quite a good many professional foot ball games before New Year's. The teams are made up for the most part of former college players who would much better be at work for which their college training at the expense of their fathers should have qualified them. The foot ball professionals will make very little money. All such games that can be played before the end of the season will not "gate" half as much coin as college foot ball matches will gather in on the last day of its season.

Professional foot ball is a practical joke that no sane person ever bites on the second time at his own expense. General Noble who recently flew over the north pole in an airship written to prove that the earth is flat. Just as like as not the general will ignore all the evidence set forth in such a work of science and go right on believing that he flew almost one fourth of the way around a world that may be flat, not to say stale and unprofitable, in some ways but physically is quite round like a ball. Still and all belief is a matter of personal privilege or right and should not be discouraged unless the truth is in danger.

#### Psychology Plays an Important Part

In the campaigns that the republican party stages whenever it is necessary to elect a president, a few governors, a bunch of senators and a ma-

jority of the national house of representatives. When the war first broke out, a few days after the candidates are all nominated, the bell weather solemnly announce through the press that the contest will be close with all the chances in favor of the democracy in most of the doubtful states and districts.

For the first four or five weeks bulletins from headquarters and interviews with leaders and candidates are filled with gloom and with the most direful forebodings of what will happen to business if the democrats should win, a misfortune that they predict as almost certain to occur. By about three weeks before the ball game ends with the voting half the people of the country are worried to death lest the democrats win and proceed to shorten every dining room table in the country about six feet with barely space enough left to seat the family and no room at all left for company.

Then all at once the papers announce that the skies are brightening. Of course there never has been any danger so far as most of the candidates were concerned but it was necessary to make the voters think so and to get them worried over what might be about to happen to them if the wicked and incompetent democrats should prevail. But the policy of gloom and of doleful forecasts must not be carried too far and as along about two weeks before election we begin to read in the papers that the tide has changed and that after all there is a very strong probability that the republicans may remain in control.

About twenty per cent of the intelligent voters of this United States always cast their ballots for the party that is most likely to win and that has won most times in the past. The average American hates to back a loser in politics or in sport and never makes that sort of break if he can help himself.

#### Chicago Is about to Build

The biggest and finest jail in the country. There is no other city in such sole need of additional prison accommodations. About half the population appears to busy machine gunning the other half. There are plenty of killings, several every day in fact, but there are very few arrests for murder and convictions are still more rare. Such a thing as execution of the death sentence after conviction is just not done at all in the best legal circles of the village that was first made famous by Mother O' Leary's cow.

The new jail now proposed for Chicago must be a roomy place with all the modern provisions for the comfort and ease of the great masses of distinguished citizens who should reside there. But it will be well to avoid extreme luxury. Too many good things may attract customers from other parts of the country which would be very unfortunate. Chicago needs no outside assistance in the matter of recruiting guests for her calaboose. There is an abundance of home talent that should first be appended and cared for at public expense.

The great American reading public is not so frivolous. A scientist working by a former Kansas professor at the University on the subject of Creative Chemistry" has been sold to 150,000 readers and is still going strong in all the centers of culture. It is reported that this book has already passed "Show Boat" and "Beau Geste" in sales and popularity.

#### Cotton Prices Sag Lower

And lower as the pickers and ginners continue to flood the markets with the baled product of the biggest crop ever produced in the United States. Already we are assured that the yield will be more than 17,000,000 bales and there are enough returns yet to come to increase that by a million or two. Of course the price falls as the supply increases.

For several years the planters have been doing right well with cotton. True they had a hard time with the boll weevil, the army worm, the credit giving merchants and the bankers. They raised only small crops comparatively speaking but they got good prices and bought Ford cars and automobiles to say nothing of parlor organs and shoes and stockings for the women-folks.

But last year almost every body got ambitious to cash in right now on the high price of cotton. A very large acreage was planted. The weather in the fruiting season was just hot enough to kill the weevil and not too hot for the prosperity of the growing plants. Results, 17,000,000 bales and every body asking the government, Henry Ford and God to take it off their hands.

The way to handle a surplus is not make it. If the south would lay entirely off cotton for a couple of years no one would starve and the price and prosperity would come back.

Clyde Coffman, of Overbrook, farmer and stockman primarily, and active in political affairs incidentally, is attending the Farmers Union convention. Mr. Coffman resigned as state fire marshal after serving for nearly two years because he wanted to get back to the farm. Mr. Coffman has served several sessions of the legislature and is expected to be the next speaker of the house. Coffman and Bob Davis were classmates and fraternity brothers at Baker university. Coffman is the father of six boys.

#### CALLS US NAMES

Mr. John Tromble, Salina, Kansas. I have read C. S. Barrett's article in the Union Farmer. It fits himself, it fits Farmers Union leaders. I have written Barrett. He failed to acknowledge receipt. He and others are after all dam fools.

CHARLES FERM.

R. R. Pratt.



## The Country Woman

### HOME HINTS

By Aunt Aggie of K. S. A. C.  
Good Food, Good Teeth, Good Health  
It takes 18 years to build a set of teeth which are to serve a lifetime. What sort of teeth are you helping your children build?

Dentists used to think not long ago that brushing teeth was the chief requirement for strong healthy teeth. Now they say, "What you eat, so your teeth." Brushing helps preserve healthy teeth, but proper foods build them up. The market share of this building takes place before birth and in childhood.

There are three essentials for a diet which builds sound teeth.  
1. Sufficient lime and phosphorus  
Chief sources—milk, leafy green vegetables.

2. Plenty of vitamins.  
Chief sources—butter, fresh fruits, tomatoes, leafy vegetables, other vegetables (especially the raw), cod liver oil, direct sunlight.

3. Hard foods for jaw and tooth exercise.  
Chief sources—raw vegetables, hard whole grained bread.

For health as well as strong teeth use:  
Milk—1 quart a day for the child, and 1 pint or more for the adult. It may be used in food or as a drink.

Vegetables—Two a day besides potatoes, and one of them green.  
Fruit—preferably raw.

Cereals, whole grained bread and butter.

Natural sugars—such as found in fruit, some vegetables, and milk.

By the way, what do you think about changing the good teeth slogan to "Good food, good teeth, good health?"

### HONEY CAN BE USED IN MANY GOOD FOODS

South Dakota's honey crop is now coming on the market in quantities. It is a quality product and is selling at a reasonable price. For table use comb honey is probably most preferred though strained honey is also used.

Strained honey is also used in many ways in preparing delicious foods. Because it is both nutritious and reasonable in price, South Dakota housewives can afford to use more honey. Here are recipes taken from the Butterick cook book recommended by members of the South Dakota State College home economics department:

**Honey Dross**  
1 lb. white sugar, 1-2 cup strained honey, 1-2 cup water.  
Cook the sugar and water slowly, stirring until sugar is dissolved. Add the honey and boil to the brittle stage or 300 degrees F. Pour into a buttered pan. When cool, cut off small drops with the scissors and pinch into shape.

**Honey Frosting**  
1 c. honey, 2 egg whites.  
Boil the honey about ten minutes (238 degrees F.). Remove from fire and cool while the egg whites are beaten stiff. Then pour the honey in a thin stream over them, beating the mixture constantly until thick enough to spread. Cool before spreading.

**Quick Bread With Honey**  
1 c. baking flour, 1 c. bread flour, 2 t. Graham powder, 1-2 t. salt, 1 c. milk, 1-2 c. honey.  
Mix dry ingredients, then add the milk and honey and beat thoroughly. Pour into a greased bread pan and bake one and one-fourth hours.

**Honey Gingerbreads**  
1 c. strained honey, 1 c. sugar, 1 c. melted butter, 2 t. ginger, 1 egg, 1 c. chopped nuts, 2 t. ginger, 1-2 c. flour.  
Mix honey, sugar, melted fat, and beaten egg. Add nuts, baking powder and ginger sifted with flour. Add enough flour to drop from spoon. Bake in a moderate oven.

The census of 1920 gives this country 1,661 men residents and 2,706 women, who are 100 years old or more.



AN ATTRACTIVE-USEFUL HOUSE FROCK

Every woman needs and should have plenty of house frocks and it is just as easy to have pretty ones. They cost no more. The capable housewife embroiders and it is to her that we are giving this unusually attractive dress opportunity. This dainty design is easy to work as we send complete instructions. You will have a dress to be proud of. And it will be a dress that will wear and wear and the color is absolutely fast. The dress is cut full in material and will leave sufficient material for a large hem. It is stamped on rose color only. In ordering give number 1391. Price delivered to you postpaid, only \$1.25. Write Union Farmer, Box 5310, Salina, Kansas.

### THE NECESSITY FOR UNRESTRICTED LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Armour & Company has recently widely distributed an article over the signature of its President, F. Edson White, defending the large packers' private stock yard system. This article is so misleading that a statement of the facts as they actually exist is called for.

The principal contention of Mr. White is that the farmer needs as many outlets for the sale of his live stock as possible, quoting President Coolidge. What Mr. Coolidge meant was of course uncontrolled and unmanipulated markets. Mr. Coolidge never referred to the defenseless system that the packers are installing in order to depress and control the price of live stock through their "private" stock yards. Mr. White argues that the Capper Bill now pending in Congress should not be passed, because it affects "the right of the farmer to dispose of his products as he himself sees fit." He elucidates by saying that, "Naturally, too, the producer is at perfect liberty to send his animals where he chooses, either to the public yards or to the private yards." This is not true. If it were the truth there would be no need for the Capper Bill, because these yards would then automatically fall under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture. The basis for holding that the Secretary now has no jurisdiction over such private yards as the Mistlétoe yards at Kansas City is that the producers do not have the right to ship there. Only "selected shippers" are so privileged. This is exactly what the producers are complaining of. This statement of Mr. White is wholly untrue. The trouble with these "private" yards is that the packer alone is represented and the packer alone fixes the price and the large packers insist on thus evading the terms of the Packers and Stock-Yards Act.

Mr. White states that these yards are not "available for driving meat animals" as they are from the public yards. The testimony before the committees of Congress showed that frequently these yards received stock not only from the adjacent public yards, but frequently from other public yards at a distance of five hundred miles or greater. More than that, Armour, as well as Swift, actually transfer hundreds of thousands of hogs received at the "private" yards to other of their packing plants. If they can do this, they can certainly devise a means of driving animals from the public yards. Furthermore, if this practice tends to lower the levels of live stock prices, then the interests of the producers and public policy require that it be discontinued, regardless of any temporary inconvenience to any packer.

Mr. White's next argument is that the producer is saved "from twelve to fifteen dollars per car" because there is no commission charge. The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wallace, has definitely found that, because of the corn and water fill on the open market, the producer's gain in the public yards over the "private" yards, at present prices, is about thirty cents per car, which more than offsets all of the market charges. More than that, this does not take into consideration the profit which the "selected shipper" takes, nor the terrific loss sustained by the producer because of the depression of the prices on the open market through manipulation of receipts in these "private" yards.

Mr. White further argues that, unless the producers were satisfied with the treatment they receive in the "private" yards, they would refuse to patronize them. This statement again is made either through ignorance or a desire to mislead, because the producers themselves, with very rare exceptions, do not and cannot patronize the private yards. Only the subsidized and "selected shippers" of the packer can do this and he continues to patronize the "private" yards because his only interest lies in the rake-off which he receives, and not in the price of live stock. The receipts for "private" yards have grown because of the protection the packers give to the "selected shippers."

Mr. White quotes the findings of Secretary Wallace, which were made in 1926. It is sufficient to answer this quotation to say that the present Secretary of Agriculture and his entire Department have very vigorously endorsed the Capper Bill.

Finally, a resolution passed by the American National Live Stock Association is quoted in an effort to convince the readers that the producers "generally favor these 'private' yards. There is no desire to disapprove this association. It is sufficient to say that the interests are such that they have not as yet been affected by this system. However, every national producer, organization has gone on record as squarely endorsing the Capper Bill, as well as numerous smaller organizations. When it is realized that the National Grange, the Farmers' Union, the American Farm Bureau, the American Live Stock Producers' Association and the Committee of 22 have approved the Capper Bill, it would seem that the producers are practically unanimous in unalterably opposing the system by which the packers alone fix the price of live stock and control the markets where the producers are forced to sell their animals. Leaders in Congress have repeatedly stated that, if the farmers could agree on any measure, it would be promptly passed. The condition imposed has been fulfilled; the rest is now up to Congress.

JOHN TROMBLE.

Last night an unusual courtesy to hotel guests was extended to Farmers' Union delegates who are stopping at the Hyland hotel. Two large fruit bowls of pears were placed in the lobby of the hotel for their guests, a gift from the hotel management. The hotel has been doing more than capacity business since the convention started, according to the clerk.



5310. Ladies' Dress  
Cut in 8 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size made as in the large view will require 3 yards of figured material, 1 1/2 yard of plain. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 1/2 yards with plaits extended. Price 15c.

5353. Ladies' Apron  
Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 42-44; Medium, 44-46; Large, 46-48; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. If made as illustrated 9 1/2 yards of bias binding will be required for trimming. Price 15c.

**FASHION BOOK NOTICE**  
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-Date Fall and Winter 1926-27 Book of Fashions, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies' Dresses and Children's Patterns, a Concise and Comprehensive Article on Dressmaking and a time pointer for the year. Illustrated 30 of the various, simple sketches at a valuable hint to the home dressmaker. Pattern Dept. Kansas Union Farmer Box 48. Salina, Kansas.

### FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Member Kansas City Live Stock Exchange  
Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 28, 1926  
MAIL

Our mail is frequently delayed in reaching you on account of incomplete addresses. All our mail should be addressed "Stock Yards Station." Mail not so addressed is sent to the main post office, then down to us, after several hours delay. If "Stock Yards Station" appears on the envelope it is then assured of any delay. The mail to the Live Stock Exchange with out delay. Please address all mail to us at STOCK YARD STATION.

**STEERS**—Monday was the best day, just the reverse of last week. Top cattle are no longer, but all other steers are 15 to 40 lower for the week. We still have a 12 cent top, made on choice 1019 pound yearlings. Bulk of yearlings are selling at \$9.50 to \$10.50, with shortfords even lower. Butte \$8.25 to \$7.00, fair to good \$9.00 to \$9.50, plain \$8.50 to \$9.00. Bulk of handys weigh 9 to 10 cents, good ones up to 11 cents. Grassers also 25 to 50c lower than Monday, best 7 to 8 cents, fair to good \$6.25 to \$7.00.

**STOCKERS AND FEEDERS**—Stockers about steady, best \$7.50 to \$8.00, fair to good \$7.00 to \$7.25, medium 6 to 7 cents, Little demand for feeders, meeting about the same decline as fat cattle, best feeders \$7.50 to \$8.25, fair to good \$7.00 to \$7.25, plain \$6.50 to \$7.00.

**MIXED YEARLINGS & BUTCHER STOCK**—Prime mixed yearlings steady to strong, top \$10.75 to \$11.75, real good kind \$9.50 to \$10.50, other grades uneven, shortfords 8 to 9 cents, plain fat \$7.00 to \$7.50. Tuesdays butcher market 15 to 25 cents higher, but lost this advance Wednesday, closing steady today. Real good beef cows \$6.50 to \$7.00, with exceptions at \$6.50 to \$7.00, good beef cows \$6.00 to \$6.50, medium \$4.50 to \$5.00, cutters \$4.00 to \$4.25, strong canners \$3.75, others \$3.60. Good grass fat heifers \$6.50 to \$7.00, medium \$6 to \$6.50, common \$5.00 to \$5.50. Bulk of mixed grades uneven, shortfords 8 to 9 cents, plain fat \$7.00 to \$7.50, medium to plain around a nickel. Stock cows mostly \$4.25 to \$4.50.

**CALVES AND BULLS**—Killing calves steady with Monday, top \$11; fat 300 to 400 lbs., calves \$7.50 to \$7.75, fair to good 6 to 7 cents, canners 5 cents. Stock calves 25 to 50c higher, choice whiteface steers \$8.50 to \$9.00, fair to good \$7.50 to \$8.50, choice reds \$7.25 to \$7.75, plain kind \$6.25 to \$7.00. Bulls unchanged.

**HOGS**—Uneven, mostly 10 to 15 cents lower, light lights and packing hogs steady. Top \$12.90 on 225s to 250s; bulk desirable 170s to 230s \$12.70 to \$12.90, 240s up \$12.75 to \$12.90, light lights \$12.40 to \$12.55. Packing hogs \$10.00 to \$11.50. Stock pigs 25 to 50c lower, mostly \$12.25 to \$12.65.

**SHEEP AND LAMBS**—Lambs higher for the week. Market steady today, top westerns \$13.55, others \$13.25 to \$13.60. Fat ewes mostly \$5.25 to \$6.00.

### FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

Chamber of Commerce and local Farmers' Union officials expressed their appreciation today of the response of local citizens to the request that available rooms to house Farmers' Union delegates to the state convention here be listed. The expected number of delegates and leaders did not attend and for this reason many of the rooms offered were not rented. "The courtesy shown in extending these rooms, however, is appreciated," R. H. Rhoads, Chamber of Commerce secretary, said.

Leading postage stamp collectors of the world will display \$5,000,000 worth of specimens at the congress opening in New York City shortly.

### KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise in this department. Rate: 8 cents a word per issue. Count words in heading as "For Sale," "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.

### CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

#### ELEVATOR FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Being located on the defunct Kansas City Northwestern R. R. we have decided to wreck our elevator and we offer for sale the following machinery: One 25 H. P. Columbus gas engine; one "Marion" blower type car loader, capacity 1,000 bu. per hour, used but six months; one Fairbanks automatic scale, same capacity, new; one Barnard & Lee "Cornwall" cleaner; one cylinder wheel; one large number of pulleys, pulleys, line shafts, etc.; one-ton Fairbanks stock scales complete with rack. "Farmers' Union, Collins, Kans., J. L. Dignan, Sec'y."

#### MISCELLANEOUS

##### PRUNES FOR SALE

CHOICE OREGON PRUNES \$6.50 per hundred, plus express paid, \$3.20. —Kingwood Orchards, Salem, Or.

**PILES CURED** by simple home remedy. Send thirty cents for recipe.—Lendy F. Porter, Quinter, Kansas.

### RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Since Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst Brother Edwin Copsey, Editor of the Farmers' Union Local No. 922, therefore be it resolved, that we, the members of the Farmers' Union Local No. 922, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family and other relatives and acquaintances of the bereaved family, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, also a copy be sent to our state paper and one to the bereaved family.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer and one to the Kansas Union Central, each one spread on the minutes of the local.

Anna Fred  
Chas. McMahon  
A. J. Gabbert, Jr.  
Committee.

### RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to take from our midst the father of our brother member, Harry Bryan, of the Farmers' Union Local No. 922, therefore be it resolved, that we, the members of the Farmers' Union Local No. 922, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family and other relatives and acquaintances of the bereaved family, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, also a copy be sent to our state paper and one to the bereaved family.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer and one to the Kansas Union Central, each one spread on the minutes of the local.

Mrs. James Rehbutt  
Mrs. Albert Hopper.  
Committee.

### RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from this earth the father of our brother member, Harry Bryan, of the Farmers' Union Local No. 922, therefore be it resolved, that we, the members of the Farmers' Union Local No. 922, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family and other relatives and acquaintances of the bereaved family, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, also a copy be sent to our state paper and one to the bereaved family.

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Mrs. James Rehbutt  
Mrs. Albert Hopper.  
Committee.

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It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Boardman Local No. 922, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family and other relatives and acquaintances of the bereaved family, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, also a copy be sent to our state paper and one to the bereaved family.

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Mrs. James Rehbutt  
Mrs. Albert Hopper.  
Committee.

### FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

#### NATIONAL OFFICERS

C. S. Barrett, Pres., Union City, Ga.  
John A. Simpson, V. P., Oklahoma City, Ok.  
A. C. Davis, Sec., Springfield, Mo.  
W. C. Landron, Lecturer, Washington, D. C.

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

John Tromble, Salina, Kansas  
H. G. Keeney, Omaha, Neb.  
Geo. M. Bowles, Lynchburg, Va.  
M. Collins, Eaton, Colo.  
J. W. Batcher, Mission Hill, S. D.

#### KANSAS OFFICERS

John Tromble, President, Salina, Kansas  
C. E. Huff, Vice Pres., Oronoke, Kansas  
C. E. Brasted, Sec., Salina, Kansas  
U. S. Alexander, Treas., Winfield, Kansas  
C. F. Felts, Conductor, Clay Center, Kansas  
M. V. Gates, Doorkeeper, Logan, Kansas

#### DIRECTORS

John Vesecky, Tinklin, Kansas  
Peter Mumm, Salina, Kansas  
H. B. Whitaker, Colony, Kansas  
Carl E. Clark, McPherson, Kansas  
R. D. Samuelson, Olsburg, Kansas

#### Farmers Union Jobbing Association

643 Board of Trade Building  
Kansas City, Mo.  
246 F. U. Insurance Bldg., Salina, Kansas  
Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn.  
650 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri

#### Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission

405-8-10 Live Stock Exch. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.  
Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.  
Salina, Kansas

#### Farmers' Union Auditing Association

Thomas B. Dunn, Salina  
Farmers' Union State Bank  
Kansas City, Kansas  
Kansas Union Farmer  
Salina, Kansas

#### Farmers' Union Managerial Association

A. M. Kinney, President, Huron, Kansas  
Jack Stevens, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo.

### HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

No. 36  
(L. 1925, ch. 192)

A proposition to amend section 3, article II, of the constitution of the state of Kansas, relating to the compensation of members of the legislature.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Kansas, two-thirds of the members concurring therein:

SECTION 1. That there is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state of Kansas for their approval or rejection a proposition to amend section 3, article II, of the constitution of the state of Kansas so as to read as follows: Sec. 3.

The members of the legislature shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of eight dollars per day for each day's actual service during any regular or special session and five cents per mile for each mile traveled by the usual route in going to and returning from the place of meeting; but such compensation shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum of four hundred and eighty dollars for any regular session, nor more than two hundred and forty dollars for any special session, and such sums shall constitute all of the compensation of members of the legislature for all purposes whatsoever.

Sec. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state of Kansas at the general election in 1928. The amendment hereby proposed shall be known on the official ballot by the title "The Legislative Compensation Amendment to the Constitution," and a vote for or against such proposition shall be taken as provided by law.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original House Concurrent Resolution No. 36, now on file in my office.

FRANK J. RYAN,  
Secretary of State  
52-131

### 200 RATS KILLED

AT ONE BAITING—NOT A POISON

"Was over-run with rats," writes H. Stenfort, Route 10, Detroit, Mich. "Seemed to be several hundred of them. Dog, ferret, traps and poison failed. Tried Imperial Rat Killer and was quick to rid them all. Found rat skeletons all over the farm."

This simple, scientific method of killing Brown Rats, Mice and other vermin is harmless to animals, poultry or humans. Greedily eaten on bait. Pests die outside. No odor or annoyance. Indorsed by Farm Bureau Experts.

You can now obtain an extra large 10.00 Farm Size bottle of Imperial Rat Killer, (enough for average premises), without delay or risking a cent.

Send no money—but write today to Imperial Laboratories, C-85, Coca Cola Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and they will ship it at once. Return delivery. If at the end of 15 days it has not rid your premises of these pests, this trial will cost nothing. So write today.

Columbia, South America, produces 90 per cent of the world's emeralds. Muza has the largest mine, which is government operated. The output is marketed through a Paris house.

Preceding the talk by Mr. Davis, the Floral Farmers' Union trio entertained with several selections and Mrs. Pearl Gretchen of Anderson county, in a short talk urged the women of the Farmers' Union to take a greater interest and aid in the work of their locals.

In 1923, this country spent \$30,000,000 for wire screening in the roll for use in screening houses.



# MINUTES OF 21st ANNUAL CONVENTION HELD AT ARKANSAS CITY, KANS., OCT. 13-14-15, 1926

(Continued from page 1.)

been felt that this was not a time when we could afford to try experiments in our organization but that every effort should be made to operate carefully, and within our financial income. How well the work has been done cannot be apparent in any report which deals with statistics; merely, but all who will thoughtfully analyze the conditions surrounding the state organization, the local business units, and our members as individuals, will join us in appreciation of the effective way in which your affairs have been administered during the past year.

We confess our shortcomings, and against the background of the great ideals of the co-operative movement, and its ultimate goals, our achievements seem puny. But they are substantial. There has been almost complete harmony within the Board and between the Board and the State Officers. Our meetings are necessary and infrequent, brief and crowded. We sense the need for a more comprehensive and better articulated program for our work, and we respectfully ask that our President be authorized to create by appointment, a commission on "organization and methods," to study during this next year this problem, and to submit, through the Board, at our next annual meeting, the results of their study, with recommendations.

Signed: C. E. Huff, C. E. Clark, H. B. Whitaker, John Vesceky.

While making the report, Mr. Huff remarked as follows:

Changes have been taking place in all of our relationships, both rural and urban. Mr. Gleason mentioned yesterday some of the most outstanding and most apparent facts in the changing human relationship. The Farmers Union organization has been caught, rather unawares, and without sufficiently flexible machinery to adopt itself to the change that has occurred.

Many phases are involved in the organization methods, with regard to which this convention is not prepared to take action. It is a question whether the locals will continue to be the proper unit basis for organization or whether, with the expansion of every human activity, through better highways and automobiles, telephones and radio, and the school houses have lost their possibility, the power of being the basic unit in our organization. I am not saying it has ceased to be that. I am saying I think it needs to have a lot of new study, whether it be a better basis for beginning, and a surer foundation to build upon for the relationship of the member, rather than the local unit.

And, in the matter of finances, we should seriously consider whether the annually recurring campaign to secure the adoption of an amendment to increase the dues from members is the best way to secure the money necessary to promote the co-operative organization, or whether a recognition on the part of the business unit, both local and statewide, of the debt they owe to the State Union, and the annual payment by them of a proportion of all net profits into the treasury of the organization is not a better goal to seek.

There are other states with co-operative organizations from whom we could get a great deal of valuable information out of their experience. We have been blessed in the way, as both the Oklahoma and Iowa representatives told us, in some fields of activities. They were able to profit by some experiences we have had. We too, should be able to profit by the experiences of other states. It seemed to the Board that no action taken without preparatory study of the situation is apt to be a permanent solution to the problem of organization methods. So, we formed in this report a request that the President be authorized to appoint a committee to make a study of this problem.

Mr. Huff moved the adoption of the report. Motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. and Mrs. Flint, again entertained the convention with songs and music.

The next thing on the program was the nomination of the state officers, delegates to the national convention, and three members of the Board of Directors, from the first, second and third districts.

C. E. Huff presiding. Nominations were as follows: President: John Tromble, nominated by U. S. Alexander. W. R. Reynolds moved that the nomination be closed. Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Huff was reluctant in closing the nominations until every person had an opportunity to make a further nomination if he wished to do so. He finally stated the motion which carried unanimously.

With President Tromble presiding he asked for nominations for vice-president. C. E. Huff was nominated by Ross Palenske. A. M. Kinney made a second nomination. It was moved, seconded and carried that the nominations for vice-president be closed.

President Tromble again handed the gavel to C. E. Huff.

ed the nominations be closed. Motion seconded and carried.

U. S. Alexander received recognition from the chair and asked that Mr. Giltner withdraw his name as treasurer on the ballot. Mr. Giltner refused to do this, and Mr. Alexander's name was left on.

The first, second and third districts met and presented the names of nominees for director from their districts.

First district: E. D. Samuelson, J. T. Poland, W. P. Lambertson.

Second district: Peter Mumm, J. P. Griebel, John Chittenden.

Third district: H. B. Whitaker, John Daly, E. A. Crall.

Delegates to the national convention: H. R. Green, by Carl Clark; C. E. Brasted, by W. J. Spencer; H. D. Collins, by E. A. Crall; M. V. Gates, by E. E. Woodman; U. S. Alexander, by A. M. Kinney, E. C. Trull, by W. A. O'Neill, E. L. Bullard, by Robt. Hanson.

Geo. Peet moved the nominations for delegates to the national convention be closed. Motion seconded and carried.

O. M. Lippert was nominated as a delegate. President Tromble asked the consent of the convention to allow Mr. Lippert's name to appear on the ballot as a nominee.

R. M. Giltner moved that the nomination of O. M. Lippert be considered as before the nominations had been closed and it be legal for his name to appear on the ballot. Motion seconded and carried.

C. E. Brasted asked that with the consent of the delegates the person receiving the highest number of votes be counted as delegates and those next highest, in order, be alternates to the national convention.

Mr. Gould, state dairy commissioner, told the delegates of some of the ways in which they can better the test of their products. Also, some of the things the Dairy Commission is doing.

Mr. A. W. Seamans of the Creamery told of a certain locality in the state taking 15 one-gallon buckets and filling them with the same cream and selling them at 15 different places and the difference in the prices paid and the tests given for exactly the same cream.

Mrs. Johnson said that the committee on Woman's Club work had met and were asking that all of the local clubs be asked to meet at 4:30 this afternoon in the ladies room at the back of the hall.

Mr. Chas. Simpson of the Insurance Company asked that all the insurance agents meet at 1:30 p. m. to take up matters of interest to them. Another meeting would be held a 7:00 that evening.

Mr. E. E. Woodman of the Livestock Commission at Kansas City told something of the livestock market and asked all the delegates and the members of the Farmers Union in Kansas write their senators and congressmen as being opposed to those private yards.

All in attendance at the convention met at the back of the hall at 1:30 as the committee on entertainment had planned a trip to the U. S. Indian School at Chilocco, Oklahoma. Meeting adjourned until 4:00 p. m. Thursday afternoon, Oct. 14, 1926.

Song, Floral Male Quartette.

With the consent of the convention, the chair appointed E. L. Bullard to get in touch with the delegates from the flood stricken counties so a committee could be appointed and the funds received turned over to the proper persons.

Mrs. Pearl Grotten of the Anderson county woman's club read a report, as follows: Brothers and Sisters of the Farmers Union: It is very much desired that we women do our share of work appointed for the age in which we live. Messages and documents have been in regard to the betterment of the human race in all ages of the world. The most important and the grandest of these documents is the Ten Commandments, issued to the Israelites from Mt. Sinai. The Israelite women gathered around the children around their knees in the tents on the sandy deserts of Syria.

And when they crossed over into the promised land on the plains of Palestine and when they built their homes on the banks of the Jordan, through the years of prosperity and adversity they taught those commands to their children. And women, women like us in gentle multitudes through the forty centuries have followed until the holy principles are embodied in the jurisprudence of every civilized nation. That was the work of the women of those ages.

Another document that was issued was the Magna Charta won by the prayers of women from the reluctant King John III of England. This, as you know, gave the first taste of civil liberty to the human race. This document cultivated the love of liberty that is natural to every human being and paved the way for the Declaration of Independence. The sacrifices of those times and the work of women in those dark hours of our republic, through the Revolutionary war, are familiar to you all and I will not dwell on the sacrifices of women and the work of women there.

Now, why do we go back in the dust of those dark ages and dig up these facts of the past and refer so strongly to the work of women in regard to these documents? Why is it? It is because of another document, a new document, that pertains to this age. It tells of the work that you and I have to do. We, the women of the Farmers Union, that is the work for the women of this age. That is the Farmers' Declaration of Independence.

Now I will pause for a moment to say that I do not class the Magna Charta or the Declaration of Independence and the Farmers Union manual and constitution, mere man made documents, with their majestic, "thou shalt" and "thou shalt not." That was delivered to Moses amid the thunders of Mt. Sinai. But I do say they are in the same line for the betterment of the human race as that mighty document was.

of Independence. It points out the only way to save agriculture from the commercialism, organization, education, co-operation is our slogan and that slogan outlines our work.

When the Farmers Union was first organized, women were admitted on an equal with the men but I have heard that in some localities the women seldom attend. These they have to go to serve refreshments. Now I do not believe the men ever would have let us in, not without paying dues, just to serve eats. They thought we could help the work we were starting. They knew that no great reform ever succeeded unless the women backed it and backed it strong. History shows that. We, the women of the Farmers Union, have to push the work of the Farmers Union by working out the principles of the Farmers Union is the only way to save agriculture. The only way to make that safety permanent is to teach those principles to the rising generation. That is our work. We can have it taught in our schools; we can make our locals so instructive and pleasant the young people will love to come. Oh, there is a wide field of work if we organize and co-operate.

The women of Kansas never have been slackers. They came when our state was just a great grassy windswept prairie. They had few necessities, fewer comforts and no luxuries. They bore their full share of work in making Kansas a leading state. Those women labored, sacrificed and most of them have passed on. They were the very jewels of the earth but they have passed on leaving us, their daughters, to take up their work and to honor their memory by the devotion of their lives to agriculture.

Let us, the women of the Farmers Union, organize and put our whole soul into a mighty effort to help our noble hard-working leaders to make agriculture safe and thereby save our republic.

Some of the counties have clubs organized and a number of calls to organize others in several parts of the state. I hope we will be able to organize Farmers Union Auxiliaries or clubs and live up all the locals in the state before another year and to assure our victory in agriculture.

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According to the program, Gov. Paulsen and Ex-Gov. Davis were to speak. Gov. Paulsen was not present. However, Ex-Gov. Davis was introduced and he spoke at some length.

Song, Floral Male Quartette.

Meeting adjourned to reconvene at 7:00 p. m. Thursday, Oct. 14, 1926, 7:00 p. m.: Hand composition and song.

Dance by Allard Sisters. Vocal solo, Pauline York.

Chas. S. Barrett, national president of the Farmers Union, was presented to the delegates and he gave the address on the program.

Song, Hackney Harmony Hounds.

O. F. Dornblaser, one of the men present at the organization of the Farmers Union in Texas in 1902 and who has been in the organization since that time, told of some of his experiences and what he hoped for the future of the Farmers Union.

Song, Harmony Hounds.

Meeting, on motion made, seconded and carried, adjourned until 9:00 a. m. Friday, Oct. 15, 1926, 9:00 a. m.: Meeting called to order by President John Tromble.

Invocation by C. E. Huff.

A. C. Davis, national secretary of the Farmers Union, was introduced. He stated the only thing is to get protection, through legislation, as the other businesses have. We can do that by organization of ourselves and insisting on what we want.

President Tromble spoke of the situation as he saw it and some of his experiences in the work during the past year.

Mr. Tromble asked the consent of the membership, that they give him the privilege of public office but he asked the privilege of personally (not in the capacity of president of the Farmers Union) stating his opinion and views. Much applause.

E. W. Isom moved that the matter of the location of the next state meeting be considered at this time. Motion seconded.

After much discussion a vote was taken with 65 voting for and 77 against. Motion lost.

E. W. Isom stated that by the mutual consent of the delegates from the flood stricken counties, the following committee had been agreed on: J. T. Evans, Burlington, Kansas; Mrs. Mary Bangs, Madison, Kansas; Ed Mathias, Edinburg, Kansas; Tom Casey, St. Paul, Kansas; Chas. Simmons, Elmdale, Kansas.

All funds for the relief work in the flood district should be mailed to the state secretaries office and then it will be turned over to this committee to be distributed by them.

The matter of adjourning for the election of officers or the considering of the committee reports was much discussed.

George Frank moved the meeting adjourn until 1 o'clock and the delegates proceed to vote. Motion seconded and carried.

The polls were declared open for voting. Statements were made they would be closed at 3:00 p. m. Meeting adjourned until 1:00 o'clock.

Friday, Oct. 15, 1926, 1:00 p. m.: Meeting opened with President Tromble presiding.

The report of the Resolutions Committee was read by the chairman, C. B. Thowe, as follows: Whereas, our state and national officers of the Farmers Educational and Co-Operative Union have been called to the attention of the members, be it resolved that we endorse the work of the administration, both national and state.

Whereas, the Farmers Union of Cowley county and the people of Arkansas City through their officials and the Chamber of Commerce have planned and carried through such a splendid program of entertainment,

comfort and convenience for the visiting delegates, be it resolved that we extend to them an unanimous vote of appreciation.

Resolved that the Kansas State Farmers Educational and Co-Operative Union of America pledges its support to the eighteenth amendment of the federal constitution and the Volstead act.

Resolved that we are in favor of the State of Kansas as entering into the manufacturing of brick and cement by the use of convict labor for road building purposes. Be it further resolved that we favor the "pay as you go" plan of road financing and are unanimously opposed to the issuing of state or county bonds for such purposes; and that we favor the present system of county supervision of road building within their respective counties.

Whereas, it is evident that the large business interests of the United States are becoming a menace to the small towns and rural communities; first, by chain stores, bread combines, sugar order houses and large banking interests against the towns; and second, by a determined effort to reduce agriculture to a landlord-tenant system, be it resolved that our farmers and small town residents join together to preserve our excellent towns and farms of the Middle West.

Believing that the success of our state-wide institutions can be greatly increased by the education and organization of the managers of our Farmers Union institutions, therefore be it resolved that we recommend to the state organization that they, as soon as possible, endeavor to assist in financing a man on full time to work for the Farmers Union Manager Association.

Respectfully submitted, C. B. Thowe, chairman, J. L. Arnold, E. F. Schiefelbusch, F. M. Giltner.

Mr. Thowe moved that the report, as a whole, be adopted. George Peet seconded the motion. On vote it lost 44 for, 48 against.

Mr. Prothe moved the report be considered, section by section. This motion was seconded and carried.

2. Carried.

3. Carried.

4. Carried.

5. Carried.

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After much discussion a vote was taken with 65 voting for and 77 against. Motion lost.

the Kansas Division of the Farmers Educational and Co-Operative Union of America present the following:

We recommend that the Co-operative Banking Bill and the Credit Union Bill be renewed in the next session of the legislature.

We recommend the passage of the Anti-discrimination law to cover the purchase and sale of all commodities.

In view of many scandals uncovered in the lavish use of money to corrupt the primaries and elections, we reaffirm our demand for a poll tax voting law, whereby every legal voter would receive a receipt for his poll tax upon casting his ballot.

We re-affirm our faith in the present road law, and go on record as being opposed to any change at this time.

We ask that there be a committee appointed by the several co-operative activities of the state of Kansas and their expenses paid jointly.

We urge Congress to pass the Mistletoe Stockyards Act which is fostered by our Farmers Union leaders. (Signed): D. L. Barrett, H. R. Green, E. C. Trull, C. C. Gerstenberger, W. J. Spencer.

Mr. Barrett moved the adoption of this report. Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Chas. S. Barrett, National President, stressed the fact that if the members would only write their congressmen and senators for what they wanted, it would help much. Especially be sure and write them about the Packers and Stockyards Act.

John Vesceky, chairman of the Committee on Good of the Order read, as follows:

We, your committee on Good of the Order beg to submit the following report: We recommend that a statewide Woman's Auxiliary be organized and that definite steps leading to such organization be taken at this convention.

We recommend that the principles of co-operation be taught in the public schools of Kansas, and that the last two years of the course of study in all rural high schools be so arranged as to teach practical agriculture and better fit the boys and girls for farm life.

3. We recommend that the state board of the F. E. & C. U. of A. take steps to induce the railroads to run excursions to our state conventions.

4. We recommend that all local unions elect some of the younger members to offices and on committees and that where possible, at least one younger delegate be appointed on each committee in our state conventions.

5. In as much as all the state wide activities depend on the Union membership for their support and as it is necessary to maintain an efficient organization department in order to keep up and increase that membership; therefore, we recommend that a committee of three be appointed by our State President at this session to serve, without compensation, and present at the next annual meeting of the Kansas Division of the Farmers Educational and Co-Operative Union a revised edition of our Constitution and By-laws, to be acted upon by that Convention and, if approved by said Convention, to be presented to the membership in the usual form of referendum and, if approved by said referendum, the said revised edition shall become the authorized and adopted Constitution and By-laws to supersede all other editions.

Therefore, we, your committee, recommend that a committee of three be appointed by our State President at this session to serve, without compensation, and present at the next annual meeting of the Kansas Division of the Farmers Educational and Co-Operative Union a revised edition of our Constitution and By-laws, to be acted upon by that Convention and, if approved by said Convention, to be presented to the membership in the usual form of referendum and, if approved by said referendum, the said revised edition shall become the authorized and adopted Constitution and By-laws to supersede all other editions.

Respectfully submitted, E. L. Bullard, E. A. Crall, Carl E. Clark, R. D. Scholfield, R. D. Samuelson.

Mr. Bullard moved the adoption of this recommendation. George Peet seconded the motion, which carried.

John Vesceky moved the adoption of the report. Motion was seconded.

U. S. Alexander moved an amendment and that the report be considered section by section. Amendment seconded.

Vote on amendment: 48 for; 75 no. Amendment lost.

Voting on the original motion, it carried.

The final report of the Credentials Committee was read as follows: We, your committee on Credentials beg to submit the following report: We find there are represented here as follows:

11 local unions, 3 banks, 46 business associations, 26 county organizations, 10 state officials, 3 produce associations, 1 shipping association.

Signed: Roy Schmitt, chairman. The question was asked if every body had voted. The poles were then declared closed and the counting of the ballots began.

For support of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws was read by E. L. Bullard, chairman:

We, your committee on Constitution and By-laws, submit the following report: On page 6, Division B. Section 2, we propose to amend as follows: On line 8, inserting between the words "Association" and "conducting" the words "Farmers Union Bank" making that part of said section read "every chartered co-operative business association and Farmers Union bank conducted in the name of the Farmers Union."

On page 39, Article 5, Section 5, changing the last four lines to read as follows: "any, by vote of the local, be re-instated at any time by payment of all back dues but may by vote of the local rejoin as a new member."

After considerable discussion, consultation and deliberation on the part, not only of the delegates but with other members and delegates, we propose further to amend Article 4, Section 2, page 36 as follows: On line 2, to make the amount of annual dues \$2.50 instead of \$2.25 as it is now; and, on line 2, shall read \$1.70 instead of \$1.45.

In view of the fact that our local membership through out the state apparently have not fully realized and understood the real need of an ad-

vanee in dues to meet the increased cost of publishing our state paper, we further propose that the so-called "codicil" presented by Mr. Brasted in his annual report at the Convention be printed in circular form, together with any other suggestions or information that this committee might wish to add; and that copies of this information bearing the name of this committee be mailed to local secretaries at the time the referendum ballots are mailed to local secretaries and others present this information to the local membership that they might thereby know the reasons why this committee have recommended the proposed increase in dues.

We further recommend that the fieldmen of the various state wide activities of this Convention, and any and all others who understand and realize that a constant and continual deficit in the publishing account of our State Secretary's office must eventually mean the entire depletion of any surplus now existing in our state funds, go home from this convention and work conscientiously and earnestly to the best of every member may be thoroughly informed as to the reason why this request is made at this time.

Signed: E. L. Bullard, E. A. Crall, Carl E. Clark, A. T. Scholfield, R. D. Samuelson.

Mr. Bullard moved the adoption of this report. Motion seconded by Mr. Bender.

Mr. C. E. Pingree offered an amendment to the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws: I move an amendment to the constitution providing that no political speaking shall be permitted at the state meetings of the Kansas Division of the F. E. & C. U. of A.

Motion seconded by S. M. Babb. On vote of 65 For; 49 Against. The amendment was made a part of the report of the Committee.

Vote on the original report, as amended, was taken, which carried.

Special Recommendation of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws was read, also by Mr. Bullard, the chairman.

In looking back over the history and growth of our organization, and in analyzing our present Constitution and by-laws and its relationship to the existing conditions of the organization from year to year, and in view of the fact that because of changing conditions, we are compelled from time to time to change our by-laws to meet those changing conditions, and in as much as oftentimes all the changes that really should be made are not made, we find that in a sense our constitution and by-laws needs a general revision to bring it up to date and more in line with the present needs of the organization and the conditions that exist.

Therefore, we, your committee, recommend that a committee of three be appointed by our State President at this session to serve, without compensation, and present at the next annual meeting of the Kansas Division of the Farmers Educational and Co-Operative Union a revised edition of our Constitution and By-laws, to be acted upon by that Convention and, if approved by said Convention, to be presented to the membership in the usual form of referendum and, if approved by said referendum, the said revised edition shall become the authorized and adopted Constitution and By-laws to supersede all other editions.

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