

Our Convention This Year was not the End of the Year for Our Business Organization, Therefore no Reports Were Made. However Each Department Was Represented in Some Way on the Platform.

A better service for you.

There are just two ways in the wheat game that we can produce results for you. One is to produce a better service. One is to help you in your local business organization and we have put forth effort and time in that. The other effort is to build up for you a grain market where Kansas City farmers can carry the grain as far as they want to take it to the consumer. Following that idea during this past season, the corn crop conditions through this part of the country made it necessary to supply Iowa with corn. We also have to supply Texas and Tennessee with considerable quantities. The Association has been in the country, bought your corn, sold this corn to those various markets. Some times we have to hold it a while to get a fair price for it. We cannot get a fair price for a service would be if you had one. The farmers and men on the farm want to market their products and some one must take these products and hold them until there is a market for them. I do not know what my Board thinks about a terminal. Coming to this program I have tried to gradually develop it. I have had the sales department reach out into different markets and establishing our reputation for efficiency and service and through this channel to develop such outlets that we may be able to handle the grain. We will either be leased or be owned by the farmers of Kansas.

This program I have presented does not conflict with your pooling organization for this reason; when we were developing a volume of service we did not have the same time pool we do now because our business grew. A large part of the late pool was developed in territories where the Farmers Union and the Co-operative spirit has owned the idea of co-operation and made the sign of the dollar. I don't think what is possible to accomplish is to put in effect the best possible means of marketing your products. The problem I see is the marketing effort

nections to start this year with that we have had any time during my experience with the organization. Now, we have no need of them because we have no need of them, no need to make to the stockholders and membership for the record we have made in the past. Some members come into the organization with the tale that we are not making sufficient financial returns to fall to find any manner in which to add to the work that we have done which doesn't say we know you are making satisfactory progress. I do not know what we will do by the end of this year. I am not very much pleased at the standing we have made up to this time. I do not say that we will be working under much profitable conditions. The corn crop is coming on and we will have a very good cross country business. If we have the support of the managers of the state I am sure we will take them and make fair profit out of where there is a market. We are just a little proud in looking at the various organizations that are being built in connection with your state organization and knowing that the Farmers' Union and the Grange Association and in being able to help these organizations some. The Livestock Commission is 7 years old to day. Perhaps it has cost us some thing. Perhaps it has been criticized by some of the members, but I am confident in the Board that the deliberations in the last Meeting in making these steps and of the vision of your Board I know you would be whole heartedly in the support of the directors to accomplish the end of marketing your products and the conditions. I certainly appreciate the support that we have had as an organization of employees of yours. From your membership and from your Board of directors. It is only through that, that we have reached what we have only through this good sense that

ion Associations go to Hutchinson
Dealers Association. They charge the
same rate we do and we have as good
better auditors than they have.
Give us patronage so we can keep
our men busy the whole year and
not have to go outside to get them.
Now, about income. I want to
explain. There has been several
complaints about stockholders profits. I will
be here all day tomorrow and if any of
you have doubt in your minds about
handling stockholders rebates, I will
be glad to tell you the rates. I do not
get your books, but let the income tax
association can walk in and our as-
sociation has to pay \$2000.00 or more.
If you have any doubt in your minds
I will be glad to clear it up for
you. I want to thank those associ-
ations who have patronized us for
their patronage and give us their work.
The annual meeting will be held at
the time of the Jobbing Association
in January at Salina. Any time we
can be of service to you, let us know.
I thank you.
Mr. E. C. Woodman, Manager of the
Stock Commission Company
Reviews the Stock Business for
Nine Months.
Members of the Farmers Union.
Seven years ago yesterday morning
about 6 o'clock I turned the key
in a little iron door in the Ex-
change building of the Stock Yard
opening day of your business
down town. Yesterday was our sev-
enth anniversary. I am not assum-
ing to come before you and give you
an account of how it worked out.
There. A good many of you mem-
bers of you I do not remember hav-
ing seen at your office. Possibly
some of you do not handle live stock.
I take it you are all farmers. If you
are, you ought to be with I have no
stock. Perhaps the number among those
customers who patronize their busi-
ness through shipping association

"Now let me see if I can get you some more information. One member came to me and said this kind of a report was in circulation in his neighborhood and he asked me to explain it. The proposition came to him like this: 'If one of our salesmen is handling a number of cattle on his farm. That much is true. Not a large number but a responsible number such as that farm supports and takes care of.' He said the report was being circulated that that salesman was buying a big number of them out for 4c or 6c a pound. That is not the truth. Here is the reason of it. Your manager and your representatives down there would not allow it. If it would, the rules of the stock exchange would permit it. The rule down there would be subject to a fine of \$500.00 if they allowed anyone to do that who is employed by us. Your business is run on the square down here. Every man who is one of our stockholders has a Farmers Union card in his pocket. He is one of your men. I resent the kind of reports some of your people believe. Your men down there are working harder for you than some of you men are working for yourselves. There are no businessmen here enthusiastic for business down there than some of you are yourselves. You are all stockholders own's a block of that stock. You ought to be interested. We are happy to say that over 70,000 farmers own shares of Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma and Nebraska who are personally interested in that business down there. You noticed by Monday's paper what the top on hogs was 75c. What the price suppose got paid? Yes, Farmers Union sold at 80¢. Did that. He also got the next highest bid. That same thing with cattle. The Farmers Union salesman topped the cattle market that day. Your salesmen are working for you. We can't help you unless you continue to buy from us."

enue. The farmer too has often looked
 back to the cows and hens to take
 care of his obligations. A heavy toll
 is taken for the marketing of these
 products under the present system.
 In all agricultural products, it is
 without doubt, it is more true of the
 produce line than is true with the
 other lines. It is not the amount
 that is charged by each of the intermediaries
 but the vast number of hands that
 the product must pass through before
 they reach the consumer. It is true
 more with eggs and poultry than it
 is with butter. It is this condition
 that prompted the Farmers Union of
 Kansas to organize and lead the
 members and leaders with those already
 engaged in useful statewide activities a
 department for handling these products.
 There are two very important mat-
 ters in marketing products of this
 advantage. One is quality. You must
 have the best quality to offer if
 you are to get the best prices. In order to
 get that quality you must have vol-
 ume. Volume is very essential. You
 must have volume to operate. That
 has been demonstrated through the
 Jobbing Association and Live Stock
 Association without a doubt. The
 Jobbing Association has the opportunity
 to sell wheat abroad if they were
 in position to guarantee a volume.
 We must have the goods. The products will be
 produced and marketed. One of the
 country, the Board of Directors has
 representatives of this organization
 go into the North and other nearby
 states to see what and where the
 demand is. Working under the
 present contract system. Marketing has the
 most successful marketing system for
 these products. They marketed over
 11,000,000 pounds of butter last year.
 We have started and but we want
 some cream better than any other
 in the state. Your cream is being received
 and put back on the market by your
 own organization.
 I thank you.
 Chas. Simpson, Field Man for the
 Farmers Union Insurance Company
 of Kansas City, Mo.
 I have come before you many times
 in these conventions. You have now
 learned that I am the man that can
 drive an automobile more miles and
 meet more people and are acquainted
 with more people than any other
 man in the state. You have been told
 that time after time. I feel as
 though, sometimes, that is true. I
 sometimes think that I have settled
 the road down from here to driven over

There are 415 agents writing Farmers Union Insurance over this state. 397 produced insurance in the first six months of 1925. That is as good a set of men as there is in the state. We do not need to tell you that because every one of them are members of the Farmers Union. These men have all used wheat. The first question I would not think there is anyone who will complain to you about anything I have done in the field. I want to tell you we have worked along in harmony. There is no conflict. Everything is pleasant. The only thing that has been so kind as to make me out a report and I am glad to state that there is not another Insurance man in the state of Kansas who can come out with a report like that and read it to this kind of an audience.

There are people have a good proposition. They know to have insurance. There is no better place to buy it. We hope our figures will be doubled next year. Our rate is \$20.00 per hundred for 5 years. The stock company's are \$32.50 a thousand for the same insurance and they have not got behind their policy as much as we have. The Farmers Union Insurance Company does not finance your organization full of money, but we have receded over \$318,144.30.

Write in to us and we will be glad to answer your questions and tell you all about it. We will be glad to answer your inquiries.

SOME NOTES OF THE FARMERS UNION PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

Held in Kansas City Nov. 6 and 7

Mr. A. W. Seamans invited me to meet with the field men and officers of the association in connection on the fourth and seventh of this month, and I am very glad that I was able to be there. The meeting was held in the Creamery building at Second and Oak street, Kansas City, Mo., and was a very interesting affair.

It would not say that the fact that this creamery is located in what was formerly a brewery building was accountable for the enthusiasm in the report, but I will say that the meeting developed some of the great drinkers of Farmers Union buttermilk.

Mr. E. Augustine, the creamery superintendent, took great pleasure in showing us through the plant and explaining to us the process of turning Farmers Union cream into Farmers Union butter. Mr. Augustine is

THE LURE OF THE LOOT

According to the daily papers Governor Allen is being importuned to call an extra session of the Kansas legislature, hoping thereby that ways and means might be provided for quicker distribution of the peoples money for hard surface roads. The agitation is being forerun by the call of Chamber of Commerce. It would furnish interesting reading, to know just what interests are behind the Chamber of Commerce. At any rate, the lure is the tax payer's money for inter state systems of hard surface roads.

Our legislature did not favor any such systems of highways, thereby expressing the attitude of a great many real organizations, who pay the bills. The present system of handling our road building is much more preferable.

There is no doubt some chance of deriving a benefit from the money spent, instead of it all going to one-third of our population. Then again it does away with the centralization of highway power, which proved so detrimental in the case of the taxpayer's money protection when the booster has to tell his glowing story to 105 boards instead of just one in Topeka. Mr. Dixon of Jackson county, made the statement at a public meeting, that the public has paid only 50 cents on the dollar for hard surface roads. If this is true, then the statehouse is a mighty poor guardian of the taxpayer's money, and we had better stick to the county system of highway building. We can at least have something to say for ourselves when the money is to be spent. Of course, this does not suit the booster who started out to help pull the farmer out of the mud, and finished up by furnishing bus lines and trucks with cement highways. Incidentally, the money is still in the hands of the promoters on the boulevards. God save us from the grafting benefactors.

The Governor has indicated that unless a majority of the legislators are favorable to the plan submitted, there will be no session. We have heard the voice of the people of Kansas. The whole scheme seems to be one of foisting a bond issue onto the people for an inter-state system of highways. The feast on Arkansas' and Missouri's bond issues by the promoters of the scheme, that another one in Kansas would be acceptable.

After all is said and done, its lure of the loot that makes hard surface roads so attractive in Kansas for some people. For that reason, if no other, there should be no extra session of the legislature.

V. C. BRYSON,
Overbrook, Kas.

names, I will say that they were finally located in the pocket of the best loved, most prominent Farmers Union man in Kansas. It was a great temptation, and he fell.

The Farmers Union Creamery has been a success from the start; they are shipping butter in car loads, and their cream is sold at a profit, and their receipts of the volume is increasing every day. The volume is large enough now to pay all of the overhead expenses in operating, and when the farmers of Kansas wake up to the fact that it is to their interests to support this creamery, it will have more business than all of the other creameries in Kansas City.

A. M. KINNEY.

LIST OF MEN AT FIELD WORKERS' MEETING.

John Thompson, President.
L. E. DeVoss, Manager, Jobbing Assn.
D. G. Francis.
W. B. Thurston.
J. C. Feils.
O. M. Lippert.
Geo. W. Underhill.
Geo. Hatch.
L. B. Morris.
I. H. Phares.
E. L. Bullard.
W. J. Carlton.
W. A. Prewett.
Frank W. Cook.
Art McKnight.
Omer Gwinn.
C. S. Neeley.
E. E. Woodman, Harry Hoover
John Meyers. Live Stock. Frida
night only.
A. M. Kinney, President Mana
ger's Assn.
A. W. Seaman, Manager Cream
ery.
E. Augustine, Butter-maker.
W. V. Stevens.

Going to school, via radio, is doubtless the most convenient way to get what many of this locality are doing this winter. Mrs. A. E. Halsey, of Brookville, is among those who have recently enrolled in the Radio Farm School of the Blue Valley Creamery Institute which broadcasts a ten-minute lesson each noon from stations KFKX, Hastings, Neb., and from the radio at the farm.

Promptly at one o'clock the school bell actually rings; Monday the talk is on hogs; Tuesday, on poultry; Wednesday, on dairying; Thursday, on legumes; and Friday is questioned by the students' farm problems.

Chas. M. Long, chief of farm service for the Institute, is director, and professors from thirteen leading agricultural colleges and universities are on the staff. The medium of instruction is the Middle West comprise the faculty.

Thanksgiving

Out of the depths of our heart, O God, we thank Thee for the plentifulness of the land which has quenched the hunger of ourselves and our brother men. For the obedience of the laws of the land, and of our Creator. For the justness of Thy divine plan and its working in harmony and fairness to all mortals.

For we realize that in Thy hand is held the power of
divine guidance meted through Thy bands of heavenly
hosts.

For all blessings pertaining to our spiritual and material welfare, we are thankful.

The Kansas Union Farmer

Published Every Thursday at Salina, Kansas By THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION 119 South Seventh Street

Entered as Second-Class Matter Aug. 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas. Under Act of March 8, 1879.

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized July 30, 1918.

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

Subscription Price, per Year \$1.00

Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmer 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 E. F. D.

All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meeting 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. O. of A., are at liberty to ask questions on any phase of farm work. Answers will be either published or mailed.

THURSDAY, NOV. 26, 1925.

NEXT YEAR'S HONOR ROLL

We are now using nearly three columns for the Directory and Honor Roll of Locals. Some time ago we made the suggestion that for the year 1926 no Local should have access to the Directory for publishing the place and time of its meeting and the name and address of its secretary unless it was in the 100 per cent paid up class. As the matter now stands we are using space for a good many Locals whose members are not all paid up for 1926 and we are not printing in the Directory or anywhere else the names of a considerable number of Locals whose members are fully paid up.

The first duty of every member of the Farmers Union at this time is to pay his dues in full for the year ending December 31, 1926. The most pressing and urgent duty of every Local secretary is to collect such dues and settle with the State Secretary promptly for all monies that he receives.

Would there be anything wrong for next year in allowing only fully paid up Locals the advantages that come from the use of the Directory? Would the use of the Directory be a fitting recognition of the loyalty and earnestness that results in fully paid up membership very shortly after the beginning of the year? The editor would like to hear from any members who think this matter is important either way it is decided.

REAL FARM CONDITIONS IN AMERICA

Sometimes it takes an observant and impartial foreigner to tell the truth about conditions that native born folks either ignore or overlook. American agriculture is in a most desperate condition. With riches unparalleled in the history of the world America has poverty that is also almost without its counterpart in civilized nations. The first flush days of American farming are gone. Virgin fertility has been mined from the soils until millions of once productive acres are practically barren except in the most favorable seasons. Women and children continue their unpaid and thankless labor on the farms but the products of their toil no longer enrich farm owners or contribute to the national wealth. The increase in value of farm lands has stopped but not before inflated valuations added to the fixed costs of agriculture by increasing taxes to a volume that threatens the whole industry with insolvency.

With each passing year the situation of the farmers of the richest country in the world becomes more and more hopeless. Self deluded by hopes never realized, deceived and exploited by interests that thrive on agricultural necessities ignored and despised by the millions that they feed and clothe the farmers themselves realize in part only the more than precarious position into which their business has fallen. As for the people of America who prosper in other callings they neither know nor care anything about the plight of a vast majority of the six millions of farm families of this country. Norman Angell, a great English writer and economist, has just visited the United States. He expected to find prosperous farmers and well tilled farms. He believed all the "booster" literature that is circulated at so much cost and with so much design by the exploiters of agricultural labor. He was soon undeceived. Writing his observations on the state of American agriculture he says in part:

What! America, the Golden, poor. Not all of it, it is true; but vast portions of it—perhaps a third. There is a poverty-stricken America. And I do not refer to the city slums.

A European visitor to America, seeing cities like New York, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, Los Angeles, encounters nothing but an opulent plenty. Every hotel that he enters is a palace; the food that is wasted would feed whole nations in old Europe; the workmen drive automobiles and wear creased trousers; all the women are attractively dressed; everybody takes cream with their porridge. There is here a standard of living among all classes to which Europe has no parallel.

Yet, unseen, lives another America, on entirely different standards and in different ways; standards so different in degree as to

be different in kind. And that other America is unseen not only by visiting Europeans, but often by the native American, who will frequently deny its existence. Yet the blue books and governmental statistics tell all about it, if one cares to look for it; and politics of late years have reflected its existence. For those books show that vast numbers of American agriculturists—the men who furnish this abundant food which the cities consume so lavishly, which is the basis of all this abounding city luxury—are never solvent their lives through; never liberate themselves from the rackings anxieties and burdens of debt, though they work harder and produce more than any agricultural workers in the world.

For the American farmer is not the gentleman farmer of the English countryside, but plows and harrows and reaps with his own hands, while his wife is cook and house servant.

Yet, though (nominally) owner and worker all in one, his farm is almost always heavily mortgaged—and not only the land, but the crops, stock, wagons, harness; "a chattel mortgage on every stick about the place," as one farmer put it.

And, after a lifetime of this struggle, enormous numbers—hundreds of thousands—fail. The place—the land and home which was to have been the patrimony of the children—is sold for debt, and the owner becomes a worker and a tenant. (The striking increase in recent years in the number of tenant farmers is one of the outstanding facts in the agricultural situation in America.)

Or, he just abandons the farm.

Perhaps America is the only country in the whole world where one may find farms by the hundred simply abandoned, no one troubling to work the land or inhabit the house which the elements will so quickly destroy.

And, while we hear a great deal about America's ownership of most of the gold in the world, we hear less of the fact that during the last year or two hundred of country banks in the west and middle west have closed their doors.

In one town in one of the very richest last year three out of the five banks were in the hands of the receiver.

But the picture in human terms. On those farms it is clear there can be no place for those palatial tiled bathrooms which so impress us in the hotels of even the small industrial towns, and upon which the last "drummer" of the towns will insist.

The wife of the farmer does not demand the marcelled wave, the lipstick, the fine silk hosiery which is the right of every city "stenog."

The farmer's wife, with never-ending toil, is an old woman at 30; she knows no eight-hour day. He toils as no "tired business man" of the city ever toils; but he does not get the business man's reward.

Not always, but very, very often, as a few writers like Hamlin Garland have had courage to proclaim, life on the American farm means racking anxiety, no leisure, neglected children, ill health, early old age, a hard, ungracious, ungrateful life.

When you paint this picture, many Americans will flatly deny its truth. Indeed the farmer who suffers will generally deny it. No good American is a "knocker," or will readily admit his failure. He is taught from his youth upward to be a "booster." How can a man join the Booster's Club and yet declare that twenty years of intense labor have left him a bankrupt?

But the facts are patent enough in the figures of these bank failures, farm mortgages, sales of farms, abandoned farms, increase of tenantry, drift to the towns, co-operative movements, demands for "cheap rural credits," with the recurrent Socialist movements of one kind or another, originating in the problems of the American farmer, which periodically mark American politics, and reveal the discontent of the farmer with the economic conditions which make him the worst paid worker in the country.

It is not difficult to see, in part at least, why economic conditions have operated against him. Insofar as protection has accelerated the development of industrial America, it has done so at the expense of agriculture. For protection could not "protect" the farmer.

These marvellously rich cities, with their incredibly luxurious hotels and railroad stations that stare superpalaces, have grown up in some measure at the expense of rural America; the town has bled the country.

AGRICULTURAL DIFFICULTIES SURMOUNTED

Congress has been a good deal concerned over the state of the farming business. The president has given much attention to the same problem. Farmers themselves, through their various organizations and associations, from time to time discuss agricultural troubles and suggest relief measures. The press has often noticed this matter and the country generally has assumed the business of agriculture is considerably involved in financial difficulties and that a lot of intelligent thought and action is necessary to a just and permanent settlement of the problems that puzzle the farmer and perplex a lot of the rest of the people of the republic.

It seems that we are all mistaken. There is no real farming problem in this country that cannot be solved without the least difficulty. Just the other day, at a show in New York, one of the characters portraying a United States Senator, was asked if he could offer a remedy for the distress of agriculture. He could and did. He said that all that is necessary to restore rural prosperity

is for the farmers to wreck their radio sets, sell their Fords and go to work.

That was in a play and its authors may have been in fun. It may well be that the actors sought only to raise a laugh against the farmer but it is the serious truth, with no alleviations chargeable to humor that the applause that greeted the proposed settlement of farm troubles was spontaneous, uproarious and long continued. The folks in that New York theatre agreed with the sentiment and endorsed the cure. Their only conception of a farmer is some one hard at work all the year round at the necessary job of producing cheap food for folks that live in town. After all, that was in New York City and may not have represented the regular city feeling towards the people on the farms. Outside of New York we may hope that the business and professional men who know that they live in the United States have a little better conception of the difficulties of agriculture. However, there are others.

The writer had a curious experience along this line while on the train returning from the convention of the National Farmers Union recently held at Mitchell, South Dakota. A traveling man or drummer, representing a wholesale dealer in hardware remarked that he had been very much amused by the performances of the farmers assembled in Mitchell. He had a solution for all farm problems and singularly enough it was almost identical with the plan proposed by the New York actor. He declared with a good deal of profane emphasis that if the blanket blank farmers would sell their automobiles, stick at home a little more and milk cows the year around they would soon be out of debt and on the road to prosperity. It is remarkable that a New York actor and a South Dakota hardware drummer should reach the same conclusion and the fact that they have done so indicates that there is a somewhat general belief among the consumers of farm products that the farmers of this country have laid down on their job of feeding the rest of the folks and are joy riding around and listening to radio concerts most of the time.

It is a fact that quite a number of farmers own Ford cars and other automobiles of more less or expensive makes. Also there are some farm houses that have radio sets although candor compels the admission that many of them are home brewed with comparatively low audibility. Had our friends in New York and elsewhere pursued their investigations a little further they might have discovered farmers spending their substance on other extravagances. A considerable number of country people now wear underclothing although such garments were regarded as wholly unnecessary only a generation or so ago. Luxury has gone even further. There are many farmers who not only wear underclothes during the day but do not wear them at night because they have adopted the civilized custom of sleeping in pajamas or night shirts. This of course is a sheer waste of money and of time that might be much better employed in milking cows or hunting hens nests.

In many sections of the country farmers wives and daughters wear silk stockings, bobbed hair and skirts shorter than were considered sensible a hundred years ago. Farmers occasionally indulge in tailored clothing and nearly always dress up with bolted shirts, collars and neckties when they go to a party in the evening, to a picture show in town or to church or Sunday School on the first day of the week. Such customs and habits prevail to a considerable extent in the country and have become a matter of grave concern to our friends in town who believe that we should spend at least twelve hours every day in labors productive of food and other materials needed for consumption by those fortunate souls and bodies that have the privilege of dwelling in the cities.

While city folks have been busy with their affairs and in the transaction of business for the farmers the country folks have rather gotten out of hand. There are millions of farmers with wives, sons and daughters who have acquired the fool notion that the folks who feed the world are entitled to fair pay for their services. They believe that this pay should be enough to cover the cost of production, including a reasonable return for both capital and labor, and then leave a sufficient profit to enable life in the country to be carried on in decency and security. Farmers want to clothe and educate their children, they want their wives to have all the comforts and many of the luxuries that are the mere commonplaces of life among the well to do in urban communities. Farmers believe that agriculture is of sufficient importance to have its place in the world of business and that it should earn an income sufficient to put it on an equal footing with other callings.

The whole truth with town folks, with them like that New York actor and that other and bigger fool, the South Dakota drummer, is that they are densely and profoundly ignorant. The education of the farmer is an important matter but in looking after his own intellectual enlightenment the farmer should also try to reach the benighted brains of the people who live in the cities. It has been quite a while since any member of the Kansas Union sent any questions to be answered by the editor. There may be good reasons for this. The Department as conducted last winter and spring may have convinced the folks that the editor cannot answer all their questions. That may be a fact but he can get the answers some way or other and will. So if he gets a chance. Or it may be that no member of the Kansas Union has any questions to ask that are important enough to justify the use of space in the paper. That is not very likely to be true. Every man and woman, boy and girl in the organization would like to know more than he does now about a lot of things.

The associate editor who offers to answer questions has been away from his office quite awhile, listening to taxpayers appeals in various parts of the country. He will be going back to Washington in a short time and would be glad to find his desk covered with letters filled with questions from members of the Union.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Expectations Are Not Always Realized

When the votes are counted, Kansas City adopted a non partisan form of government and proceeded to hold a non political election. Neither democracy nor republicanism was to be considered. The wolf of the north end and the lamb of the Country Club district were asked to get together with each outside of the other and select a city council untainted by the poisons of gang politics. So two sets of candidates were selected a preliminary primary in which no party designations were used on the ballots. All good citizens were asked to park their republicanism and their democracy or their socialism and to vote only for the good of the city. It sounded fine but when the smoke cleared away it was found that exactly one-half of the nominated candidates were republicans and that the other half were all members of some one or other of the weird democratic factions that infest Kansas City.

Stillman And His Wife

Have decided to quit fussing and divorcing each other without any further exposure of their very much soiled family linen. Stillman should but may not marry the woman that he has been living with for several years. Certainly his second set of children are entitled to some consideration. Mrs. Stillman will not marry the Indian but is reputed to have her eye on Fowler McCormick who is about the age of her second child. McCormick is the son of Harold of the International Harvester Company and a brother of the Muriel who married a Swiss livery stable keeper.

It is really a very highly scented outfit.

Automobiles Will Still Be Taxed

Under the new Revenue Act that will be passed by congress some time this winter. The bill now about ready, provides for an annual reduction of about \$300,000,000 in existing taxes based on results of the federal laws and rates. The sponsors for the new measure believe, however, that increased receipts under several schedules, resulting from the reduction of the rates will compensate for some part for the estimated decrease in revenue.

No deficit due to decrease in rates is anticipated although the proposed reductions are larger than at first contemplated. The present law is yielding a surplus almost as great as the proposed reductions and the increase anticipated from some of the schedules will take up the remainder of the decrease. The only difference is that considerably smaller amounts will be available for the reduction of the public debt but we are assured that there will be ample funds for maintaining the present rate of retarding national bonds, especially if payments from debtor European nations are maintained.

Automobile Manufacturers

Have made a hard fight, which they have not yet abandoned, for the removal of all the federal taxes on cars and accessories that are paid at the factory. They pledge themselves to pass all reductions that may be granted on the car purchasers. They have received some concessions on accessories and tires but little if any reduction in the taxes that must be paid on finished cars.

One of these days there must be a general readjustment of the federal and local taxes on automobiles, accessories and gasoline. Cars and car owners now pay annual taxes in some form that amount to approximately \$600,000,000. This is a very heavy burden to impose on a single industry and can be justified only by the use of the major part of such income for the benefit of car owners in the improvement and construction and maintenance of public roads.

Kansas

C. Owners are paying special taxes for licenses and gasoline that amount to nearly \$10,000,000 a year. This is a big load and will be carried without protest only as long as the men who pay it are satisfied with its uses. With the methods of the federal government an income available for road construction and maintenance in addition to regular levies made by counties and townships there should be a very rapid improvement in the highway situation in this state. No more money could be used annually without great danger of misappropriation or waste of funds.

Strong forces are at work to coerce Kansas into changing her road laws and plans. The interests back of this movement will not be satisfied until the state, by constitutional amendment, is permitted to engage directly in the work of road construction. This demand is growing in strength and may culminate in a special session of the legislature for the purpose of checking the whole matter up to the people in a constitutional amendment. The struggle now in progress in Kansas is a continuation of the old fight against centralization. Our state seems to be about the last to hold out against absolute federal control of highways and to that extent we are maintaining the struggle for purely democratic government as against the strong modern tendency to centralize powers and authority in bureaus under the administration at Washington.

Japan Lags Behind

Other nations in many respects but when those folks do take up with the ways of the western world they

show a lot of speed. For uncounted generations kissing was one of the things that was not done in that country. Returned travelers and Japanese students who have acquired the fundamentals of the modern art of "fussing" while attending western universities have introduced kissing into Japan.

There seems to be no doubt that the Japanese like to kiss after they learn just how nice it is. The practice of the osculatory art has reached such proportions in Japan that it is said that literally the entire population, in schools, churches, business houses, restaurants, on the trains, in theatres, and especially in all the public parks the men and women and the boys and girls are extremely busy, kissing each other.

But Japan, like many western nations, is not without reformers and defenders of public morals and on these days we may find that the upholders of that far away country have succeeded in getting the law against too much indulgence in the ancient western habit of expressing affection and distributing diseases by clinging lips. One of these days we may learn that the Japanese parliament has passed a law forbidding a man to kiss any other woman than his own wife and then that happy people will be no better off than the western nations.

Texas Was Once Regarded

As the wildest and woolliest of the commonwealths but that day has long since past and now the people of the Lone Star State are restricted in their enjoyment of many privileges that have not yet been denied to the residents of other communities. No Texan can pack a gun, shoot up a peaceful village, take a drink in public, play any game of chance except dominoes or engage in many of the other more or less sinful diversions that make life a little more endurable to folks of a certain sort.

Just now, with a woman governor in such authority as her husband permits her to exercise, many Texas communities are endeavoring to regulate the length of women's dresses. The Abilene Christian College has promulgated an edict that the dresses of the co-eds attending that institution must extend at least three inches below the knees. Such a rule is an invasion of private rights and the girls of that school or tamely concede to tolerate or tamely concede. The papers do not indicate just where the young ladies think the hem of their skirts should fall but as two or three inches would hardly be worth quarreling about it is quite likely that they believe that skirts below the knees are wholly unnecessary. There is open rebellion that may result in the secession of the entire body of co-eds from the Abilene institution of higher education which the revolting maidens insist is a little if they are forced to lower their skirts. They maintain that they might as well be out of school and out of the world for that matter as out of fashion. And so the right of self determination as to manners and possibly morals is being fought for again in Texas.

Blue Enforcement

Is tearing the ancient commonwealth of New Jersey all into little bits. Away back a hundred years or more the legislature of that state passed some extremely stringent laws requiring the observance of the Sabbath day. Several weeks ago a ministerial alliance demanded the application of these laws and their strict enforcement against moving picture shows and other more or less sinful diversions and amusements patronized by the New Jersey folks on Sunday.

The officers of the law had no other choice than to enforce the ancient statutes and so closed up the Sunday picture shows. They went stop there, however, but went right on and enforced the law against other types of offenders by arresting a lot of golf players, automobile joy riders, operators of gasoline service stations, restaurants and cigar store keepers, barbers, boot blackers and others caught among their various occupations on the Sabbath day.

All of which indicates that the greatest need of the present age is a few sessions of all the state legislatures and of the congress of the world devoted entirely to the work of repealing antiquated, oppressive and wholly useless laws that cumber up our state books and as a result of their open disregard and violation measurably bring all laws into contempt.

Mary Queen of England

Is not only a gracious and well beloved monarch but a woman of sound sense and admirable qualities. Among all the ladies highly placed in the world she is almost unique in being able to get along with her hired help. She retains her maids and other servants by having to call up the employment office for a new cook before George can have his breakfast.

Her plan is very simple. First place she recognizes that her hired hands and maids are all human beings. As soon as she employs any new help she starts a bank account for the maid or man as the case may be. She deposits a modest amount to the credit of the newly engaged servant and insists that additions be made to the account from weekly wages. Result is that her people soon find themselves with substantial amounts of interest bearing capital and strange as it may appear are thereby rendered more contented and efficient.

filied with their places.

All of which may mean that with the opportunities and means of a queen it is not so very difficult to deal fairly and wisely with less fortunate mortals.

Ancestry Counts for Little

If we are to believe a certain wise man who has just been having himself interviewed on the beauties of individual achievement. The live stock dealer who adopted that principle would develop very few show animals and win a scant number of blue ribbons. Blood and breeding count in all sorts of animals and a thoroughbred generally beats a scrub in any sort of contest.

For men, however, the chief thing to remember is that this present generation is made up of the ancestors who are to supply the next generation with blood, brawn and brain. The noblest ancestry cannot redeem his weakness or excuse the wickedness of even the best bred. The dead and gone past has already done its best or its worst for those now living but the present still has an opportunity to transmit its virtues or its vices to the future.

Workers Are Beginning

To realize the significance of debt payments in full among the allied nations that are supposed to have won a great victory for democracy when they crushed the autocratic power of the German imperial family. It will take a good many generations to pay the principal and interest of the war debts which amount, with future interest, to at least \$500,000,000,000. To make such payments over a period of sixty or even one hundred years means that production and the labor engaged in production will be all that time engaged in discharging the obligations of the past.

It is all very well for the rich and powerful to insist on the payment of the principal and interest of the war debts to the last brass farthing. They are the folks that own the bonds and they know that the balance of the world must work for them for the next two or three generations. But workers in all occupations like to get something for themselves out of their labors and it is not surprising that they oppose the plans that will reduce them to a condition little better than bondage.

America Reindicated

The whole amount of continental currency issued and used by congress during the revolutionary war. No serious attempt was ever made by congress after the constitution was adopted either to ascertain the total of paper money outstanding or to reduce any of it with currency of value. What we did more than a hundred years ago and what Germany and Russia have now done and France will do is a very useful result that follows the unrestricted issue of new money. In all probability it is only a matter of a few years until something like a hundred billion dollars of bonds issued by various European nations will be handled in the same.

Gambling And Sea Bathing

In the south of France have always attracted large numbers of the rich and idle from other countries and especially from England and the United States. Now it seems that Monte Carlo, Nice and other resorts are in danger of losing their sick customers. The Florida coast has a bluer sky, the hotels are larger and much more expensive places of residence, the waters of the adjacent seas are always warm and often peaceful, the bank rolls in the big gambling houses have no limit, and the crop of suckers is perennial. Like several of our own states the people of southern France realize that they must do something about Florida or lose all the rich pickings that they have enjoyed for many years. It is going to be a mighty job for other nations and other states of this republic to compete with Florida for the patronage of the rich. The Land of Flowers has all the essential natural advantages. True, it is a little more expensive than Florida, but the wealthy living down there but when they die Florida exacts no inheritance taxes. Arkansas, California and other commonwealths anxious to attract rich immigrants should take note that open gambling houses no death duties and blue skies seem to be about all that is necessary.

France Has Just Begun

The process of repudiating her debts. Of course the constant decline in the market value of the franc is itself a sort of repudiation. In effect this is a repudiation of a part of the value of the notes already in circulation. This is especially true when the volume of such paper outstanding is already far beyond any reasonable ability to pay.

The issue of unsecured paper notes is really a governmental forced loan from the people and a confiscation of private property to the extent of the purchasing powers of each new issue. As the amount of each new issue increases the value of each unit diminishes and the business of repudiation continues and is recognized. Germany has already repudiated all outstanding issues of paper marks. France will finally do the same for paper francs.

One of the best ways to get dairying started in your county is to get an organized movement for dairy club work started among your farm boys and girls.

The Country woman

Palma, Kans.
Nov. 16, 1925.
The Kansas Union Farmer,
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Sirs:—I am a school girl thirteen years of age, and live on a farm. My parents are members of The Farmer's Union at the Highland Local No. 1669. We receive the paper each week and like it fine. I am sending one of my poems which I myself composed. If you think it is alright and wish to put it in the paper you may do so.

Very truly yours,
Pearla Palma.

DOWN ON THE FARM

In the morning when I get up at half-past four
Old Molly is at the kitchen door
She's always hungry, nevertheless
Milking the cows is the next process.

Feeding the horses in the rain
Old Topsy came running down the lane
Slopping the pigs sure is work
Mr. Farmer can never shirk.

Mother cooks the breakfast too
Gee I can hardly wait till she gets through.
A great big dish of gravy so brown
And nice white bread that is soft as down.

Washing the dishes and scouring the pans
I always wash them the very best I can.
Then the sweeping it comes too
Gee I'm glad when I get through.

Then my mother calls me Sister Sue,
Come and help me get through.
I am peeling apples! Can't you see?
Come and peel them here with me.

When the dinner is over now
You go and the hay to mow
Lunch is at half-past three
Then you can come and help me.

Supper is over and dishes are done
Milking is all through and evening begun,
Tonight is Friday and we have plenty of time
Cause we go to the union and get back at nine.

Pearla R. Palma.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION EMPHASIZED

Thinking people, both rural and urban, are deeply concerned with the readjustments needed to meet the new demands in rural living. The educational aspects are particularly urgent. Too often attention has been given to secondary and higher education without giving due consideration to elementary education. Measures to secure the return of young people of school age who have dropped out of school or to secure an illiterate have a popular appeal, are widely heralded, and generously supported, whereas measure to build up an adequate program of education for elementary school pupils must be most extraordinary to secure more than passing interest among school people and the public in general.

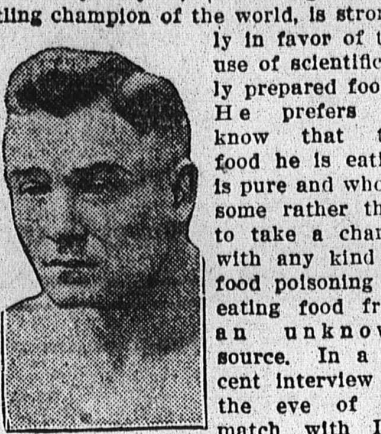
Such questions as the following were raised at the recent meeting of the American County Life Association which advocates a thorough study and understanding of the situation each year 9 months, and some of them 10 months, whereas rural schools average 7 months, and in some States only 5 or 6 months? Is it because rural people do not want longer terms, or that they can not raise the money to support them? How may well-trained teachers be induced to offer their services in rural communities? What changes should be made in the preparation of teachers for rural schools? Should not the elementary and high school courses of study include more emphasis on the economic and social principles underlying rural conditions? What steps should be taken to secure better buildings and equipment? If all these "better things" were added to schools, how would they affect pupils' attendance and progress? Ought not the State to guarantee an equity of educational opportunity to all its children.

Extend Rural Supervision
The assistant State superintendent of Maryland, in a recent bulletin issued by the State department of education, states: "Professional supervision is proving itself to be the biggest factor in the solution of the rural school problem in this State. Maryland's experience is reasonably typical of that of other states having state-wide supervision of rural schools and should be an incentive to States not having such supervision to initiate it. In Maryland there are 45 supervisors at work—at least one in each of the State's 23 counties. Supervision of rural schools has been predicted for several years, therefore the judgment expressed is based on sufficient experience to assure its value.

County superintendents in States in which no supervisory assistants are available find that their numerous administrative duties render it impossible to give due attention to the way in which teachers teach the various school subjects; and that children waste time and fail to make adequate progress in their school work. The appointment of rural supervisors is a necessary measure if school work is to be up to standard in the small rural schools. Supervisors help teachers in many ways. They select and arrange for teaching purposes topics from the textbooks in use; discover children's needs through the use of the standardized and informal tests; plan work to meet the needs and strengthen the weaknesses of the children; teach classes illustrating ways of obtaining wholehearted participation from children considered indifferent or dull by the regular teacher. In a word,

Champion Wrestler Tells What to Eat

Johnny Meyers, middleweight wrestling champion of the world, is strongly in favor of a diet of scientific food.



Johnny Meyers.

He prefers to know that the food he is eating is pure and wholesome rather than to take a chance with any kind of food poisoning by eating food from an unknown source. In a recent interview of the eve of his match with Lou Talaber, from whom he won his

crown, he said: "I expect to win the crown from Talaber. He is a fine wrestler and uses more science than any man of the mat today. I feel sure that my superior physical condition will prevail and that I will emerge victorious and the champion of my division. Diet is a very important part of my program in training, for a match. The system that I use is really very simple, involving only good judgment and caution in the selection of food. I prefer to eat scientifically prepared foods whenever possible and I never eat anything to which is attached the slightest doubt of its purity. I eat a great deal of canned foods because I am sure that they are pure and will have no ill effects on my digestive system. Take just as an example of what food can do for the body—milk. It is the greatest of body builders and a very important part of any man's diet. But is sometimes impure or contaminated and may be the source of illness if used because of this fact, I use evaporated milk entirely and find it very satisfactory. I know that it is pure and that it will not suffer from its use. I know that it is a great body builder because the concentration of it gives it such food value. I know that it is easily digested, more so than market milk, in fact, because I drink it before going to bed and feel no effects of it in the morning. This is usually and to do with ordinary market milk. This plan, in substance, is the same as that I use regarding other foods. If there is any chance or suspicion of impurity or low food value, I use something else.

"And if a man is so situated that it is impossible for him to get the proper amount of exercise, he must be doubly cautious not to partake of any but the best food. On the whole, if a man eats with wisdom and observes the fundamental rules for good health, there is no reason why he should ever be a sick or uncomfortable day."

supervision is of such direct benefit to rural school children that its extension is a matter of the utmost importance to parents and all citizens interested in rural welfare.

CO-OPERATORS WIN FOUR-YEAR BATTLE IN TOBACCO BELT

Thousand New Members Join Pool Following Demoralization of Auction Floor Markets

The warfare between the co-ops and the anti-co-ops of Virginia and Carolina, which reached its climax when a tobacco dealer shot at a Tri-state tobacco pool field man a few weeks ago has quieted down, with more than a thousand new members on the association's books and with the organization itself in a position declared by the National Council of Farmers Co-operatives to be stronger than ever.

The morale of the anti-co-op forces has been shattered by low prices on the auction floors contrasted with high advance payments by the pool. Instances have been made public in various towns, where the first advance by the association was more than the same tobacco had rated on the auction floors. Demoralization of auction market is assigned to temporary withdrawal of large buying interests, which, according to the Council, hope to depress the whole level of raw tobacco prices and frighten the various tobacco associations of the United States into releasing at low prices a large part of the crop over which they hold control.

"This policy was exemplified in Eastern North Carolina during the first eighteen days of the present season," says a statement by the Washington co-operative office, "when tobacco reached the lowest price levels known in that section for ten years, in spite of the fact that this year's crop in the eastern belt is recognized as one of the finest quality ever raised in that section.

"In the face of these low prices the tobacco association continued to pay its members the highest cash advance in its history, with the result that the dealers completely reversed their policy and practically doubled the prices which they had paid during the first few days of the season. This change was obviously caused by the increased deliveries to the tobacco association. After a full month's operation in Virginia and Western North Carolina, however, the auction markets are still showing weakness.

"The tri-state association," continues the Council, "has counteracted the announcement that it now has on hand the money with which to distribute one and a half million dollars to members in the old bright

belt of Virginia and North Carolina. On December 15 checks in the aggregate of \$1,600,000.88 will be placed in the mails for this belt as a final settlement on eighteen grades of the 1924 crop. Clerical work upon this distribution has begun."

In the evidence found by the National Council to show a breakdown of the auction floor system of selling and the rise of the co-operative marketing plan, particularly in Western North Carolina and Virginia, are instances like that of J. C. Morgan of Red Oak, Va., who divided a load of tobacco on November 4, taking the landlord's one-fourth on an auction floor where it was sold for \$27.50 net. The three-fourths was received in the association and brought a first advance of \$94.85. If his three-fourths was sold at the same price at auction he would have received \$22.85 less than he obtained on the first advance made by the association.

J. G. Oliver, of Chase City, Va., according to the Council's investigation, divided with his tenant on the same day one-fourth and three-fourths, selling the three-fourths on the auction floor, where the various lots brought \$3.00, \$3.40, \$5.00 and \$6.00. The prices were so low that he turned down the tickets, bringing the tobacco to the association and received \$4.00, \$4.00, \$7.75, and \$7.75 as an advance payment, or \$15.51 more than his tobacco sold for on the auction floor. This tobacco was only accepted after the tenant, who was not a member, signed a contract for 1926 and promised to deliver the remainder of the 1925 crop to the association.

"Ever contract breakers, who have tried to sell their tobacco on the auction floors and have had it seized and put in the association by recent injunction, have found they were losing heavily by their efforts to cheat the association and their neighbors," says the Council. "This was shown last week in the case of Judson Knott, of Henderson, N. C., who had two loads of tobacco moved by injunction from the auction floors to the association receiving point and received on his first cash advance \$6.00 more money than the prices which had been placed on his tobacco at the auction warehouse."

That the cash advance which the association is paying its members this year are well in line with the value of the tobacco and were conservatively estimated by the bankers, is evidenced by the fact that the association has made sales of several millions of pounds of the 1925 crop delivered by its members in South Carolina and other areas.

THE NON-CO-OPERATOR
A man who calls you his friend to-day,
Then slyly leaves and slips away
And sells his crop to a buyer bold
To get a wee bit more of gold,
Should have to handle his own little crop
And forever be barred from a real co-op.
—Witless Sam in Citrus Leaves.

A WEEKLY HINT FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Show Unusual Ways of Using Milk
Among the unusual ways of using milk in various cooked foods that are being demonstrated this week before thousands of home extension club women and housewives of South Dakota, is a combination of two of our best foods, milk and spinach.

Creamed spinach, according to the recipe recommended by Miss Mary Dolve, extension specialist in foods at South Dakota State College, who prepared the "Use More Milk" demonstration, is made according to the general recipe for all creamed dishes as follows:

1 to 2 cups medium thick white sauce.
2 to 3 cups spinach. (or other ingredients.)

Add the white sauce to the spinach. Season the mixture and bring to the boiling point. Keep hot over hot water before serving.

Medium White Sauce
1 cup milk, 1 tablespoon flour, 2 tablespoons fat, 1-4 teaspoon salt, dash pepper.

Use double boiler. Melt fat, add flour and seasonings. Add milk. As we are nearing the season of the year when ice is plentiful, milk sherbet is a delicious food dessert that can be made readily and at little extra expense. Here is a recipe that is recommended by Miss Dolve.

June 3 lemons, 1 1/4 cups sugar, 1 quart of milk, 1 egg white.

Mix sugar and lemon juice, stirring constantly while slowly adding the milk. Pour into the freezer, add the egg white beaten stiff, and freeze.

One cup grated pineapple or crushed fruits of various kinds may be added when sherbet is partly frozen.

JARDINE OUTLINES LEGISLATIVE PLAN WITH AID OF CO-OPS

It is now reasonably certain, in the opinion of the National Council of Farmers Co-operative Marketing Associations, that Secretary of Agriculture Jardine will present to Congress a program of marketing legislation which will have the approval of the co-operative marketing movement itself.

A bill drawn by the Secretary with the advice of the co-operatives will be introduced in Congress tomorrow. It is understood, by the Administration, which is no longer expected to advance its last year's plan for a Federal Co-operative Marketing Board with powers to license and control the individual associations. It was this provision for a formal board which stirred co-operatives into a fighting attitude last winter.

While the text of the proposed bill has not been made public, its essential features have been outlined. Its most important feature is the creation within the Department of Agriculture of a division of co-operative marketing which will collect and disseminate, market and price information for co-operatives, will give aid and counsel to various groups, and generally will carry on research, education and information services within the co-operative field.

The bill, it is understood, would also provide authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to call advisors from the various commodity groups into conference from time to time for aid and counsel. It would carry an appropriation of about \$200,000 to carry out the purposes.

Before outlining his legislative program with co-operative leaders from all commodities and all sections of the country. In the final conference, eleven members of the National Council's executive committee took part, together with delegates from several milk, livestock, and crop co-operative groups not represented by the Council.

That Jardine's plan will have the support of the co-operatives is considered a foregone conclusion among agricultural leaders, although they also point out that no legislative action can be taken by the associations until after the exact phraseology of the bill is made known and is forwarded to the boards of directors of the individual co-operatives. The National Council representing industry by the fact that eleven of its board participated in formulating the plan.

Co-ops Continue to Oppose Federal Board Plans
The Council's position toward any such plan is a federal board or commission, however, remains fixed as it stood following the last National Co-operative Marketing Conference, Judge Bingham, chairman of the National Council, pointed out the nature of this policy in a recent letter to Secretary Jardine in the following passages:

"We do not favor the creation of a permanent board or commission with any kind of jurisdiction over co-operative business organizations. Even though the scope and function may be limited at the outset to advice and counsel, the inevitable tendency and effect would be for such a board to gradually extend the scope of its work and acquire more and more power of a regulatory nature."

"We realize the need for a close and understanding relationship between the co-operatives and the Government and particularly your Department. We believe, however, that this can be secured more easily and satisfactorily through frequent conferences with responsible leaders of the different commodity groups than through a permanent board."

Favor Development of Co-operative Services
Judge Bingham also expressed the view that advisory committees should be called in to aid the Department of Agriculture.

"Our recommendation," he said, "is that you should be advised by changing groups of responsible leaders, representatives of these responsible organizations or groups to be served. Thus, if the Department wants to know how to serve the cotton or tobacco, or wheat or dairy co-operatives, or any of these groups have problems needing your aid and counsel, you should be in position to call into conference a special committee who can not only give you first hand information, but are in position to carry into execution any decisions arrived at."

"What problems arise of general interest to the co-operative movement, as distinguished from those of local, or regional or commodity concern, you should be able to call in for conference national leaders whose training and experience specially fits them to deal with such subjects."

"In like manner unorganized groups may be brought into conference with your staff and with experienced co-operative leaders."

In behalf of the Council, Judge Bingham also declared that the co-operatives favored an expansion of the Department's services of the co-operative marketing movement.

"We are in full accord with the suggestion that a special division of co-operative marketing be set up within the Department of Agriculture, for research, investigation and guidance on the problems of co-operative marketing. This department should further prepare educational data and undertake the enlightenment of American farmers on this subject. Further, it should keep contacts with colleges and other educational institutions to further the understanding and teaching of co-operative marketing."

Development of Jardine's plan for the attention of Congress points significantly to the Fourth National Co-operative Marketing Conference, in the opinion of newspaper political correspondents. It has been called by the National Council to assemble in Washington during the week of January 11-16 for the purpose of whipping into final shape the legislative policy of the movement. All developments in the meanwhile are subject to the review of the co-operative delegates at that time.

Although the features of the conference have not yet been announced from Washington, it is generally believed that more than one speaker will be found on the program signed to one phase or another of the legislative situation as it pertains to co-operative marketing.

Trap-nesting the laying hens in your poultry flock will help to eliminate the non-productive bird, furnish definite knowledge concerning traits and habits of individual birds, help to tame each hen and add mechanical precision to judgment and experience in developing and maintaining the production of the flock.

The type of lard hog that is now most economical to raise is one that has a long, straight appearance. Its length in body with strong well-arched back, deep smooth sides and shoulder and a deep well rounded ham.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

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

POULTRY

PRIZE WINNING ROSE COMB REDDISH ISLAND REDS, range flock cockerels, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00. Tray nested pedigree stock \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00. Few from non-broody, heavy layers. Mrs. Fred Ruppenthal, Lucas, Kansas.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$3.00; also 8 White Minorcas \$3.00—Mrs. D. J. Detweiler, Halstead, Kansas.

FARM FOR SALE

FOR SALE. A good half section in Trego county, Kansas with good improvements, six miles from county seat. 210 acres in cultivation, balance in pasture. Pleasant view and some timber. About 1/2 interest write me—A. E. Emmons, Merryville, La.

REGISTERED SHROPIRE EWES. Bred. Also rams for sale—W. T. Hammond, Fortis, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR WOULD TRADE 80 acres, new 5 room house, new barn and other buildings and some timber, about two miles of wove wire fence on Chapman Creek bottom. Want larger farm. Give county and nearest town. Write to: Theo. Steubrich, Milford, Kansas.

FOR TABLE USE

Split Pinto beans, re-cleaned, \$2.25 per 100 lb bag, whole pinto \$3.50. Write for freight estimate. J. A. Jackson, Woodward, Okla.

SALESMEN WANTED

A paying position open to representative of character. Take orders shoes, hosiery direct to wearer. Good income. Permanent. Write now. Tanners Shoe Mfg. Co., 11-154 C St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED

Men with sales ability represent leading product farm tractor each county. Exceptional opportunity for right men build permanent business, make big money easily. Represent industry. Earn experience and knowledge implements desirable. Write fully, stating qualifications. Give references. Address P. O. Box 1022, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

Opportunity, and we don't mean maybe. Our specialty is selecting lots for people away. Not one has lost and all who sold made nice profit. Ginn Investment Co., Hollywood, Fla.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
Whereas, Boardman Local No. 922, Centralia, Kas., has been called upon to mourn the loss of a beloved brother. We, the members of our most faithful and active members, loved and respected by all and

Resolved, That we, the members of Boardman Local extend to the bereaved family our most sincere sympathy, and be further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be sent to the Farmers Union paper for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local.

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FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

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C. Davis, Secretary, Springfield, Mo.
W. C. Landan, Lecturer, Salina, Kas.

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Farmers' Union Jobbing Association
643 Board of Trade Bldg. and Farmers Union Bldg., Room 216.

Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn.
630 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri
Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission
408-8-10 Live Stock Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.
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Farmers' Union Auditing Association
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Call or write for further information.

WHEAT SMUT BREAKS ALL RECORDS

"Stinking smut has made a new record. It has broken more toll from the 1925 wheat crop than ever known before," says H. M. Bainer, Director. The Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association. Continuing he says, "Last year from 12 to 25 percent of the wheat of Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Colorado was smutty. This year it has increased to from 15 to 50 percent and with so much smutty seed in the country, the chances are good for still more smut next year."

Department of Practical Co-Operation

MEETING NOTICES

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

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

ATHLETIC LOCAL NO. 1005 * * * *
Meets first and third Monday night.
Mrs. Alice Headley, Sec'y, Clay Co.

AMOT LOCAL NO. 2180 * * * *
Meets first and third Friday.
J. W. P. Swartz, Sec'y, Anderson Co.

BARNEY LOCAL NO. 800 * * * *
Meets second and fourth Friday.
Night of each month, T. H. Roberts,
Sec'y, Nessio Co.

ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 1121 * * * *
Meets first and third Monday.
Wm. Flincham, Sec'y, Marshall Co.

BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122 * * * *
Meets each Tuesday at 8 p. m. I. E.
Sewell, Sec'y, Ottawa Co.

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

BETHEL LOCAL NO. 1008 * * * *
Meets first and third Friday.
Roy E. Oxborn, Sec'y, Cowley Co.

BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042 * * * *
Meets first and third Thursday.
John T. Anderson, Sec'y, Anderson Co.

BEAVER LOCAL NO. 1358 * * * *
Meets first and third Monday.
Mrs. W. P. Kent, Sec'y, Cowley Co.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 228 * * * *
Meets second and fourth Thursday.
L. L. Veumman, Sec'y.

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405 * * * *
Meets first and third Thursday.
O. J. Lamertson, Sec'y, Ottawa Co.

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1031 * * * *
Meets first and third Wednesday.
J. J. Maska, Sec'y, Ellis Co.

BEAUCHAMP LOCAL NO. 720 * * * *
Meets first and third Friday of each
month. E. J. Richards, Sec'y, Republic
Co.

BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 922 * * * *
Meets first and third Thursday.
G. W. Cashman, Sec'y, Nemaha Co.

BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1768 * * * *
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday.
Aug. Kolisch, Sec'y, Miami Co.

BELLEVUE LOCAL 1192 * * * *
Meets the first and third Tuesday.
J. Sloan, Sec'y, Miami Co.

BEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1073 * * * *
Meets the second and fourth Wednes-
day. L. O. Koutly, Sec'y, Miami Co.

COOK LOCAL NO. 1045 * * * *
Meets second and fourth Thursday.
Mrs. A. S. Lohr, Sec'y, Osage Co.

COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1055 * * * *
Meets first and third Friday of each
month. Mamie E. Johnson, Sec'y, Mc-
Pherson County.

CARGY LOCAL NO. 2136 * * * *
Meets first and third Friday. Fred
Steele, Sec'y, Douglas Co.

COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1233 * * * *
Meets second and fourth Friday.
Donar Sec'y, Franklin Co.

COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1783 * * * *
Meets first and third Monday. Ethel Ro-
berts, Sec'y, Cherokee Co.

CRESCO LOCAL NO. 877 * * * *
Meets first and third Thursday. John
Wolf, Sec'y, Sheridan Co.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 304 * * * *
Meets Tuesday. Geo. J. Schoenhofen,
Sec'y, Neosho Co.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911 * * * *
Meets second and fourth Wednesday.
R. J. Logan, Sec'y, Dickinson Co.

COLLINS LOCAL NO. 639 * * * *
Meets Wednesday. Winfred Crispin,
Sec'y, Jewell Co.

CENTER LOCAL NO. 2145 * * * *
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of
each month. Mrs. Jennie Hughes, Sec'y,
Coffey County.

CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1017 * * * *
Meets first and third Tuesday. Mabel
Sayles, Sec'y, Jefferson Co.

DANE LOCAL NO. 540 * * * *
Meets first and third Wednesday.
Leslie Nelson, Sec'y, Washington Co.

DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 854 * * * *
Meets the 4th Friday night of each
month. M. C. Bothwell, Sec'y, Marshall
Co.

DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081 * * * *
Meets every second and fourth Fri-
day. Mrs. J. W. Ryan, Sec'y, Allen Co.

DIST. 57 LOCAL NO. 1232 * * * *
Meets last Friday in each month. Mrs. E-
nest Brust, Sec'y, Marshall Co.

EAGLE STAR LOCAL NO. 923 * * * *
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday
of each month. Fred R. Lehman, Sec'y,
Nemaha Co.

EUREKA LOCAL NO. 911 * * * *
Meets the first and second Wednesday
evening of each month. Mrs. Jacob
Meisner, Sec'y, Nemaha County.

EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1469 * * * *
Meets first Tuesday of each month. Phil
Stout, Sec'y, Sumner Co.

ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1736 * * * *
Meets the second Friday of each month.
M. Joy Hammett, Sec'y, Pottawatomie
Co.

ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2000 * * * *
Meets first and third Thursday. Brad Ho-
oper, Sec'y, Ellsworth Co.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 006 * * * *
Meets first and third Friday of each
month. Frank G. Ebert, Sec'y, Ellis
County.

ELIE LOCAL NO. 562 * * * *
Meets on the first and third Tuesday
of each month. Walter J. Schumisch,
Sec'y, Nessio Co.

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

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 888 * * * *
Meets every other Wednesday. Ralph B.
Gastonberger, Sec'y, Mitchell Co.

EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2137 * * * *
Meets the third Tuesday of each month.
Mrs. J. S. McInden, Sec'y, Anderson Co.

EDDORA LOCAL NO. 1861 * * * *
Meets first Friday of each month. W. W.
Gastonberger, Sec'y, Douglas Co.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 904 * * * *
Meets the third week in each month.
Mrs. Delpha Burton, Sec'y, Marshall Co.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 662 * * * *
Meets every Tuesday of the month.
Jimmie Cunningham, Sec'y, Crawford Co.

FLORAL LOCAL NO. 2004 * * * *
Meets the second and fourth Friday.
Sheridan Nichols, Sec'y, Cowley County.

FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1593 * * * *
Meets the first Friday of each month.
Mrs. F. E. White, Sec'y, Douglas Co.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2035 * * * *
Meets the first and third Tuesday of
each month. D. J. Detweiler, Sec'y, Harvey
Co.

FREEHOLD LOCAL NO. 2014 * * * *
Meets first and third Monday. A. W.
Eisenmenger, Sec'y, Wabawsee Co.

FORTANA LOCAL NO. 1780 * * * *
Meets first and third Friday. W. H. Sly-
ter, Sec'y, Miami Co.

GRACE HILL LOCAL 1212 * * * *
Meets first and third Friday. Homer Al-
firo, Sec'y, Republic Co.

GRAND VIEW LOCAL NO. 1214 * * * *
Meets every other Friday evening. L.
D. Buss, Sec'y, Riley Co.

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 404 * * * *
Meets second and fourth Tuesday. Roy W.
Holland, Sec'y, Crawford Co.

GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1301 * * * *
Meets second and fourth Friday. Al-
fred P. Hotten, Sec'y, Geary Co.

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

GEARY CO. UNION NO. 51 * * * *
Meets first and third Friday in ever
month. Mrs. A. P. Hotten, Sec'y.

HAPPY LOCAL NO. 1003 * * * *
Meets the first and third Tuesday of
every month. G. A. Dorman, Sec'y,
Trego Co.

BLUE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 761 * * * *
Meets second and fourth Tuesday. Chas.
Mussel, Sec'y, Marshall Co.

HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1392 * * * *
Meets the first and third Wednesday
night of each month. J. M. Tuttle,
Sec'y, Cowe Co.

HERYK LOCAL NO. 1427 * * * *
Meets second and fourth Tuesday. Henry
Eden, Sec'y, Washington Co.

HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1002 * * * *
Meets second and fourth Wednesday. Karl
Hohde, Sec'y, Marshall Co.

HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1615 * * * *
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday.
Mrs. L. C. Rice, Sec'y, Franklin Co.

HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 378 * * * *
Meets first and third Wednesday.
Rags Claire, Sec'y, Sheridan Co.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1588 * * * *
Meets first and third Wednesday. W. R.
Furman, Sec'y, Atchison Co.

HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1600 * * * *
Meets the first and third Friday. G.
W. Fort, Sec'y, Miami Co.

HAYS LOCAL NO. 904 * * * *
Meets first Friday of each month. S.
clock at court house. Frank B. Pfeiffer,
Sec'y, Ellis Co.

HILSDALE LOCAL NO. 1035 * * * *
Meets the first and third Tuesday.
R. W. Sullivan, Sec'y, Miami Co.

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1077 * * * *
Meets first and third Friday. Mrs.
Vedder, Sec'y, Miami Co.

I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1260 * * * *
Meets second and fourth Tuesday. C. O.
Taubee, Sec'y, Sumner Co.

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

KORBER LOCAL NO. 914 * * * *
Meets first and third Tuesday. F. A.
Korber, Sec'y, Nemaha Co.

LABON CREEK LOCAL NO. 479 * * * *
Meets second and fourth Wednesday.
F. E. Hoy, Sec'y, Washington Co.

LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1388 * * * *
Meets first and third Tuesday. H. F.
Horton, Sec'y, Greenwood Co.

LIZTON LOCAL NO. 2004 * * * *
Meets every second and fourth Fri-
day. Mrs. Esther Williams, Sec'y, An-
derson Co.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1493 * * * *
Meets the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of
each month. Mr. J. O. Rambo, Sec'y,
Cowley County.

LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 683 * * * *
Meets Friday or before full moon of each month.
R. M. Glenn, Sec'y, Republic Co.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1064 * * * *
Meets first and third Friday. Clyde B.
Wells, Sec'y, Stafford Co.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1882 * * * *
Meets the fourth Wednesday night of
month. Roy Elmer, Sec'y, Douglas Co.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 885 * * * *
Meets second Saturday of each month.
H. D. Bayans, Sec'y, Marion Co.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1088 * * * *
Meets first and third Friday. R. Law-
rence Wright, Sec'y, Stafford Co.

LILY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2138 * * * *
Meets first and third Friday.
Florence Koppes, Sec'y, Marshall Co.

MAPLE GROVE LOCAL NO. 2107 * * * *
Meets on Tuesday night every two
weeks. Ray Workman, Sec'y, Cowley Co.

MERCER LOCAL NO. 1492 * * * *
Meets the second and fourth Wed-
nesday of each month. W. M. Schmitt,
Sec'y, Cowley Co.

MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 480 * * * *
Meets the first and third Tuesday. J.
P. Griebel, Sec'y, Books Co.

MILLER LOCAL NO. 1920 * * * *
Meets the first and third Thursday.
Verna H. McCandless, Sec'y,
Chase Co.

MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 2071 * * * *
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday.
Maude Cranes, Sec'y, Anderson Co.

MT. JOY LOCAL NO. 2123 * * * *
Meets the first and third Wednesday.
Lulu Shilling, Sec'y, Anderson Co.

MT. PLEASANT LOCAL NO. 906 * * * *
Meets first and third Tuesday. Mrs.
Grace Mustoe, Sec'y, Norton Co.

MARINE LOCAL NO. 648 * * * *
Meets first and third Friday. Albert Spe-
nner, Sec'y, Riley Co.

MOSS SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 1901 * * * *
Meets first Tuesday of each month. Clar-
ence Brown, Sec'y, Geary Co.

NEW BASIL LOCAL NO. 1771 * * * *
Meets second Monday of each month. Hen-
ry Hoffmann, Sec'y, Dickinson Co.

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922 * * * *
Meets first and third Monday. E. J. Much-
enthaler, Sec'y, Dickinson Co.

NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2020 * * * *
Meets first and third Thursday. Fred
Hahn, Sec'y, Stafford Co.

ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1871 * * * *
Meets every other Tuesday night. R. A.
Reynolds, Sec'y, Cowley Co.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1633 * * * *
Meets second and fourth Friday. Jacob
Smith, Sec'y, Miami Co.

OWSLEY LOCAL NO. 2004 * * * *
Meets the first and third Thursday.
Joe Harris, Sec'y, Crawford Co.

PHILON LOCAL NO. 2130 * * * *
Meets second and fourth Friday. Mrs.
A. R. Phalon, Sec'y, Osage Co.

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

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 990 * * * *
Meets the first and third Mondays of
each month. Frank Sedacek, Sec'y, Wash-
ington Co.

PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2108 * * * *
Meets first and third Friday. J. E.
Scott, Sec'y, Martin Co.

PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1894 * * * *
Meets every second and fourth Thurs-
day. Martin Robe, Sec'y, Douglas Co.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1032 * * * *
Meets first and third Wednesday. H. C.
Nathans, Sec'y, Wabawsee Co.

PLEASANT HOME NO. 2053 * * * *
Meets first and third Monday. Min-
nie Carrioe, Sec'y, Anderson Co.

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

PARK LOCAL NO. 900 * * * *
Meets each Monday night. Jos. Helm,
Sec'y, Gove Co.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309 * * * *
Meets first and third Wednesday. W. T.
Flinn, Sec'y, Jewell Co.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1874 * * * *
Meets second and fourth Wednesday. Orth O.
Miller, Sec'y, Miami Co.

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

RYDAL LOCAL NO. 768 * * * *
Meets every second Wednesday of
month. Geo. Duncan, Sec'y, Republic Co.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2028 * * * *
Meets second Wednesday of each month.
Mrs. Frank McClelland, Sec'y, Wabaun-
see Co.

RICHEYVIEW LOCAL NO. 2037 * * * *
Meets the second Friday of each month
Chas. Basli, Sec'y, Nemaha Co.

ROUND HOUSE LOCAL NO. 648 * * * *
Meets the first, third and fifth Tues-
day night of each month. R. H. Yoder,
Sec'y, Washington Co.

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1816 * * * *
Meets first and third Friday. J. L. Lohr,
Sec'y, Miami Co.

RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2133 * * * *
Meets first and third Saturday. Pauline
Covger, Sec'y, Saline Co.

SALAM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824 * * * *
Meets the first Monday of each month.
A. F. Lidaky, Sec'y, Franklin Co.

SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1908 * * * *
Meets the first and third Tuesday. H.
M. Schrock, Sec'y, Sheridan Co.

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

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

SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1728 * * * *
Meets the first Friday in every month.
A. C. Barrieklow, Sec'y, Miami Co.

SCIENCE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1946 * * * *
Meets every other Friday night. J. D.
Kassler, Sec'y, Cowley Co.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2061 * * * *
Meets second and fourth Wednesday. J.
F. Lewis, Sec'y, Cowley Co.

SNIPER CREEK LOCAL NO. 924 * * * *
Meets every first and third Friday.
H. M. Cope, Sec'y, Marshall Co.

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 901 * * * *
Meets Wednesday of each month. John
A. Martin, Sec'y, Washington Co.

SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1868 * * * *
Meets the first and third Thursday of
each month. George W. Thierier, Sec'y,
Pottawatomie County.

STONE LOCAL NO. 792 * * * *
Meets the last Friday of each month.
Other meetings called. D. O. Mar-
cotte, Sec'y, Rogers Co.

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

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

SPRING CREEK LOCAL NO. 1174 * * * *
Meets first and third Wednesday. Nell
Lobenzler, Sec'y, Douglas Co.

SHILOH LOCAL NO. 1573 * * * *
Meets the first and third Friday night
of each month. J. C. Hankins, Sec'y,
Cowley Co.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 1100 * * * *
Meets every first Monday in the
month. Fred Hindebrandt, Sec'y, Wash-
ington Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 820 * * * *
Meets second and fourth Wednesday. Mrs.
E. H. Warner, Sec'y, Marshall Co.

SUNNYSIDE LOCAL NO. 2144 * * * *
Meets the first and third Wednesday
of each month. A. H. Collar, Sec'y, Coffey
Co.

STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 273 * * * *
Meets second and fourth Thursday. Chas.
Grossardt, Sec'y, Barton Co.

STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 1900 * * * *
Meets the first and third Friday. H.
Eckard, Sec'y, Crawford Co.

SQUARE DEAL NO. 923 * * * *
Meets first and third Thursday of each
month. Maggie Stanley, Sec'y, Norton
Co.

TEMPLE LOCAL NO. 1891 * * * *
Meets the first and third Friday of
each month. H. E. Kleimann, Sec'y,
Wabawsee Co.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1670 * * * *
Meets second and fourth Tuesday. J. M.
Wagner, Sec'y, Miami Co.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019 * * * *
Meets second and fourth Friday. M. F.
Lutz, Sec'y, Jefferson Co.

UNION LOCAL NO. 970 * * * *
Meets the first and third Friday of
each month. Will Atkinson, Sec'y, Nor-
ton County.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1378 * * * *
Meets first and third Thursday. Herman
Wiger, Sec'y, Osage Co.

VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1867 * * * *
Meets twice a month. G. W. Kaiser,
Sec'y, Miami Co.

VODA LOCAL NO. 742 * * * *
Meets every Thursday. J. C. Stral-
dal, Sec'y, Trego Co.

WORDEN LOCAL NO. 842 * * * *
Meets second and fourth Thursday
of each month. Mrs. Lucas Fier, Sec'y,
Douglas Co.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 973 * * * *
Meets the first and third Monday of
each month. H. A. Husman, Sec'y,
Ellsworth Co.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1808 * * * *
Meets first and third Tuesday. Robert
J. Meyer, Sec'y, Crawford Co.

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1980 * * * *
Meets first Friday of each month. H. E.
Oesterich, Sec'y, Dickinson Co.

held on the last Tuesday of each month throughout the year in Union Hall over Crawford County State Bank, Girard, Kansas.

H. S. Woods, President.
G. W. Thompson, Sec'y.

NOTICE NEOSHO COUNTY.

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

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

Trego County Union meets second Tuesday in December, 2 o'clock at Court House, election of officers. A good delegation from all locals in county is desired.

D. E. CYPHER, County Secretary.

REPUBLIC CO. FARMERS UNION

Will hold its fourth quarterly meeting at Belleville, Wednesday, Dec. 9, at 10 o'clock sharp. The county union will serve a dinner at noon. Besides the regular business the 1926 officers will be elected. All locals should have their delegates present. All members come.

Charles Hamlick, Co. Treas.
G. R. Bundy, Co. Pres.

WASHINGTON CO.

Washington County F. U. will hold its fourth quarterly meeting in the Majestic Theatre at Washington, Kans., beginning at 10 A. M. Dec. 8, 1925. We welcome to have all the members attend as this is the election of officers. Be sure and send your delegates.

J. T. Poland, Sec. Treas.

Wabawsee Co. Alma, Kans. Nov. 16, 1925.

The last quarterly meeting of the Wabawsee County Farmers Union for 1925 will be held at the court house at Alma, on Saturday, Dec. 12 at 1:30 p. m. Officers for the coming year will be elected at this meeting. Secretary's financial report and such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Joe Richmond, County Sec'y.

NEMAH COUNTY MEETING

The last quarterly meeting for Nemaha county for the year 1925 will be held at Seneca, Kansas, on Dec. 12, 1925 at 10:30. In the afternoon as we have our state president Mr. John Tromble as our main speaker for the afternoon, we want every local in the county to make an effort to see that they send a full delegation to this meeting. Don't just depend on your delegates to be the only ones to be there, but let us see how many more of us can show our faces at this gathering. I think that our state president will have something important to speak about and I think it would do a lot of our Union members some good to hear him. We are also trying to have a small program, and Mrs. Alice M. Williams, our state organizer and from Omaha will be with us. So come you are all welcome.

F. A. Korber, Secy.-Treas.
Leo. Mohringer, Pres.

NOTICE

Ottawa County Farmers Union meeting. The Ottawa County Farmers Union will hold their last meeting of the year Dec. 4th and all locals are requested to elect delegates to this meeting as officers for the coming year will be elected at that time, and all locals are requested to have a number for the program as there will be a program and lunch. All members and their friends are invited to attend this meeting as the delegates are for the purpose of voting only.—A. E. Watts, County Pres.

Oronoque, Kans. Nov. 13, 1925.

Kansas Union Farmer,

Salina, Kans.

Dear Editor:—Tuesday night Nov. 17 being the regular meeting night of Mt. Pleasant Local No. 956 about 55 friends and neighbors gathered to enjoy the evening.

The first thing on the program was a beautiful covered dish luncheon to which all did ample justice.

We then enjoyed a few fine selections of music after which acting president L. O. Mustoe called the house to order to take up the regular order of business.

At this meeting we had our election of officers for the next year with the following results.

Pres. L. O. Mustoe, vice president, N. E. McMullen, sec.-treas., Zella Parks, conductor, David Foley, door-

keeper, Leslie Mathes.

Next was the debate on the question. Resolved—that women should receive equal wages in the same occupation as men.

The affirmative side winning the unanimous decision of the judges.

The question chosen for our next meeting night for debate is, Resolved, that co-operative marketing is more beneficial to the farmer than legislation.

David Foley has the affirmative lead and N. E. McMullen the negative.

It was decided to have an oyster supper at our next regular meeting. After listening to some more music we adjourned to meet again Dec. 1st.

Lee Greenwood, Jr., Correspondent.

Beattie, Kan. Nov. 17, 1925.

Watch For Name Of Butter Package Prize Winners

The "red tape" necessary in copyrighting our better names is just about completed. The Patent Office advises that our chosen names will be accepted after final confirmation has not yet been received. NAMES OF WINNERS WILL BE ANNOUNCED VERY SOON.

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