



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-operation

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How Dreams Come True In Building Cooperative Enterprises

Go Slow Build According to Your Means. Train Your Own Executives and Helpers. Be Careful, Until You Learn How to Use Your Money. Educate Yourself in Co-operation.

By Eskel Ronn.
Had the ordinary citizen been invited to a meeting in Superior, Wisconsin, in the fall of 1917, he would have expected to find either a bunch of slick looking fat men of the type cartoonists like to represent as capitalists, or a group of long haired fanatics. Instead there were only ordinary workmen and farmers who came to the meeting to represent the twenty cooperative stores and for the purpose of starting a wholesale house and bakery. They chose one of their number as manager, and—without a penny in sight for pay day—accepted the job.

A Packing Box for an Office
An editor of a Finnish comic paper offered a corner in his office and the new manager called his bluff—got an old packing box for a table, a typewriter—and opened for business. When salesmen came in the manager would put on front, and say, pointing to the editor, "These are only two of us now, until we get our warehouse built."

The organizing expenses were to be raised by contributions from societies, \$30 each. Of the original twenty societies, five got weak in the knees and quit, and others paid their shares only with promises. As a result, the financial statement showed a deficit of \$480.00. With this a business of \$25,574.62 was transacted and there was \$268 profit.

After the hospitality and good nature of the comic editor had worn out, a three story brick building was purchased and regular offices opened. A bookkeeper was hired to keep the manager company. Somehow a car of flour and feed was purchased and stored in the warehouse. This was the start. Now there are twenty-three men and women employees. Sales have climbed to over a half million dollars a year. A wholesale bakery had been established. The dream of a few workmen has materialized into a cooperative wholesale.

Small Beginnings Spell Success.
Cooperative wholesalers have come and gone, and so research for the success of this one was thorough. First the organizers always remembered that talk was cheap. It was all right to discuss in conventions the big things cooperators were doing in England and what they might sometime do in America, but when it came to action they did not only as far as their means. They did not try to make dreams materialize overnight. Every step was taken with deliberation. They refused to hurry; after each step they paused to entrench themselves until they felt secure to take another step—sometimes half a step—always forward. Many cooperative wholesalers that started "big" laughed at them; but the big fellows are dead and this wholesale is gradually growing big. Therefore, the first lesson to be learned from them is—go slow, build according to your means and immediate needs and don't confuse practical problems with dreams.

Faith in themselves and distrust for high priced experts is another reason for their success. They did not trust their affairs in the hands of outsiders who posed as financial experts. They avoided business men. They did not seek a Moses to lead them. Instead, they started to train men and women from their own ranks who understood the needs of the working masses, and kept control of affairs in their own hands. Lesson number two then is—put your trust only in yourselves. Train your own executives.

These cooperators were saved from the calamity that has been the downfall of most cooperative wholesalers—too much "dough." When money is scarce one weighs carefully what one does with it. This has been the one does with our successful Co-operation.

Need Good Accounting.
The societies did not seem to be able to keep their accounts straight with the wholesale. An investigation was made and disclosed that many societies had no system of accounting at all. The following instance was typical of the situation: An investigator heard the startling statement from a director of a society, "Well, I don't know about books but we asked our manager for months to give us some kind of report on the conditions of the society. He kept 'tailing' until finally we demanded a report for the next meeting. At this meeting the manager explained that he had made up the report the night before and put it in a box on the shelf and that during the night the rats had eaten it up."

The wholesaler might have bought him a mouse trap or given him a cat, but decided instead to have its accounts prepared a system of accounting which is now installed in practically every society. At a meeting of one of the societies the investigator found the books in a muddled condition and a lively scrap in progress between the manager and the treasurer. Finally, a colored man, a board member, and the whitest man in the "bunch," got up and said, "Talk compares, but the books don't compare." So a crew of auditors were hired to go around twice a year and see that the books do compare and incidentally to see that the rats don't eat them up again.

Society Refuses Dividend Shares
This success was not as easy as it

SIMS AND GLESSNER ROUNDUP

Garden City with its Beet Sugar Factory that made three thousand sacks of sugar on the Saturday that we landed in town, is a fine little town with a good Farmers Elevator that does a good business with the town and surrounding country. Every one in town was excited about the election. The manager of the Shipping Association was running for sheriff and was hard to find.

Satania, in Haskell County, has a young man as manager who is very much interested in life insurance and has considerable to learn about co-operation.

Haggard has our old friend G. W. Smith as manager who was formerly manager at Chase. He is still member of the Farmers Union and was the only manager that we met last week that was a Union member. The elevator is doing a fair business but will not have a great deal of money to promote this year as dividends.

Montezuma, a little town in the most beautiful spot in Kansas has shipped out one-half million bushels of wheat this year. The farmers elevator has handled wheat that ran as high as 19.27 per cent protein which is the highest test wheat in the world. Chamar, organized 1916, went broke in 1918, leased in 1918, took back in 1919 and under the management of Chas. Herron has paid a dividend since 190 cars of wheat handled in five months. 75 stockholders are 95 per cent loyal are this year's report. The Shipping Association manager promised his shipments to the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission and two other shippers also agreed to ship, one taking a share of stock.

Copland is another town that has a beautiful surrounding country with the land so level that in all directions as far as the vision will extend is a level stretch of level land that is carpeted with a green carpet of wheat. Crops were good this year and the elevator is doing a good business.

Ensign is still on the map with the Equity Exchange getting about all the business. Scarcely any livestock shipped out. Offshore, with 300 stockholders will have a rebate of two cents on wheat with a good reserve already in the business. The Hutchinson Equity Exchange gets practically all the business from the elevator. Some live stock shipped out but not handled by the elevator.

Bloom, has in George Curtis the only real friend of the pool that we had the pleasure of meeting. 80 per cent of the wheat handled by the elevator is pooled wheat. Debts are being cleaned up and the earnings will not be kept in the business and not be paid out as a dividend. 112 cars of pooled wheat have been handled this year.

Dodge City is still in the game. The election was the big attraction. The Co-ops. are alive and need no comment.

Ford, with Hipple at the helm is always interested in the letters from the Jobbing Association prices quoted. A fair rebate is expected this year, in the elevator.

Kings-down has a good politician as manager who voted against Gov. Davis because he was a poor advocate. Old-time companies get about all the business of the elevator.

Spearville has sold their store to Sheans and are out of business.

Greensburg has had the same manager for fourteen years and have had money to promote every year except one. A forty thousand bushel elevator has 168 stockholders that are practically all loyal.

Haviland has shipped 160 cars of wheat this year. The manager was sick and was not on duty. Most of the business is done for cash.

Cullison has a stock-owned elevator and there is little chance of making it cooperative. The manager is very loyal to the old line grain firms. We were unable to find out how much bonus was being paid to the manager for the business by the grain firms.

Byers, had a streak of bad luck for 50 per cent of the wheat was hauled out this year. Some of the members ship live stock to the Farmers Union.

Luka has 54 members of the elevator, shipped 170 thousand bushels of wheat this year and will pay a dividend. A chance to organize a Local Union after the Pool fight is over.

Preston has sold out to the Rea-

Patterson Milling Company.

Cairo has a store in connection with the elevator. 86 stockholders are 95 per cent loyal. 200,000 bushels of wheat has been handled since May 1.

The Equity Exchange does the business for practically all the elevators in the fact is that the big telephone company handles the money. Commission Firms furnish a large percent of the money for the cattle men. Old line companies get the insurance. The managers need a bath in the Cooperative spirit.

CO-OPERATIVE TELEPHONES IN THE UNITED STATES

There are some interesting things about these cooperative telephone companies. The first and most important fact is that the big telephone trust likes to see them started. It encourages farmers to organize cooperative telephone societies; but why? Let's go right to some farming country and take a "look in" on the works. The Kennewick Telephone Company was one of these. Back before the war that made the world free from democracy, about eighty farmers were in this association. It served them well. The rate for service was fifty cents a month.

Then the neighboring telephone corporation made a proposal to this innocent virgin association. It was an indecent proposal, but the folks didn't know it. The big city fellow with the diamond rings proposed that he adopt little Miss Kennewick Telephone Company. No more responsibility, no more meetings, no more worry. But the contract soon ran out—contracts do sooner or later. It was a short one.

And then what happened? The rate was jumped from fifty cents a month to \$2.00 a month. The people of the Valley have been ever since at the mercy of the same telephone octopus that has most of us in its grasp. Go out and take a look at Kennewick Valley now. Look at its fine clothes, paint, and glass diamonds. Ask what it is to have the over-dressed lady: "Why, lordy, I've been ruined, I have."

There is another interesting thing about these cooperative telephone companies. The big trust likes to have the farmers head and organize because it saves the trust the trouble and expense of doing the preliminary work. It is an expensive job for a corporation to go out and get a lot of subscribers signed up in a new territory. But the neighbors know one another. After all of the preliminary organization has been done, the farmers company organized, the instruments installed, and everything going smoothly, then is the time for the big fellow to come in and "take over" the business. The farmers service companies are easy to find. The big corporation can smell them out as soon as they are ripe for picking. It does not even have to be smart. It can use the method of the village fool. A man offered a reward of \$5 for his lost horse. People were seeking it in every direction. Presently the fool came back leading the horse. "How did you find it?" asked the owner. "Well, I just says to myself, I sez: If I was a hoss, where would I go? And I just went there, and telephone trust locates little companies of cooperators. Having located them, it has a line of talk that they cannot resist—flattery, promises, threats—and then some other things. The guileless farmers sign up; that is the end of cooperative.

But suppose the farmer should not sign up and give up their association to the trust? Big Business has many ways of doing things. Every state has its public service commission, created to serve the big interests. This is the way it does it. The public service commission notifies the little company that it is violating the labor law; it is working its switchboard operator more than eight hours! The little telephone association is then ordered to put in three girls in eight-hour shifts at full-time service in a job that could be done by one woman on part time. And when the little association finds that

it has been so base and vile as to break the labor laws of the state, and that it will have to spend a lot of money to obey the law, it just runs to the big telephone corporation and goes down on its knees and begs the trust to take it over.

Then there is "the certificate of necessity." It is one of the implements invented by the public service commission. "The certificates of necessity" provides that if a community is already served by a public service corporation no other corporation to supply similar service can enter that community, or if a community is not served then no other corporation can enter it if the nearest corporation thereto is willing to or contemplates extending its lines of service into the community. So if the big profit-telephone corporation learns that the farmers are starting a telephone company, and it does not want them to do so, it just flashes "the certificate of necessity" on them, and they have to stop.

Then there is another remarkable hocus-pocus to regulate the fixed charges of public service corporations—depreciation, and all that sort of thing. In the end the big corporations have behind them all the powers of the government and the little cooperative association has only the strength of its members' wills.

But there is a bright side. A report by the Federal Government shows that they are succeeding. They stand forth among the many examples of voluntary associate action to give encouragement and hope. Although insecure often easily swayed away, still they grow and multiply even faster than they can be destroyed.—Colorado Union Farmer.

EXTRA PAYMENTS OF HOOSIER CO-OP HELP PAY TAXES

Country's Youngest Wheat Pool Makes \$5 Cent Distribution—

"The Indiana Wheat Pool will pay a good part of the Hoosier farmers' taxes this year," says J. H. Gwaltney, president. "Within the last ten days \$150,000.00 has been sent to the members of the Indiana Wheat Growers Association, in order to help them meet their tax payments. This sum represents a 15 cents payment per bushel on the wheat delivered to the pool. In addition checks will soon go forward well in advance of paying time, in payment for farm storage of wheat. Farmers who will receive these checks are those who stored wheat on the farms until it was called for by the association. Payment for farm storage, at the rate of one cent per bushel per month is made after the farm-stored wheat has been called for and delivered."

Nearly 4,000 growers received the second payment for their pooled wheat, including all those who had delivered wheat to the association up to October 8th, according to Mr. Gwaltney. Since that date more than 500 additional growers have delivered wheat, and nearly 3,000 more are holding wheat subject to the call of the association for delivery.

The second payment brings the total paid per bushel to 85 cents for No. 2 wheat, an amount approximately equal to what the average grower received in total for his wheat last year. Further payments will be made as additional wheat is sold by the pool.

The association which is the youngest of the wheat pools, has been able to market its wheat in an orderly manner, taking advantage of high markets and withholding wheat from the market at times when the demand was reduced and the supply apparently large. Wheat associations officials are optimistic over the outlook for a much better price for pooled wheat than that received by the farmers who marketed their wheat individually.

LIFTERS AND LEANERS
Organized labor has its members in good standing and the others in the scab, as they have come to be called, are a distasteful term to be sure, but expressive at that.

Organized agriculture has its Lifters and Leaners.
Lifters are the fellows who sign up to improve their marketing conditions. They stick. They talk cooperative marketing at every opportunity. They pay the bills. They pave the way. They are the leaders. They have confidence in themselves. The Leaners are the Doubting Thomases. They want to "wait and see." They want some one else to take the risk. In their neighborhood conversations, they claim to be "sitting pretty" because they hope to profit as a result of higher prices that the Exchange's orderly marketing program will produce. They are selfish. They want some one else to pay the bills.

—Potato Grower.

SEE THAT HE "STICKS"
See that your neighbor sticks and abides by his wheat pooling contract. If a member of the association breaks or attempts to break his contract he is not keeping his promise with the hundreds of loyal farmers who signed contracts and agreed to cooperate.

The contract has been tested in Oklahoma. It is binding. The grower must stick to his word. That is a state law.

Contracts have been tested at least in thirty other states and they are legal. Only the unthinking disloyal member will attempt to market his wheat on the "outside."

—Southwest Wheat Grower.

Eighth Annual Meeting of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation

I. W. Heaps, Secretary of the Maryland Dairyman's Association Brings Out the Relation of the Producer, Distributer, and the Consumer. Links Them Together as a Perfect Machine

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 14. — How farmers, distributors, and consumers work together in the Baltimore milk market was told at the Eighth Annual Meeting of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation today by I. W. Heaps, Secretary-Treasurer of the Maryland State Dairyman's Association. "While our organization might have been intended to serve only the producer, we felt that had our service stopped there we would have failed as we first need the producer to produce the consumer. You will therefore, see that all three are linked together and when any one of these agencies gets out of order no organization can properly function."

"The Maryland State Dairyman's Association was organized in August, 1918 and caused to pass through all the trying ordeals that most organizations of similar character are caused to undergo. Notwithstanding the obstacles of doubt and unbelief in the minds of the farmer producer, we succeeded in making steady progress and very early in the life of our organization we were able to convince the distributors in the Baltimore market that we could render great service to them, and succeeded in getting their cooperation."

"With the cooperation of the dealers and the State Board of Agriculture, we succeeded in persuading Dr. Clyde L. King of the University of Pennsylvania, to act as arbitrator in settling disputes in reference to milk prices, both to the producer and consumer. This arrangement has proven most satisfactory, and no doubt has been the means of avoiding many embarrassing conditions which might have happened on this market."

"In 1919, we adopted the plan that all milk be bought on a basis of a testing to be done by an independent laboratory. This plan has proven very satisfactory, as each producer is paid for the actual value of his product, and accepts the laboratory's tests. There are three samples of each shipper's milk taken each month. These samples are taken from the weight tank and the a large test of the three samples, is the basis for payment to the shipper. The testing is done for twenty cents (20c) per sample; the dealer pays two-thirds (2/3) and this Association one-third (1/3) of the total cost of sampling and testing. In adopting the laboratory test we have practically eliminated adulterated milk, as it is not profitable to pay freight on water or skim milk. We have, therefore, raised our standard very materially."

"We have always used the average of the three fall months—October, November and December—as a basis for determining a shipper's basic price milk. In other words the shipper has, up to October 1st, 1924, all the ways received basic price for all the milk he shipped in October, November and December, and the average of those three months would have been the amount for which he would continue to receive basic price from January 1st to October 1st, and any excess shipments over that amount would have been considered surplus and he would have received surplus price during the nine months. A new price due beginning after November 15th, would be considered a shipper without an average and would be paid 50 per cent basic and 50 per cent surplus until the following October."

"This plan worked very satisfactorily for several years, but the past two years our producers, but forth an extra effort to produce a high fall average and thereby created a very trouble and thereby created a very trouble when all milk was basic price, and could not be marketed without tremendous loss, as the demand for cream for ice cream had passed, and we were caused to market it on a butter basis. There has been a general over-production of milk on this market for the past year, which has brought about very largely by low prices of other farm produce and the stabilizing effect of our organization on milk prices. On account of this surplus condition we were compelled to change our basic price, beginning September the fall averages of time we adopted the fall averages of 1922, as a basis for all shippers shipping at that time. Shippers having no average in 1922, but shipping in 1923, are now paid on 80 percent of their 1923 average. Shippers having no average in 1922 or 1923, and paid as new shippers, are now paid basic price for 70 percent of their production. All milk shipped over the above stated basis to be paid for at surplus price."

"This plan has given general satisfaction to our members, and has caused a considerable reduction in our supply, as our market conditions are well known to our members, and realize it is impossible to market our surplus at basic price, and our present supply should clear the market and we should have no trouble in maintaining our present price of thirty-one cents (31c) for 4 percent milk, 30c b. Baltimore."

"We collect from the shipper one cent per gallon brokerage, of which 1-5 cent is set apart for the operating expense, and 4-5 cent to a reserve fund to meet loss on surplus, or unplaced milk. That is to say, we handle all the milk of our members whether the market consumes it as fluid milk or not. The dealers pay basic prices for all milk sold, wholesale, retail, bulk and bottled, 102 percent of sales and manufacturers balance, for which he pays for the first 10 percent over sales four times 92 score butter, New York market, plus 40 percent, and all over that four times 92 score plus 20 percent. The dealer pays the farmer whatever surplus price we name each month and the association refunds to the dealer the difference between the manufactured price and the price named for farm surplus. This loss is taken from our reserve fund and has worked very satisfactorily on this market up to the past September 1st, when our supply became so great we were compelled to make the change in our buying plan, until the market clears up."

Consideration of the gasoline tax is of special interest to the motor vehicle operator. Thirty-five States now have this form of tax, the rates ranging from one to three cents with the exception of one State which has a four-cent tax. A one-cent gasoline tax increases the cost of the average vehicle by less than a tenth of a cent per mile. On a trip from Washington to Philadelphia the tax would amount to 10 cents. The trip over the Lincoln Highway from New York to San Francisco would be taxed \$2.50. It is interesting to compare these rates with the toll charges which motorists formerly had to pay on toll roads. On six different turnpikes in Virginia and Maryland tolls amounting to \$5.05 were charged for a total of 187 miles is equivalent to 2.7 cents a mile. If a State attempted to charge the same rate for the use of the public highways by automobiles it would have to establish a gasoline tax of 36 cents per gallon.

THE KANSAS SITUATION.
Kansas farmers are settling down to a winter with more ease of mind than for several years. The burden of debt has been reduced and the outlook for agriculture is brighter. However, it is no time to forget the lessons of the last four years. During these four years of depression, the milk cow and the hen have become more important as income producers on Kansas farms.

Some farmers who went into the depression period in 1920 have dropped by the wayside. Those who have come through had less burden of debt more lenient creditors, or a better type of farming. Probably the latter is the most important factor contributing to the present more favorable situation. It probably has its influence on the amount of the debt in 1920 and encouraged creditors to be more lenient.

All in all, the improvements in Kansas agriculture have been gratifying, and the task for the future consists of not letting temporarily profitable returns from wheat encourage farmers to one crop farming but to remember the past four years and continue the progress in balancing our agriculture by combining good livestock with the production of feed cash crops.

UNDERTAKE TO DOUBLE MEMBERSHIP OF CO-OP.
The 21,000 members of the Mississippi Farm Bureau Cotton Association have undertaken to sign up 19,000 more in two years time. In a two month drive, now in progress, a substantial part of quota will be obtained, if plans materialize as they have been announced by H. B. Savely, director of field service. Local leaders are depended upon to convince their neighbors of the value of the cotton pool.

Mississippi's effort is said to be a part of a widespread movement in the South to increase the membership of the 14 cotton associations to a half million farmers.

In packing meat put it in the brine, skin side down except the top layer, which should be turned flesh side down.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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

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

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION



THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1924.

ST. JOE FIGHT FIZZLES OUT.

The live stock speculators and dealers are very much alarmed over the growth of cooperative commission houses. Within the past year two separate attempts have been made to destroy the Cooperative Live Stock Commission House maintained at St. Joseph by the Farmers Union of Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa and the Farmers Association of Missouri. Some trifling irregularities, never complained of by shippers or patrons, were reported to the officials charged with the enforcement of the Packer and Stock Yards Act. The charges were of so little importance that the Board of Directors of the Cooperative house wisely decided that it would be better to plead guilty and accept judgment than to spend thousands of dollars and months of time in hearings. The total penalties assessed, if any, could not exceed \$500 and an order to "cease and desist" from such practices in the future.

The masked attack of the old line dealers and speculators having failed the opposition came out in the open and through the Live Stock Exchange of St. Joseph filed a new bill of allegations in which the Farmers Union House was accused of almost all the crimes in the calendar from pig stealing to grand larceny. After a careful investigation of all the alleged crimes of the Cooperative the Secretary of the Treasury has dismissed the charges.

One of the peculiar developments in the St. Joseph matter was that a couple of alleged cooperative journals gave the widest publicity to the charges and editorially otherwise assisted the enemies of cooperative marketing in every possible way. The Cooperative Manager and Grain Dealer of Minneapolis and the American Cooperative Journal of Chicago are supported almost entirely by the income from advertising furnished by the Board of Trade Grain houses and Live Stock Exchange Commission merchants. Neither is in the slightest degree an organ of agriculture or of cooperation. The directors of cooperative elevators who have been authorizing subscriptions to these papers should consider the position of both of them in this stock yards matter and see that no more of the money of their members is used in the fight against cooperation.

In the mean time the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company lives and continues to grow. The Farmers Live Stock Commission of Kansas grows and becomes daily more useful through its houses at Kansas City and Wichita. In their fights against boycotts, trumped-up charges, and investigations without merit each of these cooperatives has had the loyal and undivided support of its farmer patrons. As long as that condition continues the gamblers and the traders may rage but cooperation will prevail.

SELLING OUT SUCCESS.

Cooperation, the Magazine published by the American Cooperative League recently printed a story about a New England Association that had just sold its business to its manager. The organization was strong financially. Its resources had more than doubled while it was in operation. It owes no debts that it could not pay. It had paid interest on the invested capital and substantial patronage dividends on the business of its members. Although not stated in the report, it is doubtless true, that it had regulated and stabilized prices in the community and had stopped extortions by other dealers in the same lines of trade. The business was sold to the manager who had threatened to resign and set up a competing store in the same town.

That incident in the history of cooperation can be duplicated in many places in Kansas. Quite a number of the most successful cooperative elevators and stores in this state have sold out just when they were in position to render the greatest and most valuable service to their members. The results are always the same. The new management starts in with fair promises but in a very short time the price paid for farmers grain and produce is pushed down and the good local market created by cooperation is destroyed. The stores return to the old trade practices and mark their

merchandise at the highest prices the traffic will bear. The work of years of cooperative effort is lost and the job is all to be done over again.

Why? Several reasons. In the first place the shareholders and directors of farmers cooperatives do not like to take the time and trouble to give proper attention to their own business. They are diligent and loyal as long as the first enthusiasm for cooperation lasts but too soon they get tired and become negligent. The members have too much confidence in the directors and the directors give too much authority to the manager. All forget that success and permanent results can be certain only when members, directors and manager all work together loyally, faithfully and harmoniously.

Successful cooperatives cannot be destroyed by competition. Outside forces cannot prevail against them. Their only dangers are from within. Farmers should realize that it is much easier to protect themselves against extortion and injustice by keeping a successful cooperative alive than it is to organize a new agency when it is needed.

A UNION BOOK OF FACTS

On its record of achievement and of promises kept the Farmers Union deserves the support of the entire agricultural population of the state. It has made good. It is true, however, that many members, perhaps a majority do not know that our failures have been few and that our successes many.

Brother Glessner and the other members of the state official family believe that we need a plain, truthful history of what the Union has done in Kansas and throughout the nation. They believe that such a record in convenient and readable form should be accessible to every farmer in the state. They are working out a plan for the collection, compilation, publication and distribution of such a text book or record of performance.

If such a work is to be done two things are necessary. In the first place the facts must be gathered. To do this every county Union in Kansas should be called upon to appoint a historian and charge him with the duty of collecting all the information concerning the organization in that county. The date of the institution of the first Local, of the organization of the County Union, of the incorporation of each business association, together with results accomplished are essential data.

What has been accomplished by the Local, by the County Union, by the various business organizations? Kansas has made a great record in the program of organization, education and cooperation but that record is not accessible to the public. All who believe in the Union and realize its value to the agriculture of this state should be ready to help in this history recording work when called.

QUESTIONS FOR LOCAL DEBATES.

Resolved, that the people of this township would be justified in building a community hall for public gatherings.

Resolved, that there should be a county unit of taxation for the purpose of supporting district schools.

Resolved, that the independent country school district should be maintained in the interest of rural education.

WHAT CONSTITUTES GREATNESS.

Dives, Croesus, Rothschilds, Rockefeller and many others have accumulated great sums of money, enormous bodies of wealth. Is the possession of a self acquired great fortune evidence of greatness?

Alexander, Tamerlane, Caesar, Hannibal, Napoleon, Wellington, Marlborough, and many other generals have won great battles. Is military success alone properly such an evidence of greatness as to merit undying fame?

Harold Bell Wright has been read by more people than any other living writer of fiction. Does he deserve to rank with the great authors of all the ages simply because he has developed a style that appeals to the popular taste of these days?

Henry Ward Beecher, Talmadge and Spurgeon were probably the three greatest pulpit orators of modern times but Billy Sunday and Sam Jones preached to more people and made more conversions than either or all of them. In awarding greatness to preachers, if it is to be done, which of these is entitled to rank with the immortals of all the ages?

Thirty-one men have attained the presidency of the United States. How many of them deserve to be included in the list of the ten greatest men of all times?

SUPPORT THE UNION WITH MONEY

The Farmers Union asks a very small money payment from its members who care to keep in good standing in the organization. No other similar society was ever maintained from such slender financial resources. This is all right. The strength of our organization is in the purposes for which it is kept up and has nothing to do with cash income.

Members should not forget, however, that no organization can be kept alive without money. It costs something to have a Local in your neighborhood. The County Union must have some money to use in the interest of the organization. The State Union binds all the membership together in a common cause and must have funds for absolutely necessary expenses. The National Union has its work to do in all the states and in the city of Washington and although it maintains but two salaried officers it seldom has sufficient money to enable it to map out a program in advance with any assurance that it will have the necessary funds to meet its expenses.

Every member of the Union in Kansas as well as all the other farmers of the state has had direct financial results from our organization far in excess of what it has cost. This paper, if properly edited and generally read, is worth far more than the annual dues for members of the Union in Kansas.

Members who are delinquent in their dues should now pay up. Secretaries of Locals should make a

big effort to get in the dues before the end of November. Our representation and voting power in the National Union depends on the number of members in good standing on October 31st. Why not clean up during the next two weeks and increase the number of 100 per cent Locals until all are included in that Honor Roll?

Of course the farmers of Kansas are short of money but members of the Union have enough cash to pay up and should do so at once.

FARM PURCHASING POWER.

Students of business conditions conclude from the returns on production of farm staples in connection with market prices that the farmers of the United States have a greatly increased purchasing power this year. It is very doubtful if this conclusion is correct if the country is considered as a whole. Wheat growers have a little more money than last year. Corn is higher than for some time, in fact is so high that farmers cannot afford to feed it to hogs and cattle at present prices. Many other staples, including cotton, are as low or lower in price than a year ago.

If the farmers have an extra billion this year they would like to use it to buy a lot of things that they have been doing without for a long time if they could do it honestly. The truth is, however, that most of them must use all their income above actual necessities in the payment of interest and debts that remain over from the last three bad years.

ATTACKS ON COOPERATION.

As long as the farmers were satisfied to stay out on the side tracks and in the villages and run purely local cooperative enterprises they met with no opposition from the big traders and speculators in farm staples. The grain gamblers do not care who handles wheat at the local station if they can get it as soon as it reaches the central markets. So with the cotton brokers, the live stock commission men, the wholesale fruit houses and the scores of other operating agencies conducted by middlemen and speculators.

When the farmer moved into town and established his live stock, grain, fruit, cotton and other selling agencies in the central markets and undertook to get along without the services of the middlemen hell broke loose. Cooperation all at once became a deadly menace, a threat to the gambling business that must be dealt with and disposed of at any cost.

The traders and gamblers had the money and the will to break cooperation and soon proceeded to organize for that very purpose. Two things were considered necessary. Existing agencies must be discredited and the farmers must be prevented from signing new contracts to enlarge the field of cooperative activity. It soon became evident that a frontal attack in the open would fail because the farmers naturally distrust any propaganda put out by the men who have handled their products in the past. Strategy was adopted. It was determined to bore from within and to that end a campaign planned for the purpose of spreading dissatisfaction among the farmer members of cooperatives was inaugurated and has met with much more success than would seem possible.

Cooperative marketing is based on such sound principles that properly conducted no association can fail to bring good results. The only danger to the new movement, so necessary to the restoration of agricultural prosperity, is from the members themselves who lack the courage to stay in the fight after they have enlisted. Men should know by this time, after sixty centuries of struggle for freedom, that nothing worth while can be obtained without a fight.

COOPERATION NOT RADICALISM.

It is only a few years since a cooperators was generally regarded as an extreme radical, even as a socialist. Probably this was due to the fact that a number of the earlier leaders of the movement like Owen were known as socialists. It is all very different now.

Cooperation has received the endorsement of those in high places. Every one of the leading candidates for the presidency advocates cooperative marketing. Congress has passed several laws for the purpose of assisting the movement and has even established several laws for the purpose of assisting the movement and has even established the agencies necessary to finance and move the crops of many farmers. The agricultural colleges have established courses in cooperative organization on marketing. The big and little newspapers are favorable.

In fact so universal is the support of the cooperative marketing movement at this time that all that is necessary to make it unanimous is for the farmers to get in line.

ONE RESULT OF INFLATION.

The newspapers have just printed a story about a German steamship corporation that appears to have made a good thing out of the depreciation of the paper mark due to inflation. Before the war that company had sold bonds for which it received \$32,500,000. The other day it bought enough paper marks for \$7,500 to pay off all its bonds.

Incidents like this are always cited as arguments against any inflation of the currency. They should be conclusive but they do not at the same time suggest any way for the man who borrowed money when the currency was inflated to pay after contraction without facing ruin. Debts contracted when the dollar was worth fifty cents are mighty hard to pay after contraction has reduced the price of all farm products.

Farmers are not inflationists. They have quite a lot more sense than some other folks are willing to admit. They do believe, however, that they should have the privilege of paying their debts with the same kind of dollars they borrowed. They are not looking for the best of it but do want a square deal?

Politics

Wanted Up More

Then usual during the campaign now closed, happily or unhappily as view points differ. Many folks were very much worried over the decisions that the voters had to make in November. A lot of candidates spent time and money in seeking support. Miles of editorials were written. Square miles of advertising space were used. The news columns were filled with political dope and the head line writers all developed editorial ability in the interest of one or the other of the political parties.

One set of speakers went about declaring that the constitution and all the free institutions of the republic depended on the result of the voting. Another equally insistent group warned the people that business prosperity for years to come depended on the result of the election. The east was warned against Bryan; the west was warned against Davis; the whole country told of the dangers of La Follette; millions of voters were asked to believe that Coolidge and Dawes represented the policy of big business.

Within the memory of living men there never was so much energy, money and bunk used in a national political campaign. Every voter in possession of just one or two of his five senses must have known the gravity of the issues that were joined. If anything was left undone, if any appeal to the conscience, patriotism, prejudice or good sense of the voters was over-looked it cannot now be recalled by this writer.

Voting Is a Patriotic Duty

Which citizens may disregard only at the risk of all the things that the founders of the republic held most dear. The exercise of the franchise in a free country is much more than a privilege or a right—it is an obligation of citizenship. Its neglect in time of peace is as dangerous to a republic as refusal of military duty is in time of war.

During the last lively campaign for political power scores or organizations in addition to the campaign committees of the various political parties took part in a nation wide movement to get the citizens of the republic to vote. There was failure all along the line. Not quite one-half of the qualified voters went to the polls. Mr. Coolidge was chosen by a great majority of those who participated in the selection but if one-half of the stay-at-home vote had been cast for either Davis or La Follette the president would have been defeated.

Kansas had to decide many questions important to all the people. Not only all the political parties but one independent movement and several other organizations assisted in stirring up interest in the outcome of the election. The final result was that about six persons out of ten in this state entitled to vote went to the polls and discharged their duties as citizens. Paulsen leads all the other candidates for governor by more than a hundred thousand votes but if one-third of the stay-at-homes had voted for either of the other candidates he would have been defeated.

In Missouri there was a decrease in the vote from the figures of 1920 of nearly one hundred thousand although there was an increase in the same number. Iowa polled only a little more than a fifty per cent vote. New York City, regarded as perfectly organized politically, had only about a sixty per cent vote.

Voting Is no Longer

Regarded as either a duty or a privilege by a majority of the citizens of this country. It is foolish to assume that we could get better government through compulsory voting laws. The people who stay away from the polls are not interested. They do not care what happens. Their participation under compulsion would increase the number of voters but would add nothing to the value of the results.

Educational agencies of some sort for the training of citizens in their duties must be fostered. That work must begin in the homes and schools and must be continued by patriotic organizations, by rightly conducted newspapers and by the personal influence and teaching of all men and women who love their country and desire to see the republic continue to be the home of liberty, justice and equality.

AGRICULTURAL RADIO CONFERENCE TO BE HELD

During the Third National Radio Conference, called by the Secretary of Commerce, a number of those interested in the broadcasting of agricultural material requested the late Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to call a conference to consider primarily the scope, organization, conduct and support of agricultural radio broadcasting. Approval was granted for the holding of such a conference in Chicago, Illinois, on Thursday, December 4, 1924, under the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture, the hour and the place of meeting to be determined later. A general invitation is issued to Agricultural Colleges, State Departments of Agriculture, State Bureaus of Markets, Farm Organizations, Farm Papers, and Broadcasting Stations which emphasize the broadcasting of agricultural material to send representatives to this conference. C. W. Warburton, Director of Extension Work for the department, has been requested to take charge of the conference.

The farm population of the United States is greatly interested in radio broadcasting and in the service that

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Taxation

Will be a Big

And important matter for consideration by the coming session of the legislature. The voters have adopted the amendment authorizing the classification of intangible property taxation purposes. If the hopes of the backers of this amendment are realized this should result in the shifting of a considerable burden of tax from land and other physical property owned by the farmers to the owner of intangible property such as notes, stocks, bonds, mortgages and franchises.

Another attempt should be made to impose a tax on the production of natural resources. The men who are exploiting and exhausting the land, zinc, oil, gas, coal, salt, sand and stone of the state should contribute their fair share of taxes for public purposes.

If Governor-elect Paulsen is wise he will discourage all effort to open new fields of legislation dealing with controversial subjects and will insist that the legislature devote its time to a complete overhauling of the tax laws of Kansas.

Hill

Maryland Congressman,

Has won his fight with the prohibition enforcement officers of the federal government. The first federal court decision favorable to a liberal interpretation of the Volstead Act was the result of his prosecution for manufacturing cider and wine on his own place with more than one-half of one per cent alcohol.

The government lost and has no appeal. So that the verdict of the United States District Court of Maryland is the law until it is reversed by the Supreme Court. As neither this case nor any similar one decided in favor of the defendant can be appealed to a higher court and as other districts courts are likely to accept the Maryland verdict as a controlling precedent it may be a long time before this particular question is carried to the court of last resort.

Farmers Will Now Enjoy

Some privileges that will be denied to other folks. They may convert their fruit juices into beverages if they are careful to keep the alcohol content so low that the stuff is "not intoxicating in fact." Of course they cannot sell such beverages even if they succeed in producing a volume in excess of home needs.

That part of the Maryland decision that says that beverages must be "intoxicating in fact" may lead to a good many curious conflicts of opinion. Hard liquor that is corn whiskey is not intoxicating in fact unless consumed in considerable quantities; mild wines and beers are intoxicating in fact, if consumed in sufficiently large quantities. The man who has enough self-control can drink whiskey every day of his life and never get drunk and the man who cannot keep from making a hog of himself can get drunk every day of his life on mild wine or beer if he can get plenty of either.

The question now arises whether the new privileges that apparently have been granted to farmers will result in any increase in the "back to the land movement" so long announced but never yet started.

Gasoline Is Much Cheaper

Than usual and many more folks are buying it in larger quantities than ever before. The Kansas legislature is likely to put a tax on the consumption of motor fuel in this state. Lots of farmers are not sure that such a tax would be a good thing for them. They feel that some way will be worked out to make them carry the whole burden of road support.

At any rate farmers will not have to pay it all right off the bat as they do now. Tourists will contribute many thousands of dollars. Persons who live in towns and now pay little or no taxes will have nothing to come across. They pay about all the costs of highway improvements and upkeep under existing laws. A tax on gasoline is certain to shift a part of the burden to folks who are using the roads for nothing.

The big fight in the legislature will not be over the gasoline tax. That proposition will be adopted with practically unanimity after the rate has been agreed to. The real contest will be whether the money raised shall be spent by the boards of county

commissioners or by the state highway commission. On that decision there will be a battle royal. How do the folks over the state feel about it?

Corn

Brings a Good Price

Because there is less of it in the country than usual. Although the crop is more than a half billion bushels short compared with last year and with general average of several years past it is worth almost a half billion dollars more than usual.

This condition should be a lesson to the farmers. The only way to increase farm income is to reduce the production of farm crops to volume that can be sold for profitable prices. If farming is a business farmers must adopt the cold blooded methods necessary to make their operations pay.

It is not creditable to the farmers good sense that the only profitable corn crop that has been produced for four years brings a good price only because nature intervened and reduced the yield. Farmers should control their own production and stop the ruinous custom of making bumper crops to be sold at bankrupting figures. Why wait for God to help them out by withholding rains or sending early frosts?

Newspeople

Editors Know Much Less

Than they should if they want their readers to regard them as friends of wisdom. Over a story reporting the volume and price of this year's corn crop a Topeka paper runs a head line that says that the short yield has cost American farmers about three quarters of a billion dollars.

The truth of course is that the short crop has put about half a billion dollars into the pockets of the corn farmers of this country. If the usual number of bushels had been produced the price would have been around fifty cents instead of a dollar and the farmers returns would have been correspondingly reduced.

The editor figured that if three quarters of a billion bushels more had been produced the price would have been the same. It is plain that some one wants the farmers to go on planting huge acreages regardless of demand prices or profits. All talk about the farmers losing money on short crops is to divert his mind from the fact that it is only when crops are short that he makes any money.

Wheat Is Only a Fair Price

This year. It is worth much more money than the growers get for it. Four and one-half bushels of wheat make 315 16-cuntine loaves of bread which cost consumers not less than the modest sum of \$31.50 some places a good deal more. Between the farm and the retail bread shop: Someone is making a lot of money; even at the present price of wheat. The farmer must plead not guilty to any charge of profiteering in the staff of life. He makes no profits.

Nor is this all. He never will make any profit until he gets where he can price his own products. Also he will continue to be the goat or shock absorber in the matter of taxes and other charges for the wise boys who do price their own products at figures that include all the expenses of business. There is only one solution to the farmer's problem. He must have more money for his crops or he can not go on making crops.

Farmers Are Responsible

For their own hard times. They should blame no one but themselves for their hard luck. They have the game in their own hands. What they make the world must have or starve. All that is necessary to restore prosperity to agriculture is for the farmers to tell the world that they are starved or pay proper prices for food.

It is foolish for the farmers to waste any more time on the middle men. If those able gentlemen are making too much money let the consumer take care of them. If the farmers ever get up the courage to fix prices for their crops through organization they can quit grumbling over the profits of middle men and let the consumers do the worrying. It may make some people hot to pay 20 cents a loaf for bread but at that price it would still be the cheapest food in the world.

division of time schedules among broadcasting stations.

Although it is impossible to predict the solution of the problems which have been mentioned, nevertheless it seems that the holding of a general conference will enable those interested to present their views in order that all may arrive at a better understanding and hasten the solution of such problems in the best interest of agriculture.

The names of representatives who will attend this conference should be received by Mr. Warburton as soon as possible so that further information relative to the hour and place and other arrangements may be made. All interested parties are urged to communicate relative to this conference should be addressed to Mr. W. C. Warburton, Director of Extension, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Culling hens for egg production is not difficult if done at the right time of year, say Kansas Agricultural college specialists. July, August, and September are the best months to cull out the poor layers. A hen that is not capable of laying more than 100 eggs in a year is a money loser.

The Countrywoman



BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS TO HELP FILL UNCLE SAM'S SEED BIN

By Clementine Paddelford

Uncle Sam needs the help of every one of his eight million farm boys and girls in filling his corn seed bin for next year's crop. Good seed corn is scarce this fall, and if farmers are not careful to keep their eyes open for early matured ears, there will be millions of acres of thin corn next year. Due to the cold, wet summer, America's corn bin will have about 386 million bushels less corn than usual and a lot of this won't be up to standard in quality. The small crop is due to short stalks and ears, as a result of the plants efforts to mature yellow gold before frost. But even with this attempt to beat the weather man, nothing short of an extra late fall can save whole sections being caught by frost.

Right here is a chance for boys and girls to help father make some money, as well as doing a big service for agriculture. You can test corn. This is the month when club members start working for next year's corn prizes, for the insurance of blue ribbon corn is good seed, and the place to find good seed is in the field. It is your selection of these red, yellow or white ears that will make you a winner or loser at the county and state fairs next fall. This year if every young corn farmer will pick choice ears for father and himself, the good seed corn supply for next spring can be more than doubled.

The Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation is advising the club members to "field select" the first ears to dent, drying them indoors. In picking out the ears keep a good watch for the tell tale symptoms of disease. You can tell the mature ears by the feel. The ears should be firm and dry on handling, bright of color, with fat shiny kernels. Rough, chaffy kernels loosely set on a rubbery cob are signs of immaturity. A solid firm shank showing a bright, clean break is the best sign of health. The kernels should be bright and hard, just a bit oily and the germ good sized, waxy and plump. The best kernels will shell off without leaving a tip cap on the cob. Neither will they take a part of the cob with them.

The local club leader will furnish you with a good utility card for judging corn on the cob. But that is only the first step. Next come the germination test to measure for vitality and vigor. Sometimes a perfectly healthy looking ear may be dead or diseased. Seed corn is like some folks; a fair face often conceals a rotten heart. For the germination test the rag doll testers are universally accepted as best. The tester looks more like a wet fire cracker than a rag doll, the leading cloth being tightly folded and rolled while the wick hangs from one end. By this method the corn is tested in a wet cloth, and the wick keeps it moist. To help boys and girls get the very best seed corn from this year's crop the Division of Schools of the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation has made up several hundred thousand rag doll testers they are distributing to America's young corn farmers to use both at home and at school. These testers are of two types; a five ear rag doll junior tester and a 20 ear tester. A 100-grain blotter tester for small cereals is also offered. Printed on the testers are the full directions for using step by step. It is easy to learn how to test by using the rag doll junior tester. Then the plan calls for testing seed corn for father or a neighbor at 1 cent each. This is a fine thing for father, and boys and girls will get a little money for the advancement of school or club projects.

Any rural school child or teacher wanting these testers should write to the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation.

ESSENTIAL IN PRODUCING GOOD CREAM

H. C. Larson, secretary of the Wisconsin Butter Makers Association says there is little or no secret in the matter of producing good cream. "It depends," said Mr. Larson, "principally on two things, namely, cleanliness and quick cooling." Therefore, believing that they may be helpful he makes the following recommendations:

1. Keep the cows clean and milk them with dry hands.
2. Use only milk and cream utensils that are free from rust, well sordered and clean.
3. Keep the separator in a clean place and separate the milk as soon as possible after milking.
4. Wash the separator every time it is used.
5. Separate cream that will test at least 30 per cent and cool it in water immediately after separating.
6. Never mix warm with cold cream.
7. Stir the cream well after milking and send or deliver it to the creamery often.

BOY GROWS 119 BUSHELS CORN

Three times the state average for the last five years, 119 bushels of corn, was harvested by Harold Sundal of Farmington, Minn., from his one acre planted to No. 18 Yellow Dent corn. This made him the state champion among 200 members of the Junior Corn Clubs.

Sundal planted his corn May 26th after the land had been plowed in the fall and also just before planting. Twelve loads of manure were spread on the acre and plowed under. The boy kept the cultivator going during the dry season and thus overcame in a large part the drought handicap. His total costs were \$34.80, the profit from his acre was \$70.35, not counting the good ears he laid aside for seed sales.

Darven Hermanson won the five-acre contest with a total yield of 480.1 bushels. Through his corn and pig club work he now has livestock valued at \$500.—T. A. Erickson, State Club Leader, St. Paul, Minn.

PEOPLE EATING MORE BUTTER

Butter consumption in the United States has increased nearly 50,000,000 pounds during the first nine months of 1924 as compared with the same period in 1923, declares T. R. Pirtle of the United States Department of Agriculture. The figures for the first nine months this year show consumption of 1,516,690,000 pounds as compared with 1,467,043,000 pounds last year.

Of the increased quantity of butter consumed approximately 18,000,000 pounds is accounted for by the normal increase in population. An additional 9,000,000 pounds has been required through the decrease of that much in the production of farm butter which must be replaced by creamery butter.

Per capita consumption of whole milk has increased more than 23 per cent in the past three years, it is pointed out. Each person on the average in 1920 consumed 43 gallons of whole milk, whereas per capita consumption in 1923 was 53 gallons. Butter consumption during the same period has gone up from 14.7 pounds per person to 17 pounds and consumption of condensed milk increased from 6 pounds to 13.4 pounds. Only slight increases are shown in the consumption of cheese and ice-cream during the period covered.

TROUBLED WATERS AHEAD

Agriculture has been crippled for some time. The farmer and his family have made an heroic effort to save the day, but of no avail. There was too little cooperation, too little understanding by other classes of business people as to what the needs of the hour were.

Not so long ago our banks were urging people to loan money, take in credit, and then the next day they called in their monies and credits, literally robbed millions of farmers and workers of their homes. Little did they realize the breakers ahead. Little did they realize what the destructive machinery that they set in operation would do.

For a while it was thought that it would only hit the farmer and city wage earner. But today it is beginning to be realized that what affects the farmer and wage worker affects industry in every line. We see many industries now closing down, laying off men and women by the thousands. All these men and women have not lost their earning ability. Not—but they are deprived of the opportunity to earn living and consequently their purchasing power is gone. That alone is enough to cripple industry, and therefore, the inevitable crash.

When the farmers' purchasing power was cut, that was the beginning of the end of a system that was built and fostered in injustice to the toiling masses.

What does it help us today that we have acres and acres of beautiful factories when they are idle? What does it help us that we have warehouses full of machinery when we cannot buy it? What does it help us that we have large areas covered with sky scrapers, many towering up twenty and thirty stories high, or sections covered with beautiful and useful packing plants, when we cannot buy their products?

The inevitable will happen. They are showing down and consequently our cattle, our hogs, our chickens, etc., are a drug on the market. The cause is greed. Centralized monopoly is its own grave digger, and will come nigh on to destroying civilization with it.

Our only hope is to organize and co-operate. Cooperation does not destroy, it builds; it does not rob, it rewards.—Equity News.

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

On December 1st Uncle Sam is going to start his first quinquennial census of agriculture throughout the United States. The preliminary organization work is already under way and supervisors for the various districts have already been appointed. Kansas is divided into six districts for census work. The Second Kansas District, of which H. W. Avery of Wakefield, Kansas has been made su-

pervisor with headquarters in the post office building at Clay Center, is composed of the following counties: Clay, Clay Center, Dickinson, Jewell, Jewell, Lincoln, Mitchell, Osborne, Ottawa, Republic, Russell, Saline, Smith and Washington. These counties are again subdivided into enumeration districts of approximately six to the county, depending some what on the number of farms within the county. Each district will have approximately 350 farms. There will be an enumerator for each district and work will begin on December 1st and be pushed as rapidly as possible and must be completed by January 31st.

Any person interested in doing enumeration work in Saline county should either call on or write H. W. Avery, Supervisor of the Second Kansas District at Clay Center, Kansas for an application blank or any other information desired. These applications should be made at as early a date as possible. Full particulars will be announced within the next few days as to the method of selection of enumerators by the Bureau of Census at Washington. Saline County is divided into five districts, as follows: Dist. 64 is composed of Elm Creek, Cambria, Smoky Hill and Greeley townships; Dist. 65, Dayton, Solomon and Eureka townships; Dist. 66, Summit, Falun, Smoky View and Smolan townships; Dist. 67, Glendale, Pleasant Valley, Spring Creek, Ohio and Washington townships; Dist. 67, Walnut, Eureka, Liberty and Gypsum townships. If you desire to be an enumerator in any of the above districts, you should file your application immediately.

EARMARKS OF COOPERATION

Every cooperator should be well enough grounded in the principles of true cooperation not to be fooled by any fake or spurious schemes parading under the name of cooperation. To become thus grounded is not difficult for the principles of cooperation are simple, and true cooperation has easily-recognized earmarks.

The first, and most important, of these earmarks is genuinely democratic control. The members must have an equal voice with full opportunity to exercise it effectively. There must be no inner ring with special powers. The Rochdale pioneers established the principle of democratic control by providing that each member should have one vote only. This is fundamental in any cooperative enterprise, whether organized with share capital or without it.

Any plan of so-called co-operation built on the theory that the people do not know how to run their business, and, therefore, that it must be so organized that somebody at the top can run it for them, is doomed to failure. If the people do not know how to run their own business, they must learn—for if they do not run it, it will not be run to their advantage. That the members may learn how to run their own business is the reason cooperation must grow from the bottom up.

The second earmark of true cooperation is restriction of the return on share capital—if it is an association with share capital—to the going rate of interest. Cooperation recognizes the right of capital to wages, but not to more than that. A low rate of interest on share capital is preferable to a high rate because it gives no inducement to persons to take shares merely as an investment. Every member of a cooperative association should be interested chiefly as a patron, and not as an investor.

Finally, there is no private profit in a truly cooperative enterprise. The Rochdale pioneers provided that after all expenses were met, reserves set aside, and interest paid on share capital, the remainder or surplus savings, should be distributed to the members in proportion to their patronage. In non-stock marketing associations, this principle is carried out by doing business for members at cost.

The principle of operation without private profit applies, we believe, to salaries paid to managers and executives in proportion to their patronage. They should have a good living wage, but such salaries as some of the cooperative marketing organizations in this country have paid in recent years amount to private profit, and violate every consideration of equality and mutuality. Real co-operation will not ask to fare better than the members by whom they are employed.

It would be exceedingly profitable for members of the Farmers Union to study these principles and discuss them in their locals. The fact that some men who should know better have recently bit on a false cooperative scheme shows the need for education in the fundamental principles of cooperation.—Nebraska Union Farmer.

MARKET DEMANDS CATTLE

FINISHED AT EARLY AGE Well-fattened beef animals weighing from 800 to 1,200 pounds have been in demand on livestock markets during recent years, rather than animals of greater weight. This has been the result of a demand by beef consumers for lightweight, high-grade cuts. Such a demand, says the United States Department of Agriculture, must necessarily be supplied by well-finished animals from 12 to 20 months old carrying a large percentage of the blood of the early-maturing beef breeds—usually that of the Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, or Shorthorn.

The preparation for market of yearlings or baby beefs requires more skill than is necessary for the production of animals marketed at more mature ages, on account of their tendency to grow rather than to fatten. To fatten yearlings successfully, they must be placed on a fattening ration, and the ration must be kept on full feed until they are ready for marketing. Every effort should be made to get the calves through the weaning period without

SAVE SERMONETTS

NUMBER SEVENTEEN

Save A Little.

Every man who is obliged to work for his living should make a point to lay up a little money for that "rainy day" which we are all liable to encounter when least expected. The best way to do this is to open an account with a savings bank. Accumulated money is always safe, it is always ready to use when needed. Scrape together a few dollars, make your first deposit, receive your bank-book, and then resolve to deposit a given sum, small though it be, once a month, once a week, according to circumstances. Nobody knows without trying it how easy a thing it is to save money when an account with a bank has been opened. With such an account a man feels a desire to enlarge his frugality. It gives him a lesson in habits of extravagance and is the very best guard in the world against intemperance, dissipation and vice.

"Get what you can and what you get, and 'Tis the stone that will turn all your lead into gold."

FARMERS UNION STATE BANK
Elks Building
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

loss of their milk fat. The grain ration should be increased so as to permit as little change in their rate of growth in fattening as possible. Some feeders build "creeps" in the pastures or lots so that the calves can get their grain without being disturbed by cows. Creeps consist of small pens with openings which permit only the calves to enter. These openings may have rollers on each side to prevent bruising the calves. Calves from heavy milking cows should be weaned gradually over a period of 10 to 15 days. Fall calves should not be weaned until after the cows and calves are on grass. Spring calves should either be kept on grass after weaning in the fall, or be given some succulent feed such as silage. It is advisable to provide them with winter pasturage such as wheat, oats, rye, or barley when soil and climatic conditions permit.

SWITZERLAND AN IMPORTANT MARKET FOR BREAD GRAINS

Switzerland for several decades past has been of increasing importance as market for bread grains. As consumption has increased with a greater population, production within the country has declined. Conditions of climate and soil, and the character of the country have been found to be less favorable to profitable crop production than the dairying and live stock industries. It is not likely that an enlarged grain area will ever be planted in Switzerland or that domestic production will ever be sufficient for home needs.

The difference between domestic production and consumption must necessarily be supplied by importation. With the development and improvement of transportation facilities foreign countries with lower production costs have been able to compete successfully with Swiss producers. The Swiss people live chiefly upon wheat bread, rye, and barley being of secondary importance.

Wheat bread is growing in favor and much less rye bread is now being consumed than in former years. Wheat, therefore, is of first importance in the importation of bread grains. During the period 1885 to 1913 imports of wheat into Switzerland increased 80 per cent. The chief sources of supply were Canada, United States, Argentina, Australia, and Russia. The increase in population during this period was 29 per cent. Imports of grain into Switzerland have been officially monopolized since 1915 when war conditions made it necessary for the government to take charge of all available bread supplies. During the war imports fell off heavily reaching their lowest point during 1918.—Wheat Growers Journal.

Women of Porto Rico were refused registration when they attempted to register as voters. They appealed to the Supreme Court of Porto Rico but it decided against them. Now they declare they will carry fight to the Supreme Court of the United States next November. At present there are no women lawyers in Turkey, it is said but 24 Moslem women have recently enrolled in the law department of the University of Stambul.

Don't Wear a Truss

BE COMFORTABLE—Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no noxious springs or pads. Mr. C. E. Brooks' Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable. Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Beware of imitations. Look for trade mark, portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope. BROOKS APPLIANCE CO., 2344, State St., Marshall, Mo.

HONOR ROLL

Lyndon, Secretary—32 members paid up for 1924, 100 per cent.

The following secretaries of Farmers Union Locals have reported to the state office every member on their rolls paid up in full for the year 1924.

Bellview—2042—John T. Anderson, Sec. 52 paid for 1924—100 per cent.
Burmeister—943—Roy Hunter, Ellsworth sec. 24 members paid for 1924—100 per cent.
Atheletone Central—1171—Ralph Heikes, Wakefield, Sec.—12 members paid for 1924—100 per cent.
Summit—1574—Mrs. Alice Ames, Madison, Sec.—80 paid for 1924—100 per cent.
Pleasant Valley—1804—Frank R. Erbert, Ellis, Sec.—18 paid for 1924—100 per cent.
Fairdale—927—Carl W. Mayer, Brewster, Sec. 18 members paid for 1924—100 per cent.
Rydal—768—G. S. Duncan, Beesville, Sec. 31 members paid for 1924—100 per cent.
Prairie College—1227—I. P. Bruening, Robinson, Sec. 25 members paid for 1924—100 per cent.
Catherine—834—Wm. R. Stab, Sec. 7 members paid for 1924—100 per cent.
Hays—1130 Mrs. Everett Alquist Sec.—76 members paid for 1924—100 per cent.
Sylvan Grove—1555—J. A. Reichardt, Minneapolis, Sec.—11 members paid for 1924—100 per cent.
Point Lookout, 1072, Jno. Hoffhines, Ebon—all members paid for 1924—100 per cent.
Neutral, 808, John Costello, McClure—11 paid for 1924—100 per cent.
Independence, 1419—Hugh Winslow Sec., Wellington, Kans.—19 paid for 1924—100 per cent.
Liberty, 925—Ed. Mog. Sec.—42 members paid for 1924, 100 per cent.
Twelve Mile, 2002—R. L. Pearce, Sec., Downs—12 paid for 1924—100 per cent.

Walnut Grove—1808—Robert J. Meyer, Girard, Secretary—100%.
Victor—1516—W. G. Harris, Burrton, Secretary, 5 members—100%.
New Hope—1884—S. Tibble, Cedar Point, Secretary, 8 members—100%.
Gen—1689—G. E. Weir, Pittsburg, Secretary, 10 members—100%.
Survey—34—Grant Bliss, Woodston, Secretary, 9 members—100%.
Star—831—Willis J. Billings, Linn, Secretary, 6 members—100%.
Clay Hill—1120—A. F. Braun—Clay Center, Sec.—36 members—100%.
Coin—1657—S. M. Beason, Orion, Secretary—7 members—100%.
Bushong—579—H. C. Harder, Dunlap, Secretary, 10 members—100%.
Corning—1107—J. L. Kongs, Corning, Secretary—19 members—100%.

Santa Fe—1717—Marion Johnson, Secretary, Lyons. Thirteen members—100 per cent.
No. 5—761—Clarence W. Smith, Secretary, Phillipsburg, six members—100 per cent.
1803—Maple Grove—Howard Timberman, secretary, Heyler, Five members, 100 per cent.

1935—Kaw Valley—Jerome Van Hole, secretary, Belvue, 10 members, 100 per cent.
1669—Highland—Roy L. Lee, secretary, Paola, 80 male members, 56 female members, 100 per cent.
1684—Prospect, Martin Rohe, Jr., Secretary, 29 members, 100 per cent.
Prairie Star—944—E. W. Podew, secretary, Wilson, 15 members, 100%.
Herynk 1427—Henry Eden, Sec. 13 members, 100%.

Koeber 914—F. A. Korber, Seneca, Secretary, 21 members, 100%.
Hobo 1497—W. C. Coffman, Madison, secretary, 22 members, 100%.
Eagle Star—928—C. G. Conrad, Du Bois, Nebraska, secretary, 21 members—100%.

Enreka—811—Harvey Strahm, Sabetha, Kansas, secretary, 37 members 100 %.
District No. 32, Local No. 1135, Will H. Rundle, Clay Center, Sec. 100%. 6 members paid 1924.

Fairview—1070—W. S. Hohl, Ellsworth, Secretary, 10 members paid 1924—100%.

Paradise—993—Ed. Querry, Ellsworth, L. H. Fish, Co. Sec. Spring Creek 1174, Sec. R. G. McConnell, Baldwin 27 paid. Pavlin 1612 Sec. J. H. Willis, Wamego, 13 paid.

A simple remedy used for calf scours. Line water. Cut the feed to one-half and add a pint of clear lime water for a feed or two. Then bring the calf gradually to full feed again.

HOUSEHOLD HANDY The handiest tool in the house. Needed in every home. Spec. Introductory PRICE \$1.00 Agents Wanted. Big Profits. CIRCLE SALES COMPANY Indianapolis, Indiana

FARMERS CLASSIFIED AD

Mail This To
THE KANSAS UNION FARMER
Salina, Kansas
RATE: 3 Cents a Word Straight
Minimum charge 15 50c
Count Initials or Abbreviations as Words

Don't Wear a Truss

BE COMFORTABLE—Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no noxious springs or pads. Mr. C. E. Brooks' Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable. Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Beware of imitations. Look for trade mark, portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope. BROOKS APPLIANCE CO., 2344, State St., Marshall, Mo.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

ould advertise it in this Department. Rate: 3 cents a word per is. e. 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.

FARM LAND

GROW COTTON AND ALFALFA in the heart of the Pecos Valley. Make \$75 to \$100 per acre. Long white and other staple cotton and four to five crops of alfalfa. No Boll Weevil. Irrigation by artificial wells or individually owned canals. Assurance of good crops. Responsible organization supervises land values. Special terms to home builders. Ideal farming climate. Altitude 3200 feet; longest growing season in State. Fruits, vegetables, wide diversification of crops. Ideal for poultry and dairying. Government records show consistent high production. All lands under plow immediately productive. Accredited schools, congenial people, good roads, no lost time from weather; fishing, hunting, superb mountain scenery. Artesia's new oil field, refinery and natural gas insure cheap fuel. Pecos Valley Association, P. O. Box 5, Artesia, New Mexico.

FARM AT AUCTION—Saturday, Nov. 29th—4 miles southeast Winona, Kansas. 320 acres improved—if you want little combination farm be at this sale. It really sells to highest bidder. Fred Howes, Beloit, Kansas, Owner.

LAND FOR SALE—640 acres smooth land, best of soil; price \$20 an acre, located but three miles of Galatia. Has enclosed tract of \$8,000. Will take a good cash price of \$40,000. Or will sell with small down payment and balance cash payment to their information write. A. N. Mithum, Galatia, Colo.

PET STOCK

THE WORLD'S LARGEST DOG KENNELS offer for sale Oorang Alford watch dogs, automobile dogs, children's companions, farm dogs, stock drivers, hunters and retrievers. Also Big game Hounds and Coonhounds, Foxhounds, Rabbits, Hounds and thoroughbred Hounds and bred puppies. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed to any point in the United States. Illustrated descriptive catalog mailed free. OORANG KENNELS, Box 108, LaRue, Ohio.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

ABITIOUS GIRLS—WOMEN. Learn Gown Making. Work fascinating. Sample lessons free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. T, 220, Rochester, N. Y.

POULTRY

CHOICE SINGLE COMB LEGHORNS, cockerels \$1.00 each. Mrs. Vergie Butts, Norton, Kansas.

TOBACCO FOR SALE

TOBACCO—3 year old leaf. 3 lbs. chew ing \$1.00, 4 lbs. smoking \$1.00; 6 lbs. second smoking \$1.00. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. KENTUCKY TOBACCO ASSN., Harveysville, Ky. 20

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES. VITAL MATTERIES HOSPITAL, for confinement. Ethical, private, home-like. Reasonable. Babies for adoption. 1111 Euclid Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

FREE BOOK ABOUT CANCER The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of Cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc., a valuable guide in the management of any case. Write for it today mentioning this paper.

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J. M. Gaume, M. D. Specialties rectal and colon diseases. Also Sulphur Baths for Rheumatism. Piles cured without the knife. Little or no detention from business. Phone 2000, Salina, Kansas. Call or write for further information.

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Salina, Kansas

By the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upholding the Guaranty Law, your deposit in this bank is made as safe as a Government Bond

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
Fred H. Quincy, Pres.; Guy T. Helvering, Vice-Pres.; T. W. Roach, Vice-Pres.; W. T. Welch, Vice-Pres.; E. E. Gemmill, Cashier; B. F. Ludes, Assistant Cashier; E. H. Sudendorf and R. P. Cravens.

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BEST

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Your Count of Words
No. Times to run
Amount Enclosed \$
Place under heading of
NOTE: Count your name and address as part of advertisement!

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Department of Practical Co-Operation

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

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

A. C. Brown, Co. Pres.

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

J. F. Lewis, Sec.

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

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

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019.
Regular meetings on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

Geo. Speed, Pres.
Alice Kendall, Sec.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911.
Regular meetings on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month.

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

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

George J. Schoenhofner, Sec.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL.
Pleasant Valley Local Union No. 1809 meets every first and third Wednesday evening of each month.

E. T. Kissinger, Pres.
W. T. Plinn, Sec.-Treas.

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

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

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

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

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

Clyde B. Wells, Sec.

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

George Baumgartner, Sec.

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

H. C. Mathies, Sec.-Treas.

FONTANA LOCAL 1789.
Fontana Local No. 1789 will meet the first and third Friday nights regularly. All members should be present.

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

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679.
We meet every two weeks on Tuesday. All Farmer Unions member welcome.

Owen Hunsperger, Pres.
I. M. Wagner, Sec.

UNION LOCAL NO. 273.
Regular meetings on second and fourth Thursday each month.

Charles Grossardt, Sec.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL 385.
Regular meetings every 2nd Saturday of each month.

A. J. Pospisil, Pres.

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

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

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

Harry Eden, Sec'y.

CRAWFORD COUNTY
Special notice to the various Locals of the F. E. & C. of A. of Crawford County. Our next county meeting will be held Tuesday, November 25th in I. O. O. F. Hall, Girard, Kas. Ladies bring your pies, sandwiches and pickles. All members welcome. This will be our annual election of officers and delegates to State meeting.

A. C. Brown, Pres.
G. W. Thompson, Sec'y.

RURAL REST LOCAL 2183.
Rural Rest Local 2183, Salina, Kas. meets the first and third Saturday evenings of each month. At the first meeting of the month eats are served. The other meeting is a program meeting.

Vassar Local No. 1779

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

Herman A. Wigger, Sec'y-Treas.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING
The annual meeting of Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 will be held at Ogden, Kan., Saturday, Dec. 6th, 1924 beginning at 10 o'clock.

Election of officers for 1924 and other business that may come before the meeting. All union members are invited to attend.

Gust Larson, Sec'y.

CHASE COUNTY MEETING.
The Chase County Farmers' Union held its last quarterly meeting at Strong City, Saturday, Nov. 8. Mr. Chas. Simpson, of Salina, made the principal address. At the conclusion of the business meeting, the following officers were elected for 1925: Pres., C. L. Simmons; Vice-pres., T. R. Wells; Secretary-Treasurer, M. W. Greene; delegate to state convention at Hutchinson, W. E. McCabe, with Jesse Starkey, alternate.

Yours truly,
M. W. Greene.

REPUBLIC COUNTY FARMERS' UNION.
Will hold its 4th quarterly meeting at Belleville Wednesday, Dec. 3, at 10 o'clock sharp. Dinner will be served to members at noon. Besides the regular business, there will be election of the 1925 officers. Locals should have a full delegation. All members welcome.

Charles Hanzlick, Co. Sec.-Treas.
G. R. Bundy, County President.

NOTICE MEMBERS OF NEW BASIL LOCAL 1787.
Local meeting second Monday of every month. Come out let us see if you are alive. Visitors welcome.

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

NOTICE OF COUNTY MEETING OF MIAMI COUNTY.
The Farmers Union County meeting will be held in Paola at the City Hall on December 13, 1924 at 10 a. m. Each Local Secretary will receive notice of this meeting in time to appoint delegates for this meeting as several business propositions will be brought up at this time and it being the election of officers for the ensuing year a full list of delegates of every local to send its quota of delegates and participate in election of officers for the next year.

Now lets get down and get under and show those "Doubting Thomases" that there is a real live bunch of Cooperators left in Miami County. We would like to see every member of any local in Miami county present at our next county meeting. Better come or you may miss something.

W. J. Prescott, Secy-Treas.

EAGLE STAR 928 ELECTS OFFICERS.
Eagle Star Local No. 928 at their meeting of Nov. 11th took in two new members and then elected the

following members as officers for next year: C. F. Ellwood, president; Geo. Brien, vice president; J. F. Baumgartner, Secretary-Treasurer; Earl Davenport, conductor; Samuel Haxton, doorkeeper.

When the business was all finished the ladies served refreshments of doughnuts, pumpkin pie and coffee, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Eagle Star local has been steadily growing for the last year or more and now has nearly all residents in the neighborhood as members and we hope to have more good times in the future.

A Member

LIBERTY LOCAL 1988
STAFFORD COUNTY
Liberty Local No. 1988 held their regular meeting Friday afternoon, Nov. 7 at the close of the business session the officers for 1925 were elected as follows: Pres., Ray Henry; Vice Pres., Ralph Hornbaker; Sec'y and Tres., Lawrence Wright; Business Manager, Earl Hartnett; Pianist, Miss Lela Wright; Reporter, Mrs. Wes Minnie; Conductor, Geo. Smiley; Doorkeeper, Selmon Shantau; Chorister, Mrs. Pearl Sturgeon. We are sorry to lose our old officers who have worked so faithfully to make our local a success but felt it an imposition to ask them to serve us again in their respective offices, however, our president was elected business manager and our vice president was given the president's chair, and congratulate ourselves on getting in a bunch of officers full of pep and we expect another year of pleasure and profit at the close of the election of officers the retiring officers served ice-cream cones in abundance ten gallons were consumed. On Monday afternoon, Nov. 10th the county officers met with us on their annual booster trip, a splendid program was given, each local put on two numbers and the talks by the county officers were very encouraging and interesting, refreshments were served. Every member be on hand at our next meeting to help in the contest attendance counts, Nov. 21st.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY.
Be it resolved by the Chase County Farmers' Union, that we hereby extend to our former county secretary, Brother George Dawson and his family, our sympathy in his recent bereavement.

M. W. Greene, County Sec.

MINUTES OF STATE BOARD LAST MEETING OF THE YEAR
Nov. 7, 1924.

The Board of Directors of the Kansas Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America met in regular quarterly session as per the call of President Tromble.

President Tromble presiding. Members present, Directors Huff, Clark, Lippert and Henderson. Vice President Landon and Treasurer Grant. Bliss were also in attendance.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved as read. The reading of the auditors' report was next heard. The report was adopted as read.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the suggestions of the Secretary respecting help on the paper be put into effect.

Discussion of the chain elevator plan was by L. E. De Voss. It was moved by Director Huff and seconded by Director Lippert that we endorse the chain elevator plan and recommend that immediate steps be taken to create such an organization at the earliest practical time. Motion carried.

Board recessed to the next day.

Nov. 8, 1924. The Board met at 3:00 p. m.

A plan for establishing of closer business relations between the state organization and the local business organizations was discussed. It was moved, seconded and carried that the State Union create and do hereby create a department of Co-operative Marketing.

Marketing shall be placed in charge of a Secretary, to be employed by the State President, terms of employment shall be as follows, subject to change by the state board, from time to time.

1. The securing of an agreement between this department and the statewide organizations relative to their help in financing the work of this department.

2. The working out of a model set of by-laws to be available for the use of the local business organizations.

3. The formulation of legal contract forms for the local business organizations, for their use in contract-

ing with their membership for the delivery to the local unit of all the market products of the said members.

4. The employment of field workers, in such number as may be necessary, to carry on the work of securing the adoption of the uniform by-laws, and the securing of contracts between the local business organizations and their members.

5. The making of contracts with the local business organizations binding them to the delivery to state Union of all their receipts of products from their members, the products so delivered to be marketed by this department through the existing statewide agencies.

The following were designated as an incorporating committee of the Farmers Union Co-operative Marketing Organization and such other names will be added to the list as might be deemed necessary and advisable.

John Tromble, C. E. Huff, C. E. Henderson, W. C. Landon, R. F. Anderson, C. E. Brasted, E. A. Crall, M. O. Glessner, Roy Schmitt, Grant Bliss, D. L. Barrett, O. M. Lippert, L. E. De Voss, W. P. Lamberton, Harry Neath, C. E. Clark, E. E. Woodman, A. W. Seagans, H. E. Wiseman, E. C. Trull, Robt. Taylor.

The following bills were allowed and ordered paid:

O. M. Lippert \$19.94
Carl E. Clark 34.48
C. E. Huff 52.80
C. E. Henderson 11.92
Grant Bliss 58.62

\$177.76

No further business appearing the Board adjourned.

C. E. Brasted, Secy.

The following Resolutions Were Read and adopted by the Linn County Farmers Union Meeting Held at Cadmus, Kansas, Nov. 1, 1924.

Resolved that we oppose or condemn the circulation of propaganda relative to the Farmers Union, to road improvement and all selfish interests of the people of the state, and ask the cooperation of all agriculture organization.

We condemn the last legislature for refusing to pass a bill prepared to prevent the issuing of large bonds issued by the county with the vote of the people, and ask that all such power be taken from the county commissioners.

Resolved we oppose the issuing of any more tax free bonds of any denomination or kind what-so-ever.

Resolved we oppose the leasing of any amount of property or interests for the term asked, 100 years.

We are in favor of a cooperative banking law.

Resolved: We endorse the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. the Jobbing Association, the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. the patronage and support of all Union members to the above named association. We ask our local banks to cooperate with our Farmers Union State Bank of Kansas City, Kansas.

We recommend the enactment of a law giving the township trustees power to all bank books, county clerk to all county records and the president of State Board of Equalization to the state records, to ascertain and obtain and place upon the assessment rolls of all taxable property personal or name what-so-ever.

Resolved: We are opposed to the hard surfacing of public roads under the present form of taxation: S. N. Hodgson, chairman; J. Monroe Martin, (Sec.); Mrs. H. C. Conrad, Wm. Brownrigg, J. E. Cox, Frank Zimmerman, G. W. Lawhead, Com.

There was a splendid meeting at Cadmus, Kan., Nov. 1, 1924. The next meeting of the Linn County Farmers Union will be held at Parker, Kan., Nov. 29th, 1924. It will be an all day closed meeting, as this is election of county officers. We request all members to be present, meeting called at 10:00 o'clock. Bring your dinner and spend the day.

Mrs. H. C. Conrad, Reporter.

VODA 742, TREGO COUNTY GIVES DANCE AND SUPPER
Wa Keeney, Kans.
Nov. 7th, 1924.

Mr. John Tromble, Salina, Kansas.
Dear Sir and Bro. Farmer:—

It is with pleasure that I am sending you a few lines about our local No. 742 at present I have seventy-five paid up members which exceeds

the number paid up for 1923 with view of a few more paying before the end of this year at our last regular meetig we took in one new member and have application of one for our next meeting. Took in two by demit from other local. Our Co-operative Association in Trego county is doing well and business is fine. I would like to have you insert the following notice. "The regular meeting of the Voda Local No. 742 will be held in Big Creek Hall Saturday evening Nov. 22nd. Election of officers and other important business. The meeting will be followed by a dance and supper. Ladies bring cake, etc., and the local will furnish coffee and sandwiches."

I remain, Fraternally yours,
Signed ————
J. C. Stradal, Sec.-Treas. Local No. 742 F. E. & C. W. of A.

TOOK ORDERS FROM TOWN
The directors of a Farmers Union cooperative association in a Nebraska town, which operates an elevator, buys live stock and handles lumber and other side line, decided that the association should put in a small stock of State Exchange farm implements. They considered that this would not only help to carry the overhead expenses of the business, but that it would be a convenience for the farmers who wanted cooperative machines.

Their manager, with great vigor and some show of bad temper, opposed handling machinery. When he was overruled and the machinery came and was set up, he did not exert himself to talk it up and induce farmers to use it instead of the lines handled by old-line dealers in the town. In spite of his attitude, however, the machinery moved very well.

One of the directors wondered why their manager should be so bitterly opposed to the association handling Exchange implements. He made a quiet investigation, and discovered that the manager was a member of the chamber of commerce in the town, and that this body had agreed what lines the different business places should handle. Implements were not included in the lines assigned to the Farmers Union co-operative association.

Here was a manager paid by the farmers to serve them, but taking orders from the business men in town. Can you beat it? If our managers were all like this, we certainly would not get far in developing a system of cooperation to do our own business and save the profits for ourselves.

MARKTON OATS IMMUNE FROM COVERED SMUT
The Markton oat is the first variety of common oat with high-yielding ability and fairly satisfactory kernel characters which has been found to show complete immunity from covered smut, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Markton has been the highest yielding variety at Moro, Oregon, during the 10-year period from 1914 to 1923 inclusive, and at Pullman, Washington, in the 4-year and 5-year periods, respectively, in which it has been included in the tests.

If for any reason Markton does not prove superior for commercial purposes, it still should be a valuable variety for hybridizing with other varieties of common oats. If by this process smut-immune strains of important commercial varieties, such as Silvermine, Swedish Select, Kherson, and Green Russian, can be developed, substantial progress will have been made in reducing the loss caused to the oat crop by smuts.

The development of this new variety of oats is described in a new publication just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture as Department Circular 824. A copy may be secured upon request, as long as the supply lasts, from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

roared cheerfully. "You gotta tire 'em out. Dot's wot I say, tire 'em out."

If you believe that cooperation and organization is a good thing, do not go to those whose business will be interfered with by the association to find out how it works in practice.—Nulaid News.

Zero Weather Is Coming
BANK FIRES WITH COAL THAT LASTS LONGEST
GOOD BUYS Kansas—Southern Cherokee Illinois lump or nut Colorado—Canon City, Maitland, Routt or Walkerburg

USE OUR SERVICE
TRY OUR QUALITY
IT PAYS!

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N.,
106 New England Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Sing Farmers Union Songs at Farmers Union Meetings
NEW WORDS — — — OLD TUNES

INCREASE UNION SPIRIT IN YOUR COMMUNITY
BY SINGING STANDARD UNION SONGS

SINGLE BOOKS 20 cents
Lots of 12 or more 15 cents

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KANSAS FARMERS UNION, SALINA, KANSAS
or
FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSOCIATION,
106 New England Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission
Claims Leadership on Three Counts---

FIRST: It has the plan for betterment of livestock marketing conditions. The organization of the shippers of live stock and the systematizing of live stock marketing will place the producer of live stock in position to fix the price of his product the same as producers in other lines of business do.

SECOND: FARMERS UNION employs a force of men capable of taking care of your business in a first-class manner.

THIRD: FARMERS UNION protecting of profit is economy in market expense. The man who pays the commission receives all profit made in the handling of his business.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission
Stock Yards. Kansas City, Mo.

HOW WHEN
When will prosperity return to the farmers?
How will conditions be improved?
When FARMERS are organized and compel a change—
By KNOWING How and When To Act—
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The World's Ten Greatest Men

To the Editor of the Kansas Union Farmer: I consider the following named men as the ten greatest men in the history of the world.

First
Second
Third
Fourth
Fifth

Sixth
Seventh
Eighth
Ninth
Tenth

Signed

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