



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Co-operation

Education



VOLUME XVII.

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1925.

NUMBER 37

## Department of Questions and Answers

**Are Socialism, Anarchism and Communism the Same?—Comparison of Canadian Wheat Crop for Period of Five Years—Is the Relation Between Production and Consumption the Thing that Determines the Price of Wheat?**

Here is another little batch of questions and answers. A few are left over because the editor has not yet had time to look up the necessary data. All will be answered in due time. Readers still have the invitation to ask questions about anything that is important and interesting to them. Address all letters to W. C. Landon, Room 428, Investment Building, Washington, D. C. and do not get impatient if answers are somewhat delayed.

**P. J. R. WaKeeney:** Are Anarchism, communism, and socialism one and the same on a small scale? Is the pooling of farm products for marketing purposes socialistic or communistic?

**Answer:** The dictionary defines anarchism as, "Want of government; the state of society where there is no law or supreme power, or where the laws are not efficient and individuals do what they please with immunity from political confusion."

From this it appears that an anarchist is one who believes that each individual should run all his own affairs and that government is an impertinent and indefensible intrusion into the private concerns of independent and free born human beings. So far as I know there has never been any serious attempt to try out anarchy for the government of any country or community. In fact to do so would be to contradict the very basic theory or anarchism which is that there should be no government.

Communism is defined as, "The reorganization of society on the doctrine that it should be reorganized by regulating property, and the sources of livelihood, and also the domestic relations and social morals of mankind; socialism; especially the doctrine of community property, or the regulation of individual rights in property."

The key principle of communism is the abolition of private property. In such a reorganization of society all goods and lands would be owned in common. All industry would be conducted not for private profit but for the common good. The Shakers, who were a community of the labor and business of their community. It is also a matter of historical record that many communists and socialistic societies have undertaken to regulate sex relationships. Such attempts have been made in two ways. Some communists, such as the Shakers, who flourished in several of our own states, thought that there should be no sex relations, neither marriage nor giving in marriage, nor any such relations outside the marriage state. Others have gone to the other extreme and have taught, and sometimes practiced, what is commonly known as the doctrine of free love.

The most ambitious attempt to establish communism as a national system of government is now being made in Russia. Reports from that country do not indicate any great measure of success. Previous to this century the French people established communism for the government of their country just after the Franco-Prussian war. That experiment failed.

A great number of communistic societies have been established in the United States from time to time. Most of them have failed to retain their membership but in several instances they have been very successful in business. Probably a hundred such societies have attempted to apply this philosophy to business and life in this country. The Owenites and the Shakers are among the best known. Nothing accomplished, so far, argues very well for the efficiency and permanence of such a system.

As almost every socialist has his own notions of what he is trying to do and what he believes in, it is very difficult to frame any definition of socialism that is acceptable to those who call themselves socialists. Fundamentally the socialist is a communist. He is opposed to what he calls the capitalist system and is in favor of the abolition of the private ownership of all the sources of wealth and probably of all property. He believes that the only reason for any social organization is that the individual may be more secure and be better served by what may be called the social forces. The socialist seems to believe that the government should engage more largely in business, that the state should collectively for all the members of the society all of the things that they are not able to do so well for themselves. Carried to its ultimate and logical conclusion, socialism would not only abolish private property but at that same time would abolish private business and private employment.

There is a very close kinship between socialism and communism which in their essence are the absolute opposites of anarchism. Socialism and communism would enlarge the powers of the government to take in all the activities that are now conducted for profit by individuals. Anarchism would abolish all government and permit individuals to enjoy a free and untrammelled existence wholly untroubled by laws, officers, officers, taxes or public duties of any sort.

Cooperation is of fact cooperating acting together to one end; joint operation; concurrent effort or labor.

As we commonly use the term it means a type of business organization in which those who furnish the capital and the trade share ratably in the profits of the business. As a business method cooperation had its origin in Rochdale, England where the first cooperative business, as we now define that term, was organized in 1844. Either in its original form or modified to apply to special conditions the cooperative method of business is now well established in twenty-eight countries.

Cooperation is exactly the reverse of socialism as to business. The socialist wants the state to take over all business; the cooperator asks nothing of the state except permission to organize with others of similar beliefs and purposes and serve himself through his own self help agencies. Pooling is a development of the original cooperative idea and is in no fashion either socialistic or communistic. It is a concrete and workable expression of individual independence of government obtained by team work with others.

**J. R. Lucas:** Was the 1924 Canadian wheat crop more or less than the average for the five previous years? Was the 1924 Wheat crop of the United States more or less than the average of the five previous years? Did the Farmers Union Wheat Marketing Association stay in the big pool when it failed to get 44,000,000 bushels or did it pull out?

**Answer:** I have been unable to get exact figures on the Canadian wheat crops for the past five years but I am writing to the Dominion government for the information you want and will print it as soon as it is received.

The wheat crop of the United States for 1924 was 856,000,000 bushels; the annual average yield for the four preceding years was 825,000,000 or 31,000,000 bushels below last year's crop.

The Farmers Union Wheat Marketing Association was liquidated last summer as a result of a vote of more than two thirds of its members. Probably considerably more than half the members signed and did not cancel their contracts with the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association.

**F. W. Quinter:** Is the relation between production and consumption the thing that determines the price of wheat? Was the price of wheat raised in the winter when the roads were bad in order to give the speculators a chance to clean up without sharing any of their profits with the farmers? Why did our honorable representatives at Washington raise their own salaries? Did Kaiser Bill sink the Lusitania or was it, like the Maine, blown up from within by a bunch of traitors looking for a chance to get rich grafting off the government during the war? Have we a surplus of college graduates? Why is it necessary for the government to hire 12 or 15 lawyers to pretend to prosecute the harness-grafters and the oil swindlers and then fail to get evidence?

**Answer:** In only a very limited way is there any relation between the price of wheat and difference between production and consumption. There is not much wheat has there ever been any considerable surplus of wheat in storage. The total failure of a single crop all over the world would set every one to eating substitutes for bread within six months. The price of wheat is fixed by the big traders in Chicago and Liverpool and will always be fixed that way until the farmers pool their crops, control their movement to the market in an orderly way, and sell directly, at their own prices, to the millers and exporters.

I do not know just why the price of wheat was boosted so much during the winter? Probably you are right in your guess. It is certain that the farmers got very little advantage from the increased prices. Those growers who still had a little wheat to spare were unable to haul it to market until the roads improved and yet that time the price had gone off again.

Our congressmen and senators voted themselves higher salaries because they needed the money and had the matter wholly within their own hands. When the farmers organize to control the movement of their own crops to the markets they will have something to say about their own incomes.

I have no doubt that the Lusitania was destroyed by a torpedo fired from a German submarine but I am not sure that the identity of the attacking boat has ever become known to a certainty. A few months ago a German captain said to have been in command when the Lusitania was destroyed died and the papers all carried a story about the event. I think they can get the historical data on this matter and if I can do so will print it in this department. I am not willing to admit that the Maine was blown up by traitors. It may have been an accident, the work of Cubans who wanted to force the United States to take the part of Cuba against Spain, or the work of some fool Spaniards who were insulted by

the presence of an American man of war in Havana Harbor. I try by best to know the fewest possible number of things that are not so and would be tickled greatly if other people would adopt the same system.

No. There are not too many college graduates in this country. There never will be too many properly educated men and women in any country. The government does not seem to have good luck with its lawyers but I am sure that it hires the best that can be obtained for the money that is available. Come again.

### CONSOLIDATION OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ORDERED BY SECRETARY

In the interest of economy and efficiency, and to simplify and facilitate the general business administration of the United States Department of Agriculture, the various offices attached to the Office of the Secretary and engaged in personnel and other branches of business administration have been consolidated into a single unit by order of Secretary of Agriculture Jardine. Dr. W. W. Stockberger, who has had years of experience in scientific work in the Bureau of Plant Industry, and who of late has been associated with personnel activities of the department, has been named Director of Personnel and Business Administration. Doctor Stockberger will give special attention to the employment and personnel policies in the department, including salary classification and efficiency ratings. Dr. W. A. Jump, the Chief Officer of the department, has been named Assistant Director in charge of business operation, and will continue to act as Budget Officer.

When Secretary Jardine assumed office he found a dozen or more separate offices engaged in personnel and business operation affecting the department as a whole, with the head of each office reporting directly to the Secretary. By this order Secretary Jardine brings together under the office of the Personnel and Business Administration, the following offices: Office of Inspection, Chief Clerk and Superintendent of Buildings, Mechanical Shops, Section of Accounts serving the Secretary's office, Office of Budget and Finance, Office of Purchase and Sales, Office of the Traffic Manager, Division of Accounts and Disbursements. The consolidation of these offices Secretary Jardine let it be known he expects that not only economy in result, but that a considerable economy in expenditures will be brought about.

Coordination of the business administration of the department brings each of the main divisions of its work under a single directing head, responsible to the Secretary. Those supervising this work are the Directors of Scientific Work, Regulatory Work, Extension Work, Information, and Personnel and Business Administration. These offices act in the department activities, assuming for it the work formerly carried by the Secretary and giving him an opportunity to address his attention to general principles under which the department is conducted.

### ATTENTION!

All members of the Farmers' Union can make this one of the best papers in the state, by giving it your support in the way of reporting any special success that you have had in the raising of any particular crop, from grain to garden produce, or any other crop. If you will report any way in which you have had special success with poultry and livestock; if the women folks will report any method which they have had special success in curing, canning and keeping vegetables, fruits, etc., or any other information connected with successful farming, that is not generally known.

May we not have a flood of letters from our members scattered over the state, along these lines.

### PURDUE HAS CLASS IN CO-OP. MARKETING.

Addresses delivered at the third-annual conference of cooperative marketing associations are used as a reference textbook by the class in cooperative marketing at Purdue University, Indiana's state agricultural college.

That the members of the class are deeply interested in their chosen subject is shown by the fact that the 14 students enrolled are meeting at 7 o'clock three mornings each week in order to take the course. This is one hour earlier than the time at which the regular sessions of school begin, but the regular schedules were too full to allow the cooperative marketing class to meet at any other hour.

The course, which has not been given before this year, is administered by Dr. W. E. Paulson, specialist in marketing. Studies will be made of the leading cooperative organizations of the United States and foreign countries, including their history, plan of organization, method of operation and the results obtained from their work. Reasons for the success or failures of various associations will also be given and attention and a study will be made of the different cooperative laws.

Hardy vegetables such as peas, radish, onion, lettuce and turnips may be planted as soon as the ground can be put in condition. Seeds of tomatoes, peppers, cabbage and celery should be sown inside now.

### THE FUTURE IN FARMING IS BRIGHT FOR THOSE WHO WILL USE RIGHT METHODS

By Senator Arthur Capper  
I am inclined to be optimistic over the future of American agriculture, despite the troubles which the business has encountered in the last four years. Conditions are improving, slowly but surely. We are far enough along in the readjustment period so we can see the sunrise of economic hope faintly in the east. By this time next year the rays should be much brighter.

This improvement is being brought about by the operation of powerful forces which are slowly getting production in line with what the market of the world demand. They are operating in several ways. For one thing the number of producers is being reduced. About 650,000 folks left the farms in 1923, probably a half million in 1922, and it is believed that a half million or more will go in 1924. Please remember that there is a double action for every one who leaves; production is decreased by one unit, and one person is added to the consumer class.

Those who remain are going in more for types of production especially adapted to the locality in which they live. Especially has there been a growth of diversified farming in the one-crop regions. Producers are getting away from the old plan of putting all their eggs in one basket. In the great wheat growing regions of Central Kansas, for example, I found last summer a most encouraging interest in dairying, poultry raising and livestock farming in general. In some sections, along the Arkansas River, for instance, farmers are turning attention more and more to truck farming, which has been fairly profitable in many communities. All this is an indication of the effort producers are making to bring their production in line with the requirements of the city trade.

Along with this is the same intelligent effort to adopt selling methods which are modern, and more satisfactory than the "dumping" plans of the past. The growth of cooperative commodity marketing is one of the most encouraging items in the economic progress of American agriculture. Producers are working together to handle their products in a way they have never done before, especially in tobacco, cotton, wool and with California fruits. I think the effort which is now being made to organize the wheat farmers is a movement that has much promise of success, and that it will in time get the production of our great bread crop on a profitable basis.

I mention these things to show that the producers are trying to place their house in order. Other factors have helped, including Congress, which has passed some legislation, especially along rural credit and marketing lines, which will aid greatly in the fight toward prosperity. Another thing that will help will be the growth of a powerful industrial life in America, which will increase the home demands for food. I am very optimistic over the future of the industrial life of this country. I believe it will continue to develop, aided by the intelligence and the ambition of the workmen, and the extraordinary use of machinery, into a prosperity we have never before known. This is of vast importance to farmers, for the city workers who have money can always be depended on to buy an ample supply of food of good quality.

The main thing for a man who is thinking of taking up agriculture as a vocation to consider is the long range view of the business. He should enter it with a knowledge of the tendencies of the times, especially those of intelligent production, adapted to the section in which one lives, and co-operative commodity marketing. The man or woman who likes the life of the open fields, and who goes into the business of farming with his mind full of hope and a vision of what the

coming days will bring is likely to succeed. And he probably will live a more satisfactory life, and raise happier children, than ever would be possible in an overcrowded city.

It seems to me that the opportunity for a better home life is one of the great advantages of the country. The surroundings of the rural home are more likely to be wholesome than those in the city. At least one has more of an opportunity to control them.

If a man has an ambition to live in the country a big thing to consider is the need for caution in locating. Take plenty of time, months if necessary, before deciding on either the community or the farm. Get out into the open fields, and work for some financial success, if possible. Absorb his viewpoint, and that of any of his friends you may encounter. A man who goes at the proposition slowly is likely to make the minimum number of mistakes, and to settle in a neighborhood in which he will do well financially, and live a more satisfactory life than the city can ever offer.

### LOVE STAR LOCAL NO. 1463.

In our last letter we told you our next meeting would occur April 1st and it certainly was a "peppy" one. Some of the members who seldom if ever appear on the program, received the shock of their lives when the program for the evening was read at the beginning of the meeting and their names were announced for various unheard of performances.

There were greatly relieved when at the end of the reading of the said program a large card with "April fool" written on it was exhibited. Next a witch entered who said she was well acquainted with all the family skeletons in neighborhood closets. She proceeded to stir the "scandalous pot" and stirred up some scandalous tales. But stated at last she was afraid the magic wouldn't work as it was April 1st.

Following this a number of pupils from the Junior College of Arkansas City and one of their teachers entertained with two amusing plays, some excellent music, also one of the pupils gave a very interesting talk telling of the work of the Junior college and its advantages. A vote of thanks was tendered the entertainers for their splendid program.

April 15, we held another very interesting meeting at this time two new members were present and were installed and two more were voted into the union, showing that our membership committee is active. Several members who had not paid up for some time have again paid their dues. One of these who had intended dropping out, when he found that his insurance for three years in another company would cost him \$100.00 more than it would for five years in the union, hastened to pay his dues. This has been a big inducement to many.

Several young men from a nearby local kindly furnished us with a short play and some excellent music at this meeting.

For discussion the child labor law created some lively arguments—but none were injured. The Parent-Teachers Association was also touched upon as a need in the country. After a few more musical numbers the refreshment committee invited every one to the basement where they served delicious cake and coffee.

The next meeting will be an open meeting May 6th.

Rilla Rambo

### ENTOMOLOGY.

J. W. McCulloch.

The army cutworm has caused considerable damage to wheat in south-central Kansas this spring. This insect is readily controlled by the use of poisoned bran mash. The same formula is used as in the case of grasshopper control.

## Capital's Marvelous Secret

**Frederick Thoresby Who is the Chairman of the "British Commonwealth" Writes of the Power of Money, to the People of Canada. What a Wonderful Thing It Is to be Able to Control a Bit of the Nation's Credit Power. Otherwise You Are Just a Paid Laborer with No Assurance of a Position, from One Day to the Next.**

By Frederick Thoresby (Chairman of The British Commonwealth)

The separation of production from consumption is supposed to be the work of inevitable and unchangeable fate, and is accepted by almost everybody as such. Also our present egregious system of distribution is regarded as an instrument of such fate. Then, again, the fact that our powers of production are one hundred times greater than any increase in population does not seem to affect our resignation to perpetual want on the part of millions of our fellows. Apparently, we fold our arms, treating unbelievable waste, destruction of or hoarding of foodstuffs, and the restriction of the output of everything which everybody desires, as normal and natural.

We declare, however, all these results to be abnormal and unnecessary, and almost entirely due to the private and artificial control of the nation's credit power, Great Britain's sovereign and most precious possession.

Further, we unhesitatingly declare that the control of Great Britain's credit power by a purely private bank, namely, the Bank of England, is the cause of unemployment and recurring booms and slumps in trade. The reason for this is that it is to the benefit of all those living on interest, dividends and rents that money or currency should become dear and the pound sterling be able to purchase over greater quantities of the products of human labor and skill.

First, then, let us try and explain what this credit power is.

To start with we should realize that capital or credit power has no more to do with gold than cloth with the standard yard measure. An ounce of gold represents so much human effort in obtaining it, and as it has always been in demand for its qualities and has always been rare and still is today, it makes probably a better standard of value than anything else which could be devised. But its sole function, except for its use in the art of goldsmiths, is to measure values the same way that the yard measure is used.

Then to say that capital, or credit power, is the result of the cleverness, skill, and the power of organization of our leaders of industry and finance, as those supporting the present order of things contend, is so preposterous that upon examination it becomes ludicrous.

However much our commercial and financial magnates may appear to contribute to the wealth of their generation, what could they do without the millions of our forefathers, or without their chief assistants, their experts, their technicians, their organizers, their departmental heads, and the mass of human labor of every degree and kind, which they may direct, but the quality and skill of which they most certainly do not create?

It is this daily gift of mental and manual labor by the whole nation which gives capital, merely another name for credit power, its marvelous rights in the hands of private individuals and makes a national debt of 8,000,000,000 pounds sterling of expenditure during the war, with no assets of any kind behind it today, still worth eight thousand million pounds sterling.

The truth is that if all the factors which contribute to business success were to be put into their proper perspective, it would be found that the successful merchant, financier, manufacturer, or stockbroker, merely proved their skill in exploiting the labor, character, genius, and orderliness of their fellows.

Let us take, for instance, an insurance, mining, or a manufacturing limited liability company. It begins with, say a capital (or credit power) of 100,000 pounds sterling in one pound sterling fully paid shares, a chairman and a board of directors, one hundred shareholders, and a salaried managing director, who surrounds himself with an efficient body of co-workers.

After ten years' working, success is achieved and a dividend of 25 per cent. is regularly paid, and the market value of the shares is around about 500,000 pounds sterling.

Now to whom is the credit due? To the shareholders who have done nothing except subscribe the capital in the first instance, to the managing director and his body of co-workers, or to the community and national conditions which provide the opportunity?

Always the startling fact emerges that unless the managing director and his co-workers are also shareholders, they will never receive anything more than their salaries or wages, and can be dismissed at any time. On the other hand, the shareholders cannot be dismissed and for doing nothing they have become entitled to a capital appreciation of 400,000 pounds sterling, and the sharing out annually of 25,000 pounds sterling. If the company continues to prosper, as thousands of companies have, the shareholders for doing nothing may divide up another 500,000 and receive 50,000 pounds sterling in capital appreciation a year in dividends.

On the other hand, the managing

director and his body of co-workers unless also shareholders will never receive a penny more than the customary salaries and wages, with no security of employment or even a pension after many years of service. What wonderful thing it is to be able to control a little bit of the nation's credit power, yet capital, or credit power, never creates wealth. Yet because of its sovereign powers it does give the owner the extraordinary right to take from others roughly about two-thirds of the fruits of their labor, without giving anything in return.

The result is that all the surplus necessities of bare living is collected as tribute by individuals as if they were kings or conquerors from their subjects or slaves in the form of dividends upon capital accompanied by capital appreciation.

This anomaly is the more emphasized when we enter the realms of actual creation, like the writing of books, or the composing of music, the "discovering" of some great natural law, or even the invention of some contrivance which is beneficial, or at any rate, wanted, by a generation.

To all such creators and inventors we say, in effect, "Yes, we acknowledge your contribution to your generation, but you and your family may only monopolize the benefits of your creation for a certain period of time because although you have invented something, any commercial value which it possesses is not due to the invention itself but to the needs of the community."

If we do this with actual creators why do we give banks, financiers, stockbrokers, and others, perpetual monopoly right over our most sovereign possession, the nation's credit power, which they do nothing whatsoever to create?

If credit in the form of capital is entitled to a perpetual and unending return in the form of dividends without any contribution whatsoever, one might as well argue that because we have sown a field with turnip seed and reaped a crop of turnips that therefore we are entitled to go on reaping a fresh crop of turnips, year after year, without any further work.

In the earth we have the source of all wealth and consequently the spring of all credit power.

Yet mother earth laughs at us if we claim the profits of capital appreciation and a never-ending dividend merely because we have managed to produce one crop of turnips.

Our national financial life is so organized, however, that anyone who grows a crop of turnips can sell it and put the capital or credit power value of the proceeds of such a crop into, say, buying a piece of fresh land or shares in a limited liability company, and then for the rest of his days demand that somebody else shall work for him without contributing a further iota of effort to the well-being of the community.

If credit power, in any nation does actually sum up the wealth and natural resources, the genius, character and inventiveness, and all the other qualities which go to make up a nation, but to say that a wealthy man has created the wealth he owns, that is the extent to which he is recognized to have a legal claim upon a portion of his nation's credit power, is one of the biggest jokes that has ever been perpetrated.

When, therefore, the meaning of the nation's credit power is understood and realized, and the notion recovered that it is the property of the nation will not be lessened nor the creation of wealth decreased. Instead, with the exercise of the nation's rights in directing the use of its credit power will disappear the miserable and extreme contrasts in life and the stunning and stabilizing of the lives of millions of our children, who today, to the disgrace and detriment of the nation, are neither adequately fed, clothed, housed, nor educated.

Only by the nation's control of its credit power can consumption with production be linked up and a just distribution of the daily creation of wealth secured.

**WASHINGTON, D. C. — The 1925 treasury surplus for the fiscal year which ends on June 30th is steadily growing, and it is believed that it will amount to more than \$100,000,000 instead of the \$68,000,000, as was estimated last year. The expenditures for the fiscal year 1926 will show a cut of \$267,000,000.**

### LIVESTOCK.

C. W. Campbell.

One should begin pasturing second year's growth sweet clover when it is from four to six inches high and it must be kept pastured close. If enough animals are not available to keep it pastured down to a length of eight or 10 inches, it should be clipped with a mower. First year's growth should not be pastured until it is eight to 10 inches high and if it cannot be kept pastured down it too must be clipped.

In general, corn raised on bottom land is not satisfactory to plant on the upland.

## ATTENTION SECRETARIES

The meeting of the Board of Directors will be on

April 30th

We will count all Referendum Ballots received up to that date.

**C. E. BRASTED,**  
Secretary



## The Kansas Union Farmer

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

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas. Under Act of March 3, 1872.

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

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

Subscription Price, per Year \$1.00

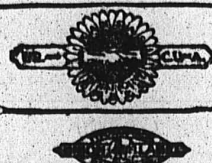
Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1925.



### GROWING FARM TAXES.

The economists of the Department of Agriculture have just been making some observations concerning farmers taxes. Indiana was picked out as a proper location for such research and the counties of Tipton, Miami and Monroe were selected as typical of all rich, medium and poor farming communities respectively.

The researchers found that rented farms return 3.8 per cent to the owners on their capital value but that taxes must still be paid out of that kind of a dividend. The investigation showed that the average return on rental property in cities is 4.6 per cent and that it is 8 per cent on bank stock. Assuming that the average tax rate is two per cent on the capital value of farms, rental real estate in the cities and bank stock it is plain enough that taxes take 25 per cent of the income from bank stock, 42.5 per cent of the city rent and 52.6 per cent of the farm rents.

Going right on from these facts the Department's investigators came to the conclusion that the country folks pay higher taxes than their town neighbors, and get less for what they pay. Had that inquiry been conducted in Kansas or any one of several other western states it would have disclosed even more discouraging rural tax conditions.

For some strange reason the farmers of Kansas have always blocked any attempt to shift the burden of taxation from tangible property to intangibles, incomes, occupations, and production. As long as the law provided only for the taxation of things that are in sight the farmer was certain to get his good and strong. He could not hide his improvements and most of his machinery and equipment were always in plain view. The assessor never had any great difficulty in making a one hundred per cent list of farm property.

It is hopeless to expect that appropriations for public purposes are ever going to be reduced. Increase is much more likely since new public as well as new private needs are being developed daily. The increasing burden will break the farmer's back if it gets much heavier. Already it is too late to save many farms from the sorry state of being sold for taxes. Kansas must have real tax reform. Kansas farmers now carry the brunt of all taxation and should be the leaders in needed tax reforms. Taxes must be shifted from lands and other tangible property and incomes and intangibles must make their proper share of contributions to the public purse.

It is all right for farmers to kick against high taxes. No one else, except the railroads, does very much kicking. But taxes are going to stay high and go higher simply because society through the state and nation, like a spendthrift boy, must buy every new toy that comes along. The only way for agriculture to unload any part of its tax burden is to demand a change in methods of taxation.

### A STATE INCOME TAX.

There are a lot of farmers who cannot see that a moderate income tax would be a good thing for them. They figure that they are already paying too much and that an income tax would mean a little bit more for them. Such reasoning overlooks the fact that just so much public revenue has to be raised each year, usually a little more than the year last. Now any man should be able to see that the smaller the number of taxpayers, the more each one must pay. If we can increase the number of taxpayers we are certain to reduce the amount that must be paid by each contributor to the public purse.

There are a good many thousands of well to do folks in Kansas who pay no taxes of any sort. Unmarried men earning salaries or wages up to as much as \$3,000 or \$4,000 a year pay absolutely nothing for the support of the local and state governments unless they have made some investments in house or farm property and this they seldom do. It might be interesting to know just how many taxpayers contribute to the expense of the state of Kansas and then compare that number with the 105,000 federal income tax-payers of this state.

This writer, for one, believes that every man

who enjoys the benefits of organized society should pay part of the expenses. That is the reason why he believes in an income tax, an occupation tax, and if necessary a poll tax. Every body should pay something and then nobody would have to pay too much.

### DOES COOPERATION PAY?

A lot of the unconverted and sceptical are still asking the world whether it pays for farmers to get together in cooperative associations for marketing their crops and buying their supplies. They will never know for sure until they try it out loyally, earnestly and prayerfully.

There is one fine bunch of folks out at Victoria in Ellis county who have quit asking whether it pays to co-operate. They have the answer. Better yet they have worked the answer out for themselves and having proved it backwards and forwards and they dare any one to argue over the results they have accomplished.

The Farmers Co-operative Union of Victoria began business on August 1, 1917. At that time there were only a few members and about all the capital they had to start with was a lot of faith in cooperation and a good workable confidence in each other. They have stuck together, patronized their own business and have made their little store now nearly nine years old a splendid success. Not a single year has passed that did not show sufficient to pay eight per cent on the invested capital, a substantial patronage dividend and still for the most of the time leave something over for surplus.

During the eight years that this store has been in business it has paid \$8,462.15 interest on capital stock, \$26,758.72 in patronage dividends and has accumulated a surplus fund of \$5,778.77. The total cash returns to the shareholders since the concern was organized, as reported at the close of the last operating year amounted to \$40,999.64. The paid up capital at the present time is \$20,244.62.

On June 19th, 1921 the same body of farmers organized the Farmers Cooperative Elevator company of Victoria. For the first three years of operations, that is up to June 30, 1924, the elevator paid out \$4,250.76 as interest on invested capital \$3,360.56 as cooperative dividends, and during the same time accumulated a surplus of \$2,772.71 thus making total net earnings of \$10,284.03 in the first three years of its existence.

The combined results of the two cooperatives show payments for interest on invested capital of \$12,712.91, for patronage dividends of \$30,119.23 with combined reserves of \$9,558.48. The paid up capital of the two concerns is now \$40,888.48. These institutions have paid their way and have made money for their members all the time. These results are not due to any exceptionally favorable conditions. There have been bad crop years, low prices and other difficulties but profits have been made every year largely because the members realize that self interest, if no higher motive, requires the undivided and loyal support of each of the enterprises by all its members.

The store has 140 stockholders, the elevator 105. There are probably about 125 cooperators in that neighborhood. By their loyalty and good sense they have built up properties that are now worth considerably more than \$50,000 and at the same time have distributed \$42,332.29 as interest and patronage dividends. Both the present worth of the two concerns and the earnings distributed represent additions of wealth to the community. The money invested in capital could not have been used for any more serviceable work; the interest, dividends and reserve are the net gains but not all the gains.

Every shareholder in these two concerns is a better business as a result of cooperation. Each better neighbor, better citizen, better farmer and Union family in that neighborhood has made or saved nearly \$1,000 but better than the increase in wealth is the increase in self confidence and self respect which have been born out of that double adventure in cooperation.

Yes, my brother, it pays to cooperate and the way to cooperate is to cooperate.

### MORE BIG BUSINESS.

The Dodge Brothers factory has been making so much money manufacturing and selling automobiles that it has attracted the attention of Wall Street. A new company has been formed for the purpose of taking over all the assets of the existing corporation. All the old securities of the Dodge Brothers will be called in and paid off and their holders will be expected to subscribe liberally for the stock of the new concern. It is reported that the new company will issue around \$190,000,000 of which a very large minority will be paid to the heirs and the executors of the late Dodge Brothers who founded the business only a few years ago.

Of course the properties are not worth any think like the amount of stock that is to be issued. It is regarded as hopelessly old fashioned to base capitalization on tangible assets. Good will is property and the sky is its valuation limit. The Dodge re-organizers are honest at least, they admit and advertise to the world that they are capitalizing the earning capacity of the plant.

Here is a fine lesson in cost origins. The Dodge automobile is a pretty fair sort of machine that is now selling for about \$500 more than it is really worth. This big deal that increases the capitalization of the company will increase the cost of each car to the man in the country who buys that sort of a machine. Up to this time the Dodges got along very well. They had an investment of some millions of dollars, say \$50,000,000, on which it was only fair that the plant should return a decent dividend. They were able to do that without hiking the prices of their product.

From now on the people who buy Dodge cars must participate in paying the dividends not on \$50,000,000 but on approximately \$200,000,000. If the company thinks ten per cent is about right it is going to take \$20,000,000 a year to pay dividends. Such being the state of the facts folks who like Dodge cars may expect that all improvements

on the machine will consist largely in new paint effects.

A lot of folks are saying, if any one has read this far, well what of it? The plant is a private business and its owners have the right to do what they please with it. Sure, the public has the right to pay or let alone. Trouble is we have passed clear out of the ox cart age and no one proposes to live without an automobile if he can help himself. And all that is all right. Only society must find some way to avoid paying high rates of interest on investments that represent capitalized advertising ability.

### RAILROAD MERGERS AND WHY?

The great Nickel Plate Railroad merger that has just gone through or will go through with the permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission appears to be the beginning of a movement that may include every line in the country and eventually result in the reduction of something over two hundred competing roads into about a dozen supposedly competing systems. This procedure is authorized, even if it is not actually required, by the Esch-Cummings law. Whether it will help the public depends altogether on the motives of merging lines and on the conditions imposed by the commission.

The purpose in the minds of congress when the merger provision was enacted was two-fold although both objects may not be admitted. The first was to reduce overhead expenses and other operating costs and make it possible to reduce rates without impairing service. The second was to provide homes for the weak lines that for one reason or another have never made profits and so have not been able to supply the sort of transportation facilities to which the public is entitled no matter where individual citizens may live.

It is now so generally admitted that railroads are a public utility obligated by the terms of their charters and the value of their privileges to serve all the people on equal terms and for equal rates that no time need be wasted in discussing that phase of the problem. The people who live along the line of the Missouri and North Arkansas railway are just as much entitled to transportation service of high quality at moderate cost as are their more fortunate fellow citizens who live in the territory served by such lines as the Union Pacific, the Santa Fe, the Burlington and the Baltimore and Ohio.

With more than two hundred lines, each with its activities restricted to a limited territory it is plain that uniform service for uniform charges is out of the question. Business has forced uniform rates for both freight and passenger service. That means that if the weaker lines are to supply their customers with service without bankrupting their owners they must have rates that bring enormous earnings into the treasuries of the more fortunately located or better managed systems. The only logical way to deal with this problem is to unify the entire railway mileage of the country into a single operating unit which would enable the people in the sections served by the weak lines to have some benefit from the huge incomes of the strong roads. In the last analysis this must be done and can be done in either of two ways, that is by government ownership and operation or by a forced merger of all the lines under private operation rigorously supervised by the government.

The drift in sentiment towards public ownership was strong when the present law was passed. Congress recognized the rights of the public and undertook to care for the weak roads in two ways, one an emergency measure and the other as a part of a permanent policy. The recapture clause was framed for temporary relief. Its object was to create a fund for the assistance of the weaker lines by requiring strong roads to pay half their earnings in excess of five and three-fourths per cent into the treasury of the United States for the creation of a fund out of which it would be possible to pay subsidies to the weaker roads.

The recapture clause has not worked. No road of any importance has paid any money into the federal treasury. Notwithstanding the fact that the so-called tentative valuation was to be the basis for the administration of the recapture clause the profitable roads have held that they could make no settlement under the law until the Interstate Commerce Commission should report the actual valuation of all the lines of the country. It is quite safe to predict that no money ever will be available for the weaker roads under that provision of the law.

The second provision, designed as a part of a continuing policy, was to bring about mergers of all the roads into ten or twelve sectional but competing systems. The roads were given time to which to effect their own mergers and failing to do so the government would do it for them. The trouble with the merger plan is that the rich roads do not care to adopt the lines that are not making money and will not do so except under compulsion. It therefore becomes the duty of the government to require that every merger of prosperous roads shall include one or two necessary lines that must always lose money if they stand alone. Theoretically the merger plan should solve the problem and will do so if the Interstate Commerce Commission has the hard boiled courage necessary to a discharge of its duty in the matter.

### RUSH IN YOUR QUESTIONS.

Although no Questions and Answers department has appeared for a couple of weeks that feature has not been abandoned. The questions come in slowly. It takes time to assemble the data for the answers and to put it into proper shape for publication. The editor now has plenty of material on his desk for a couple of columns of answers and will have it in the paper in a week or two.

If the questions come through in sufficient volume to fill a column a week the space will be used. Send your queries directly to W. C. Lansdon, 432 Investment Building, Washington. He will do his best to find the answers.

## COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

### Brisbane Draws More Pay

Than any other newspaper writer in all the world if all reports as to his salary are true, but the readers of his column published in all the Hearst papers will not go far wrong if they conclude that he has lost the power to think. Either that or he knows something that no one else in the world has yet discovered.

Aviation as an emergency for national defense is the subject that now takes all Brisbane's time. He is convinced that air forces are the best possible provision for national safety. In that he may be right. If a ten thousand dollar aeroplane can destroy a fifty million dollar battle ship in ten minutes and with the use of only a few thousands of dollars worth of high explosives it looks like poor policy to build more dreadnaughts.

Japan Is the Foreign Foe That is worrying Mr. Brisbane almost to death. That our far Pacific neighbor is at all pacific is denied. We are told daily that the Japanese are busy with an air program that will make them masters of the eastern seas and countries and enable them to destroy American civilization on the western coasts of the republic whenever they believe that they can serve their own best interests by so doing.

How does Brisbane know all these things. The government of the United States has not discovered any great building activity in Japan. On the surface there is no reason for unfriendly relations between our country and Japan. The Japanese have nothing that the Americans want and America with the possible exception of the Philippine Islands, has nothing that Japan could use.

To ask Americans to believe that the able statesmen of Japan, men with intelligence equal to or superior to any other ruling group in the world, are deliberately considering the occupation of western America is to impugn and insult the good sense of about the smartest body of public men now living.

Brisbane Has no Patience With folks that are not worrying over Japan and the air defenses of this country. He is so utterly disgusted with the light and frivolous mental processes of his fellow citizens that he often uses very harsh words in telling the world what he thinks of us. Just now he is much put out over the revival of interest in base ball.

He considers that sport, business or profession beneath the contempt of sensible folks. He wonders from what angle it is considered. A few days ago Babe Ruth, the man who can hit a baseball more often and harder than any other athlete that ever lived, was taken down with the flu and resulting fever and the newspapers were filled up with reports about him. Brisbane noticed the interest in Ruth and the game in general by making this acid comment.

"The sickness of Babe Ruth and the business of base ball are events in which little boys or men, who are interested in the minds of little boys and men, but it may be that there is too much truth in the charge that many millions of grown up Americans have the minds of little boys."

The Navy Has Just Launched A new \$50,000,000 ship. The Saratoga is not a dreadnaught. It is not a battleship or fighting cruiser of any type. It is an air ship carrier and it is some ship. Its power plant is the greatest single unit of its kind that was ever built. With all its funnels going and with all its engines coupled up it will develop 150,000 horse power.

It is easy to write about such power in words but another and much more difficult matter to comprehend it in understandable terms. There are not a dozen hydro-electric plants in the world that can develop as much power as the year round. With a full head of water and all turbines at work it is estimated that the Muscle Shoals plant may at its utmost peak develop 600,000 horse power. That result could be accomplished only under the most favorable conditions.

During a great part of the year about all the work that can be expected from the Wilson dam at an initial cost of \$150,000,000 is about 100,000 horse power. But why invest \$50,000,000 in a ship designed solely for carrying air planes? In the event of war it could carry them nowhere. It could not venture to sea without great danger of being sunk without a trace by some enemy plane. If unmolested it would take it a week or more to deliver a cargo of planes at a point 2500 miles away, a distance that any one of its load could cover in less than twenty-four hours.

If it is difficult to answer the question, "Why is a battleship?" it would appear to be about ten times as hard to find a sensible answer for the question, "Why is a Fifty Million Dollar air plane carrier?"

France Is Finally

Waking up to the necessity of doing something about her debts. The Herriot administration, after months of groping about in the dark, recently proposed a capital levy on the property of the French people. The plan, stripped of all its foliage, is that the people of France shall turn at least one-tenth of all their possessions over to the government and accept in return a pledge of three per cent annually on the levy, none of which would ever be repaid.

The big business interests declared war on the proposal and made it

so warm for the government that Herriot and his cabinet resigned and a new administration has been formed.

After all what is wrong with such a proposal? To the average mind instead of going too far it falls much short of a complete solution of the French financial problem. France is in debt. That means that the French people are in debt. The debt is so big that provisions for interest and sinking fund cannot be made out of any possible revenue measures that can be devised.

Why not apply the well recognized principles of private business to public affairs? Every private citizen with the smallest intelligence knows that the only way to get rid of his debts is to pay them and that the earliest day that such payment can be made is the best time to make it. When out of debt the individual is free to use his income or earnings for getting more joy and safety out of life. It is equally true that nations in debt can get out of debt only by paying what they owe.

The French People Should Know That the public debt of the country is already in a fair way to confiscate all their property if they attempt to meet interest charges. At the end of thirty years they will have paid an amount equal to the principal of the debt and will still owe as much or more than when they started.

Even if it takes half of all the wealth of the French people to pay the debts of their country, and it will take that much or more, the people will be better off if they sell what they have and pay out now. They have their choice. They may work all their lives for bondholders and pass the burden down to their children or they may sacrifice their property, pay out now and begin all over again to work for themselves.

There is another alternative, an alternative that may yet confront not only France but many other debt ridden nations. There is repudiation. Perhaps after all the real choice is between a capital levy and the repudiation of national debts.

Clothes For the President

Is a subject that is strangely interesting to the storekeepers and tailors of Washington. Mr. Coolidge remembers the time when he was lucky to get two good suits a year. In those days he took care of his clothes and planned, months in advance, for ways and means to replace them when worn out. Now he can afford a new suit occasionally but contrary to the wishes of the Washington tailors he makes a \$65 limit.

The latest Washington Gossip is that Coolidge is really about the best dressed man in the national capital. That is as it should be. If he is best dressed is meant to mean appropriately dressed. A president has twelve suits of clothes. If he owns all the harness required for social functions, and of course he does, he has a full dress suit, a short tailed open faced dinner suit, a frock coat, a suit with gray trousers for evening wear, and a formal suit for Prince Albert suit for afternoon and church. That means that he has eight suits of business clothes.

The president indulges in no out doors recreations or sports. He needs no knickerbocker pants for the golf course. He does not ride on horse back. He and that saves him another suit. He never goes fishing so that he is deprived of the pleasure of wearing a flannel shirt, khaki breeches and laced boots in the woods and on the lakes. So it will among the frugal need be no alarm among the frugal minded over the report that the president has twelve suits.

Saunders, The Piggy Wiggly Genius, is still in trouble. A court has just returned a verdict requiring him to pay a judgment of \$1,664,203.66. That is quite a wad for one man to dig up. If the average reader of this paper were called on to make such a payment he would have to begin life all over again.

No man can play many games successfully. Saunders was all right as long as he stuck to the "Help Yourself" grocery business but when he broke into Wall Street he found a set of customers that knew how to help themselves to all the money he had that part of New York. The men who have tried to buck the Wall street game without knowledge or experience should join with the suckers who have tried to break the bank at Monte Carlo, in the formation of a great international organization of easy marks.

The Wall Street motto, like that of the country town poker game is that no stranger shall be allowed to carry any money away.

Santa Fe Operations Were Quite successful last year. The Company was able to pay its operating expenses, interest and dividends and still have left the rather substantial and substantial amount of \$21,000,000 for addition to its surplus.

The total surplus on December 31, 1924 was \$187,500,000 or about 50 per cent of the outstanding capital stock. Just whether this includes the 1924 addition of \$21,000,000 cannot be determined from the newspaper reports. The bookkeeping of the company assures it against any losses resulting from the so-called recapture clause of the Esch-Cummings railway law. Just why that provision should be called the recapture section is one of the things that no one is able to explain. As yet it has not resulted in the recapture of a single dollar from the most prosperous railroads of the country.

The net earnings of the Santa Fe last year amounted to a return 5.43 per cent on the total investment of the company. If that total investment is the same as the value of the property that, some time in the far distant future, will be ascertained by the Interstate Commerce Commission it is evident that the company is safe from the recapture clause.

Railroads Have Methods

All their own, for determining their investments. To the ordinary mind the capital investment of any enterprise is the total of property put in by the men who found their business and risked their cash in its success. The investment in the Santa Fe, that is the total original capital at the time the enterprise is \$356,000,000 the par value of the outstanding shares of common and preferred stock.

To the amounts ventured by the owners of the stock the company has added all the surplus and all the improvements paid for out of income which swells the investment or property account to something like a billion dollars which must earn five and three quarters per cent before any payments are due to the government on account of the so-called recapture clause.

It is very evident that the weak roads are not likely to get much help from the strong lines like the Santa Fe. The railroads may well say, "Let who will make the laws if we are permitted to keep our own books."

Kansas City Is all Stewed Up

Over the proposal to merge the Katy, the Frisco, the Southern and several smaller lines into one big southwestern system. Just why the merchants and real estate operators should be so much disturbed over something that is none of their business is a mystery.

The farmers, who pay all the freight both on raw materials and finished products are the fellows who should be excited. From their point of view the merger, on two conditions, may be a good thing. If it results in lower operating costs and lower service rates it will be fine for the folks in the country and as Kansas City thrives as the farmer of the west thrives it would seem that such results might be good for business in that town.

Trouble with the whole merger plan is that there is no assurance that operating costs will be lowered or if they are that freight and passenger rates will be correspondingly reduced. Any savings effected are much more likely to be used in payment of increased dividends than in the decrease of rates.

THROWING COLD WATER.

When a man joins a card club, he usually believes in playing cards. When a man joins a church, he usually believes in the precepts of religion as interpreted by that particular church. He usually believes in certain rules of life and conduct prescribed in the ritual of the brotherhood. When a man joins a commercial club or a union, he usually believes in the objects for which the club or union is organized.

Generally speaking, when a man joins a business association or a union, he does so because he believes in the principles or objects for which the organization stands. There is one exception, however.

When a man joins a farmers' organization, it doesn't seem to matter what he believes in the organization, or that he even understands what the organization is for.

Scores of farmers seem to delight in throwing cold water on their own organizations. Some of them seem to do nothing but kick. Others do even less. They pay no attention to their organizations at all.

There is only one conclusion to be reached. These farmers who do not understand and do not sympathize with the farmers' movement are in the wrong way. They have no more business belonging to a farmers' organization than a bootlegger has belonging to the Christian Endeavor.

Perhaps, instead of joining a farmers' group, they should have joined the Chicago Board of Trade, or the State Bankers' association, or the Wall Street Club. No man should belong to a church he doesn't believe in or to any organization he cannot in whole-heartedly support.

These farmers ought to change their clubs.

### PLANT PATHOLOGY

L. E. Melchers.

It is time to make plans for building new hotbeds for growing sweet potato plants. If old hotbeds are to be used the lumber must be thoroughly sterilized by washing with a corrosive sublimate solution or a strong solution of formaldehyde. It is absolutely essential to place the hotbeds on new ground or see that new soil or sand is brought from a place where sweet potatoes have not been grown. Sweet potato hot beds have frequently been breeding places for stem rot and black rot because the soil has not been renewed.

WASHINGTON, D. C. —Twenty-five per cent, or an annual item of \$60,000,000 has been lopped off the bill paid by the American motorists for tires as a result of discoveries made by chemical research workers. In addition to this saving tires and tubes have a longer life than theretofore. Such is the statement of William G. Greer of Akron, Ohio, in a report to the American Chemical Society.

The rugged, stretchy, growthy, fast growing, heavy boned, deep bodied, big type hog is best for pork production purposes.



## The Countrywoman

IF you can't be the pine on the top of the hill,  
Be the scrub in the valley, but be—  
The best little scrub by the side of the hill;  
Be a bush if you can't be a tree.  
If you can't be a bush, be a bit of the grass—  
And some highway happier make.  
If you can't be a muskie, then just be a bass.  
But be the liveliest bass in the lake.  
We can't all be Captains, some have to be crew—  
There's something for all of us here.  
There's a work to be done, and we've all got to do  
Our part in the way that's sincere.

If you can't be a highway, then just be a trail;  
If you can't be the sun, be a star.  
For it isn't by size that you win or you fail—  
Be the best of whatever you are.

### HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A few gratings of nutmeg give a nice flavor to lemonade or orangeade. Serve melted cheese on small rounds of toasted bread, with the salad course. Small tender cucumbers are nice sliced lengthwise in quarters, and eaten with salt.  
A sprig of fresh mint and a maraschino cherry give a festive air to a glass of lemonade.  
Banana pulp is delicious when beaten up with egg white, and used like whipped cream.

"It is society's duty to stop joking about marriage and divorce," declares Judge Joseph Sabath of Chicago. Judge Sabath said that he has heard more than 10,000 divorce cases.

In that length of time he has formulated some definite conclusions as to marriage. He has set up a group of rules for happy and successful married life.

For the Husband.  
1. Be faithful and kind to your wife.  
2. Show her you love her.  
3. Make her a real partner.  
4. Discuss all your problems with her.

Take her into your confidence.  
6. Avoid relatives' interference.  
7. Have children or adopt some.  
8. Supply her with enough funds to run the house.  
9. Work together, play together, grow together.

For the Wife.  
1. Do not let yourself be treated as a weak, dependent little thing.  
2. Be not afraid to soil your hands.  
3. Be not afraid of motherhood.  
4. Make your husband assume the responsibilities of your home life in cooperation with you, beyond financing it.  
5. Do not tease him by idle flirtations.  
6. Show him he has your undivided affection and is the one man in your life.

For Both  
1. Avoid heated quarrels. Do not cover up little differences until they accumulate. Speak out frankly to each other until you reach an agreement.  
2. Differences should be settled each day.  
3. Sympathy, good humor, mutual understanding are pillars of the home.  
4. One fixed rule should be: Good on parting in the morning and a cheerful meeting in the evening.  
5. Careful attention to the breakfast is sometimes very helpful, too.

### WHOLE-GRAIN CEREALS

GOOD FOR CHILDREN  
Nutrition specialists at South Dakota State College urge, among other necessary foods, the frequent use of whole-grain cereals in the diet, especially in families where there are growing children who need the vitamins and mineral substances.

For this reason such foods as whole wheat breads, (not hot breads) or breakfast foods, brown rice, corn meal made from the entire grain, and oatmeal, should appear on the table at frequent intervals. The whole-grain cereals can be prepared in a variety of ways. A suggested way of making whole wheat very palatable is to cook it in the steam pressure cooker. This makes an excellent breakfast cereal rich in flavor and food value.

To prepare it, sort the grain, wash it thoroughly, then cover with about two and one-half times its volume of water, add salt, and cook under 20 pounds pressure for a half hour or longer if needed to make the grains soft. A generous dash of these thoroughly cooked whole-wheat berries with milk or cream, and serving of fruit, makes an ideal breakfast, lunch, or supper. The germ and the outer layers of the wheat grain are rich in vitamins and minerals, while the rest is such an excellent source of energy for the body that wherever possible people all over the world use wheat in some form as the mainstay of their diet.

### "ODDS AND ENDS."

A pinch of salt added to egg whites when whipping them will help to hasten the process.  
Potatoes will bake much quicker if they are wiped dry, then rubbed over with grease or lard.  
Grated cheese added to the crust of apple pies makes them extra delicious.  
Soaking raw onions in milk for fifteen minutes before eating, will reduce their strong flavor, and render them more digestible.  
One small teaspoon of baking powder added to the flour required for each pie crust will make it very flaky and nice.  
Salt added to meat before cooking will ruin its flavor. Meat should be partly cooked before seasoning.  
When baking pies in the oil stove

grain dealers so that the protein content, as well as the commercial grading, is made a basis of wheat buying and Kansas hard winter wheat now does command a premium in the markets of the country by reason of its superiority for bread making.

The fact that we know that Kansas grows the best wheat in the world afforded a degree of satisfaction to the people of the state perhaps, but it did not get us anywhere as long as few others knew it, nor did it help appreciably in securing a better price for a superior product. It was necessary that the consumer of our surplus wheat should know and thoroughly appreciate this fact so that their first demand would be for Kansas grown wheat.

Public opinion is the most powerful factor in the regulation of our business as well as in our affairs and the idea of her charm, her personality and the novelty of her errand, the Kansas Wheat Girl has been able not only to turn, but to crystallize, the idea in the minds of millions that Kansas grows the best wheat in the world.

Would you win a housewife's heart? Do not merely praise her dinner; Say with guile concealed by art; My but you are getting thinner.

PUSH ORGANIZATION! By doing so, prosperity to the farmers is assured. It is in every man's power to do something. The least aggressive among us has some kind of an argument to advance which will show the place of every farmer lies within the ranks of unity. One cannot always help many, but many can always help one. Were it not for the part unity has played in bringing the men of our farms together the conditions of the farmer would be as deplorable as it is known to be where the germ of discontent is allowed to do its deadly work. Confidence is the virtue needed to stimulate beneficial action among the rank and file of the farmers. But how is this exhilarating and sustaining requisite to be attained unless farmers get together and give one another the assurance needed to mould confidence and make it the one great confidence of the future? Confidence exists where unity is strongest. The farmers of one country are just as good, sane, businesslike, moral men as those of another country. It is an understood system that is required to make us feel that the given word of a brother is to be taken at its face value and that it has a purpose often unworthy in view, the accomplishment of which would make us the tool of those who are not in sympathy with us. Education and organization is what is needed to make our brothers understand and to make them feel for one another, and give the lie to those who may be inclined to lie upon us as men who cannot substantially unite. Push education! Push it among the disorganized. The benefits from organization are held out to the man in each and all of us and he should be assisted by his business.

—Sig. Erlanson.

I. D. GRAHAM, STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The Kansas Wheat Girl has "sold" the idea that Kansas grows the best wheat in the world to the people of this whole country and has thus given the state an added reputation. This is an added reputation only because this slogan is now generally known but it is not new to the people of the West. Since the introduction of hard winter wheat from Russia about forty years ago Kansas has increasingly produced this same type of wheat until approximately 90 per cent of the entire wheat acreage of the state is now devoted to this kind. The best wheat in the world is not a new thing for Kansas to produce. The millers of the country have long known its quality and it is only remained for the Wheat Girl to acquaint the general public with the facts.

The slogan "Kansas Grows the Best Wheat in the World" is based on the fundamental fact that wheat fact that wheat is grown the world over for bread making as its primary and most important use. The wheat for bread making is that which possesses a large percentage of protein, of high quality, which not only has the ability to absorb water and has the tenacity to hold it under the influence of the yeast. Added to these qualities there must be a high yield of flour with high rank in color, flavor and texture of the bread and a high percentage of shorts, types, all of which Kansas hard winter wheats excel.

Much has been made of the winnings of other types of wheat in the various wheat shows that the country in which the qualities that are vital for bread making are either not considered, or are given a secondary place in the judging. A wheat having a large, plump berry with good color and form, will fill the eye and the best of such exhibits may be declared the champion, regardless of the fact that plumpness of berry indicates increased starch content, which in turn means a low percentage of protein. Such wheats may rank high as exhibits but they lack in bread-making qualities and have to be mixed with "stronger" wheats with more protein, like the Kansas hard winter wheats in order to meet the approval of the baking industry.

When Secretary J. C. Mohler of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture first asserted in a public address that the world he intended merely to restate a well established fact which had been amply confirmed by seven years of investigation and experiment by the United States Department of Agriculture and which was thoroughly familiar to the milling and baking industries of the West.

This assertion by Secretary Mohler was made in the belief that this Kansas wheat was entitled to, and should receive, a premium in price over the lower protein wheats of other regions and that the farmers of Kansas should profit thereby. The facts of this address have resulted in a change in policy on the part of the millers and

### STUDIES CONSUMERS' MEAT BUYING HABITS.

A house to house survey is being made by the United States Department of Agriculture in six states to determine the meat buying habits of consumers, the kinds of meat purchased, quantity consumed, how the meat is purchased, and the influence of advertised in increasing consumption.

A preliminary report on five cities indicates that beef is preferred by three out of five families, pork being given second choice. Fish is the usual food when meat is not served. Use of foods other than meat by native white American families is prompted more often for variety in the diet than for any other reason.

Practically 70 per cent of the housewives interviewed in the native white American groups indicated that they made purchases in person and 61 per cent of the housewives bought from neighborhood markets. Two out of every five housewives purchased from the nearest dealer.

The survey brought out that most housewives were able to mention only two or three steaks which they could recognize if cut, and that the average number of roasts which they were familiar with was less than two.

The more extensive survey now being made will yield detailed information along these lines from some 5,000 housewives, an average of 300 households being interviewed in each city. The cities include Jacksonville, Washington, Baltimore, New Haven, Birmingham, Birmingham, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Lincoln, Oklahoma City, New Orleans, Denver, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Grand Forks, and Fargo.

It is expected that the survey will be completed about July 1. The interviewers making the survey encounter many strange habits in meat eating. A Negro minister in Louisiana, for example, declared that his family of two men and two women eat some 50 pounds of meat a week at a cost of \$21.70.

"We have meat every day at every meal," he said. "Sometimes we eat two different kinds of meat at a meal. For breakfast we use salt, meat, fried brains, liver, or ham. We have a roast four times a week which weighs about four times as much as the other meats except on Sunday when we usually have company and then consume the whole roast at one meal. We have porterhouse steaks weighing 2 pounds every day, either for dinner or supper. We have a 10 to 12 pound shoulder of salt meat every week."

Another questionnaire elicited the reply that "we eat lots of fish because it brings good luck."

COURSES AT HAYS REVISED TO SUIT H. S. GRADES.

HAYS, Kans. — Through a careful re-arrangement of summer school courses, Hays State Teachers College is prepared to offer a schedule for the coming summer which will suit the needs of the high school graduates in spite of the elimination of the one-year certificate by the 1915 legislation.

Heretofore a large portion of the enrollment of the summer schools at the state teachers colleges has been composed of high school graduates who went to college one summer to receive the one-year state certificate. Since its elimination, the three-year state certificate, requiring one full year of college work, is the lowest state certificate granted.

But the high school graduate can still take the county examinations and receive a certificate. And so this summer Hays will offer courses which will serve the dual purpose of preparing the student for the county examinations and at the same time certifying on his three-year state certificate.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
The farm garden is an important source of income to the farmer. It should be planned carefully so that it will provide garden products for the table throughout the season. This will make it possible to avoid cash expenditures for groceries, thereby increasing the funds available for other purposes.

HONOR ROLL  
Odessa 1337 — D. E. Kenney, Esbon. 5 paid.  
Wahnut 871 — Frank E. Walker, Alma, Neb., Sec. 16 paid.  
Science Ridge 1355 — C. E. Mitchell, Burr Oak, Sec. 8 paid.  
Post Creek Local No. 2063, Sam Verhage, Sec. 17 paid.  
Salem Hall, 1824, R. F. Lidakay, Wellsville, Sec. 35 paid.  
Maple Grove, 1803, Harold Timberman, Hepler, Sec. 5 paid.  
Custer Local 593 — Geo. Kaad, Jr., Randall, 5 paid.  
Schoenchen, 1619 — J. P. Kramer, St. Marys, 12 paid.

Brownville 1109 — W. R. McVean, Brewster, Kans. 13 paid.  
Mt. Lebanon Local No. 526 — H. L. Hulse, Stockton, 7 paid.  
Barrett Local 1071 — Sidney Johnson, Frankfort, 7 paid.  
Volunteer 1488 — E. C. Timmons, Geneseo, 9 paid.  
Odell 730 — W. F. McCullough, Belle ville, 35 paid.  
Blue Valley 781 — Chas. Musil, Blue Rapids, 12 paid.  
Midway 857 — R. C. Schwartz, Home, 16 members paid.  
Summit 1574 — Mrs. Alice Ames Madison, 35 members paid.  
Franklin 1301 — L. C. Heitschmidt, Geneseo, 13 paid.  
College Hill 1641 — Mrs. J. M. Kimball, Manhattan, 6 paid.  
Lily Creek 2138 — Florence Koppes, Marquette, 21 paid.  
Prairie College 1227 — I. L. Bruning, Robinson, 29 paid.  
Cass Ridge, 1038 — Chas. Valenta, Lorraine, 16 paid.  
Liberty 883 — Robt. Steels, Centralia, 25 paid.  
Everett 866 — M. E. Sherbondy, Hunter, 5 paid.  
Pleasant View 743 — Fred Peterson, St. Marys, 31 paid.  
Robbers Roost 491 — V. L. Maddy, Stockton, 18 paid.  
Oxendon 1275 — Frank J. Braun Centralia, 36 paid.  
Bavaria, 1978 — C. A. Olson, Bavaria, 7 members.  
Trivoli 1,001 — W. H. Fleming, Geneseo, 14 members.  
Emmons 789 — C. E. Wilson, Washington, 27 members.  
Three Corners 769 — Geo. Crissman, Russell, 6 members.  
Sunflower 1745 — Geo. Peirano, Wilson, 9 members.  
Prairie Dale, 370 — Thos. Hamp, Luray, 12 members.  
Liberty 1313 — J. C. Graves, Toronto, 12 members.  
Prairie Star 944 — Anton F. Kepka, Wilson, 13 paid 1925.  
Oxendon 1275 — W. P. Morland, Elevator No. 1892 — W. P. Baird, Morland, 34, all paid 1925.  
Liberty Local 925 — Ed Mog, Wilson, 42, all paid, 1925.  
Lookout No. 1072 — John Hoffines, Esbon, 12 members.  
Rose Hill No. 1293 — P. L. Dodd, Esbon, 8 members.  
Catherine Local No. 884 — Wm. R. Staab, Catherine, 7 paid.  
New Hope Local No. 1834 — Wm. Craig, Cedar Point, 8 paid.  
Valley View Local No. 488 — Bryan Look, Stockton, 23 paid.  
Crimmins Local 2130 — H. R. Jensen, Allen, 12 paid.  
Hays Local No. 864 — Frank B. Pfeiffer, Hays, 67 paid.  
Pleasant Ridge 880, J. H. Crain, Greenleaf, 18 members paid.  
Amokah Local 1320 — M. Swayze, Harris, 28 members paid.  
Round Grove Local 1213, R. M. Boyd, McClouth, 6 members paid.  
Hillsdale Local 1314, G. A. Clouse, Almena, 8 members paid.  
Butler Local 598, J. B. Joerg, Fort Riley, 10 paid members.  
Neutral Local 2106, Hobart Heffley, Baxter Springs, 29 paid.  
Sunny Knoll Local 1377, Walter Thieme, Goff, 8 paid.  
Gove 933 — Geo. L. Mendenhall, Gove, 5 paid members.  
Wahnut, 1966 — Mrs. E. A. Wassaw, Horton — 18 members paid.  
Trivoli 1001 — 15 paid members.  
Elm Creek 432 — Guy Reeder, Stockton, 14 paid members.  
Oakdale 1030 — J. C. Stephenson, Cawker, 10 paid members.  
Big Bend 1448 — Tillman Cramer, Phillipsburg, 26 paid members.  
Little Wolf 1376 — Henry Schenck, Ellsworth, 17 paid members.  
Sylvan 1555 — J. A. Reichard, Ellsworth, 10 members.  
Prairie Ridge 407 — F. L. Robinson, Pawnee, Neb., 11 paid members.  
Stamwood 1330 — Guy V. Dunlap, Tonganoxie, Kans. 8 paid members.  
West Hycanth 571 — P. N. Dreiliss, Ellsworth, 11 paid members.  
Dal 2013 — H. E. Weeks, Udall, 85 paid members.  
Deaver Flats Local 2117 — H. Krebs, Scott City, 17 members paid.  
Prairie Hill 1190 — Gerhard Helfert, Wakefield, 11 members paid.  
Healy 1400 — C. M. Jensen, Healy, 6 members paid.  
Advance Local No. 1889 — F. F. Swoboda, Ellsworth, 10 paid members.  
Prairie Lake Local No. 1305 — E. R. Werner, Colby, 22 paid.  
Burmeister Local No. 943 — Roy Hunter, Ellsworth, 23 paid.  
Caldwell Local No. 2100 — Chas. Dale, Parsons, 7 paid.  
Mt. Vernon Local No. 489 — J. P. Greibel, Stockton, 17 members.  
Twelve Mile Local No. 2002 — C. H. Allen, Portis, 22 paid.  
Otis Local No. 1405 — G. F. Rothe, Otis, 16 paid.  
Bell Local 1565 — H. A. Darrson, Lancaster, 27 paid.  
Sunnyside Local 1118 — F. A. Moore, Wells, 5 members paid.  
Excelsior Local 1524 — P. E. Hess, Grigston, 10 members paid.  
Silver Gem Local 540 — Mrs. Chas. Oplinger, Jewell, 15 members paid.  
Horse Shoe Local 1010 — Eddie Lesberg, Hanover, 46 members paid.  
Mudrow Local 1004 — G. A. O'Neal, Brewster, 8 members paid.  
Silver Lake Local 679 — Wm. Lutz, Ogallah, 12 members paid.  
Sand Creek Local 1220 — W. A. Brown, Pomona, 9 members paid.  
Beach Glen Local 1148 — G. W. Hauserman, Longford, 13 members paid.  
Freemont Local 2014 — A. W. Eismonger, Belvue, 14 members paid.  
Moss Springs Local 1901 — C. C. Brown, Alta Vista, Kans. 41 members paid.  
Ogallah Local 2046 — W. A. Tawney, Ogallah, 16 members paid.

## KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

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

### FARMS FOR SALE

Farms and Town Property Wanted. 3 Pct. Commission. Write for blank. Smith Farm Agency, 1407 W. York St., Philadelphia.

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

MY FARM FOR SALE TWO MILES from town, 170 acres in cultivation, 150 acres in pasture. Plenty of good water and a 7 room house with Electric lights in it. Barns, Granary, Chicken House, and Auto shed. WILL SELL AT A BARGAIN. IF TAKEN SOON.

HAVE GOOD 750 ACRE DAIRY-STOCK Farm near Redlands, California, on main line Southern Pacific and boulevard. Buildings, tools, equipment, \$100,000.00. Clear or will add to market value. Kansas farm land. H. Kingsbury, Realtor, Redlands, California, Agent.

MALE HELP WANTED  
SALESMAN WANTED for lubricating oils, greases and paints. Excellent opportunity. Write today. Franklin Institute, Dept. 650, Rochester, N. H.

FEMALE HELP WANTED  
WANTED—Girls—Women. Earn \$25.00 week. Learn Good Making. Sample lessons FREE. Write today. Franklin Institute, Dept. 650, Rochester, N. H.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.  
FOR SALE—GOOD CLEAN SUDAN Seed, Kansas, Rio 2.  
FOR SALE SUDAN SEED — New Recleaned, Extra Good, 6 per lb. Sacks Free. Clyde Ramsey, Mayfield, Kansas.

SEED CORN—Improved Reid's Yellow Dent Improved Iowa Silver Mine and King Philip (White Cap Bloody Butcher) seed all hand selected, nubbert, shelled, and sacked; one bushel or more \$3 a bushel; smaller amounts, \$8 a pound; germination over 90 per cent. Perry H. Lamb, Box 10, Hallowell, Brown County, Kansas.

PROSTROOF CABBAGE COLLARDS. Tomato and Onion plant 40c 100; \$1.00, 500; \$1.50, 1,000. Paper and Egg Plant 80c 100. Prepaid. STAR PLANT CO., Ponto Texas.

FOR SALE  
SUDAN SEED fine quality, recleaned \$4.75 per cwt. in 1000 lbs. lots. Smaller lots \$5.00 per cwt. Assaria Hardware Co., Assaria, Kansas.

"PURE CERTIFIED EARLY SUMAC CANK, Pink kafir, Dawn kafir, and seed of high germination for sale by the Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas."

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS.  
Grown in open field, strong, well-rooted plants packed fifty to bundle, damp moss to roots, each bundle labeled separately with variety name. Cabbage; Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston, Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen Market, Early and Late Flat Dutch; Parcel Post Prepaid, 30c; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00. \$2.50 extra; collards, 30c; 300, \$2.00; 500, \$2.50; 1,000, \$4.00. Full count; prompt shipment; net arrival; satisfaction guaranteed. UNION PLANT COMPANY, Tescara, Ark.

POULTRY.  
TURKEYS, HALF TURKEY and half chicken; Eggs Setting \$3.00 postpaid. G. Chevedden, Lucas, Kansas.

FOR SALE QUALITY WYANDOTTES  
Martin Strain, Shown, White, Red to lay; Utility Eggs 100-\$7.00 prepaid. Guaranteed. Homer Fleury, Concordia, Kas.

WHY LET YOUR HORSES HAVE DISTEMPERS? For \$1.00 I will send recipe and directions that will absolutely prevent it. W. R. Vaughn, Hoxie, Kans. R. 1.

PUBLIC SALE.  
A PUBLIC SALE OF DUROC bred gilts will be held at Murray Feed Yard, Beatrice, Neb., Wed. P. M., April 15th. Truck loads delivered free. Phone F. C. Crocker, Beatrice.

TOOLS.  
200L—2 Straw Forks, 2 Manure Forks, 2 Bunk Forks, 2 Dirt Shovels, 2 Round Pointed Shovels, 2 Spades, 12 only \$7.20. Cash with order. Fu Process Tools, Salina, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS  
VEIL MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND BABY HOME caring for unfortunate young women before and during confinement. PRIVATE, ETHICAL, HOME LIKE. 2023 East 11th St. Kansas City, Mo.

\$6 A THOUSAND LETTER HEADS  
\$5 A THOUSAND FOR ENVELOPES  
Printed and Mailed You the Same Day as Order is Received  
CENTRAL KAN. PUBLISHING COMPANY  
Salina, Kansas

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

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER  
Salina, Kansas  
RATE: 3 Cents a Word Straight  
Minimum charge 15 Cts  
Count Initials or Abbreviations as Words

FARMERS CLASSIFIED AD  
Mail This To  
THE KANSAS UNION FARMER  
Salina, Kansas  
NOTE: Count your name and address as part of advertisement

(Your Name) \_\_\_\_\_ (Route) \_\_\_\_\_  
(Town) \_\_\_\_\_ (State) \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: Count your name and address as part of advertisement

## FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

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C. S. Barrett, Pres. .... Union City, Ga.  
L. L. Harrison, Vice Pres. .... Lexington, Ky.  
A. C. Davis, Secretary .... Springfield, Mo.  
W. C. Lansdon, Lecturer .... Salina, Kas.

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C. J. Osborne, ..... Omaha, Neb.  
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C. E. Bredard, State Secretary .... Salina  
Grant Bliss, Treasurer .... Woodston  
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GENERAL ATTORNEY  
Jerome S. Koehler  
C. E. Bredard, ..... Oronoco  
Kansas City, Kansas

Farmers' Union Jobbing Association  
648 New Board of Trade Bldg. and Farmers Union Bldg., Room 216.  
Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission  
406-810 Live Stock Exch. Bldg.  
Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.  
Salina, Kansas

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

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY.  
Whereas Our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our Brother George Pitts, We the board of directors of the Farmers' Union Cooperative Mercantile Association, of Baldwin City, Kans., extend to Mrs. Pitts and children our heartfelt sympathy in this time of sorrow and bereavement.

He was one of the pioneer members of the board and has served continually until his death. He was an earnest and untiring worker and always ready to shoulder any burden for the advancement of union work, and will be greatly missed by the union and community.

Be It Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy sent to the Union paper for publication, and a copy spread upon the minute book of the Association.

A. D. JARDON,  
H. H. HOBSON,  
A. J. HATFIELD,  
Resolution Committee.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY.  
Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has removed by death from our midst Brother Walter E. Scott, whereby the bereaved family have lost a loving husband and father.

Therefore I resolved that we the members of Prairie Knoll Local No. 729 F. U. and C. U. extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved ones.

Be It Further Resolved, That our Local has lost a faithful member and the community a good neighbor.

Be It Further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to the Kansas Union Farmer, a copy to the Western Kansas World, and a copy mailed to Mrs. Scott.

J. L. ARNOLD,  
WM. G. HILLMAN, Committee

SERVICE  
SINCERITY  
SATISFACTION  
Three points in your favor when consigning grain to or buying car lot merchandise from—

The Farmers Union  
Jobbing Ass'n.  
Kansas City, Mo. Salina, Kas.

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

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## THE HORSE.

By Stanley Harrison.  
Here's a toast for all who love  
Courage, Strength and Beauty;  
Whose simple creed is Play the Game,  
Ride straight and do your duty  
A toast to him



# Department of Practical Co-Operation

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

**BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042.**  
First and Third Thursday, John T. Anderson, Sec.

**BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226.**  
Second and Fourth Thursdays, L. L. Venneman, Sec.

**BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405.**  
First and Third Thursday, O. J. Lambertson, Sec.

**BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1031.**  
First and Third Wednesday, J. J. Maska, Sec.

**COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1223.**  
Second and Fourth Fridays, Lee Bonar, Sec.

**COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1783.**  
First and Third Monday, Ethel Roberts, Sec.

**CRESCO LOCAL NO. 337.**  
First and Third Thursday, John Wolf, Sec.

**CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 384.**  
Third Tuesday, Geo. J. Schoenhofner, Sec.

**CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911.**  
Second and Fourth Wednesday, R. J. Logan, Sec.

**COLLINS LOCAL NO. 635.**  
Fourth Wednesday, Winifred Crispin, Sec.

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

**CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1017.**  
Meets First and Third Tuesday, Mabel Sayles, Sec.

**DIST. 57 LOCAL NO. 1222.**  
Last Friday in each month, Mrs. Ernest Brauch, Sec.

**EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1403.**  
First Tuesday of each month, Philip Stenzel, Sec.

**ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2070.**  
First and Third Thursday, Brad Hooper, Sec.

**FREEMONT LOCAL NO. 2014.**  
First Friday in each month, A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec.

**FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1789.**  
First and Third Friday, W. H. Syster, Sec.

**GRAND VIEW LOCAL NO. 1214.**  
Meets every other Friday evening, L. D. Bus, Sec.

**GIRARD LOCAL NO. 404.**  
Second and Fourth Tuesday, Roy W. Holman, Sec.

**HEYWYN LOCAL NO. 1427.**  
Second and Third Tuesday, Henry Eden, Sec.

**HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1002.**  
Second and Fourth Wednesday, Karl Rohde, Sec.

**HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1588.**  
First and Third Wednesday, W. R. Fuhrman, Sec.

**I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1490.**  
Second and Fourth Tuesday, C. O. Taubee, Sec.

**KORBER LOCAL NO. 914.**  
Meets First and Third Tuesday, F. A. Korber, Sec.

**LABON CREEK LOCAL NO. 479.**  
Meets Second and Fourth Wednesday, F. E. Hoy, Sec.

**LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984.**  
First and Third Friday, Clyde B. Wells, Sec.

**LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 385.**  
Second Saturday of each month, H. D. Berana, Sec.

**LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1983.**  
First and Third Wednesday, R. Lawrence Wright, Sec.

**MARINE LOCAL NO. 643.**  
First and Third Friday, Albert Spoman, Sec.

**MOSS SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 1901.**  
First Tuesday of each month, Clarence C. Brown, Sec.

**NEW BASIL LOCAL NO. 1787.**  
Second Monday of each month, Henry Hoffman, Sec.

**NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922.**  
First and Third Monday, R. J. Muckenthaler, Sec.

**NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2020.**  
First and Third Thursday, Fred Hahn, Sec.

**ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1571.**  
Every other Wednesday night, R. A. Reynolds, Sec.

**PRAIRIE BELL LOCAL NO. 1303.**  
Meets Second Thursday of every month, E. B. Werner, Sec.

**PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2103.**  
First Tuesday of each month, J. H. Scott, Sec.

**PLEASANT HOME LOCAL NO. 2035.**  
Meets First and Third Monday, Minnie Carls, Sec.

**PLEASANT HOME LOCAL NO. 2053.**  
First and Third Friday, Minnie Carls, Sec.

**PRETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1652.**  
First and Third Wednesday, H. C. Mathias, Sec.

**PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309.**  
First and Third Wednesday, W. T. Plinn, Sec.

**RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2023.**  
Second Wednesday of each month, Mrs. Frank McClelland, Sec.

**ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810.**  
First and Third Friday, S. J. Lohr, Sec.

**RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2133.**  
First and Third Saturday, Pauline Cowart, Sec.

**SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1958.**  
Meets First and Third Tuesday, H. M. Schrock, Sec.

**SQUARE DEAL LOCAL NO. 923.**  
Meets First and Third Tuesday, Maggie Stanley, Sec.

**SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2031.**  
Second and Fourth Wednesday, J. F. Lewis, Sec.

**SPENCE LOCAL NO. 991.**  
Last Wednesday of each month, John A. Martin, Sec.

**SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 859.**  
Second and Fourth Wednesday, Mrs. E. H. Warner, Sec.

**SPRING CREEK LOCAL NO. 1174.**  
First and Third Wednesday, Nell Lobengier, Sec.

**UNION VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1674.**  
Second and Fourth Tuesday, J. M. Wagner, Sec.

**UNION LOCAL NO. 273.**  
Second and Fourth Thursday, Chas. Grossardt, Sec.

**UNION LOCAL NO. 2019.**  
Second and Fourth Friday, E. F. Lutz, Sec.

**VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1770.**  
First and Third Thursday, Herman Wiegand, Sec.

**WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1089.**  
First Tuesday of each month, B. H. Osterlich, Sec.

**OTTAWA COUNTY.**  
The regular monthly meeting of the Ottawa County Farmers' Union will be held in the I. O. O. F. Banquet room at Minneapolis on the first Friday night in each month at 8:00 p. m. All Locals are requested to send a full delegation, and all members are invited to attend. Each Local is requested to furnish one number for a program.

A. W. Watts, President.  
Robert Bruce, Secy-Treas.

**CRAWFORD COUNTY.**  
The regular meeting of the Crawford County Farmers Union will be held on the last Tuesday of each month throughout the year in Union Hall over Crawford County State Bank, Girard, Kans.

H. S. Woods, President.  
G. W. Thompson, Secy.

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

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

**CLAY COUNTY.**  
There will be a meeting of Clay County Farmers' Union No. 40 at the Court House, Saturday May 9, 1926, at two o'clock p. m. All Local secretaries should see to it that their Local is represented. This meeting is important.

Phillip Young, Pres.  
Thos. E. Larson, Sec.

**CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL 1917.**  
While our Union is not all that could be desired, we are making some progress. We have around thirty-five persons in attendance at times made up of members and their families.

We meet on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month. On the first meeting of the month we have a spelling match and on the last meeting night discussions and refreshments and a good sociable hour is enjoyed by everyone.

Yours truly,  
Mabel Sayles, Meriden, Kans. Sec-Treas.

**MT. PLEASANT 556.**  
Dear Editor: Mt. Pleasant Union Local No. 556 met in regular session Tuesday night, April 7th, 1926. Several business taken up. Roll call found 27 members and 11 visitors present.

The 3 amendments to the state constitution and by-laws were quite lively discussed after which they were voted on by members present.

Amendment No. 1 first section carried. Amendment No. 2 Second section, lost.

After some talk on the contract plan, being business the meeting was turned over to the refreshment committee.

Who were Bro. A. C. Foley and sisters C. M. Aylor and B. F. Mustoe who served a nice lunch of doughnuts and coffee. Next meeting April 21st.

Lee Greenup, Jr. Correspondent.

**PRAIRIE VIEW 2105.**  
The regular monthly meeting of Prairie View Local No. 2105 was held Tuesday night, April 7th in study hall of the H. S. building. Several new members were voted on and the usual business attended to.

After the business meeting a program consisting of songs and readings was enjoyed by all followed by a series of moving pictures put on by Mr. Cassel Butler Co., Farm Bureau agent which were greatly appreciated. Be sure to be out at the next regular meeting or you might wish you had.

J. H. Scott, secretary.

**STAFFORD COUNTY.**  
The Stafford County Farmers Union meeting was held April 7th at 1:30 in the Christian tabernacle of St. John. Our meeting was opened by our president Mr. Ward Spencer.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting Mr. Spencer gave us a talk on the dues question. He urged the locals to work out a plan that would bring in delinquent dues.

The County Union has ordered a carload of twine which will be delivered through our St. John elevator.

Mr. Winchester, Wells and Johnson our agents for the Farmers Union insurance, gave us some glowing accounts of what they had accomplished in the insurance business during the past year.

Mr. E. E. Gard who is our representative from this county explained the new laws that especially pertained to us.

After the business meeting was over Liberty Local gave us the following program.

Reading ..... Compton Heggy  
Music ..... Violin and piano  
Mixed Quartette  
Reading ..... Irene Heggy  
Reading ..... Compton Heggy  
A one-act comedy, "Who's Who."  
Reading ..... Mrs. E. Silvers

New Hope Local will entertain with a program at the next meeting on the 7th of July.

Co. Correspondent, A. M. K.

Right now, while the weather is mild, and before fly time, dehorn the cattle.

**ODESSA LOCAL UNION NO. 1571.**  
Odessa Local Union met in regular session Tuesday night, April 7. Several interesting topics were brought up for discussion by our Lecturer Stanley Russell.

Geo. A. Beach discussed the proposition to build the five-eighths of a mile of hard surface road.

Ralph Chapman, former manager of the Hackney Farmers Union Cooperative Association and at present manager of the Burden Cooperative store, was present and gave an interesting talk on Farmers' Union topics.

Mr. Chapman is leaving Burden in the near future to assume the management of the Farmers' Union enterprises at Paola.

A large delegation from the Lone Star Local was present and entertained us with a fine program consisting of Violin Solos by Miss Ruth Rogers, Readings by Miss Rilla Rambo, Music by the Lone Star Chorus, Readings by Miss Ruth Rogers, and an Irish play, all of which we greatly enjoyed.

A vote of thanks was extended to Lone Star Local for their excellent program after which our social committee served refreshments to which all did ample justice.

Frank Snow, Pres.  
R. A. Reynolds, Sec.

**INVITATION FOR US TO VISIT CANADA.**  
April 13, 1925.

Mr. John Tromble, Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of the Thursday, April 9th issue of the Kansas Union Farmer, and we are very much interested in the reports of the various States in regard to organization work and more especially so in regard to the Missouri Farmers Association.

We have modeled our contracts, somewhat along the same lines as that adopted by your organization. We are planning to install a radio service in our lodge rooms in Brandon for the purpose of listening in at this particular time from 8:30 to 9:00 P. M. every evening to W. C. A. L. North Field, Minn. We hope to model our new contract somewhat along the same lines as that of the Missouri Farmers Association.

We have assured one hundred percent membership of the producers of Manitoba and we are in hopes that we will have a great many of you American Unionists, as visitors in Brandon this coming summer. We would hope to entertain you a fair week, which is the first week in July. We would be pleased to have you publish in your valuable edition the fact that we welcome all members of the Farmers Union of America. We might suggest for your information that you will find Brandon and its environment one of the most beautiful places of interest in Western Canada or we may say in the whole Dominion of Canada.

Trusting that we may hear from you along these lines and hoping to be able to meet a great number of your members, we are,

Yours very truly,  
Western Manitoba Potato Pool, George L. L. de St. Remy, a.m.s.s.xadabe n

**CONDITIONING THE FARM HORSE.**

Thousands of farm horses have been idle or roughing it during the winter months and are not ready for hard steady work. It is now the season when the program of many a farm horse is suddenly changed with the preparation that is necessary for efficient service.

On many farms the horses have obtained their winter feed from stalk fields and the straw stack. They come through in a thin condition and need to be put in better shape before ready for hard work. This is best done by gradually giving the horses in advance a portion of the same ration that is to be fed during the work season.

When the horse has been out in the open standing idly in the barn a moderate amount of light work preceding the rush season is advisable. The hardening process may be accomplished by changing horses each half day in doing the necessary hauling about the farm.

During the winter months most farm horses are groomed very little and the long hair of the winter coats is a handicap when spring comes. It is best to remove the old hair at once, by clipping. This is important as it increases the efficiency of the horse. It prevents the extreme sweating and lathering that would otherwise take place as the heavy work goes on and the weather becomes warm.

Due to the fact that the direct farm income is mainly from cattle, hogs, or sheep, the care of the farm horse and mule is generally neglected. It should be remembered that the income from the other classes of live stock depends upon the crops that the farm produces; and the horse furnishes the power that makes farm operations possible. More care for the work horse will in the end effect a saving and increase the efficiency on many farms. Be fair to the horse, by doing the things that will give him a good chance to give his best during the present season.

**DON'T WAIT FOR THE SECRETARY TO CALL MEETING TO ORDER.**

"What to Do Till the Secretary Comes," would seem to be almost as important information—especially on Farmers' Union night when the local officers are late.

Sometimes the quorum of five are present but no one starts anything because they are afraid they won't do it up according to Hoyle. A temporary chairman and secretary can easily fill the bill, however. And here are a few hints on conducting a meeting:

**Order of Business.**  
1. Call the meeting to order (president.)  
2. Reading and adoption of the minutes of the last meeting.  
3. Correspondence.  
4. Reports of officers and committees, (if any).  
5. Unfinished business.  
6. New business introduced.  
7. Introduction of persons taking up topics.  
8. Topic (might be debate, or a talk by one of the members or some other person on some subject of interest. Informal discussion of topic taken up).  
9. Roll-call.  
10. Adjournment.

No person should speak except to ask a question or to introduce or speak on a motion, except by the permission of the presiding officer.

While a question is under consideration, no motion shall be in order except one of the following: 1. To amend. 2. To postpone. 3. To amend. These motions take precedence in the order named, and the first two are decided without debate by a show of hands.

Before a vote is taken on any question or amendment, the president shall ask "Is the meeting ready for the question?" The motion shall not be put so long as any member desires to speak and is in order. Any member, desirous of asking a question on the subject introduced, may do so verbally.—Colorado Union Farmer.

**TEXAS BORROWS \$3,000,000 BY TELEPHONE IN 5 MINUTES.**

A record in financial operation was claimed by the Texas Farm Bureau Cotton Association recently, when it negotiated a loan of \$3,000,000 cash from Dallas banking institutions by five minutes of telephoning. It is thought that this is the only transaction of its kind and magnitude ever arranged in the State.

According to the Texas newspapers, the loan was a further concrete illustration of the financial standing of the Texas cotton pool and "speaks highly of cooperative marketing associations when well organized and managed."

The loan was secured by the usual collateral consisting of commercial paper and is a part of total borrowings of more than \$35,000,000 so far this year. The money, borrowed for advance payments to growers, has all been paid except \$5,000,000 which will be cleared off the books within a month. The association will then begin accumulating for further payments to members on their 1924 crop.

**THE AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, THE CALIFORNIA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, THE CALIFORNIA STATE GRANGE, THE CALIFORNIA FARMERS' UNION.**

April 15, 1925.

To the Members of the California Legislature:

Eighty-two percent of ALL of the taxes collected in California, are borne by real property.

For every Billion dollars of Tax Free securities in this nation, now available of taxes amounting to perhaps Eight Hundred Million dollars annually. On account of their tax-free privileges, these securities upon today's glutted market (that we sold last year) have advanced over 1600 Million dollars worth of these bonds) carry an interest rate of possibly 4% below that of taxable securities. This means that the issuers of these bonds, in saving less than 200 Million dollars for themselves, cause a burden of Four times that amount to be carried by other taxpayers.

In California, with perhaps Three Billion dollars worth of tax-free bonds held, there is evaded about 42 Million dollars in taxes annually. The saving in interest to our citizens, on today's market at 4% difference in rate between the less than 600 million dollars. This means that for Every dollar in interest saved our California folk must suffer a tax evasion handicap of over Ten dollars.

Our farmers profit only by having their Land Bank bonds and their district bonds tax exempt. These amount to about 60 to 90 million dollars respectively, so what they are forced to pay in Excess of what they actually save is about Ten to One, as the law now stands.

At the first session of the 68th Congress last year, a proposed amendment to our Federal Constitution only lacked seven votes of passing the House of Representatives. A similar measure will be introduced at the opening of the next session. Had this measure carried and been approved by thirty-six states, California would have been unable to have availed herself of the advantages which states having an income tax would have obtained.

The purpose of Assembly Joint Resolution No. 5 by which Cleveland is to request Congress to incorporate in its proposed Federal Constitutional amendment, such language as would make it possible for California and other states having No system of income tax, to participate in its benefits, as regards the future issuance of such securities.

The American Farm Bureau Fed-

eration, The National Grange, and The National Farmers Union as well as the similar organizations in this state have all endorsed this resolution of the Ways & Means Committee of the House of Representatives.

We request that you, the members of this session of our Legislature, give this very important matter your most sympathetic and favorable consideration.

Very respectfully yours,  
THE AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE,  
R. H. Taylor, Executive Sec.  
THE CALIFORNIA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION,  
A. C. Harrison, President.  
THE CALIFORNIA STATE GRANGE,  
George R. Harrison, Master.  
THE CALIFORNIA FARMERS' UNION,  
R. V. GARROD, President.

**A KANSAS GIRL IN CONTEST.**

At the present time there is a nation-wide movement to raise the debt from Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, the writer of the Declaration of Independence and one of its signers. The idea is to make Monticello a national shrine, like that of Washington.

To stimulate interest in the big undertaking, fifty or more American girls will get a trip to Europe. The winners will leave New York City July 4th, 1925, and will be in France for about a month. On July 14th, these girls will take part in a big celebration in Paris—the Fall of the Bastille, France's Independence Day.

Miss Lenore Cornwell, a native Kansas girl, daughter of H. J. Cornwell, editor and publisher of the St. John News, who for the past two years has been in New York City studying voice and for the last six or eight months has been a member of the "Rose Marie" company, one of the largest opera companies in America, has been nominated by members of her company as one of the candidates for the "Pilgrimage to Europe," and also as their candidate for the leader of the party, designated as "Miss America."

While Miss Cornwell has strong support in New York City, her Kansas friends and relatives are asking the Sunflower State to get behind its native daughter and accept her as the state's candidate for this high position. Miss Cornwell's candidacy is sponsored by the Hammersteins, America's leading theatrical people, and by whom she is employed. While Miss Cornwell is now residing in New York, St. John, Kansas, is her real home—and she doesn't hesitate to tell the New Yorkers so, when occasion arises.

The candidates for the "Pilgrimage to Europe" are elected by vote at ten cents each and all candidates and their friends have been authorized to accept contributions to count as votes.

Contributions to the Thomas Jefferson Foundation, by Kansas people desiring to vote for Miss Cornwell should be sent to Mr. John D. Stewart, Cashier of the St. John National Bank, St. John, Kansas. If they do not care to do this, their contributions may be sent to Alfred M. Barrett, treasurer of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, Leggett Building 42nd Street and Madison Avenue, New York City, with a request that the votes be cast for Miss Cornwell. The voting begins April 24th and ends May 16th.

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**—Jardine has just made its initial, successful flight. These machines have a wing spread of sixty feet, a fuselage of forty-eight feet, but their total weight is less than that of a sedan automobile. The capacity, or as it is technically phrased, "useful load," is 2,000 pounds. There will be room in these planes for eight or ten passengers, in addition to the seat reserved for the pilot.

It is the intention of the "flivver king of the air" to ultimately produce these machines at the low figure made possible by "quantity" production. The first two or three planes, being in the nature of experimental machines, were quite costly, as is the case in all initial production of any sort of machinery. The speed of these "Aifords" will be 100 miles an hour for pleasure cruising, and a capacity of 40 to 50 miles an hour in addition to that, for war use.

It is Mr. Ford's intention that the first commercial lines of his aircraft will be the transportation of letters, express and valuable freight.

The dream of Darius Green and his flying machine fell far short of what the Fords expect to accomplish. In addition to these airplanes, or rather "Aifords," the Fords are building an all-metal, lighter-than-air machine. The portion containing the gas will be made of duralumin, which is 90 per cent aluminum, 4 per cent copper, and a little cobalt. These gas containers will actually weigh less than the silk bags with their interior "cells" now used in the every-day dirigible. The great advantage of this metal container is that it is non-combustible and practically safe against lightning. The dirigible, which will carry only 100,000 cubic feet of gas as against the 2,000,000 in the Los Angeles, and the 5,000,000 in the latest British dirigible, will have a speed of about 70 miles an hour. It may not be many years before every well-equipped household will have its "Aiford" to be used for going in a straight line instead of using Henry's car over curving roads.

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**—That the United States is enjoying a period of prosperity was emphasized by the report made by Secretary of Commerce Hoover to President Coolidge.

The United States is the only nation in the world showing a substantial gain in business affairs.

Figures submitted by Secretary Hoover show that the exports in March were valued at \$462,000,000, imports at \$385,000,000, leaving a trade balance in Uncle Sam's favor of \$77,000,000.

Comparison of figures showed that the export trade of the United States has increased nearly fifty per cent over that of 1914.

The report also shows that the outflow of gold which started last December is continuing. Exports of the yellow metal for March amounted to \$25,104,416. Against this were imports of \$7,337,522. Silver exports were about \$1,300,000.

Vegetables are quick growing crops therefore heavy feeders of plant food. Limit the food and you will have ill shaped, tough, stringy products.

**THIS IS THE NEW "TEXAS WOODS" TRAP.**  
The world's champion rat-catcher. This trap was introduced during a recent rat-champion in Ft. Worth, Tex., and caused a sensation by its success. It is a self-setting trap with the bait openly exposed. It looks like easy pick-up for the rat but he never gets to it. The trap roof tips and throws him in the trap before he reaches it and then the door returns for the next rat.

PRICES \$3.00 and from the standpoint of efficiency, it's the cheapest trap in the world. It catches 'em by the wholesale.

1321 Woods Run Av., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**NOTICE TO DIRECTORS AND MANAGERS OF FARMERS UNION CREAM STATIONS IN KANSAS.**

Are you getting all that your cream is worth? If not get in touch with the Farmers Union Creamery Company, Superior, Neb. We promise to you all of our Net Earnings, it will pay you to investigate our proposition. This is a truly Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery.

FARMERS UNION CREAMERY COMPANY. SUPERIOR, NEBR.

**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