

Our Presidents Address at the Opening of the Annual Convention at Hays Was, as Always, Encouraging and Inspiring. He Reviewed the Years Work and Gave Some Good Advice as to How We May Spend Our Time the Coming Year

topeka, and the millers controlled it in Topeka. Naturally it would be more in Beloit and less in Topeka. That is the reason. That is only a fair example. That is only a market controlled. Locally organized, we can only hope to protect ourselves against the local man. That is only the sort. The big thing is to get to the consumer and cut out these middle men. Mr. Youakim just said that we are not doing it rapidly enough. We are not doing it. We should come more rapidly than we have here before. There is no man in this house but what knows that if we concentrate the selling of our products we will have something to say about our own price of our products. Who comes sell to everybody who comes along and control our business. All we have to do is stick together. It is not hard to solve if we will go at it right. Here is the great trouble. That is the fact that we have no confidence in our one another. If we can get that we can restore the confidence in ourselves and can trust one another and will trust one another to sell our products. Do business like business men. In other words, establish your own sales policy. Q. Selling to everybody that comes along. When he comes to buy your products tell him "no" I do not sell to just anybody. I put my stuff through our agency. You must go there and buy it. You must have some control of the matter of price stop the gambling. We all want to stop the gambling on wheat products. Everybody knows it is not right. You say we must have legislation to stop it. You can get all the legislation you can get but you cannot stop the gambling on wheat farm products so long you turn your products to the other fellow to gamble on. Suppose you have a wheat marketing agency in the markets of this country and abroad. Every man who has wheat grain sells his grain through his own agency. He would send those fellows out. You did not send them anything. They could not live. They could not stay there if the farmer refused to send them their products. They could not gamble on the farm products if you did not get the wheat through them. They cannot stay there unless we will let them stay. Who is to blame. Are we or the other fellow who is gambling on OUR products. They cannot gamble on us we let them have it. We let them establish their own agency and let those fellows go out and help milk the cows. We will tell them something about the price we want on our grain. We have been fighting the stockyards companies and commission men and their practice but how can we get out. What have we accomplished. Before there were any stockyards or anything else we have been fighting them and they have gone right along just the same as if we did not fight them. They are as if we did not fight them. We never get any use fighting. Establish our live stock agency. Sell your live stock through your own agency. When you do that you will control the live stock markets of this country. They cannot stay there and run the live stock markets. Let them sell products to run the stock. They cannot do it unless we let them have something to live on. The same is true with the cream, poultry, eggs, etc. Whenever the farmers get sense enough to establish their own sales agencies and make everybody else sell their products through them to our own sales agencies to get it then we will tell them what they pay for our products. Suppose you have 7 million bushels of wheat and it is all in your granary and somebody wants a bushel of wheat. You would add your overhead and you would put yourself in the same position as the other fellow is in when you go to him to buy his products. It is simple as can be if we will do it.

The question has been my mind ever since I can remember. You must control your own finance. You are financing everybody but yourselves. You put your finances in the other man's hands and then go and beg him to let you have something to live on. You have no ability. We ought to be proud of our business ability, we do so much of it. Now, what to do is establish your own financial institutions and you can do it and you can do it without any man feeling the burden of it. It is simple as can be. We have always had the idea of the farmer putting in so much money and starting their own institutions. \$20 each on 100,000 for 5 years. 281 banks. The methods

The Annual Meeting of the policy holders of the Farmers Union Mutual Hail Insurance Company of Kansas, will be held in the office of the Company at Salina, Kansas, on Thursday, January 7, 1926, for the purpose of electing five directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

does not look impossible. It does not look unreasonable. It could be possible without a bit of trouble if people would only stop and figure. There is no use going out and trying to put across something like that at this time. Some day it will be possible. I say that because much trust in the good folks down here. What if he should steal it all. You have not confidence. That is what is the trouble. If we had confidence we could easily put these things across in a very short time. Everybody can get \$20.00 a month for 5 years. Every dollar put in there is working for the farmers of this state. Inside of 5 years you would make every man who wanted to borrow money come to get money and you would save him pay for the money. You would make out of putting it in the other man's pocket. Take this home to your local and discuss these matters and learn how easily you can do these things if you just will. It only costs confidence. If we can put across any thing we want to and the outside world cannot make a dent in our confidence. Discuss these things at home. Go to your local meetings. There is the place. You must go to your locals. There are no educational institutions. Without educational institutions any business cannot stand. The banks and other business men and merchants, everybody has their business institutions. There is no institution in this United States which can pass without the education of its citizens behind it. It is up to you in your state organization and the local organizations and the national organization to get together and discuss your problems and work them out and find out what to do. Get out and find out the plans and get what really belongs to you.

I thank you.

After attending the conference of bankers and business men, called by Secretary Jardine in Chicago, December first, I am more convinced than ever that the farmers are not backing their own institutions and not question the sincerity or purposes and solving their own problems. I do not see part of the reason for the great credit for the organization of the not great Credit Corporation, financed by Chicago bankers, for the very ample reason that I believe the Intermediate Bank at Omaha, for the very ample function as it was intended to where the act was passed. What will be the future program of this institution, I have no way of knowing. I am sure that the management of the Intermediate Credit Bank at Omaha, or any other place can so construct as to make impossible any group of farmers desiring to combine as farmers dealing with the bank. The credit of the nation will come a time in the very near future when the cost of production

price is recognized by society and general, goes without saying, it seems to me that the people would be much more preferable than the farmers of Iowa through their organization, should finance their own Credit Association than to turn this function over to the bankers. I know that it is often said that six months is sufficient time for the people to get their own affairs, but I have forgotten and I do not propose to allow the membership to forget that banks of the State of Iowa only a few years ago and at the most crucial time in the history of agriculture, notified the farmers to liquidate regardless of price and the farmers were so burned that they dread a fire. I shall regret very much, indeed, if the farmers of Iowa permit themselves to become obligated to any bankers institution to the detriment that they can be compelled to market the products of their farm, regardless of price. I am sure that the farmers will make their efforts toward industrial emancipation until he is ready to make the sacrifice required not only to build his own marketing institutions, but his own credit institutions. If the membership of the Farmers Union realized the absolute importance of this, and had confidence in the people of Iowa, they would for them to raise a million dollars to finance their own Credit Associations.

According to the report in *Sunday Morning's* register, it requires \$20,035 to pay the salaries Ames. I have not been able to the salaries paid the different Extension Workers which would perhaps including the County Agents, be as much more. However, I have been wondering whether this institution Ames is really worth while; whether the farmers of Iowa are indeed taxing themselves to maintain a bureau where the salaries had to be paid in corn at sixty cents a bushel, it would require 3,378 bushels. If this corn was divided into thirty bushel loads, counting feet to a team and wagon load of corn, it would make a great corn van 63 miles long; a string of wagons reaching from Burlington to

of this Institution. If they did, they would meet in the next Legislature and upset their little lobby. This was all that Ames has lost by this summer, we must not forget. With a complacency, at least, upon it, but when we realize that the institution and the bunch of politicians who control it, has backed up the scheme that it has proposed to impose upon the farmers of this State and while they have avoided at times coming out and taking a definite stand upon questionable facts, the farmers to do so. It was this outfit and their backers who sponsored the United States Grain Growers, that lost the farmers many thousands even that dollars lost was to shake the farmer's confidence in co-operative marketing. The same outfit again lined up with the big grain dealers of the United States to get the people to buy grain through the grain merger of recent date,

From this institution comes, largely, the propaganda for assembling stations in the marketing of livestock which, if continued successfully, would destroy the competition at all the terminals in the Middle West. The sooner the people of the State of Iowa wake up to the fact that the institution at Ames, as now organized and operated, can be of no material benefit to the people of the State, the sooner they will change their entire program, and the sooner they will get into position to handle their own affairs and to work out their own problems.

When the farmer through his organization gets into position to demand cost of production for the products of his farm, he will not be the one that will holler first as to taxation and the cost of production. Until he does this, every other group will advocate measures that increase taxes and cost of existence fully realizing that the farmer, in the last analysis, pays the bill.

Reports from all our active members are encouraging to the extreme. It is a pleasure to the membership now to support these institutions, which are the backbone and one of the best ways is to encourage your dues promptly into your Educational organization. I know this is a small amount, but it is the only way that perhaps do not realize the importance of backing up your educational organization alive. I really believe that the Farmers Union of Iowa has given us the best membership more for the money than any other organization in the world. I am sure that you are in a position to really serve and find satisfaction for you, which will require personal effort, personal loyalty, and personal co-operation of every member in the Union to make possible the great organization that we are so proud that we intend to make it.

Iowa County Farmer

Behind every movement looking toward the establishment of relationships of individuals, and as well as of nations, there is always the factor of the individual. The individual who wishes to high positions of military nature, are of course inspired by the allurements of the association of those who are of the same mind. The necessary training with an attendant sacrifice of the individual in the field of actual engagement, whether of a warlike or a peace avocation, lends its influences to the ideals of those who have chosen the life-course, whether business, professional or military. The training necessary and basic callings we have for their objective the betterment and enlightenment of those who are inspired by motives of Altruism. Those who aspire to a military life, and who are of the type of men when they shall into active service where destruction of life is the thing resulting. Millions upon millions of best wealth, other millions of humanity's best product have been sacrificed to the cause of the world. Untold suffering and disease and poverty have followed in the wake of every war since civilization known. True some have reached the pedestal of military glory but many have passed the life of a martyr. The professions are not alluring but quite different in regard to the world-wide field of human being benefitted with their finality but when the motive centers a little to the betterment of the individual advantage either for individuals or nations, the world suffers to that degree. Other callings of our boys and girls into fields of usefulness where all are reckoned as equals, and where they are in colleges where those who will may acquire, such a course of training which gives them access to most worthy career, freed from the taint of egotism and selfishness for the benefit of the world. The training for service to a most enterprising vice: the training for creative management. No worry there will be no job, for the new most incipient, and each one of our people, for each one who are fitted for such work.

So far in the history of co-operation in this country experienced by the school from which our agents have gone out to larger fields but the openings for such tasks are increasing rapidly, and many must be taken from the ranks of agricultural and commercial field, or the factory or the salesroom. Every year the school offered their lives for such fortunes for a cause less than this, of co-operation. The list listed not for "driving the wheel" for life, prompted by motives of truism, where all might be better than those who are cowed to their

tilling the soil are engaged in a most laudable pursuit, but by reason of the connivance and under-handed schemes of others, they have been deprived of their just reward. And until the Farmers Union was born, no one seemed to have conceived the idea of enlisting those engaged in the agricultural pursuits to serve for the life of the nation. It was necessary that it should be to turn the tide of profits into the purses of those who produce. And although the ideals of those veterans of peace are most worthy, and no lives need be sacrificed, neither blood shed, still guits ask much physical travail, and the necessary, and the money and more money were required in order that you and you and you and all your neighbors might be benefited. How slow has been the awakening, yet it has come and the motives and activities of this American People for Peace have aroused the highest officials of our nation, and the attention and desires of other countries have been awakened, who are stretching their hands toward this valley of deliverance, and when our congress is sufficiently awakened to respond only to the needs of the right demands, for they are our servants, then and not until then will farmers be given their rights.

By contrasting the motives and results prompting this movement with those of any of all other business calls, an arrival at a just solution of the question must result. Surely the subject of co-operation has been before the public long enough for her to have come to a just conclusion as to its worthiness, but not until operations began to make inroads into the business of the farmer. We did not give these people to sit and take notice, and no scheme devised of means, false representation, litigation and the enlistment of a horde of spies in their service in order to disrupt our organization, yet, in the face of all this our cause has outdistanced the most rapid race; and now it is only a question of time when this enemy will be looking for a place to light, still has time enough to pad his anatomy so the sitting down will be more comfortable, for our congress persists in dragging its slow length through the desert we presume to conserve. We have been made, and a whole mot of these killers of time will be played on the retired list without a pension. We did not vote for Mr. Coolidge but we hand him a bouquet for attitude toward legislation toward the farmer. Also the farmer's gardine, for the farmer and talks and will just keep on keeping on. The gods stands our language. So brethren in sight.

The Kansas Wheat Growers Association was held to be tax-exempt by the Kansas supreme court early in December. The court's ruling came in 1923 at Garden Plain in Shawnee county, where the average amount of wheat held for the purpose of sale was 100 bushels. The elevator at that place was levied against for taxes, on instructions issued by the state tax commission. The association prevailed against the district court, and in affirming the decision the supreme court syllabus says:

"A non-profit co-operative association, having no capital stock, organized under the statute to market its members' wheat for their benefit, the wheat growers' association members is not a taxable entity as defined in the tax statute and is not required to pay taxes on account of holding wheat, either on the basis of the average amount held during the year or otherwise, the growers of wheat as its beneficial owners, being exempt from taxes its ownership involves."

"This decision clears up a most interesting question for our association: it will serve as a valuable precedent for other pools that are facing similar problems," says Ernest R. Duggan, general manager of the aKnsas Co-operative. "It has taken us 13 years to get this issue decided, but the far-reaching beneficial effect it will have on the co-operative movement everywhere has made our effort well worth while."

Dear Stockholder:
On Monday, November the we closed our books on the most successful business year this Company has ever had.

We manufactured 28 per cent more butter in 1925 than we did in 1924.

We made a net profit of \$55,000.

We claim this is astonishing when you consider the fact that it is more money than we ever have made in any two years before and you will please remember that we have had some mighty hard years prior to this.

It may be well to remark that this net profit with a stock of \$80,000.00. In other words we made 70 per cent on our invested.

We have now not only closed our books for 1925 but we have closed our doors to Pessimists and Crepe hangers.

The underlying the Crepe

For you know the Crepe
was born wearing Blue Glasses
a hammer in each hand.
He worries, he stews, he frets,
he complains, he knocks, he gossips,
he views all with alarm.
So that is why we have
to bury the "Old Nuisance."
Then, with the help of our
of stockholders and friends, we
ing to make 1926 the most pro-
year we've ever had.

Very truly yours
 Orleans Equity Union Cre
 By O. Hanson, M
 P. S. This year's pro-rate
 2½ cents per pound butterfat

**Mr. Davis Would Have Spoken on a Subject in Three Different
Angles, Politically, Economically and Socially, but Mrs.
Beals Exhausted the Economic and Social Side so He
Confined His Remarks to the Political Side**

I am glad to be over here in Kansas. Everywhere there are farmers displaying their "Kansas Grows the Best Wheat in the World." Now, if that is all the folks in Kansas grow, it doesn't amount to much. If you have not much better crops than they have wheat this year, I don't see why they carry it. The best crop raised in the state of Kansas are your boys and girls. If there is any spot on earth I would rather stand in it is in the school house.

For the benefit of Mr. Schmidt I want to say that I intended to speak to you with three angles, the Farmers Union as factor in political, economic and social life of this country. Since the lady who has addressed you has made a speech on economic and social life, I am going to drop my speech to politics.

We are trying to solve the agricultural problems. Your organization should be proud for the part it has played in solving these problems. The farmers Union is really the oldest that has been in the country and it has got to get enough states in line and get enough state organizations to have a national organization. We are ready to step out like grown folks. We are getting to where we can take our property to where we want it. We are going to be a movement a few years ago about how to keep the boys and girls on the farm. They used to paint wonderful pictures of the farm and farm life. That is beautiful, but it is not a question of painting, it is a question of doing it. It is a cold blooded proposition of making the farmers of America produce enough that we can keep the boys and girls on the farm. You hear the politicians and speakers raised on the farm. Of course, a good many folks of this country were raised on the farm. I came from the farm myself. If I cannot go to a boy and say I have made a success of farming and I want to stay in it in my footstep, I have made a failure of it. You have made a failure of it. I will not stay and try to raise a family like you have done, if I says that, I cannot try to stop him from leaving the farm. If I want to make myself popular, I will say to my fellow, who is responsible for your condition is the fellow who gambles on your product. I want to tell you farmers that the fellow who is responsible for a fix in your mind if you will take a look in your glass. That is what I mean. You have not started yet. From every hill top in this land they are beginning to be unanimous as to what will cure the ills. The biggest group who are doing that are the politicians. I am glad to get that the politicians neglected his organization followed that politician. After all, we went crazy about some bill that we put prosperity in the pockets of the farmer. You can swallow all the duds that is put out by the politicians and wait for the day when you can make it all die from root. You can make it any sort of a machine. I am trying all the agricultural products in this country. I am going to see to it that I am not surprised by some one who says that the product has been to centralize everything in Washington. All the roads are leading to Washington. Every 8 men in this country is carrying a sort of a public employment card, you can get it for one cent, one on of. We are ready to get legislators through to do certain things. We folks to show us how to produce that and the other thing. I am piled up with money and I am indebted to them. The taxes get big every year to yell. There is not a fellow in this country who makes a bigger fool about the taxes of this country. Who is responsible for most of the farm taxes of this country? The state tax. Who is responsible for the state tax. That is not the farmers tax. Who is responsible for the tax that the Kansas except the majority of the people. You get at your own job. I do not care for your politics are. The politicians are talking about is political economy. You get out to the people and the other are voting on you all the time. It is when you get out from under the burden. Kansas, so far, has not entered into the scheme with the government on the Federal Reserve Bank. It is not a dollar market. It is the scheme of the road business. The scheme is not only for roads

Because the automobiles are here you must make paved roads all over the country. Not cost anything to get that dollar. From what money of the earth. The cost money to build the road cost you anything. Your state legislation matches that with dollar. Where do those dollars come from. Talk about a bunch that would stand for that. They are paying the money out of agriculture. The money that the organization is all right but your organization will not stick to tell you the farmers of this country are the best stickers in the world. They have stuck their names to notes and mortgages. They fall in the same theme or game of every fellow in this country. All this soil we watered to your grandads free as the water that runs in the rivers. There was no money against it. Now the is hardly any money against it. The mortgage that your grandplaster children will have to pay interest. Politicians do not tell you that. It is the truth. It is absurd for us to go down and expect somebody to solve and solve these problems of you. The Farmers Union, not a small thing. The Farmers Union is a problem and the solution of the farmers problems in America depends on you. We have to have men who tackle the problems that you have to solve. You think the Farmers Union is a little thing for you to go into and make a little something of, that is a small proposition. We all due respect to the President of the United States and everybody who is doing co-operation with the situation. These problems, he is not going to prove the truth. I want somebody to prove to me that so long as the markets of America are dominated by the world markets, so long as they are dominated by the big markets, I want you to do something to get the farmers operating in protest yourselves. Your Farmers Union is working these things out. Folks are not telling you about that. They are not want you to get excited. Over the bills were introduced. Every farmer who wanted to build up political organizations at home introduced a bill. I must make a drive for what you go through your economic organization. I was glad the lady from Ohio spoke on the same life over to the woman's organization is a little thing. Lots of places I go I see crowds of men who could not get their dues in the Farmers Union. It was not for their wives to get chickens and eggs. State laws and your institutions. Do not even be guilty of trusting your husbands. Carry the eggs to town to market. Have known Farmers Union in the towns to be started to get the other dues. The one-half cent a dozen on more than the Farmers Union is paying and the eggs went to the farmer fellow. There is no power in a country that can destroy the Farmers Union unless you begin to let it go. You ought to recognize obligation you took when you joined this organization. Go home and it. Co-operate with your neighbors. Sand by the organization. Support its business institution. Support its congressmen who are on the way. State. You should have a membership. Everyone must be a membership getter. I want press on you the importance of continuing your membership. I am sure you have any one who is not a member of the Farmers Union in this state you have to be up your educational campaigns. Farmers Union stands for what would like to talk to you about social life. The thing that is while in this country. Let me say you that the social benefits are many times over the dues if I never made a dollar out of it. I places the farmers of this country and social life in the Farmers Union. We find folks who do not know until we meet them. I then you find better systems. Folks who are alive believe this government is run by a set of men and the power of the Government should be power that cannot be done state. One of the moves toward being put on foot through teachers organization to state. Make the Presidents. In the history of all the world

(Continued on Page Four)

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C. E. Brasted, President.
F. D. Becker, Secretary.

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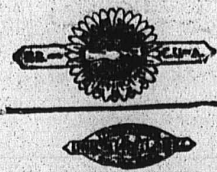
Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmer-
Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the
Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news
and thereby help to make your official organ a
success.

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

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

Communications and Questions — Communica-
tions are solicited from practical farmers, mem-
bers of the F. E. & C. O. of A., are at liberty to
ask questions on any phase of farm work. An-
swers will be either published or mailed.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1925



WASTEFUL DISTRIBUTION METHODS?

For more than two generations the farmers
of this county have been protesting against the
tolls taken by middlemen in our march over orga-
nized system of distribution. Today, less than
ever before, there is no just relation between the
prices received by farmers for their products and
the costs of the same commodities to consumers.
The spread between farm prices and consumers
costs grows wider with each succeeding year with
the result that both farmers and their customers
in the centers of population and industry are
looted of a large portion of their earnings for the
enrichment of a constantly growing class that has
no part in production and that renders no essen-
tial service in distribution.

Stock raisers have never received prices for
their animals sufficiently high to pay for the cost
of production but the animal products, meat, lard,
sausage and other food of the same sort now
sell at prices that are converting millions of city
folks into vegetarians. In the capital of our coun-
try, the more or less beautiful and famous city
of Washington it takes more than a dollar to buy
a very small mess of beefsteak for three people.
Three little lamb chops, weighing less than half
a pound cost fifty cents. Christmas turkeys are
so high that most of the folks will get along with
out that holiday bird this year.

Nor is the farmer the only business man who
is being pinched by the high cost of distribution?
Time was when any man, not too drowsy, could buy
a fairly good shirt for a dollar and the most fas-
tidious taste could have been satisfied for twice
that amount. Today any sort of a decent look-
ing shirt will wear through laundry and other vic-
issitudes for six months costs all the way from
four to ten dollars. Time was when the dressiest
man could get the best pair of ready made shoes
on the market for \$5.00 but foot wear from the
same factories now cost anywhere from \$10 to
\$17.00 ten years ago the finest four-in-hand neck-
ties could be bought almost anywhere in the coun-
try for fifty cents but this year mother and the
girls will pay from two dollars to five dollars
apiece for dads Christmas present. And so on
almost without limit and with no end in sight.

Only a blind man can fail to understand why
the retail prices of all sorts of necessities, conven-
iences and luxuries are increasing. Between the
hotel where this writer lives and his office, less
than half a mile away, there are at least ten gro-
cery stores, and an equal number of shoe stores,
nearly as many shops for the sale of mens cloth-
ing, a dozen tobacco stores and scores of other
more or less pretentious places where merchan-
dise is retailed at prices that made savings im-
possible except for those who have more money
than the average man. In one block there are
five small grocery stores in basement rooms and
the average retail paid is \$184 per month. The
rents for other retail establishments are higher.
Each such little business must support at least
one family of from three to five persons to say
nothing of clerks, delivery boys, janitors and other
help.

As long as the spread affected no one but the
farmers the business interests were not very much
worried about it when the high cost of retailing
shoes and other manufactured articles the spread
began to reduce factory demands for clothing,
between producer and consumer all at once became
as important to business as it has been for fifty
years to agriculture. Just a few days ago three
hundred merchants, economists and editors gath-
ered in one of the rooms of the eight million dol-
lar home of the United States Chamber of Com-
merce to discuss plans for a determined war on
the wastes of distribution. Among other things
it was stated that it costs 24 per cent of the retail
price to market a pound of meat and that furni-
ture is sold at a cost of 52 per cent of the custom-
ers prices to pay for the mere handling after it
is manufactured and ready for the users.

John W. O'Leary, president of United States
Chamber of Commerce, told the conference that
the responsibility of extravagance and waste in
marketing and for setting up new standards of
business practice rests on the commercial inter-
ests of the country. He might well have added
that the high cost of distribution is annually
forcing millions of Americans to patronize mail
order houses to the very great detriment of local
merchants who sell the same sort of goods for
much higher prices. Other leading lights in the
business world spoke to the same effect. The
conference did nothing about the matter but ap-

pointed a committee on trade relations with in-
structions to investigate the whole subject and
make recommendations as to relief measures like
to be effective.

It has taken the manufacturers a long time
to realize that the average customer has only so
much money to spend. The man who is forced to
pay \$50 for a \$25 suit of clothes wears his old
clothes longer and so reduces the market for new
output. So through the whole range of manufac-
tured commodities. High prices must inevitably
reduce consumption and the reduction of consump-
tion hits all producers alike. The farmers have
never been able to do very much in the way of
decreasing the spread between production and con-
sumption. Let us hope that the business men
may accomplish something. Otherwise it is only
a question of a few years until the hordes of re-
tailers that are beyond all necessity in numbers
will absorb all the profits of commerce.

WHEAT PRICES AND THE POOLS

The price of wheat is higher for this time of
year than it has been for a long period in what
may be called normal times. Nor have the fluctua-
tions in prices been as violent as in years past.
True there have been days when there were vari-
ations of several cents a bushel but all the time
some force has been at work that has resulted
in a rather steady increase in price with very few
set backs. It is all very well to ascribe these
conditions to small productions, to speculation, to
European demands and to any one of a dozen other
alleged reasons but the real cause of the fair
price of wheat at this time is the pooling move-
ment.

Right away a lot of my readers will say that
we have not pooled enough wheat in this country
to make any difference in prices. True we have not
signed up one-tenth of American production but
we have pooled a considerable volume of grain
and to that extent have stopped dumping on
glutted markets. Pooling has had a hard fight in
the United States. Enemies from without and
traitors within have done their very best to de-
stroy the movement but they have not wholly suc-
ceeded. Undoubtedly our small and puny pools
have done their part in getting higher prices for
wheat and in stabilizing the market but the Can-
adians must have credit for the big end of the
job.

Approximately one-half of the exportable
wheat of the Canadian prairie provinces is now
being handled by growers pools organized exactly
like the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Association.
That wheat has not been dumped but for the most
part is yet in storage for the account of the
growers. It has been and will be fed to the mar-
kets in an orderly way. The results have enriched
all Canadian grain growers and have put many
millions of dollars into the pockets of American
wheat farmers who lack the courage to organize
for their own protection.

During the next few years it should be easier
to get signatures to wheat pooling contracts. The
opposition has broken down. Two great attempts
to back fire against and break up the wheat pool-
ing movement have been made and both of them
have gone down to ignominious and irretrievable
failure. The United States Grain Growers, Inc.,
was the first of the great back fires kindled to
prevent the spread of the pooling movement. It
cost the farmers of the middle west a good many
millions of dollars, discredited farm marketing
through co-operation by its failure and finally blew
up without ever having handled or marketed a
bushel of grain. Next followed the Grain Cor-
poration organized by Gray Silver and other lead-
ing spirits of the American Farm Bureau Federa-
tion. That outfit abandoned the principles of co-
operation and undertook to take over the grain
business of a half dozen of the biggest wheat spec-
ulators in the country. It is all over now. The
facilities for handling wheat have been handed
back to the rightful owners, the organizers are
out of a job and a considerable number of farmers
are more than ever convinced that co-operative
marketing is a wild goose chase in search of birds
or gold at some rainbow end.

While the enemies of co-operation were boost-
ing the two great farmer controlled marketing
associations that at all times were controlled by
the speculators and traders the poolers kept plug-
ging away. They have not secured the support
to which the plan is entitled. Pooling or real co-
operative marketing has been delayed by the back
fires but the movement may grow stronger in the
future. There is every indication that a new birth
is at hand. If the farmers of our country, like the
farmers of Canada, will just drive ahead and em-
ploy the only agency through which self help is
possible they can get out of the woods much ear-
lier than most people realize. The only danger
now is that the enemies of co-operative marketing
may again block the movement by holding out the
hope of better prices through direct governmental
action.

The advocates of price fixing, if intelligent
and honest should be able to see that there are
two insuperable objections to their plan. In the
first place any success achieved must of necessity
be only temporary. It is idle to suppose that
80,000,000 Americans will ever permit congress to
fix the price of bread for any very long period
for the benefit of less than 20,000,000 engaged in
the production of wheat. And even if congress
should take such action it would surely be only
temporary and while it operated the farmers them-
selves would abandon their efforts to organize and
co-operate in their own way and for their own
benefit.

It may take quite awhile to force justice
through co-operation but that way is the only
road to final success and financial independ-
ence for agriculture.

ROAD BUILDING ISSUES

Kansas has a good many miles of rather poor
roads. Our improved dirt highways are not what
they should be and compare very unfavorably with
similar roads in other northwestern states. Truth
is that the paved road boosters have succeeded in
pretty effectively blocking the only type of high-
way construction that is within the means of the
people of this state. When we hear of the hundreds
and thousands of miles of fine roads in Nebraska,
Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, we are led to be-
lieve that those states are covered with concrete

pavements. Nothing could be much farther from
the real truth.

The good roads of the states to the north are
almost entirely of dirt or gravel construction. Of
course there are highways for short distances here
and there but actually neither of the states men-
tioned has very much if any more paved road than
we have right here in Kansas. If we use the
means that we have and the knowledge that we
should get by studying the conditions in other
states we should do some good road work during
the next five years. It may take us a little longer
to construct our state highway system on the pay
as we build program but when we are through
we will have no bonds to pass on to our children
and our children's children as mementoes of a
generation that bought beyond its means and
charged the cost of its luxuries up to babies yet
in the cradle.

Kansas has plenty of money available for
building roads as rapidly as construction can go
forward with waste or graft. It may be necessary
to clarify our road laws, to devise better methods
of administration and construction but it will never
be necessary to bond the state in order to secure
better highways. It must not be forgotten, how-
ever, that the spending of our road money, in ex-
isting circumstance, is done by about a hundred
different boards and that wise regulation and
stern supervision by the people and their agents
will always be necessary. It is just as wicked
and wasteful for a board of county commissioners
to fool away road money as it is to have the same
thing done by a state highway commission. In
short, if the people of Kansas hope to retain con-
trol of road funds within the counties we must
prove that county boards can use the money with
out waste or dishonesty and with speed enough to
get us out of the mud as fast as we pay in the
money for that purpose.

All of which means, if it means anything,
that the voters and taxpayers of Kansas must look
after their own business or some one else will do
it for them and charge a good deal more than the
job is worth.

OUR UNION CREAMERY

After a dozen years of wishing for churning
stations and better markets for our cream the
farmers of Kansas at last have their own cream-
ery. And it is already quite an institution. Be-
ginning when the milk flow was at a low ebb it
was not expected that much would be accom-
plished this winter but we are already getting cream
from more than 2000 farms delivered at about
sixty stations and from that cream we are mak-
ing more than a car load of butter a week.

Quite a result many people say. True but
only a small start towards what may be done and
must be done in Kansas if we are to succeed with
this new and much needed project. Before the
big butter days of spring come around we should
have at least ten thousand farms delivering cream
and by next May we should be making a couple
of car loads of butter each day instead of one a
week.

Some things yet remain to be done before
we can realize the best results. For one matter
the members of the Produce Association should
voluntarily waive their rights to payment on deliv-
ery and accept weekly or twice a month settle-
ments. The system now in use is so costly and
requires such a comparatively large amount of
capital that we can not hope to extend it to poultry
and eggs unless members accept weekly or
twice a month settlements or unless some one
comes forward and takes about fifty thousand
dollars worth of stock.

WHO IS LOONY NOW?

Knowing a lot of things that are not so is the
unfortunate condition of great numbers of people
who believe themselves to be highly educated and
well informed. The average person who lives in
town is thoroughly convinced that the farmers of
this republic are the most callous and hardened
gang of profiteers that ever acquired wealth by
squeezing blood out of a turnip. George Roth-
well Brown is a real smart city fellow who writes
a column of wheeze and blar for each issue of
the Washington Post, a daily paper that is owned
by that great altruist, Ned McLain. In our recent
issue Brown was delivered of the following wise
crack:

"The House demands more relief legislation
for the farmers as Secretary Jardine's bill is in-
troduced. With Christmas turkeys at only 65
cents a pound, butter practically given away at
a dollar, and eggs on the bargain counter at 85
cents a dozen, something has simply got to be
done to make the city folks finance St's trip to
Miami this winter."

Doubtless Brown and his boss both know that
there is no relation between the farm price and
the consumers cost of food products. Except when
he is able to sell a bushel of seed corn or some
other necessity to his neighbor the farmer ever
has a chance to fix a price on any product that
he makes for the market. Produce of all kinds
is unreasonable not to say wickedly high in Wash-
ington and in all other cities. All who see their
twice a month pay checks from Uncle Sam dis-
solve before the high cost of living will bear wit-
ness to the extremely high prices of victuals but
most of them fail to realize that the farmer is
not the feller they are after. They are being
robbed all right enough but it is their neighbor,
the retailer, not Uncle Reuben who is the bandit.
While Congress is passing over legislation for
the relief of the farmer it might be a good thing
to slip in a small appropriation to establish mis-
sions in the cities for teaching the truth about
farming and farm marketing.

Just how the agricultural situation is to be
helped is somewhat of a puzzle even to the wisest
but every farmer with sense knows that nothing
worth while will be done unless the demand comes
from the grass roots through effective and pow-
erful organizations of producers. So, in all the
excitement and joy of the Christmas season, do
not forget to pay your Farmers Union dues and
start your Local into the New Year with its name
decorated with four stars, the symbol of a 100
per cent membership.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Mitchell Had His Day in Court

In fact he had several weeks in
court, and after all the testimony was
in it took the judges, his fellow of-
ficers in the army, very few min-
utes to find that he had violated the
86th Article of War. Only a few
minutes more and he was sentenced
to suspension from rank and duty
without pay for five years. There
never was another such a trial in the
history of the army and all good citi-
zens hope that it will be the last
of its kind.

Granted that Mitchell is right in his
criticisms of the air policy of the
army and navy it must be admitted
that his denunciations were violent,
ill timed and certainly intolerant of
military discipline. To tolerate the
methods of this hot spur of the fly-
ing service would result in the con-
version of the official personnel of our
military services into a jangling and
ill managed debating society with
the almost certain result that the
rank and file would rapidly degen-
erate into a mere mob.

Mitchell has had his say about his
superior officers. He must now take
his medicine which after all is no
more than what he has expected
when he busted forth with his charg-
es.

Congress Is Moving Along

In a most expeditious fashion. The
House of Representatives passed the
new Revenue Bill almost exactly as it
was introduced by Chairman Green
of the Ways and Means Committee
and it was so acceptable to the mem-
bers of both parties that only twenty-
five votes were cast against it. The
Senate now has the measure. The
administration is very anxious that
final passage shall be had in time to
apply the reduced rates to this year's
incomes. The country at large is also
a good deal interested in the same
matter.

The big fellows, individuals and
corporations, will get most of the re-
ductions in volume but every income
taxpayer in the country will get some-
thing, that is on the same net income
that he earned or had last year each
citizen will pay less tax. It is doubt-
ful if such a result was ever reached
in any previous revenue act. The
only thing to dispute over is whether
the reductions have been made in such
a way that all taxpayers have re-
ceived substantially the same treat-
ment.

Congress Will Be Right Busy

After it reassembles on January 4.
The Senate is in the midst of the con-
sideration of the World Court. Every
senator will take part in this debate
and a lot of them will take part sev-
eral times. Like the Revenue Bill
this is not a partisan measure. Sen-
ator Swanson, democrat from Virginia, made
the opening speech in favor of en-
tering the World Court. Many re-
publican senators have since spoken
in favor of the proposition. On the
other hand the most able opposition to
the bill has been made by Senator
Borah of Idaho and Senator Reed of
Missouri.

As entrance into the World Court
has been a campaign pledge in the
two last national platforms of the
Republican party and as it has always
been favored by the democratic party
it is hard to see how the congress-
ional approval of the plan can be
much longer delayed. But the Tax
Act and the Court are only the be-
ginning of congressional worries. All
the big appropriation bills must be
passed and every one of them con-
tains matter that will provoke lengthy
debates. Then there is agriculture.
Already several bills proposing ben-
efits for farmers have been introduced
and there are more coming. It is very
likely that the big doings of this ses-
sion of the 69th congress will be in
connection with proposed legislation
for the restoration of agricultural
prosperity.

Railroads Are Nix Closing

The most prosperous year in his-
tory. Although the figures are not yet
available it is already certain that
the net earnings for 1925 will be
more than enough to meet all charges,
provide for all necessary reserves
and pay a dividend of at least 6 per
cent on the valuation of all the rail-
way property in the country as fixed
by the roads themselves.

Figures showing the volume of rail-
way business during the last twelve
months are staggering. For one thing
50,000,000 cars were loaded with rev-
enue producing freight during the
year, an increase of 2,500,000 cars or
about 5 per cent over 1924, which
was the high year to that date.

But the public gets something out
of the prosperity of the railroads.
Better service the operators say, more
business stability others assert, cer-
tainly more taxes since the roads are
now paying a million dollars a day
into the public revenues.

Rubber Has Now Become

An absolute necessity to most of
the people of this country and it
is higher in price than ever before
except for a short period during the
World War. Without a doubt it will
go considerably higher before the end
of next year. The British have a
monopoly on the production of raw
rubber that in the most favorable
circumstances cannot be broken for
many years if at all. Britain owes the
United States and a lot of her own
people an enormous sum of money,
some \$40,000,000,000 in fact and will
pay what she owes from the proceeds
of export taxes on rubber.

Cheerful prospect for the users of
automobiles in this country. A recent
article in an English newspaper says:
"Our debt to America amounts to al-
most \$4,000,000,000. If the present
prices of rubber continue to rule and
Americans continue their present vol-
ume of consumption, we will be able
to pay off the whole of our indebt-
edness in four years. It will be seven
years before American rubber plan-
tations can produce any considerable

quantities of rubber and even then
profitable production is doubtful on
account of the high cost of American
labor. Meanwhile every American
who is trundling about in his own
motor car will have the satisfaction
of knowing that he is helping the
British pay the debt they incurred to
save humanity."

England Does Not Anticipate

American reprisals in the shape of
increased prices or export duties on
cotton. It seems that the English
have heard that Mr. Hoover has sug-
gested that we might be able to even
up on the rubber deal by increasing
the price of cotton and other raw ma-
terials used by British manufactur-
ers. This suggestion does not alarm
John Bull in the least. The same pa-
per that congratulates the English on
the rapid payment of British debts
by American automobile owners also
thus comments on Mr. Hoover's
threats:

"Fortunately for the British this is
pure moonshine. Cotton goods will
not sell now because they are too
dear. If they are made any dearer
they will sell in even smaller quan-
tities with the result that the Ameri-
can planter will not be able to get rid
of his crop."

As to her debts to America Eng-
land is sitting on the top of the
world.

Science Continues to Make

Wonderful additions to our stores
of worthless information. If Pa-
 Ferguson, once governor of Texas, but
now nothing more than the husband
of the governor, is to be relied on the
University of the Lone Star state
pays one accomplished professor the
some-what large salary of \$5,000 a
year for studying the mental abilities
of rats. Ferguson says that the Prof.
shuts a rat inside a box or small
room and then times the rodent with
a stop watch to find how long it
will take his ratship to find the single
small hole through which it can es-
cape. After each rat makes its get-
away the observers notes are written
up and promulgated as a contribution
to science.

Colorado also supports science at
the expense of the taxpayers of that
state. After several years of experi-
mentation a professor of chemistry
in the state university has discovered
that flies are able to see light rays
that are invisible to human beings.
From this it was decided that flowers
of bright colors are most likely to
attract flies, bees and other insects.
Unfortunately another scientist of
equal ability and usefulness has dis-
covered that all insects are color
blind.

Nature may be wonderful but she
displays her marvels in how long it
takes her to get through the workings of
the scientific and professional mind.
Langley
Is a Member of Congress
Who represents a Kentucky moun-
tain district. Some two years ago he
was arrested, tried and convicted of
conspiracy to violate the Volstead
Act. Following his conviction he was
sentenced to serve two years in the
penitentiary. He appealed his case to
a higher court and while out on bond
waiting for the decision of the ap-
ellate tribunal he was re-elected to con-
gress by an increased majority. A
little later the court of appeals af-
firmed the action of the trial court in
finding the congressman guilty and
sentencing him to prison.

But there are lots of appellate tri-
bunals in the United States the last
and highest of which is the esteemed
Supreme Court. Langley proposes to
take his case clear up to that body
and is still at large on bail while his
lawyers are finding new ways to keep
on appealing. Mean time the House
of Representatives is in considerable of
a quandary. It does not know just
what to do with a member who is un-
der sentence to serve time for violat-
ing the laws that he and it made only
a few years ago. Some members be-
lieve that he should be expelled but
others hold that his guilt has been
affirmed by the last court that he
can reach it would be wholly prop-
er to separate him from his job and
the salary of \$10,000 a year and per-
quisites that go with it.

A select committee was raised for
the purpose of investigating Langley's
case. It has just reported and holds
that as the convict congressman was
elected to his present term after his
alleged offense was committed it is
not proper for the present house to
punish for a fault that was com-
mitted before he was chosen for this
term although he was a member at
the time of the conspiracy. It also
holds that nothing should be done
until the last court has had its say.
Mean time Langley is at large at a
salary of \$10,000 a year with nothing
to do except keep on taking appeals
from lower to higher courts.

Mussolini Has a Very Poor Opinion

Of the government that the citi-
zens of this republic are still carry-
ing on with some measure of success
after almost a hundred and fifty
years of experience. The Italian dic-
tator who has succeeded in abolishing
every prestige of self government in
his country does not believe that the
results of democratic government in
the United States are such that other
nations are likely to try the experi-
ment.

This is an awful blow to America
but President Coolidge has pointed
out that maybe Mussoli did not re-
fer to us as he used the expression "par-
liamentary government" which is the
sort of thing they have in England
and France but not in the United
States. Italy appears to be well sat-
isfied to be the slave of a dictator
but it is not likely that the United
States will try the same experiment.
We may not have a very good system
of law and government in this coun-
try but they are our own and good
or bad we prefer them to one man
rule by a dictatorial wop like the
present master of Italy.

Populism Still Scares Easterners

Half to death every time they hear
that the folks of the middle west are
a little unhappy over low prices for
crops and high interest rates on mort-
gages. The Philadelphia Public Led-
ger, owned by the same interests that
publish the Saturday Evening Post,
is convinced that the whole country
is in danger because the spirit of
James B. Weaver is still marching on
in Iowa. It is dead certain that there
will never be any permanent peace
until here where the tall corn grows
until the ghost of Weaver has been
laid.

Just now the Ledger is much
worked up because the American
Farm Bureau Federation has finally
broken away from the interests that
financed and organized it and declared
in favor of some direct legislation in
the interest of agriculture. It sees
the possibilities of great trouble in
this resolution that was recently ad-
opted by some farmers meeting in
Des Moines: "If the American protec-
tive tariff is to be retained, legisla-
tion must be enacted which will give
agriculture equality with industry and
labor in the American protective sys-
tem."

How dreadful that the farmers of
the west should even suggest that
they are entitled to equality in op-
portunity with the manufacturers and
coal operators of Pennsylvania. Also
the Ledger is much alarmed because
some governor out west recently de-
clared that this country cannot con-
tinue to exist half protected and half
exposed. It seems well high impos-
sible for the agricultural west to
make any suggestions that are ac-
ceptable to the prosperous and self
centered east and perhaps Hirth and
his associates might as well give up
trying to pledge the Ledger.

Grange Has Rendered

One very great service to college
football. The exhibitions that he and
his team of professionals, very badly
misanamed as "The Dears," have been
giving have effectively destroyed pub-
lic interest in the great college game
as played by hired hands. The "Red-
head" has done more to discredit pro-
fessional football in the last six
weeks than all the college presidents
have been able to accomplish in six
years.

Coal Is Getting Mighty

Scarce throughout the east just as
the long cold winter is setting in for
a stay of several months. Also bread
and meat are milk and butter, clothing
and shoes, blankets and mattresses
are getting mighty scarce in the hov-
els and huts of the anthracite miners
who have been on strike for several
months and have lived up all the
funds of the Union and all the sym-
phony of the few miners who have
forethought to put anything away for
a time of unemployment.
Governor Pinchot is having very lit-
tle luck in his well meant attempts to
bring the operators and miners togeth-
er and the country is growing a little
impatient. The miners need the
country needs coal and peace and
the coal operators must soon begin
selling coal or they will be broke.
Mussolini would soon settle the whole
business by issuing an order for the
disbandment of the union which he
would follow up with another ord-
er for the miners to go to work or be
shot up by the soldiers.

This country is not quite ready to
try the methods of the Italian dictator
but lots of folks are sure that the
time has come for the governor of
Pennsylvania to use some very plain
language in his conferences with mine
operators and strike leaders.

TAX LIST AS PAID BY E. J. REGNIER

Year	Amount
1901	\$20.40
1902	20.54
1903	20.42
1904	22.09
1905	21.90
1906	22.85
1907	23.65
1908	33.25
1909	67.32
1910	35.76
1911	44.88
1912	42.45
1913	42.85
1914	39.28
1915	61.57
1916	55.95
1917	57.53
1918	54.97
1919	81.65
1920	77.27
1921	101.67
1922	76.60
1923	86

LEAVING THE OLD HOME

I'll write you a letter tonight brother,
Though sad news to you it must bear.
Tomorrow I'm leaving this home,
Brother,
I've loved and have tendered with
care,
My form it is aged and bent brother,
And my steps they each day grow
more slow.
But I love this old place just the
same, brother,
As I did in the days long ago.

Chorus

Do you wonder then I am sad brother,
And think of the bright days of yore?
For taxes they've sold the old home,
brother,
In old age I am turned from the door.

II.

The home where we once played as
boys brother,
The home where I took my young
bride,
The homestead our dear parents loved
brother,
And where they now sleep side by
side.
The lane where we once drove the
cows brother,
Is a gleaming highway paved so nice
Where the rich and the grand ride
in state brother,
But the loss of my home is the price.
Chorus

III.

The little old school house we loved,
brother,
Is replaced by a building so grand
And they bring all the children for
miles, brother,
For progress is rife in our land.
Where they taught us to read and to
write, brother,
They taught us of Heaven above,
They run races and learn to play
games, brother,
And it's cost me the home that I
loved.

Chorus

Hayseed,
Iowa Union Farmer.

Gophers reduce the production of
alfalfa hay approximately 250,000
tons a year in Kansas. Poison grain
is 100 per cent effective in destroy-
ing them.

DISCUSSION ON MAIL-CARRIERS
SALARY

Levant, Kans., Dec. 21, 1925.
The Kansas Union Farmer,
Salina, Kans.

Gentlemen:
Why should we farmers ask con-
gress to reduce pay of rural carriers
simply because a congressman sent
out some letters, "feeders," so he can
come out next year and tell how he
saved the farmers so much money.

We cannot expect, and will not get
the service we now do if routes are
put up for bids and extended to from
forty to fifty miles.

After a carrier pays expenses there
is nothing left but a fair living at
his present salary, and distance of

route. If he is ambitious enough and
secures other work before or after
hours spent on route, he should be
encouraged instead of trying to hog
tie him and take away part of his
salary.

Believe in demanding service from
rural carriers, but am against extend-
ing routes or putting up for bids.
Have always found the carriers a
pretty decent bunch, and men whom
the community, and government
should be proud of. Instead of a
bunch of loafers whom we should try
and take advantage of to rob their
families of a just living.

The trouble with farmers, we listen
to much to hot air put out by some
politician, and generally want to re-
duce some one else's pay but boost our
own.

Carriers only receive actual yearly
salary from \$1200.00 to \$1500.00 af-
ter car expenses, depending on roads,
and is that unreasonable?

Why did congress raise their own
salaries \$2500.00 and their clerks hire
\$2000.00 per year, and they only have
to work about six months per year,
spending the rest of the time work-
ing farmers for votes for next elec-
tion, furthermore, they were not hon-
est enough to even let the public know
how they voted, but they cannot come
before us and say they were against
raise, as records, other than "bull"
doesn't show they voted except, give
me the money.

Why should we encourage robbing
a mail carrier to pay extra expense
of a congressman.

Yours very truly,

H. M. Braddock.

DIRECTORS' PART IN CO-OPERA-
TIVE MANAGEMENT

In any business, there is a group
of individuals to which has been de-
legated the responsibility of formulat-
ing policies and directing their exe-
cution. In a co-operative, this group
should include the board of directors
and the executive staff.

One of the serious weaknesses of
many co-operatives is found in the
tendency of members of boards of
directors to shirk responsibility in the
matter of management. Too frequently
the individual member looks upon
his elevation to the office of director
merely as a recognition of his stand-
ing in the community. Such an atti-
tude is unfortunate and until every
director comes to feel that he has ac-
cepted a trusteeship for the success-
ful conduct of the business, co-
operative enterprises will fail of at-
taining the full measure of success
toward which they are ever strug-
gling.

This trusteeship obligates every di-
rector to inform himself thoroughly
respecting the operations of the busi-
ness with which he has become vitally
connected. In addition, he will need
to understand fully the broader prin-
ciples upon a thorough working
knowledge of which depends, to a
large extent, the degree of success and
progress which the business will
achieve. In this process of becoming
acquainted with the business, it is im-
portant that opinions be formed only
on the basis of facts, and be free of

every vestige of prejudice and of pre-
conceived opinion.

If lack of interest is a weakness,
the wrong kind of interest is equally
bad. Too frequently one finds the
board interfering instead of directing.
It is the duty of the board to formu-
late policies and to see that these
policies are carried out by the exe-
cutive. It should insist that complete
facts be furnished by the manager,
together with his suggestions regard-
ing the proposed policies, and should
determine the action to be taken on
the basis of these facts.

If it is a source of weakness for the
board to interfere in petty details, it
is downright meddling for individual
directors to attempt to dictate the
course of action. Individual direc-
tors, unless specifically authorized,
have no more right to control opera-
tions than other members of the as-
sociation. Such interference with the
operation of the business can only be
result in unstable and unsatisfactory
management.

Probably the most frequent cause
of unwise management is a lack of
essential facts, or if these be at hand,
an unwillingness to face the facts.
Wisdom in management can not be
measured by the degree to which
policies are practicable, trade prefer-
ence is built up, and confidence
created in its business fairness. Un-
wise or incompetent management is
reflected in the proposal and imple-
mentation of policies which can not be
carried out except at a cost of in-
creased expenses, decreased prices, or
sacrifices of trade confidence, greater
than the business can afford.

To the extent that the board of di-
rectors makes a real effort to under-
stand the demand for its products,
and to formulate price and merchan-
dising policies on the basis of all the
facts, rather than on the basis of mere
opinion, will its activities contribute
to whatever measure of success is
achieved.

A. V. SWARTHOUT.

ROCK LOCAL 929

We the members of Rock Local No.
929 of Nemaha County are proud to
send in our report for the begin-
ning of the new year. We are send-
ing in our 1925 dues 100 per cent
paid up, a total of 28 members, six
of which are new members just
initiated in our local in December.
We held our annual oyster supper,
Dec. 10th of which eighty-five were
present; every one enjoyed the eve-
ning by visiting and singing songs
and a beautiful supper was served
by the ladies of our local.

MRS. J. M. AMOS,
Sec.-Treas.

DISTRICT NO. 10 LOCAL NO. 1036

Meets the first and third Thursday
night of each month. We have a
membership of one hundred and forty.
Installation service was held on the
17th and the following officers were
installed.

President, A. J. Hatter, vice-pres.
Bert Emery, Sec.-Treas., George Bu-
tell, conductor, Roy Barkley, door-
keeper, Richard Butell, Business ag-

ent, A. D. Jardon.

We had an oyster supper on Sat-
urday night, the 19th. We had a good
crowd, and a fine supper.

Mrs. J. L. Hobson.
Cor. Com.

A total of 5,750,000 rodents could
be exterminated, by proper use of
poison baits costing \$25,750, and an
estimated annual loss of \$6,000,000
thereby prevented.

Considerable work has been done
at the Kansas experiment station
with the use of sulphur. alfalfa.
In no instance and the application of
sulphur give a profitable return.

Cabbage is rich in the green mat-
terial needed by laying hens. About
six pounds of cabbage may be fed
per hundred birds per day.

SLATE LOCAL ROCKS COUNTY,
KANSAS

Our regular meeting night was
last night. Meeting was called to or-
der by President O. E. Gartell. The
following men were elected to office.
President Chas. P. L. Nichol one of
the best sheep shearers in the state,
he has taken hold of lots of sheep
with his teeth. Vice-president O. E.
Gartell, Esq., as good a man as there
is in the county. Secretary Rev. V.
T. McMahon, noted for his honesty
and integrity. Carl Livingston always
present when there is business to at-
tend to. Doorkeeper George Nichol
noted for his bravery and good looks.
After election of officers there was
a discussion on taxation in favor of
tax levy on income derived from in-
vestment instead of on the invest-
ment.

Discussion on the road question we
think we had better leave off. The
bonds for road building don't believe
in making debts for the unborn to
pay. Mr. Muir who is said to have
traveled 600 miles in Kansas and
didn't find one farmer who was
against his plan of roads surely did
not stop and talk to many of the
farmers.

There has been a good deal said
about the mud holes in Kansas. I be-
lieve Kansas shows more dry land
than any other state east of the rock-
ies regardless of hard roads.

We are expecting a treat from the
lady members in the near future.
W. F. VOSE, Logan, Kan., R. F. D.
2, Correspondent for Slate Local.

Cured His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a
crunk several years ago. Doctors said my
only hope of cure was an operation.
Trusses did me no good. Finally I got
hold of something that quickly and com-
pletely cured me. Years have passed and
the rupture has never returned. Although
I am doing hard work as a carpenter.
There was no operation, no lost time,
no trusses, I have nothing to sell, but
will give full information about how you
may find a complete cure without opera-
tion. If you write to me, Eugene M.
Fullen, Carpenter 75 M. Marcellus Avenue,
Manassas, Va. J. Better cut out this
notice and send it to any other who
are ruptured—you may save a life or at
least stop the misery of rupture and the
pain.

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 is-
sue. 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 DE-
PARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

FARMS

I WANT FARMS FOR CASH BUY-
ERS. Will deal with owners only. Geo.
E. Anderson Lincoln, Neb.

POULTRY

PRIZE WINNING ROSE COMB RHODE
ISLAND REDS, range flock cockerels,
\$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00. Trap nested pedigreed
stock \$2.00, \$4.00, \$5.00. Few from non-
broody, heavy layers. Mrs. Fred Ruppen-
thal, Lucas, Kansas.

STOCK FOR SALE.

HOLSTEIN COWS FOR SALE. Your pick
out of thirty head. Theo. Gelsjer, Alma,
Kans. R. 1.

A CORN/HUSKING BEE

The Farmers Union numbers about
twenty-five strong. Went in and
husked out fifty-five acres of corn
for Brother Ralph Macy of Local
1096, on Friday, Dec. 18, 1925. Mrs.
Macy has been sick for some time,
and four weeks ago had quite a se-
rious operation and were glad to say
that she is getting along as well as
can be expected however Mr. Macy
has not been able to do any work
in the field. His wife needing his
constant attention.

Mrs. Ed Macy, Mrs. V. Rogniat and
Mrs. L. H. Heady went in and pre-
pared a splendid dinner to which all
did justice at the noon hour.

These good people truly appreciate
what has been done for them and de-
sire to thank each and every one
that had any part in the work.

—One who was there,
Allie E. Heady, sec'y 1906.

Longford, Kans.

MARSHALL COUNTY ANNUAL
MEETING

The annual meeting of the Marshall
County Farmers Union was held at
Beattie on Friday, Dec. 11, and as
usual when we come to Beattie we
had the best meeting in point of at-
tendance for the year. After par-
taking of an elegant dinner, served
by the lady members, the rules were
suspended and Henry Kiel was given
the floor and gave a splendid talk,
and explained the workings of, and
the volume of business done, by the
Farmers Union Live Stock Commis-
sion Company, of St. Joseph, Mo. The
business meeting was then opened by
prayer by Rev. Lenser. All officers
answered roll call, except doorkeeper
and Brother Kooser was appointed
doorkeeper. The minutes of the last
meeting were read and approved, and
the secretary reported fifteen locals
represented with 87 delegates, be-
sides over 100 visiting members. This
was followed by a violin solo by Chas.
Klorin and Mrs. Henry Granger. Then
came the secretary's report, reports
from local secretaries, president, vice-
president and lecturers. Wm. Gossin

FARMERS' UNION
DIRECTORY

NATIONAL OFFICERS
C. S. Barrett, Pres., Union City, Ga.
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A. C. Davis, Sec., Springfield, Mo.
W. C. Landson, Lecturer, Salina, Kan.

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811-13 Elks Bldg.
Kansas City, Kansas

Farmers Union Jobbing Association
643 Board of Trade Building
Kansas City, Missouri

216 F. U. Insurance Bldg., Salina, Kan.

Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn.
600 Board of Trade Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri

Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission
406-8-10 Live Stock Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.
Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Auditing Association
Thomas E. Dunn, Salina

Farmers' Union State Bank
Kansas City, Kansas

Kansas Union Farmer
Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Managers Association
A. M. Kinney, President, Huron, Kansas
Jack Stevens Secretary, Kansas City, Mo.

was then called to the floor and gave
a splendid talk on co-operation and
co-operative management as he has
found it in his business at Axtell, J.
C. Chase and Ed Warner gave short
interesting talks on the good of the
order. The election of officers for the
ensuing year was then taken up with
the following results.

President, J. L. Analdon, vice-
president, H. J. Wempe, secretary-
treasurer, Richard H. Mackey, con-
ductor, J. D. Stoz, doorkeeper, Wal-
ter Bigham, lecturer, Gus Walters,
assistant lecturers, John Frost, Rev.

Lenser, Wm. T. Gossin, and A. J.
Wempe, Executive Committee, A. D.
Fitch, J. C. Chase and Charles Musti.

This was followed by a piano solo by
Mrs. Grauer. A petition was present-
ed in regards to trying to have a
tuberculosis test, of our cattle
throughout the county, for the pur-
pose of weeding out diseased stock.
After some discussion the secretary
was instructed to have copies of this
petition printed and sent to every lo-
cal secretary in the county, who in
turn, will take the question up in
their respective locals and vicinity
and send same to the proper officials.

Mrs. Richard H. Mackey and Aug
Wempe were appointed a committee
on program and D. O. Dexter, com-
mittee on hall, and dinner, for our
next meeting which will be held at
Frankfort in March. Rev. Kooser then
installed our new officers after which
the meeting adjourned.

Richard H. Mackey, Sec'y.

If you lost at the fair this year,
did you learn why the other fellow
won?

Hides Tanned
AT FACTORY PRICES

Let us tan and
convert your hides
into beautiful and
highly serviceable
fur coats, Fur Robes,
Leather Vests,
Leather Coats, Mit-
tens, etc., or strong
durable. Harness
and Lace Leather
—All at BIG SAV-
ings to you.

Why pay the
freight East on
your hides and back again on your leath-
er. Robes, Coats, etc.
You save money by having your hides
tanned. Let us send you FREE Samples
of our Harness and Lace Leather. Re-
sponse with our Interesting Illustrated
Catalog. Write today.
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COMPANY
Salina, Kansas

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Tables Published by the United States Government, Based on the
1910 Census, Show That the Death Rate is Much Lower
in the Country Than in the City. To Illustrate:

Farmers Union
Owned & Controlled

Number Dying Per Thousand

	Rural	Urban
At age 20	4.83	4.93
At age 30	5.39	7.22
At age 40	7.05	12.10
At age 50	10.65	17.17

The only way the farmer can get the advantage of this low rural
mortality is to insure in a company that insures only farmers.

Farmers Insurance
at Farmers Cost

Buy Your Insurance From Your Own Company. It Belongs to You
Why Not Have It Serve You as it is Serving Thousands of
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Department of Practical Co-Operation

MEETING NOTICES.

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

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

ATHLESTANE LOCAL NO. 1008 * * * * *
Meets first and third Monday night. Mrs. Alice Headley, Sec. Clay Co.

AMOT LOCAL NO. 2130 * * * * *
Meets first and third Friday. J. M. Swayze, Sec. Anderson Co.

BARNEY LOCAL NO. 988 * * * * *
Meets second and fourth Friday night of each month. T. H. Roberts, Sec. Neosho Co.

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

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

BANNER LOCAL NO. 612 * * * * *
Meets the second and fourth night of each month. Anthony Wray, Sec'y, Washington County.

BETHLE LOCAL NO. 1060 * * * * *
Meets first and third Friday. Roy E. Ozburn, Sec. Cowley Co.

BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042 * * * * *
First and third Tuesday. John T. Anderson, Sec. Anderson Co.

BEAVER LOCAL NO. 1558 * * * * *
Meets first and third Monday. Mrs. W. P. Kent, Sec. Cowley Co.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226 * * * * *
Second and fourth Thursdays. L. L. Veneman, Sec. Shawnee Co.

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405 * * * * *
First and third Thursdays. O. J. Lamberton, Sec. Ottawa Co.

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1081 * * * * *
First and third Wednesdays. J. J. Maack, Sec. Ellis Co.

BEAUCHAMPEL LOCAL NO. 720 * * * * *
Meets first and third Fridays of each month. E. J. Richards, Sec. Republic Co.

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

BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1798 * * * * *
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday. Aug. Kolsch, Sec. Miami Co.

BELLAVIEW LOCAL 1192 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Fridays. J. Sloan, Sec. Miami Co.

HEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1878 * * * * *
Meets the second and fourth Wednesdays. L. O. Keutney, Sec. Miami Co.

BANNER LOCAL NO. 512 * * * * *
Meets the 1st and 4th Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock. P. M. Anthony Wray, Sec. Washington Co.

BREMEN LOCAL NO. 2122 * * * * *
Meets every first Wednesday of each month. F. C. Pralle, Sec. Marshall Co.

COTTONWOOD VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1885 * * * * *
Meets the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month. Lee Graham, Sec. Chase Co.

COOK LOCAL NO. 1648 * * * * *
Meets second and fourth Thursdays. Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec. Osage Co.

COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1985 * * * * *
Meets first and third Friday of each month. Mamie E. Johnson, Sec. McPherson County.

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

COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1233 * * * * *
Meets second and fourth Fridays. Lee Bonar, Sec. Franklin Co.

COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1788 * * * * *
Meets first and third Monday. Edna Roberts, Sec. Cherokee Co.

CRESCO LOCAL NO. 377 * * * * *
First and third Thursday. John Wolf, Sec. Sheridan Co.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 384 * * * * *
Meets first and third Tuesday. Geo. J. Schoenhofen, Sec. Neosho Co.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911 * * * * *
Second and fourth Wednesdays. R. J. Lozan, Sec. Dickinson Co.

COLLINS LOCAL NO. 636 * * * * *
Fourth Wednesday. Winifred Crispin, Sec. Jewell Co.

CENTER LOCAL NO. 2143 * * * * *
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Jennie Hughes, Sec'y, Coffey County.

CRUSSETT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1917 * * * * *
Meets first and third Tuesday. Mabel Sayles, Sec. Jefferson Co.

DARK LOCAL NO. 546 * * * * *
Meets first and third Wednesday. Leslie Nelson, Sec. Washington Co.

DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 574 * * * * *
Meets the 4th Friday night of each month. M. C. Botwell, Sec. Marshall Co.

DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081 * * * * *
Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. J. W. Ryan, Sec. Allen Co.

DIST. 77 LOCAL NO. 1232 * * * * *
Last Friday in each month. Mrs. Ernest Brauch, Sec. Marshall Co.

EAGLE STAR LOCAL NO. 928 * * * * *
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Fred R. Lehman, Sec. Nemaha Co.

EUREKA LOCAL NO. 911 * * * * *
Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. Neosho County. Mrs. Jacob Meisner, Sec'y.

EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1468 * * * * *
First Tuesday of each month. Philip Stouzel, Sec'y, Morton County.

ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1786 * * * * *
Meets the second Friday of each month. M. Joy Hammett, Sec. Pottawatomie Co.

ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2070 * * * * *
First and third Thursday. Brad Hoeber, Sec. Ellsworth Co.

EUDORA LOCAL NO. 1851 * * * * *
Meets every third Friday of the month. W. W. Gerstenberger, Sec. Louisa Co.

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

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 388 * * * * *
Meets every other Wednesday. Ralph E. Hamill, Sec. Marshall Co.

EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2177 * * * * *
Meets the third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. J. S. McInden, Sec. Anderson Co.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 608 * * * * *
Meets first and third Monday of each month. Frank G. Erbort, Sec. Ellis County.

ERIE LOCAL NO. 562 * * * * *
Meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month. Walter J. Schumacher, Sec. Neosho Co.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 964 * * * * *
Meets the third week of each month. Mrs. Delpha Burton, Sec. Marshall Co.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 962 * * * * *
Meets every Tuesday of the month. Jimmie Cunningham, Sec. Crawford Co.

FLORAL LOCAL NO. 2094 * * * * *
Meets the second and fourth Friday. Sherman Nichols, Sec'y, Cowley County.

FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1532 * * * * *
Meets the first Friday of each month. Mrs. P. F. White, Sec. Douglas Co.

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

FREEMONT LOCAL NO. 2214 * * * * *
First Friday in each month. A. W. Elsenmeyer, Sec. Wabunsee Co.

FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1789 * * * * *
First and third Friday. W. H. Butler, Sec. Miami Co.

GRACE HILL LOCAL 1212 * * * * *
First and third Friday. Homer Al-Kire, Sec. Republic Co.

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

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 404 * * * * *
Second and fourth Tuesday. Roy W. Hoot, Sec. Crawford Co.

GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1591 * * * * *
Meets second and fourth Friday. Al-Fred P. Hotten, Sec. Geary Co.

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

GEARY CO. UNION NO. 61 * * * * *
Meets they first Friday in ever month. Mrs. A. P. Hotten, Sec.

HAPPY LOCAL NO. 1006 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Tuesday of every month. G. A. Dorman, Sec. Trego Co.

BLUE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 781 * * * * *
Meets second and fourth Monday. Chas. Muesel, Sec. Marshall Co.

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

HELYNK LOCAL NO. 1427 * * * * *
Second and third Tuesday. Henry Eden, Sec. Washington Co.

HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1002 * * * * *
Second and fourth Wednesday. Karl Rohde, Sec. Marshall Co.

HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1815 * * * * *
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday. Mrs. L. C. Rice, Sec. Franklin Co.

HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 378 * * * * *
Meets first and third Wednesday. Chas. C. Sec. Sheridan Co.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 752 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Chas. J. Gleason, Sec'y, Douglas County.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1558 * * * * *
First and third Wednesday. W. B. Fuhrman, Sec. Atchison Co.

HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1869 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Friday. G. W. Fort, Sec. Miami Co.

HAYS LOCAL NO. 864 * * * * *
Meets first Friday of each month. 8 o'clock at court house. Frank B. Pfeiffer, Sec. Ellis Co.

HILLSDALE LOCAL NO. 1035 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Thursday. R. W. Sullivan, Sec. Miami Co.

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1477 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Friday. Mrs. Vedder, Sec. Miami Co.

I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1469 * * * * *
Second and fourth Tuesday. C. O. Haulborn, Sec. Sumner Co.

JUNCTION LOCAL NO. 1463 * * * * *
Meets 2nd and 4th Friday of each month. Geo. P. Warren, Sec. Osage Co.

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

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

LARON CREEK LOCAL NO. 479 * * * * *
Meets second and fourth Wednesday. F. E. Hey, Sec. Washington Co.

LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1538 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. H. Horton, Sec. Greenwood Co.

LIZION LOCAL NO. 2064 * * * * *
Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. Esther Williams, Sec. Anderson Co.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1463 * * * * *
Meets the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of every month. Mr. J. O. Rambo, Sec. Neosho Co.

LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 638 * * * * *
Meets first and third Friday of each month. M. L. Glenn, Sec. Republic Co.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1964 * * * * *
First and third Fridays. Clyde B. Wells, Sec. Stafford Co.

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

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 885 * * * * *
Second Saturday of each month. H. D. Byrnes, Sec. Marion Co.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1988 * * * * *
First and third Fridays. R. Law, Sec. Wright, Sec. Stafford Co.

LILY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2138 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Fridays. Florence Koppes, Sec. Marshall Co.

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

MERKER LOCAL NO. 1462 * * * * *
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. W. M. Schmitt, Sec. Cowley Co.

MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 430 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Tuesday. J. E. Grubbs, Sec. Books Co.

MILLER LOCAL NO. 1929 * * * * *
Meets the second and fourth Thursdays. Velma H. McCandless, Sec. Chase Co.

MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 2072 * * * * *
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday. Maude Cranes, Sec. Anderson Co.

MT. JOY LOCAL NO. 2128 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Wednesday. Lulu Shilling, Sec. Anderson Co.

MT. PLEASANT LOCAL NO. 959 * * * * *
Meets first and third Tuesday. Mrs. Grace Murtree, Sec. Norton Co.

MARINE LOCAL NO. 943 * * * * *
First and third Friday. Albert Spoonman, Sec. Riley Co.

MOSS SPRINGS NO. 1901 * * * * *
Meets Tuesday of each month. Clarence Brown, Sec. Geary Co.

NEW BASIL LOCAL NO. 1771 * * * * *
Second Monday of each month. Harry Hoffmann, Sec. Dickinson Co.

NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2020 * * * * *
First and third Tuesday. Fred L. Hahn, Sec. Stafford Co.

DESSA LOCAL NO. 1571 * * * * *
Every other Tuesday night. R. A. Reynolds, Sec. Cowley Co.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1853 * * * * *
Meets second and fourth Friday. Jacob Smith, Sec. Miami Co.

OWSLY LOCAL NO. 2004 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Thursday. Joe Farmer, Sec. Crawford Co.

PANICO LOCAL NO. 1922 * * * * *
First and third Monday. R. J. Muchenthaler, Sec. Dickinson Co.

PHELON LOCAL NO. 2139 * * * * *
Meets second and fourth Fridays. Mrs. A. B. Phelon, Sec. Osage Co.

PRAIRIE BELLE LOCAL NO. 1308 * * * * *
Meets second Thursday of every month. E. B. Wetzler, Sec. Thomas Co.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 900 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Mondays of each month. Frank Sedlack, Sec. Washington Co.

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

PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1884 * * * * *
Meets every second and fourth Thursday. Martin Robe, Sec. Douglas Co.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1652 * * * * *
First and third Wednesday. H. C. Mathias, Sec. Wabunsee Co.

PLEASANT HOME NO. 2035 * * * * *
Meets first and third Monday. Minnie Carrico, Sec. Anderson Co.

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

PARK LOCAL NO. 900 * * * * *
Meets first and third Monday night. Joe Helm, Sec. Gove Co.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309 * * * * *
First and third Wednesday. W. T. Fahn, Sec. Crawford Co.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1674 * * * * *
Second and fourth Wednesday. Orth G. Miller, Sec. Miami Co.

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

RIDAL LOCAL NO. 703 * * * * *
Meets every second Wednesday of month. Geo. Duncan, Sec. Republic Co.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2026 * * * * *
Second Wednesday of each month. Mrs. Frank McClelland, Sec. Wabunsee Co.

RICHLAND LOCAL NO. 908 * * * * *
Meets first and third Fridays of each month. Mrs. J. C. Chase, Sec. Marshall Co.

RICHVIEW LOCAL NO. 2037 * * * * *
Meets the second Friday of each month. Chas. Basil, Sec. Osage Co.

ROUND HOUSE LOCAL NO. 646 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Friday night of each month. R. H. Yoder, Sec. Washington Co.

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810 * * * * *
First and third Friday. S. J. Lohr, Sec. Miami Co.

RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2133 * * * * *
First and third Saturday. Pauline Cowser, Sec. Saline Co.

SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Tuesday. A. F. Lohr, Sec. Franklin Co.

SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1963 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Tuesday. H. M. Schrock, Sec. Madison Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1674 * * * * *
Meets each first and third Wednesday. Alice Ames, Sec. Greenwood Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 2111 * * * * *
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Wm. J. Wittmer, Sec. Nemaha Co.

SUNNYSIDE LOCAL NO. 2144 * * * * *
Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month. A. H. Cellar, Sec. Coffey Co.

SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1725 * * * * *
Meets the first Friday in every month. A. C. Barriellow, Sec. Miami Co.

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

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2361 * * * * *
Second and fourth Wednesday. J. F. Lewis, Sec. Cowley Co.

SNIPE CREEK LOCAL NO. 924 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. George W. Thaler, Sec'y, Pottawatomie County.

STONE LOCAL NO. 792 * * * * *
Meets the last Friday of each month. Other meetings called. D. O. Marcotte, Sec. Rock Co.

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

SUMNERVILLE LOCAL NO. 1462 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Edith S. Hubbard, Sec. Ottawa Co.

SPRING CREEK LOCAL NO. 1174 * * * * *
First and third Wednesday. Nell Lobenzler, Sec. Douglas Co.

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

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 1100 * * * * *
Meets every first and third Friday of the month. Fred Hildebrandt, Sec. Washington Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 830 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Wednesday. Mrs. E. H. Warner, Sec. Marshall Co.

SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1861 * * * * *
Last Wednesday of each month. John A. Martin, Sec. Washington Co.

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 991 * * * * *
Meets every two weeks on Friday night. H. M. Cook, Sec. Marshall Co.

STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 273 * * * * *
Second and fourth Thursday. Chas. Grossard, Sec. Barton County.

STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2080 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Friday. H. Eggers, Sec. Crawford Co.

SQUIRE DEAL NO. 823 * * * * *
Meets first and third Friday of each month. Maggie Stanley, Sec. Norton Co.

TEMPLE LOCAL NO. 1891 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. H. E. Kietzmann, Sec. Wabunsee Co.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1676 * * * * *
Second and fourth Tuesday. J. M. Wagner, Sec. Miami Co.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019 * * * * *
Second and fourth Friday. E. J. Luis, Sec. Jefferson Co.

UNION LOCAL NO. 970 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Will Atkinson, Sec. Norton County.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779 * * * * *
First and third Thursday. Herman Wigger, Sec. Osage Co.

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

WODA LOCAL NO. 742 * * * * *
Meets every fourth Friday. J. C. Stradai, Sec. Trego Co.

WOLDEN LOCAL NO. 842 * * * * *
Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month. Mrs. Lucas Flier, Sec. Douglas Co.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 973 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. E. A. Huseman, Sec. Ellsworth Co.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1898 * * * * *
Meets first and third Tuesday. Robert J. Meyer, Sec. Crawford Co.

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1860 * * * * *
First Tuesday of each month. B. H. Oestrich, Sec. Dickinson Co.

NORTH SIDE LOCAL NO. 1064 * * * * *
Meets the first Wednesday of each month. Fred Sundberg, Sec. McPherson Co.

SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 804 * * * * *
First and third Monday. A. R. Wilson, Sec. Rush Co.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984 * * * * *
First and third Fridays. R. B. Jordan, Sec. Stafford Co.

DIST. NO. 10 LOCAL NO. 1036 * * * * *
Meets the first and third Thursday. Geo. Butell, Sec. Douglas Co.

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, Kansas.

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.

MIAMI COUNTY.
Miami County Union No. 59 passed a resolution calling on every county union in the state to send a delegate to the annual meeting of the National Farmers Union in Topeka at the time the tax commission call the township trustees before this commission to try and raise farm land values. Now in this county a majority of our land is valued for more than we could realize on it at a cash sale. Would you kindly notify the different county secretaries and oblige.

OTTAWA COUNTY.
The Ottawa County Farmers Union held the last monthly meeting of the year in the Applebaum Hall in Minneapolis, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. There were five locals represented with about fifty members, nineteen delegates and two visitors, Charles Simpson and son-in-law.

The officers elected were: Gilbert Postlethwaite, president; Harley Watts, vice-president; Ira Sewell, secretary-treasurer; Archie Stanley, conductor; J. P. White, doorkeeper; and Oscar Hake, Ross Postlethwaite, Guy Jones, executive committee.

Following the election, Mr. Simpson gave a fine talk on insurance and other co-operative subjects. A short program and good lunch finished the evening.

SHAWNEE COUNTY.
The last quarterly meeting of Shawnee County Farmers Union was held on Saturday, Dec. 12, 1925. Pres. M. Kessler gave his report of the state meeting held at Hays in October at which he was a county delegate. Motion was made that the Shawnee County Farmers Union oppose a special session of the legislature. Resolution adopted. County lecturer Fred Gerber submitted a set of six resolutions which were adopted by the meeting resolutions.

MITCHELL COUNTY.
Farmers Union Pub. Co., Salina, Kansas, am sending you a brief account for publication in the State Union paper of Mitchell County Union meeting held in Beloit December 15th.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the Mitchell County Farmers Union was held in Beloit at the G. A. R. Hall on Tuesday, Dec. 15th.

The meeting was voted by every one present the best ever. The chairman appointed several committees in the forenoon which were busy with their duties while the ladies were busy getting dinner ready. And oh such a dinner.

Talk about Christmas dinners—well this was equal to any Christmas dinner you ever ate in your life.

Mitchell County Union is surely a live wire and any member who fails to attend our quarterly meetings is missing a treat worth while.

We were supposed to have a speaker with us that day of State wide importance but he was unable to be with us, however the members showed themselves equal to the occasion by furnishing a very good program of music, readings, etc., interspersed with talks and general discussion of timely topics.

It was moved that our secretary send a telegram to Governor Ben S. Paulsen requesting that no special session of our legislature be called at this time. Then follow considerable discussion on our dues, an able argument was brought forward showing why we should pay more dues. We are handicapped for want of funds for many things that our local county and state organization should have and if we expect to win in this great fight of our farmers we have got to go before those who make our laws and spend our money. Other organizations spend money to see their interests are not interfered with. You will notice that Labor Unions have maintained price of their labor and trying for more and on the other hand the farmers get less and less, our valuations are raised and money goes free or practically so. Railroads and pipe lines get a reduction making a difference of \$1200 in some of our townships tax and so it will continue if we as farmers will submit our books and all accounts were added and found correct. W. J. Prescott was elected a delegate to the jobbing association meeting in Salina on Jan. 19. At our first quarterly meeting the question of having the date of our annual meeting changed will be called an order of business. Adjourned to meet and call of president.

RESOLUTIONS FROM SHAWNEE COUNTY.
Resolved that the Shawnee County T. U. C. A. sitting at the court house adopt the following resolutions:

1. That as a real farm cooperation, we demand that our National Legislature convening in Washington at this time, quit fooling the farmers with insincere promises and give us the same chance in our business as other big businesses receive. We do not demand class legislation. We demand a market for our surplus products for we claim that to maintain the present unsatisfactory tariff wall around our country, with its overproduction of farm products, is a gross injustice to the farmer. In cereals, the American farmer, if allowed to compete by the removal of the above mentioned restriction of transportation, could make great earnings as the world needs his products.

2. That we demand that farm cooperation be assisted by applying to its needs in advancement, the \$300,000,000 more or less of profits derived from our farm products by our War Board during the war.

3. That we demand that the government come to the relief of the injured by the farmers being given constructive interest as there is much money lying idle in the banks which is held under control by monopolized powers for higher interest.

4. That the Farmers Union heartily endorse the good work done directly and indirectly by the State Tax League; that the Union efforts be directed to promote the League's successful progress to this end, and to oppose any features that would restrict its effective functioning for good along all lines benefiting the taxpayer.

5. That the Farmers Union urge that the United States as a so-called Christian Nation do away with militarism and ban discouraging propaganda advocating continuance of military training in schools or elsewhere, so that the money used for this institution could be loosed and directed into channels that promote peaceful prosperity rather than war; and instead of halting, at once, with the rest of the world that desire peace, stand foursquare for the World's Court or League of Nations now operating in the Old World.

6. That the Farmers Union oppose reduction and repeal of Income Tax Rates on higher incomes, Surtax, Gifts Tax, and Inheritance Tax Law or reduction in the schedules.

7. We recommend the adoption of these resolutions. Submitted by FRED GERBER, county lecturer.

have inherited from our forefathers depend more on the farmers than any other class of people in this country. You must meet your problems in a body and not as individuals. What is meant by the brotherhood of man. By equity, justice and the golden rule. We have tried to stick to the text. We believe the column is going ahead. I want to say to you that the time is come when the son of righteousness is going to despair the gloom and bring the time to pass when every head is bowed. The great time is coming when we will have seen the significance of that spirit and we will have worked out the salvation along that line. The Farmers Union is always furthering the work in Washington for you. We have not tried to take any undue advantage of anybody. We do stand for things that mean for happiness and prosperity of the people we represent. The Farmers Union of the United States is working under a policy and the time will come when the men will vanish from them that idea that the God of War controls the destinies of men.

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Save Money—Have us repair, clean or rebuild your radiator. Many bursted and wrecked radiators are better repaired than originally. McKinnon Ford Radiator (Sectional Core)\$17.50 Harrison Honey-Comb Radiator for Ford\$15.50
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Have You Been Reading Our Advertisements?
We have been spending money every week in your newspaper. We just wonder how many of you men have been reading the ads. We have had very few replies and of course judge that you read them. It is necessary if we continue to advertise in your paper, to have response to our ads. We have a product that will make you money, one that is worth more than we ask for it and is the best of its kind on the market today. It is **Crawford Universal Belt Transmission**. This power transmission answers your problems of power where you want it and when you want it at a very low cost. It attaches to your FORD car or truck and furnishes plenty of power for the ordinary things about the farm such as wood sawing, feed grinding, silo filling and the other many things about the farm. **CRAWFORD UNIVERSAL NO-HEAT FAN**. YOU CAN TAKE IT ANYWHERE ON THE FARM A FORD WILL GO. You have perhaps experienced heat trouble when your FORD was under heavy work, or in the summer months, or perhaps your FORDSON. This fan is guaranteed to keep the motor cool, and will do it! Try one for \$1.00. WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET TELLING ABOUT THESE TWO "FARM ASSISTANTS" AND BECOME CONVINCED.

The Crawford Manufacturing Company
Salina, Kansas
109 North Seventh

Satisfied Customers
Make Business
Mr. W. H. Garrison,
Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Mr. Garrison:—
I am writing to tell you how I appreciate the way you handled our two loads of hogs yesterday. This is the second time this winter you have pulled me out of a hole by your good salesmanship. Yesterday in the face of that drop in the market, we came out with a small profit. You got twenty cents per cwt. more for our light hogs than I expected.
With kindest regards, I am
Sincerely yours,
A. M. KINNEY
Farmers Union Live Stock
Commission Company
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most outstanding nation who nationalized its educational system was Germany. The Government was government over the individual. The government is not supreme.
To me, most of the institutions we

(Continued from page 1)