





## The Kansas Union Farmer

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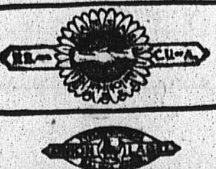
Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1925.



### THE HABITAT OF GREATNESS.

The readers of the Kansas Union Farmer nominated 122 men and women as candidates for membership in the club of ten of the world's greatest men. Fifty Americans, thirty-three Englishmen, eight Frenchmen, nine Germans, six Italians, six ancient Greeks, seven Jews, two Russians, one Carthaginian, one Arab, one Hindoo, one Japanese, and one Chinaman. Men from countries that cover the world and of times that span recorded history.

In the list there are men whose activities ended four thousand years ago and others who are still living. Men who led armies that conquered the world, who ruled states that dominated the world, who made discoveries that shifted the centers of civilization, who founded religions that have transformed whole races, who worked out inventions that have changed all the purposes of life and yet the list is more wonderful by omissions than by its inclusions.

From the list only South America and Australia are omitted as homes of greatness. As that because the readers of this paper are not acquainted with the history of such large areas of the earth and of their mighty nations and great men or it is because there have been no great men there. Why should Simon Bolivar who liberated a continent from Spanish tyranny be omitted from a list that includes Winfield Scott, General Braddock, George Dewey and Fred Funston? Why should the name of Napoleon Bonaparte be included and that of Marlborough omitted from the roll of the truly great?

Thirty-three Englishmen are included but among that number there is not a single soldier although the armies and navies of Great Britain have conquered and held an empire that reaches around the world? There are many who believe that Malborough and Nelson were the two greatest fighting men that ever lived but they are omitted from the list that contains the names of Pershing, Sheridan and Miles Standish. Is fame so slight a thing and are the memories of men so short that the deeds of Paul Jones and David Farragut are forgotten?

Greatness has no local habitation nor any single form of expression. Is it the attribute and quality of men supremely endowed or is it the result of the mere accidents of opportunity?

### THE WORLD'S GREATEST MEN.

The statesmen voted for by the readers of the Kansas Union Farmer as entitled to a place among the ten greatest men of all times were:

Washington, Lincoln, Roosevelt, Wilson, Franklin, Glanton, Solomon, La Follette, Lenin, Wilhelm II, Peter the Great, Webster, Clay, Queen Victoria, Plato, Jefferson, Moses, Bryan, Ramsey McDonald, Dawes, Coolidge, Capper, Bismarck, Monroe, John Adams, Garfield, McKinley, David, Hamilton, Demosthenes, Blackstone, Hughes, Lloyd George, Asoka, William Pitt, Joseph and Samuel. The men selected from this list were Lincoln, Washington, Franklin, Roosevelt and Wilson. How many of these who now seem great because they are so near will be remembered when as many years as now separate us from Joseph, David and Plato have passed?

Soldiers have built up and have destroyed nations and civilizations. Here are listed the twenty-one that have been nominated for our Hall of Fame: Miles Standish, Grant, Wellington, Napoleon, Alexander, Pershing, Foch, Lee, Julius Caesar, Frederick the Great, Cromwell, Dewey, Braddock, Funston, Sherman, Sheridan, Scott, La Fayette, Charlemagne, Hannibal and Augustus Caesar. Napoleon and Julius Caesar only are included in the first ten.

Invention has lifted humanity from barbarism to our modern industrial civilization. Sixteen inventors were named for places among the first ten men of all the earth: Elias Howe, John Deere, Coster, Watt, Stephenson, Whitney, Morse, Zepplin, Fulton, Bell, McCormick, Marconi, Edison, Field, Ford, and Wright. Perhaps Franklin belongs here rather than among the statesmen. If so two inventors Edison and Franklin were elected but Edison received one more vote than Franklin. It is impossible for men now living to conceive

of a world without results of the genius of these inventors.

Men have always been profoundly concerned with spiritual matters. There has never been a civilization without some form of religion. Sixteen religious leaders were named in our contest. They are: Cardinal Gibbons, Cardinal Ireland, Leo XIII, Jesus, Billy Sunday, Luther, Bunyon, Mohammed, Buddha, Confucius and Dwight L. Moody. Not one was voted a place among the ten greatest. Are the folks losing their interest in religion?

In almost all ages of history there have been great souls that have devoted all their talent and power to improving the conditions in which human beings live. They are the lovers of man kind, the philanthropists. Our readers have nominated eight of them for places among the ten greatest: Wilberforce, Lillies, Dalton, Father Damien, Sapiro, Chas. S. Barrett, Frances Willard and Florence Nightingale are named because they loved humanity better than wealth or fame. Not one of them was placed among the ten leaders.

Without literature there would be no recorded history. Men like Homer began to compose before the alphabet was devised. Our readers included only five names of writers, Goethe, Hugo, Shakespeare, and Guest unless we put Moses, David, Solomon, and Franklin in that list. Shakespeare was the only man of letters elected.

Art and music are scarcely less important than literature or statesmanship but Michael Angelo, Bach and Beethoven are the only names of artists and composers that were suggested. Neither received more than three votes.

Exploration has always had a charm for the brave and adventurous of all ages and nations but our readers nominated only three pathfinders, Columbus, John Smith and David Livingstone, as candidates for immortal earthly fame.

The modern world is a new world because science has solved so many mysteries. Eight scientists, nine if Franklin is included, were named: Socrates, Newton, Aristotle, Darwin, Burbank, Adam Smith, Roger Bacon and Galileo. Hardly to be separated from scientists are the practitioners of medicine whose great discoveries have lengthened life and relieved pain and these six have been named as the greatest of them all: Jenner, Charles Mayo, William Mayo, Pasteur, Harvey and J. B. Murphy.

So the list of nominations was made, 129 men and 3 women suggested as worthy to be regarded as the greatest of humans. What do you think? Are there names omitted that should have been included. Are there names included that should have been omitted? Are there names wholly unknown to you?

### ATTEND THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Kansas Division of the Farmers Union will hold its annual conventions in Salina during the third week in January. The State Union, the Jobbing Association, the Auditing Association, the Farmers Union State Bank, the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company, the Farmers Union Insurance Companies and the Farmers Union Produce Association will all make reports that week.

All these institutions belong to the farmers of Kansas. Every organized unit of the Union should have representatives present when reports are made and policies for the future considered. Each Local Union, County Union and Chartered Cooperative Business Association is entitled to one delegate. There should be at least one thousand accredited delegates in Salina for a week of work in the interest of cooperation.

All the privileges of the convention, except voting, belong to all members of the Union who attend. There should be at least one thousand unofficial delegates. Every organization entitled to representation can well afford to appropriate the money required to pay the expenses of a delegate. If the money is not in the treasury now there are dozens of ways to raise it between now and the 19th of January.

Some members and some organizations do not like many things that have been done during the past twelve months. The Convention is the place to ask questions, to hold officers responsible for the neglect of their duty and to clean house by the election of a new official family if the old bunch has fallen down on the job.

### HIGH COST OF CREDIT.

Credit is the most expensive commodity that is used by the farmers of this country. Easy long term credits are piling up a debt against the lands of the United States in volume that grows greatly with each succeeding year. This burden of mortgages, much of it unnecessary, will take a growing share of the annual increase from crops and herds not only during the life of the men who are now borrowing but for generations to come. Much of it is the consequence of selfishness. Unable to deny themselves the enjoyment of things they crave, and equally unable to pay for them out of their own incomes too many men are charging the cost of present pleasures against the labor of their children still in the cradles.

Short term credits are equally costly and in most cases equally unnecessary. Since it was established, nearly twenty years ago, this paper has never stopped its opposition to credit. It has pointed out that cooperatives that give credit cannot live and that farmers who buy their credit of stores, implement dealers and other tradesmen cannot prosper. Five years of self denial, of life without credit or with only absolutely necessary credit secured from banks would enable most of the farmers of Kansas to pay their debts and accumulate the beginnings of a competency.

Judge A. J. Chamberlain is the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Lynchburg, Virginia and is a queer bird for such a job. He concerns himself more with the condition and the business of the farmers in his neighborhood than with the immediate affairs of the business men of his city. He knows that Lynchburg business cannot prosper unless the trade of that city is backed up by the re-

sources of a prosperous agriculture. In an editorial printed in a recent number of his paper Chamberlain has this to say about credit:

A survey was recently made of 800 farms in North Carolina to ascertain where the farmer procured his credit and what it cost him. Of these 800 farmers it developed that one-half of all credit obtained for current expenses was obtained at stores; less than one-sixth at banks; and about the same amount by landlords and the balance from different sources."

The average rate of interest charged by banks was 6.3 per cent, while the cost of credit at the stores averaged 26.6 per cent.

This is approximately the cost of credit at banks and stores in all sections of the country. Remember, the stores didn't charge this rate as interest. The big increase in the credit at the store was the higher price charged when sold on time, than the same articles could be bought for if cash were paid.

The man who is paying 20 per cent more for his supplies because he buys them on time instead of borrowing the money at the bank and paying cash, can never get very far farming. And the merchant who does business on credit cannot do that business much, if any, cheaper than he is doing it. That is fully proved by the number of merchants doing a credit business because they cannot make any money. Such a merchant doing a large credit business knows full well that some of those to whom he is giving credit will never pay him. Some of them will lose their crop or have a small crop and get a poor price and hence be unable to pay. Others will have unforeseen losses from fire, sickness, death, flood, hail, etc., and be unable to pay it; and once in a while he will trust some fellow who won't try to pay. This merchant has a family to protect and take care of and the only way to protect them is to charge enough more for the goods sold on credit so that those who do pay him will pay for all they get, and also for the fellow who goes who never can or never will pay him.

The merchant is not as a rule to blame for this condition. The great majority of farmers pay these extra prices because they don't take hold of their proposition in a business way, go to the banker and arrange for their advances, give him a statement when he asks for it, of all the property they have, what they owe and any other information he asks for and confine their credit or indebtedness to the bank.

Farming, as an industry, probably suffers more financially from indulging too freely in the system of scattered credit, or owing little bills here and there, and paying the necessarily higher price for what is bought, than it does from any other one difficulty.

### THE PASSING OF GOMPERTS.

Samuel Gompers lived long and achieved much. From his fourteenth year he was active in many movements in the interest of labor. A cigar-maker by trade he was virtually the founder of the International Cigar Makers Union of which he was an officer from the date of its organization until the day of his death. He was one of the founders of the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions established in 1881 and was its president for three years.

In 1886 Gompers with others connected the Federation of Trades and Labor Union into the American Federation of Labor. He was the first and with the exception of 1895 the only president of that organization. At the recent convention of the Federation held at El Paso, Texas he was chosen president for the forty-fourth time. He was also president of the Pan American Federation of Labor and was attending the convention of that body when stricken with mortal illness in the City of Mexico.

During the Great War President Wilson relied on the advice of Gompers on all matters connecting with labor and appointed him a member of the Advisory Council of National Defense. At the end of the war Gompers represented the American Federation of Labor at the Versailles Peace Conference.

No other labor leader ever wrote or spoke as much as Samuel Gompers. Since the first number of the Federationist he was the editor of that magazine. He made hundreds of speeches, wrote scores of pamphlets and a dozen or more long and authoritative books on various phases of the labor problem. Always interested in every matter affecting the labor and the happiness of his fellow workers Mr. Gompers attended and participated in President Wilson's Industrial Conference in 1919 and the Agricultural Conference called by President Harding in 1921.

Labor leaders are often accused of radicalism. Many times the charge is true. Gompers was never a radical. In fact he was so conservative that as several periods in his career his leadership and authority were challenged by those who believed him to lack sufficient progressive spirit and purpose for the duties and responsibilities of his place. Always he was able to harmonize the varying and discordant elements of his organization and hold the Federation true to its purpose and to his own lofty ideals.

Measured by the artificial standards often set up in these days the greatest leader of American Labor was not a 100 per cent American. He was born in England in 1850. His father was of Jewish descent. Gompers came to the United States while he was still a boy and as soon as the law permitted he took the oath of allegiance and became a citizen. The republic was never served by a native son more loyal, patriotic and truly American than Samuel Gompers. When stricken in Mexico City he realized that the end was near and asked only that he might be permitted to die on American soil. When he was convinced that he could not win his fight for longer life and continued service as he lay on his bed of death at San Antonio his last words to the nurse were:

"Nurse this is the end. God bless our American institutions. May they grow better day by day."

## COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

### France Is Acting Up

In a very ungraceful way about paying her debts to the United States. Just a few days ago the head of the French financial department published what he called a balance sheet in which he listed the assets and the liabilities of the country. Now it so happens that nearly every one in the United States knows about the nearly FOUR BILLIONS OF DOLLARS that we loaned to France during and after the great war. As a matter of fact more than BILLION of our advances was made after the armistice was signed.

Strange as it may appear to a lot of Americans who are always worrying about their ability to pay their own debts the French book-keepers did not list that little old four billions among the liabilities of their country. They must have overlooked it inadvertently. Or it may be that no record of the transaction was made at the time. Our own folks have not forgotten and since that French financial statement was made public the president and congress have severally and jointly, harmoniously for once, and most emphatically reminded the President and the Prime Minister of France that the United States expects to be paid.

### Payment By The French

Cannot be made as long as those otherwise thrifty and frugal people persist in the supremely foolish policy of maintaining a standing army of at least a million men. The costs of armies from year to year and the wealth creating powers of France are not growing very rapidly.

It has lately been announced, however, that France has a substantial offsetting claim against the United States. When the war ended we had an army of about 2,000,000 men over there. A good many battles had been fought in French territory. An army size takes up a lot of room. Pershing's forces spread over a sizable tract of French real estate. After the Americans got through fighting a battle the ground taken by our armies was a good deal torn up. The towns were gone and the soil was in no shape for crops for a year or two. The French have persuaded themselves that we should pay rent for the land on which we fought our battles and theirs as well as for all the houses and fields that were used by our soldiers. Doubtless a good sized cross bill or counter charge can be made up if all such items can be assembled. And why not, say the French? The Americans crossed the Atlantic to fight and there could be no battles without battle grounds. The French furnished the necessary real estate. Why should we object to paying the rent?

### Elevators Owned by Women

Have developed a new question or problem in etiquette or manners. For a long time most men folks have removed their hats whenever they found themselves in an elevator with a woman or two. In the early days of such peculiar facilities all the operators were boys ranging all the way from fifteen to seventy-five years of age and the male customers were able to keep their hats on whenever there were no women in the cars.

Now something has happened. All or a great part of the elevator "boys" have taken other and better jobs even though they may not have so many chances to rise in the world. Their places are now filled with elevator "girls" all of whom are supposed to be young. Most of these girls are good looking. What about unattractive himself when a man gets into an elevator operated by a girl?

It would look mighty funny to say

sublimely for a man to keep his hat on in the presence of a good looking, hard working elevator girl while rising three or four stories into the air and then remove it with a courtly bow and a smile when a "lady" not of liberty is allowed \$900 a month for clothing. And yet there are a lot of people who still insist that the Filipinos will never learn the business of

### SHARKSKIN INDUSTRY MAY MEET DEMAND FOR LEATHER

As sharks are abundant in Philippine waters and shark fisheries are profitable on the Florida coast, they should be profitable in the Philippines, according to P. J. Wester, agricultural adviser for the Philippine Bureau of Agriculture. Mr. Wester points out that shark fishing for the recovery of fins for export is of considerable importance in the Sulu archipelago, but that no attempt has been made to utilize any other part of the fish, particularly the skin, which is of value.

The utilization of the shark's skin constitutes the most important part of this new industry. The articles to be made from this shark leather, according to Mr. Wester, comprise all those obtained from the hides of other animals. Different grades, qualities and classifications are obtained as a result of varying the tanning process and adapting it to the special requirements of the product under treatment.

"The demand for the leather for all purposes has already exceeded the supply," he said. "One of the largest glove manufacturers in the United States has secured the whole of the output of suede leather made from the softer tissues and stomach membranes of the fish for the production of this specialty."

The boot industry, according to the expert, is advancing the heaviest demands, since the shortage of leather footwear has reached an acute stage in the United States. If the shark-skin industry is developed in the Philippines, America has a market capable of consuming all the supply, he thinks.

the man that it did not take long for all of them in the office building which this writer happens to work to adopt and practice the rule of unbetting even when no one but the elevator girl is in the car.

### President And Mrs. Coolidge

Began the new year with a hard day's work. Following long established custom they invited the public to call at the White House and shake hands. They started in at eleven in the morning by receiving members of the diplomatic corps, senators and representatives, justices of the supreme court, officers of the army and navy and other officers of the government.

It required more than two hours for official Washington to pass the receiving line. Custom dictates that all officers of the government and their wives shall wear the right sort of clothes for White House receptions. Civilian officials are expected to wear "afternoon" clothes, that is to say high hats and long tailed coats. Candor compels the confession of this writer that he did not go to the reception because he has not yet been able to buy the necessary "harness."

At two o'clock the general public, that is Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Citizen and his wife, sons and daughters, to the number of several thousand lined up, passed through the White House and were "received." The line in waiting when the doors were opened reached from the front entrance clear out to Pennsylvania Avenue, westward on that street for a half a block and then southward about four blocks. Many stood for four or five hours before the line moved. That was pretty hard work of course but what about the president and his wife who were shaken hands with by almost ten thousand people?

It is fine to be president and popular at the same time. That is the good fortune of Calvin Coolidge now but what will the next four years bring forth?

### Fertilizer Is Making Quite

A dust in congress. Senator Underwood was to lead the Muscle Shoals power site, dam, plant and whatever else is there that belongs to the government, to some good strong private corporation that will agree to make at least 40,000 tons of fertilizer a year in times of peace and ready in time of war to supply the government with all the nitrates needed in the manufacture of high explosives.

For several weeks the senate has talked Muscle Shoals. Underwood is strongly supported in his plans by many other southern senators. The president is said to look with favor on his plan. Norris and his group have another idea. They have in a bill, sponsored by the Committee on Agriculture, which provides that the government shall complete and operate Muscle Shoals. It may be that this matter will be all settled before readers get this paper but it is not likely. The debate has been in progress only four or five weeks and there are quite a number of senators who have not yet spoken more than two or three hours either for or against the Underwood substitute and some of them appear to both for and against.

### Filipinos Residing in Washington

As lobbyists in favor of the independence, immediate and absolute of the best known national white elephant, have rapidly absorbed many of the fundamental principles of American political philosophy. Although young in the game there is no doubt that our Little Brown Brothers know their way about.

Patriots in the islands pay the expenses of the gentlemen who are lobbying for Philippine independence in Washington. Just last week it became known that each of these advocates of liberty is allowed \$900 a month for clothing. And yet there are a lot of people who still insist that the Filipinos will never learn the business of

### OKLAHOMA LEADING IN WHEAT POOLED

ENID, Okla.,—Of the nine wheat pools in the United States Oklahoma is leading with 5,775,215 bushels on December 1, compared with 3,841,927 bushels on the same date last year, according to records compiled by the Oklahoma Wheat Growers' association.

## A Call for Assistance from A Farmers Union Man to the Agricultural College

Mr. Frank McClellan, Maple Hill, Kansas.

Dear Sir: Through one of the representatives of the colleges we have been informed of an alfalfa trouble which you seem to have.

The specimens which were brought in do not show definitely that it was the so-called wet root rot disease of alfalfa; also from the description which was given, it is a question whether it is this disease or not.

There are perhaps two methods which you might try out concerning this trouble. One is to plow up the area which seems to have died out, plowing at least ten or fifteen feet into what still seems to be healthy alfalfa. It will be best to plow, beginning at the outside margins of the field and work towards the center. In this way it would prevent spreading into the alfalfa which is still good. If this does not seem practicable, then the only other thing to do is to plow up the entire field and do not put it back into alfalfa for two or three years. It could go into any other crop, since there probably would be no chance of this trouble occurring on any other crop than alfalfa.

It is impossible for us to send a man down especially to look into this and since we do not have a county agent, or your county does not have a farm bureau, I fear this is about the extent of the help we can offer.

Very truly yours,  
L. E. MELCHERS,  
Professor in Charge.

EDITOR'S NOTE: You can form your own conclusions as to whether or not we receive the co-operation from our State College that we should.

free government as it is carried in in our country.

### Washington Is Always Keen

For heroes. They all resort to the capital city sooner or later. From George Washington to Calvin Coolidge greatness has had its followers. Now comes the greatness of Washington newspapers and boosts its circulation, prestige, influence and earning power by publishing an authorized biography of the latest superman, the Right Honorable and dearly beloved "Bucky" Harris.

All last summer for four or five weeks just at the end of the championship baseball season Harris was given very little more front page than Calvin Coolidge. If the Washington base ball team has good luck next season the president may as well make up his mind that between May and October there will be no more on the first page of any local newspaper for White House news.

### Baldwin Will Not Force

Protective tariff down the throats of the British people for quite a little while. They are not yet ready for that sort of fodder. In the mean time the premier will do good by forcing the trade and profits of loyal subjects of King George in all parts of the empire.

The latest discovery of the British government is that American potatoes are so full of bugs that they cannot be received into England without great danger to British farming interests but potatoes from Canada are still freely admitted. Whenever Canada or Australia, South Africa or New Zealand is able to produce a surplus of hogs it will be discovered by the English government that American pork is full of worms.

### Lindley, University Chancellor,

May have had a raw deal from Governor Davis and the State Board of Administration or he may have been treated for months with indulgent and extraordinary consideration. This writer does not undertake to act as an umpire between the Chancellor and the Governor. Both are honest men and each believes himself to be right and doubtless each one of them has as much right on his own side. The thing to be remembered in all this uproar of denunciation and recrimination is that both the University and the State of Kansas staggered along quite awhile without the service of either Davis or Lindley and if the worst comes to the worst and we must lose them both from our ramparts of duty during the next few weeks the state will still be able to survive.

Two good men and each honored by his fellow citizens in multitudes but neither of them is the key-stone of the arch. There are no indispensable men in these days. Lindley is a good man but the University will not be destroyed or greatly crippled if some one else as good or better is made chancellor, there are plenty of such men in the world. It is duty of a good man but the state will survive his retirement Xenia.

### Juries Do Many Amazing

Things. Out in California twelve good and true men and women have just found Kid McCoy guilty of manslaughter. The "Kid" it seems had shot a woman in the back and from the wound so-inflicted she died. McCoy was either guilty or innocent of murder. He was not accused of manslaughter. It was his duty to hang him or clear him of the charge.

Perhaps the jurymen and jurywomen were influenced by McCoy's marriage record. He has already acquired eight wives and was getting ready for a ninth venture when he had the hard luck to be forced to shoot one of his sweet hearts. It would have been less than fair to hold McCoy responsible for his acts, considering what he has been through.

The amount of wheat pooled this year in the United States will be three times as large as last year's or 38,000,000, it is estimated.

Nine wheat cooperative bodies report they have handled approximately 20,000,000 bushels until December 1, compared with 12,881,014 bushels in 1923.



## KANSAS UNION FARMER

## The Countrywoman

## THE NEWSPAPER CRITIC.

My father says the paper that he reads isn't put up right. He finds a lot of fault, he does, pursuing it at night. He says there ain't a single thing in it worth while to read. And that it doesn't print the kind of stuff that people need. He tosses it aside and says its strictly on the bum. But you ought to hear him when the paper doesn't come.

He reads about the wedding, and he snorts like all get out. He reads the social doin's with a most derisive shout. He'll read about the parties, and he'll fume and fret and groan. He says of information it doesn't contain a crumb. But you ought to hear him holler when the paper doesn't come.

He's always first to grab it, and he reads it plumb clear through. He doesn't miss an item or a want ad—that is true. He says, "They don't know what we want, then darn newspaper guys; I'm going to take a day sometime and go and put them wise. Sometimes it seems as though they must be deaf and blind and dumb." But you ought to hear him holler when the paper doesn't come.

—Lucille Dunbar in the San Francisco Call.

## Texas Hash.

1 cup rice  
1 qt. boiling water  
1 small onion sliced  
1/2 pound round steak chopped fine  
or hamburger  
1 cup tomatoes  
1 teaspoon salt  
Few grains pepper  
Cook rice as in rice and cheese; cook remaining ingredients together 20 minutes; add cooked rice, put in buttered baking dish and bake 15 to 20 minutes in hot oven.

## Devil's Food Cake.

1/2 cup butter  
2 cups sugar  
4 eggs  
1 cup milk  
2 ounces bitter chocolate  
2 1/2 cups flour  
4 1/2 teaspoons baking powder  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1 teaspoon vanilla  
Cream the shortening; add sugar gradually; add yolks that have been beaten until thick and lemon colored. Mix and sift dry ingredients and add alternately with the milk. Lastly add melted chocolate, vanilla and stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake from 45 minutes to one hour, Jane Wright, Rte. 2, Utesville, Indiana.

## Rice and Codfish.

Freshen and pick to pieces 1 pound of codfish (be sure to freshen enough). Boil 1 cup of rice one-half hour, or until tender. Drain fish well and add 1 quart of milk, a large lump of butter, teaspoon of pepper, 1/2 cup sweet cream. Stir all together and cook slowly one-half hour. If family is small divide the recipe.—Mrs. J. E. Milks, Burt, Mich.

## New England Boiled Dinner.

4 lbs. corned beef  
3 carrots (large)  
2 turnips (small)  
1 cabbage (small)  
6 onions (medium)  
6 potatoes (medium)  
1 stalk celery  
Wash the corned beef quickly in cold water. (If very salty soak 30 minutes in cold water, or let come to a boil, then drain). Tie securely in shape if the butcher has not already done that. Put on to boil in a large kettle well covered. Allow to boil well 5 minutes. Remove scum, lower kettle well covered at simmering point until tender, which will take 3 hours. At this time add the whole vegetables and let these boil for two hours with the vegetables arranged whole around the meat.

Some of the modern cooks who have learned that cabbage is more digestible and contains more food nourishment if not cooked for so long a period of time, put in all vegetables with the exception of the cabbage. The cabbage is cut fine just as for cold slaw. It is then put in with the corn beef and other vegetables the last 7 minutes of cooking.

## Corned Beef Hash.

1 cup cooked corn beef.  
1 cup cold cooked left-over potatoes.  
1 grated onion.  
1 tablespoon fat or drippings  
1/2 cup milk  
1 sprig parsley  
Salt and pepper to taste  
Chop the corned beef rather coarse. Chop the potatoes. Grate the onion, combine these three ingredients. Put fat or drippings in a frying pan. Add the mixture and the milk and stir constantly until it boils. Season, then cook slowly until browned and crusty underneath, which will take from 15 to 20 minutes. Fold over like an omelet and serve garnished with parsley, or the hash may be served on slices of butter toast and garnished with sprigs of parsley and a sliced lemon. Poached eggs are also often served on top of the hash or at the side of the plate.

## Baked Corned Beef Hash.

2 cups cooked corn beef  
6 cooked potatoes  
1 pint milk  
1 onion  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1 green pepper  
1 clove garlic  
1/2 tablespoon mace  
1/2 can milk  
1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce  
4 tablespoon fat or drippings  
1/2 teaspoon paprika  
Chop meat, potatoes and vegetables together. Add melted fat and milk. Add seasonings. Turn into a

greased casserole and bake in a moderate oven 4 or 5 minutes. Remove from oven and brush the top of the hash with a little melted butter. This hash is also delicious when made into flat cakes and then sauted on both sides.

## Corned Beef and Beet Hash.

1 cup cooked corned beef  
1 cup cold potatoes  
1/2 cup cooked cold beets  
Chop all together. Season with salt and pepper. Moisten with hot milk, form into balls, roll in flour and then fry in fat until a golden brown.

## Creamed Corned Beef.

2 cups cold corned beef  
4 tablespoons butter  
1/2 cup cold flour  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1/2 teaspoon white pepper  
2 cans milk  
Melt the butter, add the flour and the milk gradually, stirring constantly. Bring to a boil. Add seasonings and the two cups of corned beef which has been chopped. Cook slowly for 15 minutes. This dish can be made of remnants of corned beef or any odd bits. It is an excellent way to use up odd ends of corned beef.

## Corned Beef Sandwiches.

1 cup cooked cold corned beef  
1 teaspoon pickle  
Put beef and pickle through food chopper. Add mustard. Spread the mixture on buttered rye bread, cover with another slice and press the sandwich together.

## Peppers Stuffed with Corned Beef.

6 green peppers  
1 cup corned beef  
1 cup cooked rice  
Farbhol peppers for 5 minutes. Cook the rice and add to the cooked corned beef, which has been put through the food chopper. Season and moisten with milk. Stuff the peppers with this mixture and put buttered bread crumbs over the top of the peppers. Place in a moderate oven, baking 20 minutes with water and butter as they cook. Use 1 tablespoon of butter to a half cup of hot water for basting purposes. Serve as a luncheon dish, or for a simple dinner.

## MERRY CHRISTMAS!

## HAPPY NEW YEAR!

All that you wish of Prosperity and Happiness, we wish for you, dear Cooperators. Christmas season offers no deeper joy, no more sincere pleasure than just that of saying to our friends the kind things which we have had in our hearts the whole year through. In wishing you the best of Christmas joys and all the happiness which this merry season can bring to you, we are expressing a genuine sentiment of friendliness and good will which goes far deeper than words. We are glad to have you for a friend and we have tried to be a friend to you. We have endeavored to put into our service the full measure of helpfulness and cooperation which would make our words ring true.

May the New Year be for you a year of real accomplishment of new friendships and new opportunities. And if we may make a New Year's wish for ourselves it will be that we may see you often here at the Farmer Union Insurance Co., at Salina and be given more opportunities than ever before to do our part in contributing to our increasing prosperity.

Very sincerely yours,

A Member,

N. J. KAISER.

## PINK KAFIR.

Pink kafir has never failed to make a feed crop in 16 years of continuous production at the Fort Hays Experiment Station. It is a grain sorghum of proven value, and is especially noted for producing both grain and forage of excellent quality. Pink kafir was bred and developed at the Fort Hays Experiment Station and released to western Kansas farmers in 1910.

The Pink is one of the leafiest of the non-saccharine sorghums and grows from three to six feet in height depending upon the season. The average dry fodder yield of Pink kafir with heads on is 3 tons per acre at Hays. The highest yield was 5 1/2 tons and the lowest was 1 1/2 tons during a period of 14 years. The average grain yield of Pink kafir on upland is 25.6 bushels per acre. In 1920 it yielded 63 bushels per acre. Yields of 35 to 40 bushels in favorable seasons are common.

Pink kafir ripens in 110 days under continuously favorable growing conditions. It is 7 to 10 days earlier than Standard Blackhull kafir, 5 to 10 days later than Dawn kafir, and yellow milo, and 15 to 20 days later than Feterita.

Pink kafir fits in as a grain crop throughout Kansas wherever grain sorghums are grown, but hardly has sufficient time to mature in the ten Northwestern counties. Nevertheless in these counties it is highly valued as a forage crop. While Pink kafir has not yet assumed much importance in the eastern half of Kansas as compared with Blackhull kafir, recent experiments indicate that it may become a close rival of the Blackhull in this area.

The Fort Hays Experiment Station has a splendid lot of pure, certified Pink kafir seed, germinating 98.5 per cent for sale. Further information regarding this seed can be obtained by communicating with L. C. Aicher, Superintendent of the Station.

To do her best, a dairy cow must be well housed in winter. When cows are not protected against the cold, a large portion of the food they consume is used to keep their bodies warm.

## CO-OP STORES NESTLE

## NEAR AMERICAN ALPS

Please mark a large dot on the cooperative map for Revelstoke, a railroad and farming community of British Columbia. Tucked up among the mountains and lakes of the "Switzerland of America," is a thriving cooperative store with an annual turnover of \$81,200 and as neat and imposing an appearance as any co-op store in America.

The building is owned by the co-op, which has 175 members and a ledger showing constant gains in turnover from \$3,700 when it was organized in July, 1923, to \$5,100 in September, 1924. "Our store," G. L. Ingram, former director and member of the Locomotive Engineers informs the All-American Cooperative Commission, "is attractive and neat, with good fixtures and shelving on which are stocked fresh and wholesome goods. The staff is attired in white aprons and jackets which we believe adds to service and quality, needed in cooperative enterprises as well as in private business. We feel rather proud of the store and hope it will be an incentive to others to 'go do likewise'."

## MORE FARMERS USING RADIO.

Rapid increase in the use of radio on farms during the past year is shown in a special survey made by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is estimated that there are now more than 370,000 radio sets in use on farms as compared with 145,000 a year ago.

The survey was made among county agricultural agents. Reports from 833 county agents placed the aggregate number of radio sets in their counties at 108,710, or an average of 430 sets per county. Projecting the average of 330 per county for all of the 2,850 agricultural counties in the United States yields an estimate of 370,500 radio sets in use on farms throughout the country as a whole, as compared with a similar estimate of 145,350 sets a year ago.

The radio market news service of the United States Department of Agriculture has been developed rapidly during the past three years until now it is possible for farmers in practically all parts of the country to receive daily market quotations and reports on agricultural conditions.

## CO-OPERATIVES EXCEL

## CHAIN STORES IN RUSSIA

Cooperatives have won out over government chain stores in Russia, Anna Louise Strong, noted writer, informs the All-American Cooperative Commission. The superiority of the cooperative store is based on the cooperative goodwill of the peasants. The Russian likes "his own store" far better than a government chain store for sentimental reasons. In addition Miss Strong says, the co-op is more efficient because it is not encumbered with bureaucratic control. "Strengthen the Cooperatives" is the slogan adopted by the recent All-Russian Cooperative Congress as a measure toward solving the difficult problems of distribution. Last year the Russian government stressed in the Russian development. Now it finds commerce and distribution the main problems with the cooperatives furnishing the only satisfactory solution.

## UNION LABEL GOOD

## FOR AGRICULTURE

City workers who have been preaching the value of the union label will hail with joy the move of the Farm Labor Union to label all its products, first to show that they have been produced by cooperators and second, to insure their quality. "The label of the Farm-Labor Union of America," says E. M. Davis, president of the Farmers Produce Exchange in East St. Louis, "should be placed upon every cantaloup and watermelon, upon every crate of tomatoes, eggs and sweet and Irish potatoes, upon every basket of peaches, every coop of poultry. Let our label become a guarantee of quality," not just a dream. There is no other tomato on the St. Louis market than the East Texas union-labeled variety. According to Davis, so satisfied are wholesalers of the meaning of that label, cantaloups, backed by the same mark of merit, are now selling above the market price.

Longed storage of potatoes at low temperatures or repeated removal of sprouts reduces the vitality of the spuds for seed stock.

## RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Dec. 20, 1924.

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst Sister Mabel Munson, and whereas, the Local and Community kindly feel the loss of a faithful and willing worker. Be it Resolved, that Local No. 1224 of Olathe, Kansas extend heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved husband, Mr. Chas. Munson and family. Be it further Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one copy be spread on the minutes of the Local, and one copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

Signed, Geo. F. Hanson, Elmer Christenson, Committee on Resolutions.

## RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

Whereas: The Grim Reaper Death has removed from our midst brother and former president John A. Beecher, we the directors of the Farmers Union Cooperative Association, in consideration of the intimate relations held with him, when he was our president, and as one of the pioneers whose exceptional ability helped to organize and build our association, do hereby express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, and proper that we record our appreciation of his work. Therefore be it Resolved, That the widow and counsel which he so willingly gave, many times at a personal sacrifice, be built up this institution and all cooperative institutions with which he was affiliated where his service and advice was gladly sought because it was dependable and for this he will be held in grateful remembrance by those who have the honor to serve with him in building our business association. Be it further Resolved, That the untimely removal of a member from our councils leaves a vacancy that cannot be filled and casts a shadow of gloom that will be deeply realized by all our members and will prove a severe loss to our association. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved family.

Resolved, That the minutes of the proceedings of the board of directors, a copy of the Kansas Union Farmer copy sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

By the Board of Directors of the Farmers Union Cooperative Association, John A. Wanda, Pres., H. M. Glenn, Sec.

## RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas our brother has entered our community and has taken from us our brother, Henry Marcotte, and in so doing has taken from the family a home loving husband and father. Local No. 722 a good member and a citizen, the community a highly respected citizen. Be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and a copy put on the minutes of the Farmers Union paper and a copy spread on the minutes of our Local. Be it further Resolved, That our charter be draped.

Signed, B. W. Wilsitt, C. R. Martin, S. S. Ames, Mrs. Alice Ames, Sec.-Treas.

## RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas God in His wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our brother, Arnold Grard. Be it Resolved: That we the members of Summit Local No. 1574 extend our sincere sympathy to the wife and daughter in this hour of sorrow. Be it further Resolved: That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of our brother, Arnold Grard, one sent to the minutes of our meeting.

By the Committee of the Committee, J. D. Martin, Bertha White.

## RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas our Heavenly Father has in His infinite wisdom seen fit to take from our midst our brother, J. R. Shirer, we the members of Franklin Local 1522 extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the members of the family, one sent to the state paper, and one placed on the minutes of our meeting.

By the Committee of the Committee, J. D. Martin, Bertha White.

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By the Committee of the Committee, J. D. Martin, Bertha White.

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## KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

could advertise in this Department. Rate: 8 cents a word per line. Count words in headings as "For Sale" or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial of figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. Expenses for postage and handling charges. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

## PET STOCK

COLLIE BLACK SHEPHERD Brown English Shepherd Puppies, E. A. Rickets, Rte 3, Kincaid, Kans.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST DOG KENNELS offer for sale Ovens Akroale watch dogs, automobile dogs, children's companions, farm dogs, stock drivers, hunters and retrievers. Also Big game Hounds and Comhounds, Foxhounds, Rabbits Hounds and thoroughbred Point and Akroale puppies. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed to any point in the United States. Large illustrated descriptive catalog mailed free.

BORANG KENNELS, Box 105, LaPorte, Ohio.

## STOCK

FOR SALE—Registered Polled Shorthorn yearling bulls, heifers and cows. Good milkers. Tuberculin tested. Jos. Baxter & Son, Rte 3, Clay Center, Kansas.

## FEMALE HELP WANTED

GIRLS—WOMEN, 16 UP. Learn Gown Making FREE Franklin Institute, Dept A 559, Rochester, N. Y.

GIRLS—WOMEN. Learn Gown Making at home. Earn \$25.00 week. Sample lessons free. Franklin Institute, Dept. W. 559, Rochester, N. Y.

## MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED JOB AS ELEVATOR MANAGER. By experienced man. Good education, and references. Address Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

## SITUATION WANTED

WANTED JOB AS ELEVATOR MANAGER. By experienced man. Good education, and references. Address Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

## FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR GOOD LIVE stock, my complete two horse triple power hedge and stump puller. H. W. Overbeck, Paola, Kansas, Miami County, Route 1.

## BOOKS

GOLDEN RULE SERVICE EVERY ONE in the local should read a copy of this foundation stone of Justice. Price 25c. J. A. Knapp, Kincaid, Kansas.

## MONEY WANTED

MONEY WANTED—Will pay Fifty Dollars for note of 1913 with Liberty head. (no Buffalo). We pay cash premiums for all rare coins Send 4c for large Coin Circular. May mean much profit to you. N. MISMATIC BANK, Dept. 609, Ft. Worth, Tex.

## CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank the kind friends and neighbors who gave their assistance and flowers at the time of the death of our little baby. Mrs. Rosa Remie, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Prosser.

Sprouted oats furnish one of the best sources of green and succulent feed for the poultry flock during the winter months.

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