

the county and district secretaries, we have not a complete list of same. In order to make the Quarterly reports and remittances promptly we must have the names and addresses of all county and district secretaries. We are asking all such to mail to the secretary's office at Salina their name and P. O. address.

C. E. BRADLEY

The Kansas Union Farmer

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

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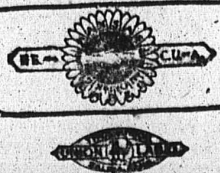
Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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. U. of A., are at liberty to ask questions on any phase of farm work. Answers will be either published or mailed.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1925.



THE GREAT AMERICAN HOG.

The Wall Street Journal steps aside for a moment from its devotion to stocks and bonds, banking and financial problems and gives a few minutes of its time and from five or six inches of its editorial space to the consideration of the hog. Make no mistake here. The animal referred to is not the two legged critter that has its habitat in Wall Street where it picks up an honest living, more or less, by gathering up the remains of the victims of the bulls and bears. The four legged grunter that has been busy impoverishing its owners by its steady consumption of high priced corn is the object of the Journal's inquiry.

It seems that hog prices have been looking up during the past few weeks. On February 21, the average price of hogs on the Chicago market was \$10.90. Two weeks later it had increased to \$14.30, a rise of 31 per cent. That was surely a very substantial gain for some one. As the Journal points out it was equivalent to 31 point raise all along the line in the stock market. There is no record of any such general advance in stocks and bonds in the same length of time and therefore the organ of the Wall Street speculators suggests that hogs might very well receive some of the attention that is regularly given to securities.

Like all good farm papers the Wall Street Journal is interested in the causes that advance and reduce the prices of farm products. If it is right there are two reasons for the present high prices of hogs. Corn has been too expensive for hog feed at the prevailing prices of hogs and corn for several months. This condition has forced many farmers to liquidate their hog herds at a profit. Hence and therefore there has been a very considerable decrease in the number of hogs in the country not only for this year and market but for next year. There are now about 24 per cent less hogs in the country than a year ago and it is estimated that there will be a further decline of 10 per cent of the hog crop to be marketed next year.

These figures are not guesses. They come from a source that makes few mistakes in its calculation of economic conditions. Its means of information are reliable because they are the agencies of cold blooded men of business who make their living and sometimes a little surplus by knowing exactly what is going on.

Farmers may learn a couple of things from this analysis of the four legged hog situation by the most reliable publicity agency of the organized two legged hogs of the country. Hog prices will stay up and go higher for at least another year because so many folks have been forced out of the business by the higher priced corn and low priced hogs of the past six months. Those who stick it out and maintain or increase their herds will again prove the best time to stay in a business is when everybody else is getting out. For the next year or so the world is certain to need a lot more hogs than are in sight right now and to supply that need high prices will be offered. The stickers who have kept their sows and pigs at some expense will get the benefit of the coming advances.

But what of the corn farmer? Dollar corn may stimulate heavy planting this spring. If weather conditions permit a large crop, corn will go lower next fall because there will be too much corn in the country and too few hogs. But the owners of hogs will be able to pay a fair price for corn because pork will be high and so there may not be such a tremendous slump in corn after all.

All of which again calls attention to the helplessness of the individual and unorganized farmer in dealing with the effective organizations of finance and business. The hog market and the corn market and the wheat market for the past year have been object lessons on the value of information. Properly assembled and digested the figures on production and prices of these three staples farm products during the last twelve months would be a fine foundation for profitable agriculture. Production in all three lines has been barely equal to and possibly slightly below the known demands of consumers. Consequently it has been impossible for the speculators to keep prices down.

If hog raisers and corn and wheat growers would get the total production figures of their crops for

the past twelve months they would know just how much to produce during the next twelve months in order to sell at profitable prices. Such figures are available. They measure normal or slightly sub normal consumption. They should be made the measure for normal production. In a week or two, if they are accessible to the writer, this paper will publish the figures that mean so much.

OPPORTUNITIES OVERLOOKED.

The farmers of this country made a general record last year in cooperative live stock marketing. They saved a million dollars from the wages ordinarily paid to private commission houses, they forced fair prices and handling conditions from the organized dealers on 28 markets, and they provided anew the possibilities of self-help marketing agencies conducted by producers. So far so good, but with all its great successes cooperative live stock marketing has not yet developed any method of controlling shipments so that supply of animals on a market on any given day may not exceed the demand at profitable prices for that day.

There were many days during the year ended December 31, 1924, when most of the terminal live stock markets were glutted with over supplies that broke the prices and ruined thousands of farmers whose shipments were caught in the jam. Orderly movement of products under the control of the farmer from the shipping station to the final consumer is absolutely essential before the men who make the food that supplies the world will be able to make enough profits out of their produce to supply their own necessities.

Live stock cannot be centralized, stored and held for high prices like cotton, wheat, corn and tobacco. With an effective system of information conducted by the growers themselves, it is easily possible, however, to regulate shipments and prevent the market glut that cost so much last year. The only place that animals can be held for better prices is on the farm and even there the time of holding is very restricted. Orderly movement of live stock to the markets must begin on the farms and ranches and must be regulated by central agencies in possession of all the necessary information.

Live stock producers now have 28 commission houses on the central markets. All of them are rendering some service although they are not doing any team work. If an effective central organization of the whole 28 agencies could be formed and the duties of such a federation properly worked out and prescribed the profits of cooperative live stock marketing could be multiplied by fifty in a year's time. Impossible? Not at all the producers should have had \$50,000,000 more than they received for the animals that they sold last year. Even then it is doubtful if the industry as a whole would have made any money. As it was the losses probably exceeded \$50,000,000 and resulted in bankruptcy for thousands of farmers. It is surely worth while to make an attempt to establish the prosperity of stock raisers by making a sensible effort to use the means already at hand.

CO-OPERATIVE LIVE STOCK MARKETING

The first cooperative agency for market live stock on a central market was established by the Nebraska Farmers Union at Omaha, Nebraska in April of 1917. No cooperative undertaking has had to overcome greater difficulties; none has made a greater success. During the year that ended December 31, 1924 farmers operated no less than twenty-eight live stock commission houses. Of these the Farmers Union has given its name to the concerns at Omaha, St. Joseph, Sioux City, Kansas City, Wichita, Denver, St. Paul and Chicago.

The business transacted last year is almost beyond belief. The 28 concerns handled 172,846 car loads. Consider for a moment just how big a train of that many cars would make if they were all coupled together, or how many trains it would make if all of them were going to market at one time over a single line of railway. Each such train would be about a quarter of a mile in length. With a half mile head-way between trains the cooperative shipments of live stock last year would reach from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to San Francisco, California. There is not a railway in the United States that has enough single, main line track to hold all those trains at one time.

Then consider that in all those cooperative shipments last year there were 12,466,761 animals. There are 165,000 farms in Kansas. If all the live stock cooperatively handled last year were distributed equally to the farms of Kansas each farmer would have a mixed herd of 76 cattle, hogs and sheep, with here and there a few mules, goats and horses.

The total sales of live stock through cooperative agencies last year amounted in money to \$235,066,059. Just what proportion of the total sales was handled by the farmers through their own agencies it is not possible now to say but it was well over twenty per cent since the highest total value of a sales in a single year is not much more than a billion dollars.

What were the gains? It is hardly worth while for farmers to undergo all the labors and take all the chances of cooperative marketing unless they get something out of it. The live stock cooperators got a lot of profitable results. In the first place they were all certain of honest treatment. Their shipments to the terminal markets were handled by their own agents, farmers for the most part, who were there and hard at work all the year round for just one single purpose, to get the last possible dollar from the sale of each animal, not for themselves but for the farmers who produced the critters. The fair and unselfish policy of the cooperatives forced even the most crooked of the old line dealers either to be honest or to go out of business. There never was a year in the history of the industry when every animal, no matter who handled it, came as near being sold for the high dollar measured by market conditions. This good result from cooperative commission houses benefits non-cooperators just as much as it does cooperators.

Then there was the actual money, the cooperative savings, distributed as shippers dividends, a

mere matter of \$921,023, or an average profit of a little more than \$5 the car load. Not very much lots of folks will say but it was mighty nearly a million dollars, and a million dollars, in spite of the growth of wealth in this country, is still rather important money. Kindly notice that this million was all profit, was all in excess of expenses, and was all paid out to the men who produced the animals and had the courage and good sense to support their own selling agencies.

The Farmers Union houses handled 60,106 car loads containing 4,829,265 animals. The total sales of the Union houses, very materially aided by the support of the Missouri Farmers Association, amounted to \$92,224,144 and their total distribution of shippers dividends \$807,604. Here is a record of efficiency and service that should be a matter of pride to every member of our organization. Our houses handled only approximately one-third of the cooperative shipments but distributed two-thirds of the cooperative dividends. The average savings on all cooperative sales amounted to \$5 a car load but for Union houses it was a fraction more than twice as much or a little above ten dollars a car.

It will pay members of the Union to cut this article out and carry it around in their pockets. There are still a few unfortunates who smile at the Union. Give them this dope on the results of cooperative live stock marketing and see how long it will take them to laugh it away.

FARMERS AND HIGH PRICES.

All over the country there is an impression that farmers have profited tremendously by the great advance in the prices of wheat, corn and hogs that have occurred during the past six or seven months. Only a fool would argue that the farmers are not better off as a result of the better prices. On the other hand, only a fool or a crook could be persuaded that farmers have received gains at all in proportion to the advances in the market prices of farm staples.

The rise in wheat did not become very noticeable until a very large part of the 1924 crop had passed out of the hands of growers at prices that were substantially lower than the cost of production. All over the wheat belt, due to the low prices of preceding years, there were hundreds of thousands of farmers who were so heavily in debt that they were forced to thresh from the shock or harvest with combines and haul their grain directly to the elevators. Whether they sold to old line dealers or to their own cooperative elevators they received or prices based on market conditions at that time and with the delivery of their last loads of wheat they ceased to have any further interest in the market for another twelve months. If prices went on up to \$5 a bushel it could make no difference to the farmer who had already sold his wheat at less than a dollar. The Kansas Department of Agriculture estimates that the average farm price of wheat harvested in this state last year was \$1.05 a bushel. If that figure is correct it means that much more than half the crop was sold for less than a dollar and that all the profits from the crop dropped into the pockets of the grain dealers.

Only one relatively small group of corn farmers made any substantial profits from the high prices of corn. Those men who planted corn for the purpose of gathering and selling it as grain made some money. That sort of corn farming is the exception rather than the rule. The Federal Department of Agriculture estimates that 85 per cent of all the corn produced in this country is either fed by producers to their own live stock or sold to neighbors for use in the vicinity.

Hogs and corn are the twins of middle western farming. They should be the Gold Dust Twins but they have been far from golden for the past eight months. The man with a big corn crop and all his lots and pastures full of pigs was in the middle of a bad fix. To mature his hogs for market at the prices that prevailed up to the middle of February meant heavy losses on the grain used. To liquidate his hogs, to use the financial language of the Wall Street Journal, meant almost equally heavy losses for the current year and the relinquishment of hope of profit in the succeeding year.

It is plain enough that as yet the farmer has realized comparatively small gains from the big increase in prices. If the present price levels can be maintained for a few years agricultural prosperity will be established but it is a matter of future crops and future prices so far as the farmer is concerned. Agriculture must take a leaf from the book of the railroads. As a result of several years of intensive campaigning and public opinion building the transportation companies succeeded in very nearly doubling the prices of their services. Had that condition been temporary it would have been worth but little to the roads. They proceeded to make it permanent by stabilizing the prices they charged for carrying freight and passengers at levels considerably higher than war time charges. They are now so thoroughly entrenched in their new positions that it is regarded, in some quarters, as an act of treason to suggest lower rates.

In the warfare for better agricultural conditions the farmers have only won the first skirmish. They must hold the ground that they have taken. They must dig themselves in and be prepared to fight for the retention of higher prices. There is only one answer: Organization, Education and Co-operation.

Farmers, Listen!

"Kansas has twenty thousand dues-paying Farmers Union members. A \$100 deposit in their bank at Kansas City, Kansas, would be a total of two million dollars. Have you a deposit there?"

Farmers Union State Bank.
E. C. Trull, Pres.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Dawes

Stirred the Folks
In Washington when he busted out with his demand for amendment to the senate rules that would enable that rather hard boiled aggregation of statesmen to do more voting and less deliberating. It has been about a hundred and thirty-six years since the first vice president was inaugurated and Mr. Dawes is the only one who ever made a salutatory address that was of sufficient importance to be regarded as news.

Not only did the new vice president make stirring remarks on assuming his position as presiding officer of the senate but immediately forgot that he was expected to be on the job and went away to ride in the procession back to the White House leaving the senators without any one to wield the gavel during the ten minute session that it was necessary to hold in order to get going under the new conditions.

But the senate can run without a vice president. When it became evident that the newly installed presiding officer had played hooky on the first day of his service the Hon. Watson of Indiana called his colleagues to order and they proceeded forthwith to select Moses of New Hampshire as a proper person to lead them out of the wilderness of neglect to which they had been abandoned by a heartless and forgetful vice president.

Filibustering

To Kill Measures
Favored by a majority is the particular senate custom against which Mr. Dawes is protesting. To those who may not understand what that means there may not be much significance in the present disturbance. It means a good deal however. It is the weapon which an earnest, not to say desperate minority, of even one member, uses to kill an objectionable proposal. The filibuster or filibusters simply take the floor and talk until it is time to adjourn.

Such incidents occurring at the end of a session are often very dramatic. A senator from Nebraska, a long populist of the name of Allen, holds all the long distance endurance records for senate oratory. He held the floor for something like twenty-four hours and prevented the passage of a particular bill that he thought it his particular duty to kill. But there have been other famous filibusters and many of them during the past few years.

The Muscle Shoals leasing bill, so dear to the heart of Senator Underwood, its fons et origo, was really talked to death during the session of the senate just ended. Another Nebraska senator, Hon. George Norris, furnished most of the language and facts for that slaughter and made a mighty good job of it. Perhaps he is wrong. Perhaps Underwood and the majority are no mere outsiders, or innocent bystanders, can say with any certainty.

Whether Norris was right or wrong or whether Underwood was right or wrong after all no very great harm has been done. Underwood's harm has been done. Another Nebraska senator, Hon. George Norris, furnished most of the language and facts for that slaughter and made a mighty good job of it. Perhaps he is wrong. Perhaps Underwood and the majority are no mere outsiders, or innocent bystanders, can say with any certainty.

Underwood

Is not the Only
Senator who had a pet child talked to death during the recent session of the senate. A lot of folks are not satisfied with the way that the Volstead law is being enforced, or rather with the way it is being ignored or violated without much inconvenience to law breakers in many parts of the country. A much more rigid enforcement measure, known as the Crampton Bill, was framed by the legislative agents of the National Anti-Saloon League.

Many senators, perhaps a majority, felt that the proposals of the Crampton bill went too far, in fact a good ways beyond the powers that can be constitutionally conferred on mere administrative agents of the government. But if the measure had come to a vote it would have passed because the average senator is afraid to vote against any bill intended to more effectively enforce the prohibition amendment and statutes. Men who would have hesitated to take part in the talking match that killed it.

Senator Underwood should not be too active in his support of the reform suggested by the vice president. It is not so many years ago that the

south saved its representation in congress and its political influence in the country by talking the Force Bill to death. Had that measure been enacted it would not only have restored the franchise to the negro but it would have clothed the federal government with sufficient authority over elections within the states to have made it effective.

Without going further back than the last two years of the Wilson administration Dawes should remember that the Fronty Versailles and the League of Nations were slaughtered by an organized filibuster that was carried on by his political friends and associates. This would also be a good thing for Senator Underwood to remember as he is one of the democrats who were defeated in that contest.

There is really a good deal to be said for the senate rules. They are framed to permit deliberation. The country is not likely to suffer any grave disaster from the defeat of controversial legislation. It may be saved a lot of trouble by senators who talk measures to death as a last means of defeating dangerous measures.

The President

Is Earnestly Urging

The senate to consent to the entrance of the United States into the Court of International Justice. It is likely that for the next two or three weeks this will be the principal topic of debate in the deliberative body that vexes the soul of the vice president with two much deliberation. Except a very few "bitter enders" about every body believes that our country should participate in the World Court. The president advises our entrance into that body. Thoughtful people who know what is involved agree with him. There are two groups of objectors, however, with sufficient influence to postpone and possibly to defeat the proposal. There is one faction that sincerely and honestly believes that the United States should not adhere to any international bodies. They believe that this country should stand alone entirely unhampered and unembarrassed by any international official international obligations. The outstanding leader of the "isolationists" is Senator Borah of Idaho. It so happens that the virtue of the seniority rule of promotion became chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs when Senator Henry Cabot Lodge was called to his fathers. That means that ratification of the World Court is certain to have rough sledding.

Then there are others who dislike the World Court because it is a part of the machinery of the League of Nations. It is to them the League of Nations, the tribunal advocated by the president and many other leaders of his party is practically independent of its mother, the League. Still and all there are many sincere and honest men who see no good in the child of war, parents. The great democratic leader, Woodrow Wilson, favored the court and that is reason enough to justify bitter opposition by a lot of good sized men in the senate and throughout the country. The president may not have much luck with his own party in this matter.

Progressiveism

Is Getting Some Awful

Joins right now. The republicans have read four senators and thirteen representatives out of their party. Not only that but all committee rankings have been taken away from all the men who supported La Follette in the campaign last year. Brookheart, Frazier, Ladd and La Follette have all been notified that they are not ex-parte members of the committees on which they have served unless they are willing to take their places at the bottom of the lists as representatives of a third party.

The house of representatives has been equally hard boiled with the progressive members of that body who spent nearly half of last year off the reservation. This proscription has gone so far that progressives have been notified to vacate the good and handy office rooms that they have had in the Senate and House Office Buildings and move into less desirable quarters.

Senator La Follette has been deprived of his chairmanship of the Committee on Manufactures and notified to move out of the pleasant and cheerful rooms that he has occupied for many years and transfer his clerks and his belongings to some

dark, inconvenient rooms that no one else wants. Even Senator Wheeler has been notified that he must move, his former offices have been locked and his clerks deprived of access to them.

Every one understands just how the majority feels about this thing and all know that the old line boys probably have the voting strength to get away with it but there is a little curiosity about how certain progressive senators still admitted to the inner circles will act on this matter. Norris and Howell of Nebraska, Borah of Idaho, Cousins of Michigan, Johnson of California, Norbeck of South Dakota and our own Capper are all known as progressives. In the past they have worked with the group that is now proscribed. If they should join with the excommunicated four, the regulars might not have a majority unless they could get little assistance from Senator Bruce of Maryland and a few other democrats.

No one knows what may happen within the next twelve months. The only thing that is certain is that whatever does come off politically will be so interesting that no good citizen can afford not to know all about it.

Kansas

Was on the Front

Row at the inaugural ceremonies the other day. Senator Curtis was Chairman of the Joint Committee of the two houses of Congress on the Inauguration of the President and Vice President. He rode in the same car with Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge and was generally recognized as the Big Chief of the day's exercises. Also he was promptly re-elected republican floor leader of the senate.

Then there was a Kansas cabinet officer for the first time in the history of our state. Dr. Jardine, the new Secretary of Agriculture, was on hand in full inaugural day regalia and on the next day took the oath of office and is now in charge of the Department. Disappointing the hopes of some and allaying the fears of others the president has now proved that he knows that the republic extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Lakes to the Gulf.

Agricultural Relief Measures All

Died when congress adjourned. The Cooperative Marketing bill proposed by the Agricultural Conference and supported by the president was killed in the House of Representatives when the Dickinson measure was substituted for it. No vote on the proposition was taken in the Senate. Neither the Capper-Williams Bill nor the Curtis-Aswell bill ever got out in the open where their enemies could get a fair swing at them. Neither measure had any chance to pass either house.

At the very end of the session, somewhere about the 14th minute of the last quarter of the eleventh hour, the supporters of the McNary-Hau bill undertook to load it on an appropriation measure as a rider but were only able to muster about eighteen votes. It may be that a few amendments to existing laws passed to help the farmers were adopted. Just what was accomplished cannot be definitely known. Some little time but it is certain the total results in the interest of the farmers were smaller than during any recent session. It was a long, cold winter for the advocates of remedial legislation for agriculture.

Why? Principally because the east believes that the agricultural west is rolling in wealth secured by the sale of wheat and corn at high prices. All the interests that oppose cooperative marketing and relief for agriculture were well represented. Farmers failed to get anything; as a result of effective organization the business interests that operate through the United States Chamber of Commerce got everything that they wanted.

Who is most to blame for the neglect of agriculture? The business interests cannot be censured for playing their own game. Congress cannot be criticized with any sort of regard for fair play for refusing to enact agricultural legislation in view of the sorry fact that hardly any two farmers groups agreed with each other the things that should have been done. The only answer is to get together. Agriculture is big enough to run the republic and will do so when ever farmers master the principles of organization and team work.

Invested that there has been no profit worth mentioning and these deplorable conditions can be remedied only by the farmers themselves—and it looks as if there was only one way to better ourselves—and that is through the Farmers' Union. It is the only real farm organization by real dirt farmers, on an equal basis, to give every farmer a chance to retain (keep) a little more of the profits he now produces for other people, in his own, the farmers' possession. The farmers' prosperity and maintenance can only be perpetuated by the farmers themselves—through the cooperation of all the farmers. They must organize and stay organized the same as other United States citizens by their own organizations. Farmers! Help yourselves! You can do it by sticking together in your union in one large family—for mutual profit, protection and educational benefit.

Are the Farmers' Union business ventures safe? You bet they are! In the last five years, less than two per cent of such have failed. This is a better showing than any other line of business can produce. Why is it safe? It is because the Union is run by men who have been at the head of it for years—men who are conservative.

Samples of gasoline may be sent to the department of mechanical engineering, Kansas State Agricultural College, for test. A small fee is charged for this work to cover the expense of tests.

FARMERS' UNION OBSERVATIONS

(By One of the Twenty, or More, Delegates, from Anderson County at the State Meeting of the Farmers' Union Held at Salina, Kansas.)

I took special pains to follow and observe all transactions closely. In the past we have been a little skeptical about the good that the Farmers' Union could do for us farmers. Now, however, I wish to state that the Farmers' Union stands for everything that is just and right—not only for the farmers, but for all classes of our citizenship in this great and progressive State of Kansas. I'll admit I was afraid that the majority of the Farmers' Union members were radicals, visionaries, and demanding that our government enact special radical laws for our ills. This is a wrong impression, because the key-note of all discussion, was for us farmers to join hands, in one big family, and to give each other a square deal of the same as other organizations of the same kind or lines of business now enjoy. The farming business leaves such meager returns for capital and labor

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Department of Practical Co-Operation

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

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.
Herynk Local 1427 meets every first and third Tuesday evening of every month.
Come out and boost. Don't stay at home and kick.
Harry Eden, Secy.

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

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922.
Newberry Local No. 1922 meets regularly, the first and third Monday nights of each month. The members make it a success in every way by doing more than your part and attending these meetings.
R. J. Muckenthaler, Sec'y-Treas.

DISTRICT 57 LOCAL NO. 1232.
District 57 Local No. 1232 meets the last Friday in each month. We would like to see all members present and bring all the new members you can.
Mrs. Ernest Brauch, Sec.

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810.
Rock Creek Local No. 1810 meets the first and third Friday evening in each month at Rock Creek School house 3 miles east of Wellsville. All union members welcome.
A. L. Robinson, Pres.
S. J. Lohr, Sec'y.

COLUMBIA UNION NO. 1233.
Columbia Union No. 1233 meets the second and fourth Friday nights of each month. Visiting members welcome.
A. Wray, Pres.
Leo Bonar, Sec.

COUNCIL CORNERS.
LOCAL 1733
Regular meetings held on the first and third Monday nights of each month. A local that is good enough to accept you into membership is good enough to boost for. Attend the meetings.
Jas. Albertson, Pres.
Ethel Roberts, Sec.

CRESCO LOCAL NO. 377.
Cresco Local No. 377 Seiden, Kan., meets every first and third Thursday in the evening at 8 p. m. of each month. Come out and boost and help all you can to make it a one hundred percent Farmers Union.
Adam Sulzman, Pres.
John Wolf, Sec.

NOTICE!
HURON, Kans. — The High Prairie Local No. 1588 meets on the first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Let's start the New Year right by paying up our dues at once. All visiting members welcome. W. R. Fuhrman, Sec.-Treas., H. G. Buttrick, Pres.

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1031.
Buckeye Local No. 1031 has changed their meeting night. It will meet every first and third Wednesday evening of each month, beginning the first Wednesday in January 1925.
J. J. Masika, Sec'y-Treas.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779.
Regular Union meetings held the first and third Tuesday in every month. All members are urged to attend and help make it a success.
Herman A. Wigger, Sec'y-Treas.

NEW BASIL LOCAL 1787.
Local meeting second Monday of every month. Come out let us see if you are alive.
J. P. Baier, Pres.
Henry Hoffman, Sec.
Elmo, Kans.

RURAL REST LOCAL 2133.
Rural Rest Local 2133, Salina, Kas. meets the first and third Saturday evenings of each month. At the first meeting of the month eats are served. The other meeting is a program meeting.
Any Farmers Union members in Salina over Saturday night will be welcome at these meetings. Call at the State Secretary's office and learn the meeting place.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679.
We meet every two weeks on Tuesday. All Farmer Unions members welcome.
Owen Hunsberger, Pres.
I. M. Wagner, Sec.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL 385.
Regular meetings every 2nd Saturday of each month.
A. J. Pospisil, Pres.

FONTANA LOCAL 1789.
Meet the first and third Friday nights regularly.
All members should be present.
W. A. Booz, Sec.-Treas.
W. H. Slyter, Pres.

UNION LOCAL NO. 273.
Regular meetings on second and fourth Thursday each month.
Charles Crossard, Sec.

LIBERTY LOCAL, SAFFORD CO.
Liberty Local No. 1988 Stafford Co., have for their regular meeting nights the first and third Fridays of each month. A standing invitation to meet with us is extended to all visiting members.
Ray Henry, Pres.
Lawrence Wright, Sec.-Treas.

NEW HOPE 2020.
New Hope 2020 — In Stafford county meets every first and third Thursday of the month.
Pres. S. E. Veach,
Sec. Fred Hahn.

UNION 2019.
Union Local No. 2019 in Stafford county meets the second and fourth Friday of each month.
Pres. A. L. Francis,
Sec. E. F. Lutz.

BROGAN 226.
Brogan Local No. 226 at St. Paul in Neosho County meets the second and fourth Thursday of each month. Visitors are always welcome.
L. L. Venneman.

SPRING CREEK LOCAL.
Spring Creek Local No. 1174 meets the first and third Wednesday nights of each month at Merchant school house. We urge that all members be present.
S. O. Watson, Pres.
Nell Lobingier, Sec.

COLLINS NO. 636.
The meetings of Collins Union Local No. 636 are held on the fourth Wednesday evening of each month.
A. E. Wyatt, Pres.
Winifred Crispin, Sec.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911.
Regular meetings on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month.
J. Humberger, Pres.
R. J. Logan, Sec.

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

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL.
Pleasant Valley Local Union No. 1809 meets every first and third Wednesday evening of each month.
E. J. Kissinger, Pres.
W. T. Flinn, Sec.-Treas.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2025.
Riverside Local No. 2025 holds its regular meetings the second Wednesday night of each month in the American Legion hall.
Mrs. Frank McClelland, Secy.

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

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

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

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL 1552.
Pretty Creek Local No. 1552 meets every first and third Wednesday of each month at the Hinerville School house. Come out. Don't stay home and kick.
H. C. Mathies, Sec.-Treas.

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1980.
Woodbine Local No. 1980 meets the first Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock.
Every Union man or farmer welcome.
B. H. Oesterreich.

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405.
Burnham Local No. 405, Minneapolis, Minn., meets the first and third Thursday eve. at 8 p. m. of each month in the Burnham School House, 3 1/2 miles east of Minneapolis. Except in winter months, meetings are held every Thursday eve. alternately between the school house and the home of some brother.
Brothers, boost your Local.
O. J. Lambertson, Sec.-Treas.
W. J. Gibbs, Pres.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.
The regular meeting of the Crawford County Farmers Union will be held on the last Tuesday of each month throughout the year in Union Hall over Crawford County State Bank, Girard, Kans.
H. S. Woods, President,
G. W. Thompson, Secy.

HERKIMER NO. 1002.
The Herkimer local No. 1002 meets the second and fourth Wednesday nights of each month. We urge all members to come to the meetings.
Martin Raemer, Pres.
Karl Rohde, Secy.

PLEASANT HOME LOCAL 2055.
Pleasant Home Local No. 2055 meets the first and third Friday of each month.
Why not come to the meeting?
We need you.
John Hodgson, President.
Minnie Carrio, Sec.-Treas.

PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2150.
Prairie View Local meet the first Tuesday night of each month in the study hall of the high school building, all members are urged to be present at each meeting, also visiting members are welcome.
E. H. Lister, Pres.
J. H. Scott, Sec'y.

ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1571.
Odessa Local No. 1571, Winfield, Kansas, holds its regular meetings every other Tuesday night at seven-thirty. Next regular meeting will be

March 24. Visiting members always welcome.
Frank Snow, President,
R. A. Reynolds, Secretary.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679.
Union Valley Local No. 1679 meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month, 1 mile west and 1 mile south of Osawatimie, Kans.
I. W. Prescott, Pres.
I. M. Wagner, Sec.

FREEMONT LOCAL NO. 1014.
Freemont Local 1014 meets every first Friday evening of every month, visiting members always welcome.
Gus Sauer, Pres.
A. W. Slesenger, Sec'y-Treas.

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

CHASE COUNTY.
Chase County Farmers Union will hold its second quarterly meeting in the Clement Union Hall at 10:00 o'clock, Saturday, April 11th.
M. W. Green, Co. Sec.

NOTICE NEOSHO COUNTY.
Neosho County F. B. 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.
Pres. Sanford Miller,
Sec.-Treas. J. O. Foust.

MIAMI COUNTY.
The Miami County Farmers Union No. 59 will hold its first quarterly meeting at Paola March 21st at 10:30 in the City Hall. Installation of officers and business of importance will be transacted. Be sure to send your delegates as our Union depends on the loyalty of you Locals.
W. Slyter, Pres.
W. J. Prescott, Sec.

OSAGE COUNTY.
The regular quarterly meeting will be held at Lyndon, Thursday evening, Mar. 12. Come!
E. L. Bullard, Pres.
John J. Cooper, Sec.-Treas.

RILEY COUNTY.
The first quarterly meeting of Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 will be held at Oak Grove schoolhouse Saturday March 28, 1925 beginning at ten o'clock. Dinner will be served at noon. All Union members are invited to attend.
Gust Larson, Sec'y.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY.
Pottawatomie County Farmer Union will hold its first quarterly meeting at Westmoreland, Monday, March 30th beginning at 10 o'clock sharp. All Locals in County are urged to send full quota of delegates. Entertainment will be furnished by the Olshburg Optimistic Owls. All members welcome.
F. E. Nelson, Co. Secy-Treas.
W. A. O'Neill, County Pres.

MY OBJECTIONS TO HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 24.
House Concurrent Resolution No. 24 is a proposed amendment to the State constitution. This is an enabling act, granting to the legislature certain rights, and to fully understand its far reaching possibilities it is necessary to see what the legislature could do under this act.
Choose who favor the adoption of this amendment, do so because it grants to the legislature the right to take all the automobile license fees, all the money raised by a 2¢ tax on gasoline and create a fund under the complete control and supervision of the State Highway Commission for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a system of State Highways. This system as mapped out by the present Highway Commission will present 8,695 miles of road from the auto license tax and the gas tax would amount in round numbers to not more than \$8,000,000. Federal Aid for Kansas is approximately \$2,000,000 making a total of \$10,000,000 annual sum all parts of the state will contribute, now if a hard surfaced road (brick or concrete) is needed to meet the requirements of certain eastern counties of the state and, all contributes to this fund, will the other parts of the state be satisfied with less expensive type of road? As a result all parts of the state where any of these roads were built would demand the most expensive type of road, and if they did not get it the distribution would not be fair and equitable.
Now past experiences in road building has proven this type of road will cost from \$40,000 to \$60,000 per mile. Let us figure it at \$40,000 per mile, 8,695 miles would require an initial cost of \$347,800,000. With \$10,000,000 annually to devote to this it would require 35 years to get all over the state and its maintenance. Records from Illinois show that the cost of maintenance and upkeep is \$250 per mile for the first years which increases as the road grows older. This maintenance fund will increase as more roads are built and put into new road thereby lengthening the time required for the completion of the system. I do not believe that there ever can be a complete system, for, so-called, permanent road has never been

constructed that has outlived the life of the bonds issued to build it, so it seems inevitable that a time will arrive when the maintenance and upkeep will require this total sum of \$10,000,000 and no new roads can be built.

Where will this so-called system be begun? Will it be in the out-lying districts of the state or will they radiate from the larger cities? My opinion is that this system would start from the larger cities, so it follows that some of the out-lying parts of the state that have contributed to this program will receive no road, unless additional taxes can be levied and more revenues received. In that event the \$347,800,000 mentioned as the initial cost will only be a drop in the bucket.

I have not mentioned the amount required or rather provided for as in Senate Bill No. 1000 for the support of the Highway Commission, which provides that 3 per cent of this \$347,800,000 will go for salaries and expenses of this Commission.

Again the county and townships would be deprived of their road drag fund which they now receive from auto licenses and would have to make it up by additional property tax.

Now the taxpayers of Kansas want the bars thrown down and allow a legislature to put over such a program or do they want to have some control over their own roads? I favor keeping up the bars.

Warren Culp,
Rep. McPherson County.

PRAIRIE VIEW 2105.
On Tuesday night, Mar. 3rd the regular monthly meeting of the Prairie View Local was held at the H. S. building at Burns, Kans.

The business meeting was held as usual in the study hall. The manager of the Livestock Commission Co. at Wichita was present and made a very interesting talk. After the business session the members adjourned to the gymnasium which was already filled to capacity with the farmers' families and friends who had gathered to see a basket ball game between two teams composed of Union wives and daughters. It was a hard fought game and furnished plenty of amusement for the spectators. The men's double quartette sang several Union songs which were much appreciated as was also the duet sung by the two little boys. After the ball game everyone was invited to proceed to a basement of the M. E. church where ice cream and cake was served to nearly 600 people.
"And the farmers held them all."
E. E. Sites, Pres.
J. H. Scott, Sec.

REPUBLIC COUNTY FARMERS UNION.
The first quarterly meeting for 1925 was held at the Courtland opera house Wednesday, March 4th.

Lunch, beginning at noon, was served at the opera house. The meeting was called to order after lunch by County President G. R. Bundy, who has just the right temperament for an ideal presiding officer.

Conductor Ada Burandt and assistant found all present members. Charles Handlick, secretary and treasurer read minutes of last meeting.

Six Locals were represented and more than 100 members were present.

While waiting for report of executive committee several talked on the several amendments that will be up to Locals for a vote; President Bundy asked that all members get all information possible on these and vote for the best interest of the Union.

M. Glenn, delegate, made a most interesting report of the state meeting.

After county meeting was adjourned an open meeting was held. Miss Lena Perkins of Grace Hill gave a reading that was so much enjoyed and so heartily endorsed she favored the audience with another reading.

Chas. Simpson, field man of Farmers Union Insurance Co., gave a short talk on what the Union was doing.

State Secretary Brasted made an interesting and instructive talk that was closely listened to.

Dr. W. R. Barnard, secretary of North Central Kansas Fair, told of several things that would be beneficial to the entire county; thanked the people for the cooperation in making the fair a success, and asked for a continuance of this cooperation.

GRACE HILL LOCAL NO. 1212.
Grace Hill Local, No. 1212, Republic County, has community spirit

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500 " " " " " 3.25
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