



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Co-operation

Education



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Agricultural Prosperity Can Only Be Restored Through A National Marketing System

Speech Delivered Under the Auspices of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America, at Hays, Kansas, Oct. 14th by B. P. Yoakum

Farming is the basic industry. Farmers are the creators of ten times greater wealth than any other industry. They are the supporters of all the invested wealth of every other business. Yet the profit on that which they create every 12 months goes to others, while they and their families are the losers and sufferers.

Farmers can control the country's economic and financial laws when they agree among themselves upon a nationally organized plan of control. Without the products of the farm the balance of the world could not turn a wheel.

Compare the farmers' strong position to the weakness in which industries without the exception of fish and game there is not a mouthful of food nor an article of clothing that is not produced from the soil. If all transportation should stop for six months a way would be found to live without it.

If all banks should close, a crude system of credit would be evolved so as to live without banks.

If all manufacturing should shut down the 40 million employees would be idle.

If all telephone and telegraph systems should discontinue another way of communication would take their place.

But if the farmer's business should cease, pestilence, starvation and death would be the result.

Farmers' Combined Strength Not Yet Realized

Within the past 12 months I have spoken to more than 50,000 farmers, and to farm organizations aggregating six or seven hundred thousand farmers in membership. And when I look into the strong and sturdy faces of farm men and women, such as compose this audience, I cannot realize how can I understand why they submit to such commercial abuses as are heaped upon them through a systematic marketing system organized and operated for the sole benefit and greed of others.

Certainly farmers and farm women do not have to submit to such injustice.

Farmers have never realized their potential strength. Nationally combined they would become the nation's controlling power. At state or local level they are limited to local or state committees. Especially is this true in view of the fact that eighty percent of all farm products is sold to dealers, who in turn ship to interstate traffic and under the control of the state or local organizations.

Farmers' Business Mostly Interstate

The moment the farmers' products are delivered to the railroad station and a bill of lading is issued for a destination outside of the state it becomes an interstate shipment and thereafter no distribution or market control can follow through local organizations. No state legislation can be enacted under which traffic between states can be regulated. It is only through Federal legislation that farmers can distribute, market and stabilize their prices.

National Organization a Necessity

Dan Wallace, Editor of The Farmer, has been active in Minnesota endeavoring to improve the farmers' situation through one of the country's best and largest potato growers' association. Mr. Wallace writes me:

"Organized efforts that will produce prices profitable to farmers must come through a National Marketing System operated under a Federal Charter, so that farmers must meet organized purchasing with organized selling."

This is all perfectly true. The dealers are nationally organized.

Farmers' Creation of Wealth

The farmers create the vast wealth every year that sustains life and all industries and are its first owners. Yet under the present inequitable system of distribution and marketing they are compelled to surrender their profits to others who take no risk, encounter no hazards and whose profits are quickly turned.

Permanent prosperity cannot possibly come to those engaged in agriculture without their full independence in the control of the distribution and marketing of that which they create and which by right is theirs.

Who can say that the American farmers, nationally organized and operating under a Federal Charter, are incapable of marketing their wheat both at home and abroad, which only requires good horse-sense operating through a business organization.

Reason for Opposition to Farmers Organizing Nationally

There is only one real reason for the opposition by the dealers, some politicians and some farm leaders to

the farmer in stabilizing farm prices and controlling their distribution and marketing. Women will demand that Congress enact a law permitting farmers to conduct, manage and control the distribution and marketing of their products. Women will not follow old political parties when those parties are not sound on the fundamentals of agriculture.

Federated Farm Women

The Federated Farm Women with offices at 26 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., is meeting with success and receiving the support of women throughout the nation as they come to understand the object of the women's national organization.

The Federated Farm Women is an organization to aid the farming interest in every way possible. It stands ready to serve the farm women of America at Washington in any capacity farm women may call upon it either personally or by letter, which will be helpful to agriculture, the nation's greatest and most essential business.

Let us look this problem squarely in the face and determine the proper course for the farmers to pursue for best results to themselves.

Functions of Yoakum Plan

Farming as an industry is now of public concern. It will be settled by the public.

Abraham Lincoln said: "In this country, public sentiment is everything. With it, nothing can succeed."

I am not ashamed to confess that twenty-five years ago I was a hired laborer, making little more than what might happen to any poor man's son. I want every man to have a chance."

Farmers perform and always have performed the hardest labor of the nation. They cannot afford to be the problem of the nation settled in a manner that they will be stripped of its management and control.

Let us examine the chief functions of the Yoakum Plan embodied in the Curtis-Aswell Bill introduced during the 68th Congress.

1. It effects the cheapest distribution, eliminates unnecessary cost, makes extortion impossible, meets the requirements of supply and demand in an orderly manner and guarantees to the farmer an equitable share of the last price his goods are sold for.

2. It permits pooling in any class of farm products where necessary to protect the interests of the producers.

3. It recognizes that the fundamental difficulties of farming lie in marketing rather than in production.

4. It is devoid of paternalistic or socialistic tendencies.

5. It makes the exploitation of the farmer and his business impossible.

6. It prevents the farmer being forced to sell for less than the cost of production but guarantees him a fair profit on his investment and labor.

7. It prevents the practice of extortion upon the consumer.

8. It prevents collusion, or defrauding, or making any profit from the operation of the National Co-operative Association without the knowledge of the Boards of Directors, who are elected by the farmers themselves and are really the Trustees for the farmers.

9. Under it, the improved economic conditions would so adjust themselves as to reduce the price on all foodstuffs to consumers in a manner to bring down the cost of living.

10. It brings the seller in contact with the buyer.

11. It enables the producer to know every item of cost between the farmer and the buyer.

Everyone who has given any consideration to this problem knows that money is required for the organization of any big enterprise. No big organization has ever yet been organized without expense, and never will be, based upon business and sound principles.

Therefore one of the provisions of the Curtis-Aswell bill contemplated that the government would set aside a revolving fund to be used for organizing a national system of distributing and marketing farm products to be managed by farmers.

This fund not to exceed ten million dollars and to bear interest at the rate of 1-2 percent per annum. The funds to be paid out under such safeguards that the money could not be used for any other purpose than for the organization of the marketing system.

The following will illustrate the basis upon which funds can be raised for repayment of government advance and to provide a permanent fund and working capital.

An assessment of 1-2 cent on every bushel of last year's wheat crop of approximately 372,000,000 bushels would place in this fund \$ 4,360,000.

An assessment of 1-2 cent on every bushel of last year's corn crop of 2,436,000,000 bushels means 12,180,000.

An assessment of 1-2 cent on 300 million bushels of potatoes (this being 65 per cent of 454 millions bushels the total crop of last year) 1,500,000.

Total from one crop of these three commodities would place in the fund \$18,040,000.

The same would apply to all standard farm products based upon an equitable assessment to be fixed by the Boards of Directors of the farmers.

Curtis-Aswell Bill Was Not in the Sense of Other Bills a Farm Relief Bill

The intent or meaning of the Curtis-Aswell bill should not be classed with other bills and termed a "farm relief" bill. It is not a farm relief bill in the sense that the business of farming should be placed under some kind of a government commission or supervision establishing government machinery to revise or interfere with the farmers in marketing their products.

The intent and meaning of the Curtis-Aswell bill was just to the contrary.

The object and purpose of that bill was to create the legal machinery under which those engaged in farming could organize a system national in scope to control the distribution and sale of farm products through reserving agriculture by its rightful owners from the grasp of speculators and a horde of commission and profit takers who contribute nothing in return. Under the provisions of this bill there was no contribution by the government, or tax upon the public.

The Curtis-Aswell bill, introduced in the 68th Congress by Senator Curtis of Kansas and Congressman James B. Aswell of Louisiana, ceased with the termination of the Session, therefore a new bill must be introduced in the 69th Congress.

The new bill will be so drawn as to provide for a Federal Charter under which all agricultural products can be distributed and marketed.

Farm commodities need not, however, be organized under a whole. The products of any single commodity or any number of commodities can be organized under the Federal Charter separately or jointly. If deemed desirable could be merged into a single organization.

I have discussed a national potato marketing organization with many who are associated with co-operative potato organizations and the consensus of opinion is that the potato growers of the country could be organized into a national marketing organization at a cost of from \$500,000 to \$750,000. There is no way of definitely determining this until the legal machinery is ready for organizing. Under the Curtis-Aswell bill the government would be required to be refunded by 1935. But no such time would be required as I will point out in the following estimate as it relates to white potatoes.

On a basis of 1 million bushels of marketable potatoes or 210,000,000 bushels of potatoes at 1-2 cent a bushel—

Operating cost (not including sacks) 1 cent a bushel—2,100,000.

To apply toward a permanent surplus trust fund (for potato marketing) 25 million dollars—1 cent a bushel—2,100,000.

For acquiring and leasing warehouses, packing, assorting and grading facilities—1 cent a bushel—2,100,000.

For incidental and unforeseen expenses 1 cent a bushel—2,100,000.

Total—4 1-2 c. a bu. \$9,450,000.

Through the press the Curtis-Aswell bill has been misinterpreted both as to meaning and operation.

Many newspapers have referred to the bill as an appropriation of ten million dollars to the government. This is not true.

Some of the newspapers in their comments have said that all agricultural products were to be brought under one gigantic organized pool.

This is not true. The ten million dollars revolving fund advanced would be made available as and when needed. For instance, the potato producers of the different states representing not less than 65 per cent of the production based upon this year's crop could take up the question of a national organization with their respective representatives of the executive committee, of procuring an advance from the revolving fund for the purpose of organizing the potato growers.

The potato growers alone would be responsible for the advance of the government and would refund through a light assessment fixed by their board and executive committee to be paid as shipments are made.

The Federal Charter would be sufficiently broad and comprehensive to permit the growers of wheat, cotton, watermelons, peaches or any other commodity to organize under its provisions.

The fight for control and management of your business is a fight that no individual or no interest is going to make for you.

It is a vital problem to you. One upon which your very life, your independence, your prosperity and comforts of every farm man and woman depends.

Now is the psychological time to make demands for the same privilege and the same treatment enjoyed by others engaged in other lines of business. Let us not fool ourselves or be fooled in the belief that Washington authorities in their professed friendship will ever permit the enactment of a law that farmers can conduct and manage their business as others do unless the farmers and farm women determinedly demand it of their Congressmen.

Maintenance of the proper speed and even pressure on the separator handle is an important factor in the separation of milk and cream.

SOME CONVERSATIONS HEARD DURING THE STATE CONVENTION

WHAT THEY CALL DADDY

Frank Cook, a salesman of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association with his residence in Kansas City, has two small daughters, who attend a school near their home. The little girls being bright and attractive are among the favorites of their teacher.

One evening not long ago the oldest daughter was entertaining her teacher in her home. The teacher asked the question, "What do you call your father?" The little girl answered, "Oh, he has many names, we call him father or daddy or papa." Upon being questioned further as to the other name of her father she said, "Well, I can't think of any other but Farmers Union."

MISS HOPE HUFF SINGS

One of the sweetest delegates at the State Convention at Hays last week was Miss Hope Huff, daughter of our Vice-President C. E. Huff of Ononago.

Hope is probably three years of age and to see her step upon the stage and sing to the delegates at the convention so she was heard distinctly all over the coliseum, was marvelous. It is needless to state that the applause made the very corners of the room ring.

MISSES FAMILIAR FACES

George Peet, manager of the Business Association at Madison, remarked on the following familiar faces of absent delegates from the convention last week, Charles Day of Allen, Senator H. R. Green, of Moline, Senator Alfred Docking, Senator Harry Gray, John Mulroy of Olpe, Mr. Gray of Eureka.

At the convention each year there are always some familiar faces absent, for one cause or another, and always new ones to meet.

—THE FARMER—

Slavery! Drive! Drive! Morning, noon and night. Don't this represent the condition that the farmer is laboring under at the present time?

What are we to do? Have we informed ourselves of the facts where on we get up in the air, and right soon, we, the farmers of Kansas, are to have all our personal and real estate valuations raised 40 to 60 percent, at the next annual assessment.

"They" tell us it will lower our taxes and not raise them. Do you believe it? Has it worked that way in the past?

Do you think our tax spenders care a tinkers damn how our wives have to sit up at night working out the great "Cross Word Puzzle" of enough patches out of father's last and only pair of blue jeans, to mend the family denim array, the next eve? No, they don't.

Do you think there is anything fair about a system that allows men who make \$100 a month per month to have a cent invested in capital, and never pay a cent in tax year in and out, dictate what the farmer must pay in taxes? Do you think it is a fair system where the average quarter section farmer must have an investment of \$10,000 to make an average yearly income of \$800 for his wife, children and his own time. Besides the use of his \$10,000 investment.

I have often heard voters, who were making a salary of from \$100 to \$300 per month say, when some new prophet came up "I'm in for it. It won't cost me anything. I ain't got no taxes to pay."

Every man and woman that votes should have to pay taxes, according to the amount of their income.

The farmer's land value should be determined and assessed at their income earning capacity, and not at the value determined by what some fellow, that has more money than brains chooses to pay for a quarter.

Let's do away with farm slavery. Brother farmers, our wives and our children, God bless them, are just as intelligent, just as deserving, and just as industrious as any other men's wives and children. Why should they drudge, and save and wear patches to pay taxes imposed by those who make more than the farmer makes, and yet helps not to bear the burden he has imposed.

It makes a difference, it makes a deep thinker, it makes a more careful voter, and one who is more interested in his country if he knows when he votes that he's got to get hard cold cash, out of his own pocket, to pay his taxes with the rest of his brethren.

O. O. THOMAS, Zurich, Kansas. Member Stone Local 792.

George C. Kirby, an Audubon, Iowa, dairy farmer, writes to Capital Farmer, "If I were to buy another farm I would be willing to pay \$2.00 an acre more for the farm that had electric power available."

The electrical current that provides the light and motor power on Kirby's 120-acre Iowa farm is supplied by a high transmission line. The milking machine, feed grinder and cream separator are operated by electric power. It is used for various household conveniences, and it lights every building on the place.

Electrical power enables Mr. Kirby to run a 120-acre farm and care for 40 cows without outside help.

Sketches Of Convention News By An Interested Visitor

J. E. Snyder, Who is Traveling in the Interests of the United Farmers Educational League, Gives His Impressions of the Doings at Our Convention at Hays

By J. E. Snyder

The criticism aimed at the farmers, that they "won't stick together," is wrong, according to the National Secretary of the Farmers Union. He claims that the farmer is the greatest name to more notes and mortgages than anybody else on this mundane sphere. If this is not stopped the farmers' great grandchildren will be paying interest on these notes and mortgages a century or more from now.

The Farmers Union delegates are awakening from their delusions and responded to the idea, expressed from the platform that "Farmers will die of 'dry rot' if they sit around waiting on the politicians in the legislature and congress to solve their problems and cure their ills."

An organized big business conspiracy is on to make all roads lead to Washington—to make the "state" the whole power. Already every nine persons in our U. S. population carries a public official or employee on their backs. The farmer must get down to real politics and study POLITICAL ECONOMY. His relationship to his fellow producers—to national as well as international problems—to the market at home and abroad—his means of communication and to his social and home life. A general correction and amalgamation all down the line must be made—mere cooperation alone and by itself cannot solve the problem in spite of Coolidge. The politicians introduced over two hundred bills in the last legislature for the "relief of the farmer and you could put in your eye all of them that passed. (The speculators representatives do not pass laws for farmers.)

The convention being held in a public college building, The Teachers College at Hays, is, we hope, a forerunner of the day when the teacher and what he or she teachers will be directly connected with the producer.

President Lewis of the college said the farmers would never get any of the farmers' scale as long as the prosperity of one group depends on the failure of another group—of one nation upon the failure of another nation. He cited newspaper comment that a shortage in Canada would help the farmers in the United States. The farmers, through their Union, can bring about trust in each other, nobody will work out the problems of brotherhood or prosperity for the producers, but those concerned, the producers themselves. No congressman at Washington has been known to solve the farmers' problems. This must be done by the membership of the Union. A unity of all producers will wipe out the twilight zone, filled with speculators, that exists between them and their market. As the rate we have been going in farm relations, to the influence surrounding us, there will come a time when American farmers will be forced to conditions like exists among the European peasantry of certain backward nations.

Better cream, better organization, market, better price, better organization, will help the farmer of Kansas. This was the slogan of the managers of the new and up-to-date creamery of the Farmers Union at Kansas City.

Mrs. Beals, head of the women's work in the Missouri Farm Association and Exchanges, told the delegation that "we have thought only of production and not of marketing."

Woman's mind, in the past, has gone no farther than the rim of her dish pan, the school where her children comes poor and live on the farm unsatisfactory. Six thousand five hundred women in the Missouri Association have joined the organization to help solve the social and economic problem of the farmer. She said that in those districts where the women were active the schools and other environment is improving, but that the boys and girls would continue to leave the farm so long as their "share" shows only in "the red." Her mission to the convention to arouse interest among the Kansas farm women seemed to meet with hearty response.

All delegates, with whom I talked, agreed that a cultural weakness exists in the locals and must be built up and that an educational program

must be formulated, and the women and young folks enlisted to help put it across, as well as having their aid in the producing and marketing of the farm products.

It is well, for the good of everybody to see the farmers organizing and studying the social and economic problems. The local members delegates agreed that this is not done enough and that more attention must be paid to the educational programs.

The slogan to stick and patronize their own institutions at all times, to quit breaching the two cent lure of the speculators, and to have no other thought before them, but the success of the Farmers Union was sounded throughout the convention. A problem was given the delegates to solve when they get home, to figure out how small a member is who goes "across the street" for a half cent on a dozen of eggs when he only has a half dozen to sell.

My impression is that the rank and file are awake to the need of change in all the affairs of the producer, but that they are only dimly conscious of the power of the international speculator in products and money, that institutions being built by the Farmers Union must have a well trained and disciplined membership behind them to withstand the assaults that are sure to be made upon them by the agencies of the system of market gambling. This will require action in the local and study in the home to bring about such a unity as will be necessary to win the battle and plenty for all.

WHY I AM GOING TO BE A FARMER

The reason I am going to be a farmer when I get big, is because I think it is a good business. My father is a farmer and most of my folks are farmers; therefore I know more about farming than other industries.

There are times during the busy season when we must work early and late to take care of our crops. Some of the work is very dirty too; however, I notice that some people who live in the city are not very clean either as they go about their work.

Modern machinery has taken much of the heavy work out of farming and made farm life pleasant.

Our country home can be just as sanitary and modern as the city. I think I know more about farming than other industries.

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ATTENTION

Auditing Association Members

Don't be misled by literature being distributed by outside auditing firms offering something for nothing. Just as soon as such a thing is possible you may rest assured your own association will hand it out to you.

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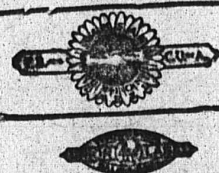
Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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 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, OCTOBER 22, 1925



A KANSAS OPPORTUNITY

No one can travel through Minnesota and Wisconsin without being impressed by the evidences of agricultural prosperity that are in plain sight on all sides. The average farm house is large, comfortable and well appointed. The barns and other farm buildings are well planned and well kept. The fields show every sign of fertility, well maintained by means of fertilization and rotation of crops. The banks have large deposits to the credit of farmers.

Without question much of the farm prosperity of Wisconsin and Minnesota is based on the successful practice of dairy farming and the co-operative manufacture and marketing of dairy products. The man power, the horse power and the capital power of Wisconsin dairy farmers are all employed for twelve months in every year. There is no unemployment on the average well conducted dairy farm. Several times every week the dairy farmer delivers cream to his own co-operative churning station and every two weeks he has a pay day.

Kansas may not have the natural advantages for dairying that nature has lavished so profusely on her northern sister states. There are the natural resources here, however, that should enable us to double our volume of dairy products and much more than double our income from that source. We have climate, soil and crops that are a fine foundation for dairying. We need the sure and regular return that flows from that type of farming.

Co-operative manufacture of butter and cheese laid the foundation for real prosperity in the northern states and co-operative marketing has completed the fabric of the most successful farming development in this country.

Kansas farmers have just established their own creamery in Kansas. It was organized and will be conducted co-operatively. This is the most important enterprise ever undertaken by the Union in this state. Its success will mean prosperity and security for thousands of farmers who have struggled along for years on the ragged edge of insolvency and failure. The members of the union cannot afford to postpone or threaten the success of this institution by withholding their support and their business.

During the time that intervenes before the first regular annual meeting of the members the campaign for additional contracts will be pushed. Before February 1, 1926, the Kansas Farmers Union Creamery should have one thousand members. Will you do your part?

IMPORTANCE OF PRODUCE

The annual value of the dairy and poultry products of Kansas is larger than that of any other crop made in the state with the single exception of wheat. Assured of fair prices and square-dealing this industry will double in importance during the next five years.

The Union has a great part to play in the development of the produce industry in Kansas. Our organization has taught sound co-operative principles. It has publicity and educational agencies so necessary in the achievement of success in any enterprise. No member of our organization can afford to be a slacker in the fight that must be waged before profits and justice are assured.

Boost for the co-operative creamery because the success means better homes, better farms and better living in our state.

CLIFF HENDERSON

Nearly every active member of the Kansas Farmers Union knew Cliff Henderson. For five years he has been an outstanding leader in our organization and co-operative work in the eastern half of the state. No man in our ranks ever labored more continuously or with more zeal and enthusiasm for our program of organization, education and co-operation and few there are among us who have achieved finer results.

Our brother is with us no longer. His wise counsel, his burning zeal, and his tireless industry are no longer ours to command but the results of his work will survive while agriculture is practiced in Kansas. Almost literally he died in harness. His health was undermined by his arduous labors. Returning from a meeting of the Anderson County

Union of which he was the founder and father he was stricken by the relentless hand of death and survived only long enough to be carried into his home and pass peacefully away in the midst of his family and friends.

In the passing of Brother Henderson his community loses a good citizen, Anderson County is deprived of the services of one of her most useful sons and the Farmers Union loses one of its most faithful and hard working members. He was a good neighbor, a true friend and intelligent and loyal co-operator and a most useful member of the official family of the Kansas Farmers Union. May he rest in peace and in the fullness of God's plans enter into the rich inheritance of eternal life.

Never be without a membership application in your pocket. For quite a while to come there is a chance to get a new member of the Union every day.

POTATO POOLING DIFFICULT

Potato growers marketing associations are not doing as well as the members hoped and expected. After two seasons of rather indifferent success the Maine Potato Growers Exchange with headquarters at Carabou has ceased to operate. During 1924-5 this association, with a membership of more than 3,000 farmers operating through 30 units handled 13,734 car loads of potatoes which it sold for \$3,283,884. Lack of success and suspension seems to have been due to an incomplete co-operative program. On account of low prices last year most of the members were forced to buy fertilizer on credit last spring. The fertilizer companies insisted that this year's crop be sold directly in order that unpaid bills might be liquidated. If the growers had arranged to handle their own fertilizers failure might have been averted.

The Minnesota Potato Growers Exchange with headquarters at St. Paul has also suspended operations not because it is unable to meet its financial obligations but on account of dissensions among the members resulting from low prices received for last season's deliveries. About 40 warehouses belonging to the organization have been leased to private buyers. The rentals from these properties will be applied to the debts still due on their purchase price. The growers have an equity of about \$180,000. Last year the Association handled about 10,000 cars of potatoes which it sold for prices that realized the growers 60 cents per 100 pounds.

It appears that the organizers of the Minnesota association, promised too much and that many farmers signed believing that they would get greatly increased prices. A big general crop and incompetent management reduced the returns with resulting dissatisfaction among the members. Farmers must learn that cooperation is neither self starting, nor self operating. The whole movement is a battle against the powerful interests that have exploited agriculture for generations. Such a conflict cannot be won without sacrifices and losses. In the long run co-operation will succeed but like all things worth while success will cost something.

CANADIANS ARE COOPERATING

Canadian farmers are in deadly earnest about organizing to sell their own products. The United Grain Growers, Incorporated, was the first big and successful wheat marketing association owned and directed by farmers. The Canadian wheat pool now operating in several of the prairie provinces control a very large volume of grain and are getting results that are entirely satisfactory to the growers.

Cooperative live stock marketing is a new movement in Canada but the first associations are rendering such valuable service to their members that the growth and permanence of the system is assured. In the first year of its operations the United Live Stock Growers, Limited, marketed 7,631 cars of animals valued at \$8,645,969. At the close of the year the shippers received checks for about \$32,000 as their share of the savings of \$15 a car load realized by marketing 69,000 head of cattle through a single selling pool.

There are several developments in cooperative methods that have been worked out by the Canadians that deserve serious consideration in the United States. It would be very foolish for our American cooperators to shut their eyes to new and better methods simply because they have been used for the first time in Canada.

SOME DEBATING TOPICS

The governors of 29 states are in favor of abolishing federal inheritance taxes. They believe that this source of revenue should be left entirely to the states. A hearing before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has been arranged for the purpose of allowing the governors, through their spokesmen, Governor Clifford Walker of Georgia, to present their views to congress. Suppose the Locals discuss this question:

Resolved, that the federal government should withdraw entirely from the field of inheritance taxes and leave that source of revenue to the several states.

The French commission that came over to this country to talk about the funding of the debt France owes to the United States offered a plan that would have resulted in payment of something more than \$6,000,000,000 distributed over a period of about 60 years. It is not certain whether our commissioners rejected this proposal because they regard it as inadequate or because they felt sure that it would be rejected by congress. Public opinion should be more intelligently informed on this matter of the foreign debts due our country as a result of the Great War. During the winter every Local might find it profitable to debate this question:

Resolved, that the French debt offer should be accepted by congress as a basis for funding the war time obligations due from France to the United States.

There are several thousand district schools in Kansas that will be carried on this winter for the benefit of less than a dozen children. Perhaps our country school system, due to decrease in school attendance and other developments incident to the changing economic conditions of the state, has served its purpose and should be replaced by some more efficient educational agency. Try this question out in your Locals:

Resolved, that the movement for the consolidation of country schools is entitled to careful and serious consideration by the farmers because such centralized schools would improve the educational opportunities for country children and at the same time reduce taxation for school purposes.

MORE OR BETTER VOTERS

We have universal suffrage in this country for all who care to exercise that privilege. For several years past less than half the qualified voters have participated in even the most important elections. There are those who regard this growing indifference to the duty of voting as a distinct menace to our institutions. Several distinguished thinkers and students of the times have suggested that inasmuch as voting is a part of the program necessary to maintain our free institutions it is the duty of the government to compel all citizens to use the ballot.

It may be so but it would be well to ask whether more voting would mean better voting in the present circumstances.

THE HAYS CONVENTION

The annual convention of the State Union has come and gone. The wet weather that prevailed over the entire state during the early part of the week prevented the attendance of thousands who had planned to drive their cars into the wheat belt and become better acquainted with that part of Kansas that lies west of Salina. But there was a good attendance. The convention was one of the largest in the history of our organization.

The proceedings were constructive and the policies agreed to and outlined should result in a great growth in the membership and usefulness of our organization. Every delegate and visitor who attended learned many things good and useful to know. The work in the locals and business associations will be much assisted by the enthusiasm that was so contagious and so much in evidence at the Hays Convention.

Several great addresses were made at the various sessions of the meeting. B. F. Youakum of New York, former president of the Frisco and Rock Island lines explained his plan for relief for agriculture through co-operative organization and marketing. His proposals are embodied in the Curtis-Aswell bill now pending in congress. As soon as possible his address will be printed in full in this paper and should have the careful study and consideration of all the members of our organization.

President Charles S. Barrett was at his best. In an address that bristled with scorn for injustice, hatred of wrong and abhorrence of sham he discussed the program and purposes of the Union and reviewed its achievements. No one present will ever forget the wit, the wisdom and the eloquence of that speech. Davis, national secretary, spoke in his usual happy and effective fashion. Other speakers addressed themselves to special problems and all were instructive and effective.

One of the gratifying phases of the convention was the extent and pointed value of the general discussions by delegates and visitors. The Kansas Farmers Union is very obviously educating its membership in the arts of thinking and expression.

Hays more than made good. Had the weather been good there is no doubt that the additional thousands who would have been there would have been equally well cared for. The Chamber of Commerce of the city, the students and faculty of the Kansas Teachers College and the officers and members of the Ellis County Union and the various locals out there all united in successful endeavor to make the convention a success and the visit to Western Kansas a pleasure.

LAND TAXES IN KANSAS

It is reported that the Kansas Tax Commission proposes to list all Kansas agricultural lands at their full market value in the next valuation to be made and to maintain that value for assessment and taxation purposes for the next three years. This proposal is based on that provision of the tax law that requires all property to be listed for taxation at its full market value.

The farmer has no right to ask for any special privileges from government. It is his right and his duty to demand that his property shall be assessed and taxed uniformly with all other property in the state. There is no indication that the tax commission intends to apply the market value assessment provision to railroads and other forms of physical property in the state.

The Davis Tax Commission raised the valuation of Kansas railroads several hundred millions of dollars but the assessment based on that increased valuation has been practically all abated by the present administration. The Davis assessment was still far below the value placed upon their property for rate making purposes by the railroads.

If farm lands are to be taxed on 100 per cent of their market value the same rule must be applied to railroad and other tangible property. Farmers should demand the same treatment that is accorded to the railroads, but if taxes are to be based on the income yielding value of property their lands should be exempt until some profits are made.

If the report of the proposed action of the tax commission is verified the farmer must make a determined protest against such a plain and obvious discrimination.

No this editor is not particularly friendly to the railroads but he is very friendly to the farmers and other people who need railroads in their business.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Honesty in Business

Is a new fad that the League to Secure Better Business Methods is trying to popularize with the merchants of the United States. It may be said without fear of successful contradiction, as the old arguer used to announce, that progress to date is somewhat slow. Clothing merchants are still selling marked substantial advance over original retail prices. They are using the old familiar device of a special price tag on which the alleged original price, always a distinct improvement on the truth, is marked out with red lines and a new price written in. There is always a fine profit in the alleged mark down.

Another popular trick of the old bad business practitioners was to buy a big lot of "seconds" which were at once advertised as first quality stuff purchased at a bankruptcy sale and offered to the credulous public at prices that netted the merchant at least one per cent on the Dutchman's basis of calculating gains. In addition to these simple and highly remunerative practices there are about ten thousand other ways employed by unscrupulous dealers for separating trusting customers from their cash.

Buyers

Are Always at the Mercy

Of expert salesmen. Not one man in ten thousand can tell the difference between virgin woolen fabrics and cloth made in part from wool recovered from old garments by processes well understood by manufacturers of shoddy. There is little or no difference in appearance between genuine and shoddy woolens when they are new but there is all the difference in the world in profits for the merchant who has the nerve to sell the recut wool for the prices that are fair for cloth made from virgin fleece.

Natural silk is now so cleverly counterfeited by the manufacturers of rayon that the average customer cannot tell the difference but the thread in a garment made of rayon costs less than half as much as real silk for the same purpose. Fiber and paper can be so cunningly worked into shoes that none but an expert can detect the fraud until it is exposed by contact with water. Manufacturers of paper soled shoes and artificial silk yarns may be honest and may sell their products for exactly what they are but it is either because they are honest and are satisfied with their enormous legitimate profits or because they deal with customers who know real leather and silk when they see it. Retail dealers, however, are in a much better position to rob their customers since not one buyer in a thousand has the knowledge that enables him to tell shoddy from virgin wool, paper fiber from leather, or artificial silk from the product of the silk worm, and as for discriminating between "firsts" and "seconds," he might as well try to distinguish between aluminum and tin. The dishonest merchant after spending a life time in drinking Bevo.

Customers

Cannot Hope to Reform

Dishonest merchants. Most of us never know that we are swindled until the counterfeit fabrics begin to fall to pieces. The purchaser has been assured that the shoddy suit of clothes is all wool and that is the truth even though there is not a single thread of new wool in all the garments combined. The only chance to recover damages from such a cheat is to prosecute the dishonest merchant for fraud or for obtaining money by false representations and nine times out of ten the game is worked without the aid of a single misrepresentation or untruth.

Nominally the law now protects the buyer from fraud. The dishonest merchant can no longer depend for protection in his chicanery by reliance on the ancient common law maxim that the buyer must beware, that is that he must be able to determine for himself whether or not he is being crooked by the seller. If he can prove fraud he may recover damages but the legal processes to which he must resort are so costly and so uncertain that it is usually much better to save the money necessary to invest in lawyers' fees and court costs and buy another shoddy suit with it.

Congress

Has Been Considering for a Good

This very problem. The French "Truth in Bill" was introduced into the House of Representatives so long ago that most of us have forgotten the date, the purpose and the origin of the measure. All that is proposed in the bill is that every piece of merchandise sold shall be sold for just what it is. There is no intention to prohibit the handling of paper shoes and shoddy coats in interstate trade. All that is proposed is that each shoddy garment that is worked off on the public shall be sold as shoddy, that the buyer of shoes shall be informed that he is getting paper soles and that no one shall be assured by a merchant that a dress made of rayon is natural silk.

Many people wonder why there should be any objection to a measure so palpably in the interest of the public and on investigation are surprised to learn from their merchant friends that buyers would lose rather than gain by the enactment of such laws by congress and the state legislatures. It is argued that genuine leather, silk and wool garments would necessarily be greatly increased in price and that the market for imitations, substitutes and shoddies as such would be so small that manufacturers would be forced to turn out only genuine and that the cost of living would in that way be enormously increased.

The same arguments were used by the canners and packers when the pure food laws were being passed. The gentlemen who were making pure tomato catsup out of pumpkins told the legislature that their product would cost a prohibitive price if they were forced to use tomatoes only without artificial coloring matter. The warnings of the packers were disregarded in the interest of health and we are getting real tomatoes in our catsup for about the same prices that we formerly paid for colored pumpkin sauce.

Old Men

Are Sticking to Their Jobs

In these days with a persistence and with results that show pretty clearly that Dr. Oeler was more or less mistaken in his assertion that all men should be mercifully removed from this life at the age of sixty. His notion was that no man can learn anything worth while after he is forty years old and that by the time he is sixty every thing that he learned before he was forty is useless in the world of modern business and science.

Oeler then proceeded to demolish his own theory by producing the best work of his life after he was sixty-five years old. Judge Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, the biggest producing concern on earth, has just celebrated his 79th birthday without receiving any hint, gentle or otherwise, from his directors that it is time for him to change the boots of action for the slippers of retirement. After dead line R. A. Long past the Oeler dead line and carried out the master work of his life and is today the directing head of the greatest lumber manufacturing plant in the world.

Old men have the experience, the wisdom, the patience and the skill to render service in the professions, in industry and in public life that is indispensable to both stability and progress.

Mussolini

Has Succeeded

In establishing a one man government in Rome beside which the rule of imperial Caesar would be mild and democratic. During the absence of the Italian minister in Washington for the purpose of talking about debt which his country owes to the United States this modern development of the ancient Caesars will hold five separate cabinet or administrative offices at the same time will do away with a few minutes every day to the instruction of the king and the people in their duties under the type of government that he has established in Italy in the name of liberty and democracy. In a recent proclamation Mussolini declared that "Liberty exists only in the imagination of philosophers who seek their impractical philosophy from the skies. My philosophy is drawn from near the earth, for those of the earth." Following this utterance all vestiges of local self government were abolished in Italy and old medieval and feudalistic regulations for the enslavement of the people were re-established. The entire philosophy and practice of the Italian premier is based on the principle that the masses of people lack the sense to govern themselves and that the educated and intelligent middle and upper classes are too dishonest to be trusted with the responsibilities of administration. The strangest part of the Mussolini development is that this modern proconsul who has destroyed every vestige of democratic institutions in Italy gets away with it. Possibly his estimate of the intelligence and honesty of his fellow citizens is correct.

Officers

Who Undertake to Enforce

Regulations intended to make the highways safe for persons not addicted to speed have become such an intolerable nuisance to the fast drivers who infest the public roads of Ohio that there is movement on foot to stop them. Sheriff Collins of McArthur, Ohio, recently undertook to arrest a driver who was getting seventy miles an hour out of his engine and was summarily and most speedily shot by the citizen whose liberty was threatened. The speed mania grows worse in every part of the country. Reckless, inexperienced and untrained drivers are killing scores of people every day and are endangering the lives of thousands of others. Good and careful drivers have no chance. The fools, madmen and morons who are speeding not only endanger their own property and lives but threaten and endanger the lives of sensible people.

There is only one cure for speed madness. Every driver of an automobile must be licensed and every license held by a reckless driver must be taken up in punishment for the first offense against safety and decency. Once deprived of his license to operate a car a speed maniac should be regarded as an outlaw and punished by a prison term if again caught at the driving wheel.

Society

Through Government

Is charged with the duty of protecting life, property and morals. No one denies the right of the congress or the state legislatures to prohibit the sale of poisons, deadly weapons or other instrumentalities dangerous to life and property in the hands of the careless, the reckless and the criminal. Law can stop the wholesale murder of the people by speed crazy fools by prohibiting the manufacture, sale or operation of any motor vehicle geared to run more than thirty miles an hour. It is no longer possible for a reckless idiot to ride through a street shooting up the town with fire arms.

The same law making power that stopped that pasture should recognize that it is equally necessary to free the highways from the menace of the fools who shoot safety to pieces by their reckless driving.

Grain

Exchanges

At Kansas City and Chicago have undertaken to regulate themselves and their members by adopting rules to prevent sudden and wide fluctuations of price. The gamblers mean well for themselves. Their new regulations have been adopted for their own protection and without any regard to the farmers who suffer from fluctuating prices.

Such delayed and desperate attempts at self reformation are probably too late to save the system that has already cost agriculture half the value of its property. Farmers will never be safe from the losses resulting from speculative fluctuations in grain prices until they take the sale of their crops entirely out of the hands of the professional traders. All food products should be sold for prices measured by their intrinsic values.

Bakers

Have Just Formed

A \$400,000,000 merger for the purpose of maintaining high prices for loaf bread. They may be in contempt of the anti-trust law but it is not likely. Undoubtedly they have had good legal advice and the chances are that their merger, like the recent amalgamation of the big packing companies, is law proof. During the war, bakers succeeded in advancing the price of the five cent loaf to something like fifteen cents and they have had fair success in maintaining such prices ever since.

Now the baking industry proposes to stabilize the price of the sixteen ounce loaf at something like a cent an ounce. At that price the consumers are paying something like six dollars a bushel for wheat with speculative marketing, milling and baking all compactly organized the wheat grower and the bread eater are in something of a fix. At that all the schemes, plots, conspiracies and plans of the gamblers, millers and bakers could be knocked into a cocked hat in twenty-four hours if the wheat growers should form a little close corporation of their own and put a profit making price on their grain.

The grain traders are working for themselves. The millers are organized in their own interest. The bakers have formed their giant trust to make money for themselves. All will get away with their various sorts of murder as long as they have the privilege of dealing with farmers one at a time.

SOVIET GRAIN SOLD

FAR BELOW MARKET

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Soviet Government Agents here are selling vast quantities of grain from Black Sea ports, the prices far below the world average. More than 250,000 tons of wheat and barley were sold for September and October delivery according to the freight arrangements of the Soviet Trade Delegation in London. A well-known firm concerned in large barley contracts at most world prices has been the advance payment of \$3,000,000 cash. The Soviet Agents are slashing prices and under selling everybody apparently in order to get cash at any cost.

Comment by John L. Coulter: The outside world does not seem to know that the Soviet Government of Russia cancelled all farm mortgage debt at least in so far as the mortgages were held within the country. The farmer has become a free-holder and cannot lose the land, or mortgage it, or give it away. He has no interest to pay and no rent to pay. He cannot rent land to others nor rent land from others. He is a free-holder just so long as he lives on the land and farms it. The Government decides whether he is farming in a satisfactory manner. Now since there is no interest on mortgage indebtedness and since there is no rent to pay, the Russian farmer can produce wheat at from twenty to thirty cents per bushel lower than we can in North Dakota or Minnesota. The Russian free-holder or farmer can, therefore, sell his surplus grain on the world market at a price so much lower than our farmers can produce it that we will either reduce our production to a domestic basis or provide for some plan of exporting surplus so that our wheat does not come in direct competition with Russian wheat.

If we had any of the characteristics of the ostrich, we would merely close our eyes and stick our fool heads under our wings or bury our faces in the sand and danger is passed. Shudder until the ostrich is hit or has hit it, but on the other hand if we have any reasonable amount of intelligence, we will thoughtfully study this situation and we might even act. I for one would get very far merely by pawing the air and making loud noises. What we need is some very calm, deliberate, thoughtful conferences.

Forcing bulbs should be potted or planted in flats of soil as soon as they are received. They are then placed in a cool, dark, moist, but well ventilated cellar for six to eight weeks in order to develop roots before being forced into bloom. The strength and beauty of the flowers will depend quite largely upon the amount of roots produced while in storage.

The free use of kerosene or crude oil on the roost and in the cracks in your poultry house will help to exterminate mites.

The Countrywoman

HOUSEHOLDER CAN OFTEN MAKE OWN PLUMBING REPAIRS

The ability on the part of the householder to make minor or emergency plumbing repairs often saves much trouble, delay and expense, according to Farmers' Bulletin 1460, Simple Plumbing Repairs in the Home, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. Plumbing frequently gets out of order, and prompt attention to small repair jobs is necessary to its smooth, satisfactory operation, says the bulletin, which explains how to do these jobs with a few simple tools.

Worn seat washers, the usual cause of leaking faucets, are readily replaced by new ones with the aid of a monkey wrench and screw driver. Clogged water-closet pipes, which ordinarily can be unclogged by the householder, sometimes cause serious inconvenience and unsanitary conditions because of delay in getting a plumber. Frozen pipes can usually be thawed out by members of the family. The middle of a frozen pipe, says the bulletin, should never be thawed first, because expansion of the water confined by ice on both sides may burst the pipe. When thawing a water pipe, work toward the supply opening, and when the water starts flowing, applying boiling water or hot cloths to a frozen pipe is a good way to thaw it.

The bulletin also contains numerous illustrations and instructions relative to repairing leaks in pipes, hose and tanks, as to thawing underground or otherwise inaccessible pipes, mending flush valves, cracked laundry tubs, removal of scale from waterbaths and coils, and other similar repairs. The bulletin may be obtained free, while the supply lasts, from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

CHILD MANAGEMENT

NEW YORK.—"To spank a child is to confess your failure as a parent," says Mrs. Sidonia Matern, president of the Child Study Association of America, Inc., which this month is holding the first parents' conference on child study ever assembled in this country. She admits that children are often spanked, but she says that it is time we recognized child-spanking as an archaic way of correcting their failures.

"There may have been some justification for Solomon," she explains, "who was the author of the house-hold maxim, 'Spare the rod and spoil the child.' He, poor fellow, with his numerous wives and overwhelming number of progeny, probably didn't know the names of half his children, nor which were his and which belonged to his neighbors. It would be too much to expect such a father to use persuasion and explanation instead of the rod or the slipper. But the home of the polygamous despot of the Orient is different from the small family of today, and we hardly have to cling to the methods which he may have found useful."

"Develop intelligence and comradeship in your children and a sense of responsibility will grow in them that will make punishment unnecessary," says Mrs. Gruenberg.

This is one of the topics that will be discussed at the conference which this Association is holding at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York, Oct. 28-29. It is called a conference on modern parenthood. Many of the perplexing difficulties about bringing up children will be talked over, and specialists on child study from England and as far West as California will attend. It is expected to be a great occasion for parents, who often are baffled by the ways of their children, and parents from every part of the country will come. "To spank a child for every little offense is like giving one medicine for all ailments," says Mrs. Gruenberg, "and does just about as much good. The spanked child will not stop his wrongdoing. He will merely look sharp that he is not caught again."

"Child-spanking is simply allowing yourself to be mastered by the animal instinct to 'strike back.' Do we ever stop to consider the child's motive or intent when we spank him for something that has caused annoyance? No, we are merely responding to the result of his action. We are displaying the same instinct that the child has when he seeks to avenge himself on the criminal. 'An eye for an eye,' it says. At best, we are trying to frighten the child from doing wrong another time."

"What we should do is to develop the child's impulse to do right by appealing to his own initiative and reasoning faculties, and making a responsible human being out of him. To bring him up in blind obedience to his parents will not do this. Instead of spanking him for breaking the dish, give him something to play with that he can break or bend to his purpose in another way, like clay. Supply him materials out of which he can create things. If parents take this constructive understanding attitude toward children, they will find that the need for punishment grows less."

THE FAMILY LIVING

Above their cash income from the farm, farmers have other income in the form of food products which they set aside for consumption by their families, use of houses for shelter, and some fuel for use in their homes. These items in the aggregate represent an appreciable part of the cost of living of farm families on the one hand and of the returns from the farm business on the other.

Data collected by the Department

Health and Home

FOOD FOR CHILDREN WHO TRAVEL

Many times, and especially during the summer months, mothers are forced to take their children on trips with them. During these trips, the parent is forced to contend with the ever-present and serious problem of food for the child.

As in almost every other case, the chief source of worry, during these periods, is the milk supply, its source, its purity and its food value. It is not always convenient to get market milk of dependable quality for, in many sections of the country, adequate facilities for its care are not provided. To meet the needs of mothers in these trying situations, science has provided a form of milk, conveniently carried and easily prepared. The cans are in two sizes, the one containing six ounces and the other sixteen.

Evaporated milk is just pure cow's milk with more than half of the water removed. None of its food value is lessened; in fact its digestibility is improved. It is easily mixed with water and is, undoubtedly, the most practical form of milk for use as a food for children. Some of the country's leading pediatricians recommend its use, employing the following formula:

From Sixth Week to Third Month.
Milk, evaporated 6 ounces
Lime water 3 ounces
Milk sugar 2 ounces
Bottled water 29 1/2 ounces
Seven feedings in twenty-four hours: 4 to 5 ounces at three-hour intervals during the day and four-hour intervals at night.

From Third Month to Fifth Month.
Milk, evaporated 7 1/2 ounces
Lime water 3 ounces
Milk sugar 2 ounces
Bottled water 29 1/2 ounces
Six feedings in twenty-four hours: 5 to 6 ounces at three-hour intervals during the day and four-hour intervals at night.

From Fifth to Seventh Month.
Milk, evaporated 10 ounces
Lime water 3 ounces
Milk sugar 2 ounces
Bottled water 29 1/2 ounces
Five feedings in twenty-four hours: 5 to 7 ounces at four-hour intervals, the last feeding to be given at 10 p. m.

From Seventh to Ninth Month.
Milk, evaporated 11 ounces
Lime water 3 ounces
Milk sugar 2 ounces
Bottled water 29 1/2 ounces
Four feedings in twenty-four hours: 8 to 9 ounces at four-hour intervals during the day. Last feeding at ten at night.

From Ninth to Twelfth Month.
Milk, evaporated 12 ounces
Lime water 3 ounces
Milk sugar 2 ounces
Bottled water 29 1/2 ounces
Three feedings in twenty-four hours: 8 to 9 ounces at four-hour intervals during the day. Last feeding at ten at night.

of Agriculture from several thousand farms show that the value of the family living at farm prices approximates one-third the cost of living of farm families, and two-thirds the cost of food, fuel and house rent. It is one-ninth the farm receipts, and one-third the farm income.

Variations with localities, with annual production, with years of prosperity and depression, and with different families, accompany the approximations. The department points out. In 1918 and 1919, years of agricultural prosperity, the value of the family living from the farm was only about one-fifth as much as the farm income; but in 1921 and 1922, years of agricultural depression it was fully one-third as much.

The family living from the farm lands safety and stability to the farm business and to farm life, the department says. It enables the farmer to reduce materially the cash cost of living and to tide over lean years and hard times that would be ruinous if he had to buy all the living for himself and family on the market.

It should not be inferred, however, the department points out, that this living is obtained entirely free of cost to the farmer. The direct money cost for some of the items may be little, but the production of the several items represents labor, capital, and sometimes cash outlay for materials. Much of the labor, however, is performed as an insignificant part of the main labor of the farm business, at times when the work of the main business is not urgent, and often by the wife and children.

Much of the capital employed in the production of the food items of the family living from the farm is necessary for the farm business, the survey shows, and is at hand, and the materials used in their production are sometimes by-products or wastes from the business. Frequently some of the family living from the farm has little or no market value, and some of it is not of the better market grades.

Farm families often utilize small potatoes, overripe or undersized fruits, eggs with soiled shells, and other low grade produce. Many of the garden vegetables grown on the farms in some localities can not be sold. On the other hand, the hogs, poultry and similar products, which go to make up part of the family living from the farm, usually have a ready market. The value of the house rent includes interest and depreciation on the house, and the cash costs of insurance, taxes and repairs.

Detailed results of the department's survey have been printed in Department Bulletin No. 1338, entitled "The Family Living from the

Farm," copies of which may be obtained free from the department, at Washington, as long as the supply lasts, and thereafter at a cost of cents each from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

SECRETARY JARDINE COMMENDS PROGRAM PROPOSED BY CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

In commenting upon the recommendations of the Members' Program Committee of the Chicago Board of Trade made to the president and board of directors of that organization, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine characterized them as of far-reaching importance. If put into effect, they will, he believes, go a long way in reflecting a true supply and demand situation on the Chicago market.

Secretary Jardine considers of particular importance the recommendation to set up a Committee of Business Conduct. The regular members of this committee, during the period of their incumbency, would pledge themselves not to speculate for their personal account. Among other things the Committee would have the duty and authority to prevent manipulation of prices as provided for in the Grain Futures Act and would have general supervision with broad powers over the business conduct of members of the Board of Trade.

Another recommendation of far-reaching importance, in the opinion of Secretary Jardine, is that the officials of the Board of Trade have the benefit of the data gathered in the investigation by the Grain Futures Administration of the Department of Agriculture into the causes of the violent price fluctuations during the first few months of 1925. In commenting upon this phase of the report Secretary Jardine said that heretofore, since some members of the board have been active operators in the market, the information asked for might be turned to the account of members in transactions of their own rather than in serving the purpose of the board to eliminate the evils which it is the design of the law to prevent.

If the Business Conduct Committee as recommended is set up, the situation will be quite different, in the opinion of Department of Agriculture officials. In that event Secretary Jardine has authorized that this committee shall have access to such reports, information and data acquired by the Grain Futures Administration as may be necessary for effective control of the operations of that organization and as the Secretary of Agriculture may determine can be made available to it consistently within the law.

During the course of the investigation offered by Secretary Jardine last spring to ascertain the cause of the wide fluctuations in the price of wheat, evidence was found to indicate a manipulation of the market. At this time he expressed particular concern in the development of some method by which destructive price conditions might be obviated. Hence, he called upon the Chicago Board of Trade to "put its house in order" and laid down certain suggestions.

Among the suggestions offered by Secretary Jardine at that time were the establishment of a modern clearing house and the giving of non-resident members of the Chicago Board of Trade a vote by mail. The clearing house was adopted on September 3 by a vote of 801 to 281 and the plan to give the constructive non-resident membership a vote by mail has been included in the recently accepted recommendations.

Secretary Jardine recently interested himself in the application of the Rural Grain Company, an organization of farmers' elevators in Illinois and Iowa, for a seat on the Chicago Board of Trade. He expressed gratification that favorable action already has been taken. "I stand squarely on the general principle that farmers' organizations must have equal privileges on markets or Boards of Trade with other marketing agencies," said the Secretary in this connection.

Commenting generally upon the recommendations now before the members of the Chicago Board of Trade, Secretary Jardine said: "Recognizing that the wide fluctuations in the quotations of May wheat were, in the opinion of the department, due to manipulation, I can not escape the conclusion that it is imperative for the Board of Trade, without delay, to set up a cooperative machinery to prevent recurrence of such a condition. A failure on the part of the Board to take these steps immediately will leave to me, under the terms of my plain obligations, no alternative but to inaugurate action looking to the suspension of the Chicago Board of Trade as a contract market. In these circumstances time is the essence."

WHEAT POOL FREES FARMERS FROM GRAIN GAMBLERS
While cooperation has its strong idealistic appeal to the better natures of men and women, it is also grounded in the strong roots of material advantage. Consider the case of the Saskatchewan farmer.

Last year they signed up in the Saskatchewan Cooperative Wheat Pool to market their precious golden grain as a unit rather than as 50,000 impatient sellers at the mercy of cool buyers from the Chicago wheat pit. This month they are receiving their third pool payment on that crop. That payment averages 20 cents a bushel and totals \$10,000,000.

Just what does this mean to the individual farmer? For answer, compare his lot with the farmer on the other side of the boundary line who has failed to market his crop cooperatively. That unfortunate farmer is going to the banks now

for money to finance his harvest. He is borrowing—when he can get the money at all—at 10 to 15 per cent interest. He is supporting by tough interest payments his manions and \$10,000 automobiles for others along the shores of aristocratic Lake Harriet at Minneapolis and along the Gold Shore of Chicago.

And what about our Saskatchewan farmers? They are not worrying very much about that loan. With \$10,000,000 in their pockets as a result of the third payment on their wheat crop right at the crucial time of year when harvesting is about to start, they can snap their fingers at the banker. That \$10,000,000, along with the proceeds of the first and second pool payments, allows them to finance their crops by themselves. Instead of getting a small amount at one time for their crops and resorting to borrowing by the time summer has come, they enjoy and income spread over the year.

Moreover, that income represents what they might expect as solitary sellers competing with each other, plus the economies of the cooperative marketing and self-financing. Instead of dumping their crops on the market in fall and early winter, just as big as the Wheat Pool merchandise their crop at the most advantageous time. The Wheat Pool is just as big as the Wheat Pit leaders and can bargain on even terms with buyers and speculators.

This \$10,000,000 payment is not the last by any means. Although "crop of last year" crop has been sold, balances are constantly accumulating in the Wheat Pool's treasury, and just when John Farmer will be needing more money in the next few months, another check will be forthcoming.

Saskatchewan's farmers are completely "sold" on the merits of cooperative marketing. They see these advantages:

1. Better prices due to scientific marketing.
2. Payments on their crops quarterly, instead of at one time.
3. Relief from high interest charges through more payments on last year's crops at harvesting time this year.

1925 FARM CENSUS
Pawnee County, Kansas

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following statement gives some of the results of the 1925 farm census for Pawnee County, Kansas, with comparative data for 1920. The 1925 figures are preliminary and subject to correction.

	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 1, 1920
Number of Farms	1,121	1,144
Operated by:		
Owners	521	529
Managers	6	17
Tenants	591	588

	1925	1920
Farm Acreage	459,763	456,771
All land in farms	459,763	456,771
Harvested	332,494	332,494
Cropland	7,135	7,135
Fallow or idle	5,514	5,514
Pasture, 1924	105,724	105,724
Plowable	67,791	67,791
Woodland	1,289	1,289
Other	36,874	36,874
Woodland not pasture	1,034	1,034
All other land	7,862	7,862

	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 1, 1920
Farm Values		
Land and buildings	\$25,776,475	\$31,540,725
Land alone	22,313,778	27,983,255
Buildings	3,462,697	3,557,470
Livestock on Farms		
Horses	10,337	12,042
Mules	5,020	2,391
Cattle	22,550	21,066
Beef cows	7,997	5,990
Other beef cattle	11,089	10,419
Dairy cows	2,642	3,080
Other dairy cattle	1,422	1,637
Swine, total	9,550	7,657
Breeding sows	1,161	941
Principal Crops		
Corn, Acres	19,893	11,293
Bushels	273,020	106,160
Wheat, acres	266,519	268,353
Bushels	4,816,428	3,228,270
Barley, acres	7,221	4,204
Bushels	110,298	112,401
Sorghum for grain:		
Acres	7,584	2,896
Bushels	103,850	40,506
Hay, acres	13,421	16,560
Tons	30,062	25,550
Cows and heifers 2 years old and over		
Sows and gilts for breeding purposes 6 months old and over		
x Cattle are of general purpose type, classification as beef or dairy depending largely on individual judgment; 2,282 "beef" cows were milked in 1924.		

GRAIN MARKET NEWS
Receipts at Winnipeg and Minneapolis have fallen off very noticeably the past week, and the market has been somewhat stronger than it has for some little time.

We are getting nearer the close of navigation in the north all the time, and can't help but feel that the short crop in the United States is going to assert itself sooner or later in higher prices. Receipts are very light in this market and everything is bringing high premiums. There is a good demand for all arrivals.

Corn has been very weak the past week and does not seem to reflect any of the strength of wheat. The demand is rather slow. Oats remain about the same as they have for several weeks.

Two hard wheat with about 1b per cent protein sold for \$1.68 on today's market. No. 2 soft would have brought about \$1.70 but none was offered.

KANSAS CITY HAY MARKET REPORT
October 16, 1925
Receipts of hay this week were as follows: Prairie 120 cars, alfalfa

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

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

PERSONAL

REFINED CULTURED Lady, age 66, healthy and pleasing personality, would like home in family of elderly lady or gentleman. References given. Address Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

POOLED SHORTHORNS FOR SALE
OUR HERD Bull Lord Alfa Senior Champion at Hutchinson. Choice roan bulls by him, also cows, good milkers. Accredited herd. Jos. Baxter & Son, Clay Center, Kansas. Phone 1200.

POULTRY

PURE BRED Single Comb Buff Leghorn Cockerels, Hens, \$1.00. Pullets \$1.25. Wm. Fox Logan, Kansas.

PURE COUNTRY SORGHUM

PURE COUNTRY Sorghum, 75c per gallon in 50 lb. lots, 80c per gallon in 5 Kansas, R. 3.

226 cars, Timothy 55 cars, clover mixed 29 cars, clover 47 cars, and straw 3 cars, a total of 487 cars, as compared with 469 cars last week and 607 cars a year ago.

Prairie, alfalfa and Timothy were all quoted unchanged to one dollar higher. Clover mixed was unchanged to fifty cents higher. Clover was one to two dollars higher, while straw was about fifty cents higher.

Nominal Quotations, October 16, 1925
Prairie—No. 1 \$14.00@15.00; No. 2, \$12.00@13.00; No. 3, \$9.00@11.50.
Timothy—No. 1 \$18.50@19.00; Standard, \$17.00@18.00; No. 2, \$15.00@16.00; No. 3, \$10.00@14.50.
Clover—No. 1, \$15.00@17.00; No. 2, \$9.50@14.50.

Alfalfa—Sel. dairy \$25.00@27.00; choice \$23.00@24.50; No. 1, \$21.50@22.50; Standard, \$18.00@21.00; No. 2, \$14.50@17.50; No. 3, \$9.00@14.00.
Clover Mixed—Light, \$17.50@18.50; No. 1, \$16.00@17.00; No. 2, \$10.00@15.50.
Straw—\$8.00@8.50.

Prices are advancing and receipts are light. The entire market is steady to strong and we are getting attractive prices for sound hay. This is a very good time to consign, and we hope to receive a shipment from you next week.

Yours for Service,
T. C. BELDEN,
Hay Department.

COOPERATION BRINGS UNION
COAL TO CHICAGOANS

Coal mined by union men in pits owned by the Illinois Mine Workers' union is being distributed to organized consumers on farms and in the cities by the Farmer-Labor Exchange, 179 W. Washington St., Chicago. Lower prices for consumers and trade union conditions for producers are assured by this venture in direct marketing.

Strangely enough, the war-scarred town of Herrin furnished the coal. The black diamonds come from that fateful strip mine where the efforts of a non-union operator to introduce low wage standards precipitated the riots of 1922. Finding it impossible to operate profitably with public sentiment ranged against him, the operator sold out and the Illinois United Mine Workers are now directly in charge of the property.

"There are 40,000 idle miners in Illinois who cannot get a day's work of any kind simply because there is no market for their coal," says President Frank Farrington of the Illinois Miners' Union. "If the Farmer-Labor Exchange could bring about a condition that will result in the farmers and organized workers purchasing their coal from union fields that will certainly accomplish a great work so far as the United Mine Workers are concerned."

Union coal in carload lots is being sold to trade unions in Chicago and elsewhere, to cooperative stores, and to coal clubs of consumers who band together to get the benefit of carload prices from the Exchange. The Farmer-Labor Union of America, with headquarters in Texas, is placing all its coal orders with the Exchange.

"This is what I call real cooperation, union coal direct to union farmers," writes their national sales agent.

The Farmer-Labor Exchange also handles honey, fruit, potatoes and other vegetables, poultry and eggs from Minnesota, Michigan, Iowa, Idaho, Florida, Arkansas and other farming regions.

If manure is hauled and spread daily during the winter months it saves double work in the spring.

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

NATIONAL OFFICERS
C. S. Barrett, Pres., Union City, Ga.
E. L. Harrison, Vice Pres., Lexington, Ky.
A. C. Davis, Secretary, Springfield, Mo.
W. C. Laundon, Lecturer, Salina, Kan.

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811-13 Ellis Bldg.
Kansas City, Kansas

Farmers' Union Jobbing Association
643 Board of Trade Bldg., and
Farmers' Union Bldg., Room 216.
Kansas City, Missouri

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

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.
Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Auditing Association
Thomas B. Dunn, Salina

Farmers' Union State Bank
Kansas City, Kansas

Kansas Union Farmer
Salina, Kansas

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

AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

Aside from the fact that milk testing eliminates the unprofitable cow from the herd, it is also of great value in selecting only the very best animals for breeding stock. By raising the calves of the highest producing cows, the average production of the herd may be greatly increased from generation to generation.

In feeding sheep to fatten, according to State College animal husbandmen, they should be given the quantity of feed they will clean up. They should eat the entire grain ration before they leave the trough. The feeding trough should be so constructed that it can be tipped over and back again before the next feed is given.

PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES

Application cards	20 for 5c	Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen	10c
Credentia blank	10 for 5c	Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each	5c
Dimit blank	15 for 10c	Farmers' Union Song Books published by Jobbing Assn. 20c published by Hackney	25c
Ode cards	12 for 20c		
Constitutions	5c		
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books	25c		
Secretary's Minute Books	50c		
Farmers Union Buttons	25c		

Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor

WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kas.

Provide Song Books for Union Meetings

Save Money by Purchasing in Lots of One Dozen at Fifteen Cents per Book. Single Books, Twenty Cents.</

Department of Practical Co-Operation

MEETING NOTICES.

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

ATHLETIC LOCAL NO. 1099
Meets first and third Monday night.
Mrs. Alice Headley, Sec., Clay Co.

AMOT LOCAL NO. 239
Meets first and third Friday.
M. Swartz, Sec., Anderson Co.

BARNES LOCAL NO. 693
Meets second and fourth Friday.
Night of each month. T. H. Roberts, Sec., Neosho Co.

ANTICOR LOCAL NO. 1131
Meets first and third Monday.
Wm. Flanagan, Sec., Marshall Co.

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

BETHLEHEM LOCAL NO. 1088
Meets first and third Friday.
Roy E. Osborn, Sec., Cowley Co.

BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042
Meets first and third Tuesday.
John T. Anderson, Sec., Anderson Co.

BEAVER LOCAL NO. 1533
Meets first and third Monday.
Mrs. W. P. Kent, Sec., Cowley Co.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 236
Meets first and third Thursday.
L. L. Veumman, Sec.

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405
Meets first and third Thursday.
O. J. Lambertson, Sec., Ottawa Co.

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1031
Meets first and third Wednesday.
J. J. Maska, Sec.

BEAUCHAMP LOCAL NO. 120
Meets first and third Friday of each month.
E. J. Richards, Sec., Republic Co.

BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 222
Meets first and third Thursday.
G. W. Cashman, Sec., Nemaha Co.

BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1738
Meets second and fourth Tuesday.
Aug. Kolisch, Sec., Miami Co.

BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 1192
Meets first and third Tuesday.
J. Egan, Sec., Miami Co.

COOK LOCAL NO. 1645
Meets second and fourth Thursday.
Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec., Osage Co.

COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1385
Meets first and third Friday of each month.
Mamie E. Johnson, Sec., McPherson Co.

GARGY LOCAL NO. 2126
Meets first and third Friday.
Fred Steele, Sec., Douglas Co.

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

COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1733
Meets first and third Thursday.
Ebel Roberts, Sec., Cherokee Co.

CRESCO LOCAL NO. 377
Meets first and third Thursday.
John Wolf, Sec., Sheridan Co.

DEARLE LOCAL NO. 1078
Meets second and fourth Wednesday.
L. O. Keethly, Sec., Miami Co.

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

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911
Meets second and fourth Wednesday.
R. J. Logan, Sec., Dickinson Co.

COLLINS LOCAL NO. 639
Meets first and third Wednesday.
Winifred Crispin, Sec., Jewell Co.

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

DANE LOCAL NO. 143
Meets first and third Wednesday.
Leslie Nelson, Sec., Washington Co.

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

DIST. 67 LOCAL NO. 1232
Meets first and third Friday of each month.
Mrs. Ernest Branch, Sec., Marshall Co.

EAGLE STAR LOCAL NO. 928
Meets second and fourth Tuesday.
Each month. Fred R. Lehman, Sec., Nemaha Co.

EUREKA LOCAL NO. 911
Meets first and second Wednesday evening of each month.
Mrs. Jacob Meinert, Sec., Nemaha Co.

EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1468
Meets first Tuesday of each month.
Philip Stenzel, Sec., Sumner Co.

ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1798
Meets second and fourth Monday of each month.
Al. Joy Hunslett, Sec., Pottawatomie Co.

ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2099
Meets first and third Thursday.
Bird Hooper, Sec., Ellsworth Co.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 695
Meets first and third Monday of each month.
Frank G. Erbort, Sec., Ellis Co.

ERIE LOCAL NO. 92
Meets on the first and third Tuesday.
Walter J. Schumlich, Sec., Neosho Co.

EMMONS LOCAL NO. 753
Meets second and fourth Monday of each month.
C. E. Wilson, Sec., Washington Co.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 882
Meets every other Wednesday.
Ralph E. Hauptli, Sec., Mitchell Co.

EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2187
Meets first and third Tuesday.
Mrs. J. S. McDaniel, Sec., Anderson Co.

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

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 964
Meets first and third Monday of each month.
Mrs. Delpha Burton, Sec., Marshall Co.

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

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

FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1533
Meets first Friday of each month.
Mrs. P. F. White, Sec., Douglas Co.

FREMONT LOCAL NO. 2314
Meets first Friday of each month.
A. W. Eisenberger, Sec., Wabunsee Co.

FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1789
Meets first and third Friday.
W. H. Syster, Sec., Miami Co.

GRACE HILL LOCAL NO. 1212
Meets first and third Friday.
Homer Al. Hise, Sec., Republic Co.

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

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494
Meets second and fourth Tuesday.
Roy W. Holland, Sec., Crawford Co.

GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1391
Meets second and fourth Friday.
Alfred P. Hotten, Sec., Henry Co.

GEARY CO. UNION NO. 51
Meets the first Friday in every month.
Mrs. A. P. Hotten, Sec.

HAPPY LOCAL NO. 1009
Meets first and third Tuesday of every month.
G. A. Dorman, Sec., Trego Co.

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

HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1392
Meets first and third Wednesday.
Night of each month. J. M. Tuttle, Sec., Cove Co.

HEIKYK LOCAL NO. 1427
Meets second and third Tuesday.
Henry Eden, Sec., Washington Co.

HEIKYK LOCAL NO. 1002
Meets first and third Wednesday.
Karl Hohle, Sec., Marshall Co.

HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 378
Meets first and third Wednesday.
Ress Claire, Sec., Sheridan Co.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1088
Meets first and third Wednesday.
W. R. Fuhman, Sec., Atchison Co.

HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1889
Meets first and third Friday.
G. W. Port, Sec., Miami Co.

HAYS LOCAL NO. 564
Meets first and third Monday.
9 o'clock at court house Frank B. Pfeiffer, Sec., Ellis Co.

HILLSDALE LOCAL NO. 1093
Meets first and third Thursday.
R. W. Sullivan, Sec., Miami Co.

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1677
Meets first and third Friday.
Mrs. Vadder, Sec., Miami Co.

I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1299
Meets second and fourth Tuesday.
C. O. Taubee, Sec., Sumner Co.

KORBER LOCAL NO. 914
Meets first and third Wednesday.
F. A. Korber, Sec., Nemaha Co.

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

LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1388
Meets first and third Tuesday of each month.
H. F. Horton, Sec., Greenwood Co.

LIZTON LOCAL NO. 2084
Meets second and fourth Friday.
Mrs. Esther Williams, Sec., Anderson Co.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1493
Meets first and third Wednesday of each month.
Mr. J. O. Rambo, Sec., Cowley Co.

LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 688
Meets first and third Friday of each month.
H. M. Glenn, Sec., Republic Co.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1094
Meets first and third Friday.
Clyde B. Wells, Sec., Stafford Co.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1882
Meets first and third Wednesday night of each month.
Roy Flory, Sec., Douglas Co.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 858
Meets second and fourth Saturday of each month.
H. D. Evans, Sec., Marion Co.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1988
Meets first and third Friday.
R. Law, Sec., Stafford Co.

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

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

MERCER LOCAL NO. 1492
Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month.
W. M. Schmitt, Sec., Cowley Co.

MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 489
Meets first and third Tuesday.
J. P. Grubel, Sec., Rooks Co.

MILLER LOCAL NO. 1923
Meets first and third Thursday.
J. V. Veltma, Sec., McDaniel, Sec., Chas. Co.

MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 2072
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday.
Maudie Cruse, Sec., Anderson Co.

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

MT. PLEASANT LOCAL NO. 956
Meets first and third Tuesday.
Mrs. Grace Mann, Sec., Norton Co.

MARINE LOCAL NO. 643
Meets first and third Friday.
Albert Spoonman, Sec., Riley Co.

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

NEW BASIL LOCAL NO. 1781
Meets second and fourth Monday of each month.
Henry Hoffmann, Sec., Dickinson Co.

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922
Meets first and third Monday.
R. J. Mack, Sec., Dickinson Co.

NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2020
Meets first and third Thursday.
Fred Hahn, Sec., Stafford Co.

ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1571
Meets every other Tuesday night.
R. A. Hickman, Sec., Cowley Co.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1688
Meets second and fourth Friday.
Jacob Smith, Sec., Miami Co.

OWSLEY LOCAL NO. 2004
Meets first and third Thursday.
Joe Farmer, Sec., Crawford Co.

PHILON LOCAL NO. 2139
Meets second and fourth Friday.
Mrs. A. R. Phelon, Sec., Osage Co.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 999
Meets first and third Monday of each month.
Frank Sedneck, Sec., Washington Co.

PRAIRIE BELL LOCAL NO. 1305
Meets second Thursday of every month.
E. B. Werner, Sec., Thomas Co.

PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2108
Meets first and third Monday of each month.
J. H. Scott, Sec., Martin Co.

PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1094
Meets every second and fourth Thursday.
Martha Robe, Sec., Douglas Co.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1052
Meets first and third Wednesday.
H. C. Mathias, Sec., Wabunsee Co.

PLEASANT HOME NO. 2055
Meets first and third Monday.
Minnie Carrio, Sec., Anderson Co.

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

PARK LOCAL NO. 909
Meets each Monday night.
Jos. Hein, Sec., Gove Co.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1300
Meets first and third Wednesday.
W. T. Flinn, Sec., Jewell Co.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1974
Meets second and fourth Wednesday.
Orth O. Miller, Sec., Miami Co.

PUNKIN ROLL LOCAL NO. 2094
Meets first and third Friday of each month.
Mrs. Elizabeth Dutton, Woodstock Co.

RYDAL LOCAL NO. 793
Meets every second Wednesday of each month.
H. M. Cope, Sec., Republic Co.

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

KICHVIEW LOCAL NO. 2037
Meets second Friday of each month.
Chas. Basli, Sec., Osage Co.

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810
Meets first and third Friday.
J. Lohr, Sec., Miami Co.

RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2133
Meets first and third Saturday.
Pauline Cowger, Sec., Saline Co.

SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824
Meets first and third Monday.
A. F. Lidsky, Sec., Franklin Co.

SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1903
Meets first and third Tuesday.
H. M. Schrock, Sec., Sharida Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1974
Meets first and third Wednesday.
Alice Ames, Sec., Greenwood Co.

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

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

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

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2091
Meets second and fourth Wednesday.
J. F. Lewis, Sec., Cowley Co.

SNIPE CREEK LOCAL NO. 924
Meets every two weeks on Friday night.
H. M. Cope, Sec., Marshall Co.

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 901
Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month.
Joan A. Martin, Sec., Washington Co.

STONE LOCAL NO. 792
Meets first and third Friday of each month.
D. O. Martette, Sec., Rooks Co.

SPRING CREEK LOCAL NO. 1174
Meets first and third Wednesday.
Neil Longebier, Sec., Douglas Co.

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

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 1100
Meets every first and third Friday night.
Fred Hildebrandt, Sec., Washington Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 850
Meets second and fourth Friday.
Mrs. H. Warner, Sec., Marshall Co.

SUNNYSIDE LOCAL NO. 2144
Meets first and third Wednesday of each month.
A. H. Cellar, Sec., Coffey Co.

STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 873
Meets second and fourth Thursday.
Chas. Grossard, Sec., Barton Co.

STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2090
Meets first and third Friday.
H. Eggers, Sec., Crawford Co.

SQUARE DEAL NO. 928
Meets first and third Thursday of each month.
Maggie Stanley, Sec., Norton Co.

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

UNION VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1976
Meets first and third Tuesday.
J. M. Wagner, Sec., Miami Co.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019
Meets second and fourth Friday.
H. F. Lutz, Sec., Jefferson Co.

UNION LOCAL NO. 870
Meets first and third Friday of each month.
Will Atkinson, Sec., Norton Co.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1778
Meets first and third Thursday.
Herman Wigger, Sec., Osage Co.

VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1987
Meets first and third Monday.
G. W. Kaiser, Sec., Miami Co.

VODA LOCAL NO. 742
Meets first and third Friday.
J. C. Stradal, Sec., Trego Co.

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

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1308
Meets first and third Tuesday.
Robert J. Meyer, Sec., Crawford Co.

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1080
Meets first and third Friday of each month.
B. H. Osterlich, Sec., Dickinson Co.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.
The regular meeting of the Crawford County Farmers' Union will be held on the first 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.

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 10th 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.

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

Pres. Sanford Miller,
Secy-Treas. J. O. Foust.

MT. PLEASANT 956
Mt. Pleasant Local No. 956 spent an enjoyable social evening Tuesday Oct. 6, when each family took one dish and had a picnic supper before our regular meeting hour.

The picnic supper took so well that we decided to carry out this plan of meeting for some time during the fall and winter months.

The following resolution was adopted to be presented at Hays: Resolved: That Mt. Pleasant Farmers Union local No. 956 urge the National Union and all methods possible to restrict the production of all farm products to the needs of

humanity so that surplus will not reduce the price below the cost of production.
MRS. GRACE MUSTOE, Secy.

NAPOLEON'S BIGGEST WATERLOO

One hundred and twenty years ago, Napoleon Bonaparte and his chief real estate agent, Mr. Talleyrand, sold our president, Honorable Thomas Jefferson a piece of real estate then known as the Louisiana Tract for fifteen million dollars.

I understand that they had a good laugh about this sale when they got home.

History records that they were bragging all over Europe about the skinning they had given "Old Tom" Jefferson.

Allow me to introduce to you the tract of land which Vasco Da Gama called "The Great American Desert." I claim that the Louisiana Tract. Allow me to introduce it to you under its more modern names as follows: Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Wyoming, South Dakota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado and Louisiana.

In 1804 Napoleon sold to Thomas Jefferson these thirteen of our best states for fifteen million dollars.

Guess who got trimmed in the real estate deal? We guess not our Yankee President.

He signed away a bigger empire by far than what was at stake at the Battle of Waterloo.

History will prove our statement. Please take a look at a map of the United States and kindly pencil a line around these thirteen states involved. You are now looking at what may rightfully now be called—

"THE PANTRY OF THE UNITED STATES"

In other words the "stomach" of the nation. The "body" of the mightiest empire history has any record of.

Right square in the heart of this circle around this pantry you will find our great state of Nebraska.

There it sits like a shining jewel in its glorious setting!

Please allow me to demonstrate our statement by giving you a few rough figures on what Nebraska produces per year according to our Government Reports.

75 million pounds of butter worth 80 million dollars.

1.2 million head of hogs worth 70 million dollars.

1 million head of cattle worth 50 million dollars.

60 million dozen eggs worth 15 million dollars.

Why even the Nebraska chicken, our little cocklebird hen, could pay Napoleon himself by just giving him "her little golden egg."

The fruit of her labor for just one year!

For that in itself was worth fifteen million dollars last year.

Then we have not yet taken into account the endless string of trainloads of wheat, corn, alfalfa, potatoes, hay and thousand upon thousands of car loads of other "goodies" leaving each year this GREAT PANTRY OF THE WORLD.</