

Grow your head lettuce under glass or in the house and transplant to the open doors very early in the spring.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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

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JOHN TROMBLEEditor and Manager
W. C. LANSDONAssociate Editor

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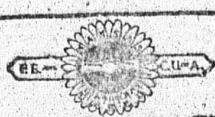
Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1925



WARREN STAFFORD STONE

When Warren Stone succeeded P. M. Arthur as Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in August of 1903 he was unknown except to his fellow workmen. Two weeks ago he died at his home in Cleveland, Ohio, the best known labor leader in the world. Stone was born on an Iowa farm and was the heir of hard work. He attended the public schools, some sort of an academy for awhile and some sort of a college for a time but at nineteen, the age that the youth of this day are entering the universities, Stone became a fireman on the Rock Island railroad.

Industry knows no more tollsome or dangerous occupation than firing a great engine on the main line. Stone was soon a main line fireman. He has been the main line type of man in all the years that have followed. Side tracks, branch lines and terminal lines were equally unattractive to him. His pleasure and his place were out on the main line. Young Stone began firing at 19. Five years later he moved over to the other side of the cab and from April 12, 1884 to the day of his death, a little more than 41 years he was a Rock Island engineer. During half that time he drove an engine and during the other half he was the head of the most powerful trades union in the world.

Stone had more vision than any other labor leader of his time. He has been the reproach of the labor movement that its purposes lack breadth and vision. Higher wages and shorter hours now without much thought for the future or for the welfare of other folks have been sufficient to make up the program of a good many men who have attained the leadership of working men. Stone realized that not only the present but the future must be secure before men can be free. First of all the leaders of organized labor Stone grasped the idea that financial power and financial security are more likely to be respected than any other forces now active in this exceedingly practical modern business world.

The membership fees and the annual dues of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers were always high and they became higher during the time that Stone was Chief but the income of the organization was not wasted. On the contrary it was saved and invested and the Brotherhood now owns buildings as magnificent as there are in existence and banks and trust companies that command the respect and the confidence of the financial world even though bankers have not yet reconciled themselves to the cooperative vision of banks conducted in the interest of their shareholders and depositors rather than of their officers and directors.

The Brotherhood Bank of Cleveland began business only about eight years ago. Its original resources were less than a million dollars. Today it is the center and the heart of a great system of labor banks that have aggregate resources in excess of \$150,000,000. Stone had the vision to foresee the possibilities of cooperative labor banking and the courage to take the leadership and the direction of the movement. Other men with more knowledge of banking and finance and of business might have been obtained for the presidency of the Brotherhood Bank but the engineers believed in their chief and he believed in himself. He knew what was needed and he knew how to go about it. Not vanity nor selfishness but calm and certain confidence in himself and his motives inspired Stone in his development of the bank. He never assumed that he knew banking better than the banker but he always insisted that he knew the purposes of cooperative banking and while he was always accepting the technical assistance of men trained as detail workers he never surrendered his authority to formulate the policies and guide the development of the bank.

All told there are less than 200,000 members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Why should that comparatively small body of working men be able to organize and maintain the strongest trades union in the world and why have the engineers so freely supported their bank and the other policies of the organization? Some say it was because all members had such confidence in Stone that they were willing to follow his leadership anywhere and in any cause. That may have been true and may have contributed to the growth and strength of the order but the real secret of

Brotherhood strength is the confidence that members have in each other and in the merits of their cause.

The Brotherhood will replace Stone. There are no indispensable men in these days, but the new leader will find his best assurance of success in the policies developed by the hard headed and more or less hard boiled Rock Island engineer who knew his business and his men so well. But the country will not so readily replace men like Stone and Gompers. In their passing labor loses much but the whole body of society loses infinitely more. These are days of danger and of threatened revolution. Conditions exist that forecast great changes in social, civic and industrial processes and methods. The wrongs from which a large body of men and women suffer, even in this most happy of all republics, must be redressed. Such redress will come either through evolution or revolution. Under the leadership of men like Stone and Gompers the great forces of organized labor are constructive, evolutionary and always progressive and sound. Such men hold the extremists, the revolutionists, the unsafe and the selfish demagogues and self seekers in check. Their services to society and to the republic outweigh even their contributions to the welfare and influence of their fellow workmen.

NEWS AS IT IS PRINTED

Strange as it may sound there are quite a lot of folks who are able to read and write and do a little thinking for themselves who do not have much confidence in what they read in the newspapers. Of course, compared with the number who accept every printed word as gospel truth, the doubters are not a very big crowd but there are enough of them to spread the belief that many of our papers are untrustworthy. This is a bad situation from either of two points of view.

If the newspapers are really unreliable and given to using both their news and editorial columns for propaganda purposes it is an unfortunate condition because, with all their faults, the papers are the only sources from which plain people can get any news at all. If the information upon which readers should be able to rely is colored at its source for the purpose of supporting or opposing some particular policy the results must be bad. If the news is poisoned or tainted for special purposes in the interest of privileged groups the consequences are much more serious. It is therefore of the very highest importance that in their news columns at least, the great journals of the country should present simple, straightforward, unbiased and uncolored narratives of what actually occurs from day to day.

Far too many papers write their editorial policies into the head lines of their news stories without much regard to the real content and meaning of such stories. That is bad enough because most people read only head lines under the mistaken belief that they are getting the substance of the story that follows. It is far worse when the body of a news story contains what is either down right false or matter that is so edited that it does not reflect or convey the truth.

A week or so ago all the great city dailies controlled by a single publisher, some twenty or thirty in number, carried a story under a Cleveland date line which purported to give facts concerning a wage increase that will be asked for by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. It is true that the trainmen will ask for a raise when their present contract with the railroads expires. They may succeed or they may fail and the proposition is one in which as a matter of course the public is deeply interested. In a matter of such magnitude the newspaper readers of the country need the truth. How then, can a paper that purpose to be a source of reliable information justify assertions like the following.

"Should the railroad unions force the managers to grant pay increases, it will cost the transportation systems of the country billions of dollars."

Such a statement alarms the public, creates resentment against the organized wage workers who are strong enough to protect themselves, and tends to divide industrial forces that should work in harmony. Millions of people who have read that statement and accepted it as truth really believe that the contemplated wage demands, if granted, would cost the railroads BILLIONS OF DOLLARS. What is the real truth?

The total wages paid to all classes of railway employees, including presidents, many of whom drew \$100,000 and section workers, who received a bare living, in 1922 was \$2,381,306,190 or an average yearly wage for each man of \$1,622. An increase of "BILLIONS" must mean at least TWO BILLIONS. Any sum less than that could not be described in the plural. That is to say that article deliberately seeks to make the public believe that the railway workers are asking to have their pay doubled. While the real truth is that only one group, numbering about 160,000, has asked for any increase at all and that demand is likely to be for a TWELVE PER CENT raise. If the whole body of railroad workers should demand and get the same twelve per cent increase the additional labor bill for railroads would be less than \$200,000,000 in fact instead of more than the \$2,000,000,000 as was falsely stated by the newspaper.

But the harm is done. Not one person in ten thousand that read the misleading story will ever see this article and not one in ten who reads this article will accept its truth instead of the false statements that appeared in the great daily newspapers. The big daily papers, with exceedingly few exceptions, are publicity agencies for the predatory forces of society and all readers should be warned that most of the news now printed is edited and colored in the interest of the exploiting class.

ROBERT M. LaFOLLETTE

When Senator LaFollette entered into "the long rest" the common folks of the United States lost a sincere and dauntless friend and all the forces of privilege and monopoly lost their most fearless and able critic and opponent. One east-

ern newspaper said, commenting on the death of the Wisconsin senator, that LaFollette seemed to be always filled with a hot rage of anger and resentment. In some measure that statement is true. LaFollette hated the exploiters and the oppressors of the poor. His heart was always hot with rage against all those men in public, commercial and industrial life who used their great opportunities only to enrich themselves and to fortify their privileges to the detriment of the great masses of their fellowmen who are less fortunately placed.

Robert Marion LaFollette was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, June 14th, 1855 and so had just passed his seventieth birthday when he began that long rest to which he referred so touchingly in almost his last words. He was educated in the public schools and in the University of Wisconsin from which he was graduated in 1879. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1880. His first public service was as county attorney of Dane county for four years. From 1885 to 1891 he served in the House of Representatives of the congress of the United States. He was then defeated by a democratic opponent and retired to the private practice of the law in which he was very successful.

In 1901, 1903 and 1905 LaFollette was elected and twice re-elected governor of Wisconsin. Few states have ever had a better governor. It was during his three administrations that what has since become so widely known as the Wisconsin System was established. Laws were enforced as never before. For a time at least a dollar of tax money bought more than a dollars worth of service. Graft and incompetency were cleared out of public office and the administration of public affairs. Some new functions of government were assumed by the state and the enemies of LaFollette were fond of charging that taxes increased very rapidly after his party became all powerful in Wisconsin. Perhaps that may be true but it is also true that under the leadership of LaFollette his state became a much better place in which to live and rear a family than it had ever been before. Taxes may have increased to some extent but the men who left Wisconsin on account of the high rates of taxation under the LaFollette System have never yet been located.

In 1905 LaFollette was elected United States senator and resigned as governor in order to take up his new duties at once. He was then thrice re-elected and his unfinished term does not expire until March 4, 1927. From his entrance into the senate he was known as a progressive always and often denounced as a radical. No senator ever worked with greater industry and intelligence. He hated surface accomplishments and shallow pretense of learning and so mastered every subject to which he gave his attention that he was seldom convicted of error and never of inconsistency.

One of the condescending and unfriendly obituary editorials that appeared in a powerful organ of privilege declared that the one great ambition of LaFollette's life was to be president. It is true that LaFollette several times asked for the presidential nomination at the hands of the republican party and that he was an independent candidate in 1924. He did want to be president but it was not the consuming and burning ambition of his life. Had that been true who can doubt that with all his ability, magnetism, courage and charm he could not have gone to the White House. He wanted to be president but much more he wanted to be right and to serve and so many times in his life he put aside political expediency and policy to advocate measures certain to provoke the hatred and resentment of the forces that have altogether too much to do with making presidents of the United States.

The plain folks of this country lost a powerful friend when LaFollette died. Privilege and monopolies lost an unrelenting opponent but no man lost an enemy because the senator who has gone to his rest was too great to hate any fellow man. What he did hate with all his fiery heart and fighting spirit was evil, oppression of the weak by the strong, of the lowly by the mighty. Never compromising with wrong, never yielding a principle for the sake of temporary advantage Robert Marion LaFollette made the service of mankind his profession.

FARMER LIVEMORE

The biggest wheat operator in the United States is not Campbell of Montana but Livemore of Wall Street. Campbell seeds a paltry 100,000 acres each year and if lucky make a little money. Livemore sows no wheat but during the past six months he sold more than 50,000,000 bushels. That was some crop for him, a profitable crop. From his operations in Wall Street Livemore made profits from wheat that far exceed the net earnings of all the wheat growers of Kansas in our biggest crop year.

Just now the papers are filled with explanations that the ups and downs of the wheat markets last winter helped farmers more than it hurt them. There is no truth in such a statement. The farmers, for the most part, had sold all their wheat before the market advance was started by Livemore and his associates.

Something must be done about the speculation in grain that makes such a harvest for the Boards of Trade and works such a havoc for the farmers. Half measures will get nowhere. Humanity has learned that it cannot regulate whisky, lotteries, public gambling with cards, commercialized vice or any other occupation or diversion out of which money may be made in large quantities. So gambling with cards and dice is under the ban, lotteries are abolished, vice is in check, and whisky is prohibited. Centuries of "regulation," proved the worthlessness of that policy and so prohibition was adopted.

Congress cannot accomplish much nor should it undertake to "regulate" the grain business. If it is an honest calling practiced by decent and reputable citizens it should not be regulated. If it is a dishonest and dangerous thing it should not be regulated but abolished.

Courts Do Not Command

The public confidence that their importance in our system of government requires and merits. Many people wonder why but the slightest study of current events supplies at least a partial and certainly a very convincing answer. The average man cannot understand why men trained in the law, as all judges are presumed to be, should differ on the meaning of seemingly simple statutes.

It would appear reasonable to the average man that when the facts and the laws to be applied are practically the same that trained and honest minds should reach the same conclusions. That this does not always happen is illustrated in the two decisions that have just been promulgated concerning the validity of the oil leases in California and Wyoming obtained some time ago by Doherty and Sinclair in ways that appear doubtful.

McCormick, Federal District Judge

For southern California, decided that the Doherty lease is invalid and directs that it shall be set aside and the property involved restored to the United States. Not satisfied with a simple decision in the interest of the government he took occasion to denounce the methods by which the lease was obtained and to charge that indirect and dishonest agents had corrupted public servants for private profit.

The attorneys for the government based their case on many charges against public officers and private citizens and laid special stress on the assertion that under the law, the president was without authority to transfer leasing rights, created by an act of congress, from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Interior. It may be that the folks at home know nothing about the facts in these cases but all the honest people in the country were cheered by the decision.

Judge McCormick's findings not only restored a valuable property to the government but seemed to forecast the prosecution and punishment of the men who had betrayed the public good for private interest.

Rejoicing Over the Just Judgment

Of an upright and fearless court had not stopped when another United States Judge, sitting for the United States District Court of Wyoming decided that no law had been violated in leasing the Teal Pot Dome to Sinclair, that the interests of the public had been served thereby, that there is no reason for accusing any public officer of wrong doing, and that the lease is valid.

Both cases rested on the same facts and depended on the application of the same laws. The Wyoming court decided that the president had authority to transfer the control and disposition of the oil properties from the Secretary of the Interior and that while some of the circumstances may appear to have been suspicious there is no real evidence that any wrongful act was committed.

For the average man it is impossible to justify such a situation. One judge is wrong and the other is right. Both are men supposedly of incorruptible integrity, long experience in construing the statutes and profound learning in the law. Such a result very naturally alarms plain people who can see no reason for construing or interpreting laws that are written in the plain English that is spoken and understood by all the people. Congress should have credit for meaning what it says when a law is passed.

Tax Reduction By Congress

It is practically certain during the coming session. Many suggestions have been made and all are alike in two respects. All indicate that lower federal taxes are possible and that the reductions should be for the benefit of the corporations, individuals and estates that now pay the highest rates. Almost unanimously it is pointed out that men of moderate incomes, that is of \$5,000 per annum or less can have no proper objections to this proposal because such tax payers have already had their burdens lightened.

The experts believe that a reduction of at least \$300,000,000 annually is possible and that the logical way to make such changes is to lower the surtax taxes not more than 25 per cent on the largest incomes. Some go even further and insist that no rates higher than ten per cent are really necessary. A few are sure that lower rates will not reduce but are likely to increase the total income of the federal treasury.

Inheritance Taxes May Be Greatly Reduced

And it is just possible that congress may surrender an estate tax on to the states in order to avoid the conflicts that are now of constant occurrence and the multiple taxation by the government and several states of estates that frequently entirely absorbs an inheritance in taxes and fees before the heirs receive anything.

The president is known to advocate the surrender of estate taxation to the states and many of the best informed experts agree with him that existing state and federal inheritance laws pile up charges against the transfer of estates to heirs are so intolerable and burdensome that in many cases they result in complete confiscation.

Farmers Are Deeply Interested

In all the proposals for tax reform and tax reductions. This is not because they pay directly into the treasury any very large proportion of the federal taxes but because, in common with most men of small in-

comes, they believe that the burdens of government should be carried by corporations and individuals who are able to pay because, evidenced by income, they have the means with which to pay.

Also there are many farmers, perhaps the great majority, who fear that a continuation of tax reduction will stabilize the national debt at twenty billions of dollars and make provisions for its interest a permanent fixed charge against the productive resources of the country. Agriculture is the only industry that cannot shift its taxes. This is because farmers are the only producers who are not able to put prices on their own commodities.

Agriculture believes that reasonably high graduated tax rates on incomes and corporation profits should be maintained until something more substantial has been done towards paying our debts. The financial and industrial interests are not worried over the burden of the federal debt for the simple reason that they understand that they will pay little of it in any conditions.

Progressive View Suffered Heavy Losses

In the deaths of Senators LaFollette and Ladd which followed each other in such startling nearness. Not only is the progressive movement deprived of two of its ablest and most unselfish leaders but it is by no means certain that the states as well as the country will suffer a loss. In Wisconsin there is a chance that young Robert M. LaFollette may be selected in succession to his father.

Such a choice would be reassuring to the progressives in other parts of the country and would be a part of the affection in which the dead leader is held by the people of his own state. Young LaFollette was his father's secretary for ten years and knows the policies and plans of the fallen leader. He has ability and courage, education and knowledge of public affairs and has been bred in the atmosphere of protest and progress that surrounded the elder LaFollette during most of his life.

The chances are that the progressives will lose a senator when North Dakota selects a successor for Dr. Ladd. The old Non Partisan organization is gone and there is nothing to take its place. Some reliable regular republican will be selected to fill out the remainder of the Ladd term in the senate.

Algarsson Is Another Norseman

Who is looking for the north pole this summer. The McMillan expedition is away to discover new lands for the United States. The outlook for territorial acquisition is not so good. The only land that Amundsen discovered is covered with water a couple three miles deep and that sort of a soil is altogether too wet for agricultural purposes.

With all the expeditions now under way and others that are planned it looks like a busy season around 90 degrees north latitude and it may be well for the League of Nations, the World Court, the Hague Tribunal or some other competent body to appoint a traffic agent to prevent collisions at the pole. If all the Norsemen, Swedes, Canadians and Americans that are now on the road north get to the pole at the same time ructions may be expected.

Congress Will Be a New Body

In many important respects when it meets next December. The House of representatives will contain scores of new members who will come to Washington direct from constituencies that are not very much interested in the policies that are being worked out by party leaders during vacation. There will be a new speaker in the chair and a very complete reorganization and readjustment of committee memberships.

The senate will also be a new body and a greater and more significant sense than usually happens at the beginning of a new congress. Since adjournment two of the ablest leaders of the progressive wing, LaFollette and Ladd have died. Their successors have not yet been selected but it is certain that neither Wisconsin nor North Dakota has any progressive who can fill the shoes and take up the duties of the great leaders who have passed on.

The progressive group has supported the higher surtaxes and many such senators will continue that policy but the indications at this time are that the low tax advocates will have their way next winter.

Amundsen Was Nearly a Month

In his unsuccessful attempt to fly to the north pole. He spent the first eight or ten hours in getting to within 200 miles of the pole and the other four weeks in getting back to Spitzbergen. No more courageous invasion of unknown regions beset by danger and privation was ever made. Had he been successful the daring Norwegian would have been the first man to have visited both the north and south poles.

Explorers have almost completed the story of that trip will be interesting. The explorers saw nearly a hundred thousand square miles of the earth's area that had never before been under human observation. They must have things to tell that all men want to hear. The unknown has a fascination that none of us are able to resist. Wherever there are unexplored caverns, unsealed mountain peaks, unconquered deserts and unpenetrated jungles there are men risking their lives to extend the boundaries of human knowledge.

Explorers have almost completed their work on this planet. Only the peaks of the highest Himalayas yet remain to be conquered. Mt. Everest is the sole remaining mystery of the earth's surface. When it is scaled there will remain for physical explor-

ation only the depths of the sea and the bowels of the earth.

Budget Officials and Others

Held an economy meeting in Washington the other night. General Lord was there and figured out just how we may reduce our annual expenses to \$3,375,000,000 which would mean a reduction in surtaxes now paid by the unfortunate rich and of the income taxes which now burden the weak and puny railroads and other corporations that are so hard put to it to make both ends meet.

The president made a speech in which he urged economy in public expenditures as the first step necessary to tax reduction. He pointed out that much of the money annually appropriated by congress is used for various aid projects which require local appropriations of equal amounts. Mr. Coolidge is against the fifty-fifty system and he wants every one in the country to know exactly where he stands. He believes that the states are neglecting their own obligations and responsibilities and are becoming pauperized in spirit as a result of the federal aid system.

Drought Is No More Desirable

East than West. The country appears to have quite a number of dry spots this summer and by that we mean that there are considerable areas over which there has been the slightest of rainfall. Practically all of Virginia and Maryland is suffering for rain. The crops are not growing, the pastures are brown and the blue grass lawns could be burned over.

The whole southwestern part of the country appears to be suffering from the continued dry weather. The west is in much better shape. Northern Arkansas had a four inch rain a few days ago and the crops down there, which include apples and other fruit in huge abundance, will get along all right now all through the Ozark country. There was one time when it was so dry down there this spring that the White River dropped to new low levels and that enabled the folks to go pearl fishing. It is great to live in a country where there are fine dry weather crops that may be produced or picked up when the rivers go down and fields dry up.

Reform In Taxation

Is a mighty popular subject just now. A member of congress who represents a New Jersey district has worked out the best plan he would make all incomes up to \$15,000 a year exempt from the surtax and would limit surtaxes to maximum of twenty per cent.

One of the singular arguments in favor of reducing the surtaxes is that lower rates would produce more income. Just what that means is not easy to understand unless it is that under the high rates there is a lot of tax dodging that would not be considered worth while if the rates were lower.

The plain old fashioned mind that is a sort of funny proposition and seems to mean that a man crooked enough to swear himself out of paying an income tax of forty per cent would suddenly become honest if charged only twenty per cent for the privilege of being a good American citizen.

Automobile Owners Are Facing An

Expensive future. The government reports that the production of crude oil is rapidly declining. If no substitute for gasoline is found it is certain that the price of motor fuel will double within five years. Of course that is looking a good ways ahead. Long before that time it is likely that some genius will have found out how to burn water in an internal combustion engine.

The second cloud on the car owners horizon is the report that Great Britain has obtained complete control of all the sources of crude rubber and that the price of that commodity is likely to go towards the sky. It will surely cost a lot more to drive a car in a few years than it does now but the car can become a necessity and will not be lightly given up even if the parlor stove has to be traded in on the next set of new tires.

The President Is Very Certain

That the federal government should stop mothering and pauperizing the states. He believes that federal aid for state or local projects destroys qualities that are very much more valuable than federal highways or schools that teach how to have better babies.

Mr. Coolidge means well but he is fighting a system that is stronger than he is that will have its own way because its whole existence is based on what means little else than bribery of public opinion. The president believes that the states should finance their own local projects. If he can bring congress to support his views he will have done much towards restoring government of the people.

States In Some Sections

Will fall behind unless the government exerts a little bribery in the interest of the fifty-fifty program. Some of the already want to know what would happen to a state that refused to build as good highways as its neighbors. Such persons really believe that the government should have authority and means to make states do things.

The fewer things that are forced on people the freer they are. There are still quite a lot of old fashioned birds in this country who believe that liberty, independence and self respect are better properties than concrete highways.

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 you will see the notice of every active local in the state in this space in the near future.

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

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

BETHLEHEM LOCAL NO. 1008
Meets first and third Friday, Roy E. O'Brien Sec. Cowley Co.

BELVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042
First and third Thursday, John T. Anderson Sec. Neosho Co.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 228
Second and fourth Thursday, L. L. Vennema Sec.

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

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1081
Meets first and third Wednesday, J. J. Maska, Sec.

BEAUCHAMP LOCAL NO. 720
Meets first and third Friday of each month, E. J. Richards Sec. Republic Co.

BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 922
Meets first and third Wednesday, G. W. Cashman Sec. Neosho Co.

BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1708
Meets second and fourth Tuesday, Aug. Kolesch, Sec. Miami Co.

BELLEVUE LOCAL NO. 1102
Meets first and third Tuesday, J. Sloan, Sec. Miami Co.

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

CARGO LOCAL NO. 2186
Meets first and third Friday, Fred Steele Sec. Douglas Co.

COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1232
Meets second and fourth Friday, Lee Bonar Sec. Franklin Co.

COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1783
First and third Monday, Ethel Roberts Sec. Cherokee Co.

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

BEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1678
Meets second and fourth Wednesday, L. O. Kuntz, Sec. Miami Co.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 384
Third Tuesday, Geo. J. Schoenhofer, Sec. Neosho Co.

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

COLLINS LOCAL NO. 692
Fourth Wednesday, Wilfred Crispin, Sec. Jewell Co.

CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1017
Meets first and third Tuesday, Mabel Kayles Sec. Jefferson Co.

DANE LOCAL NO. 548
Meets first and third Wednesday, Leslie Nelson Sec. Washington Co.

DIST. 57 LOCAL NO. 1232
Last Friday in each month, Mrs. Ernest Brauch Sec. Marshall Co.

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

ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1788
Meets second and fourth Wednesday, M. Joy Haunett Sec. Pottawatomie Co.

ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2003
First and third Thursday, Brad Hooper Sec. Ellsworth Co.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 388
First and third Wednesday, Ralph E. Hauptli Sec. Mitchell Co.

EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2137
Meets first and third Tuesday, Mrs. J. S. McAllen Sec. Anderson Co.

EUDORA LOCAL NO. 1881
Meets every third Friday of each month, W. W. Gerstenberger Sec. Douglas Co.

FREMONT LOCAL NO. 2014
First Friday in each month, A. V. Elsemenger Sec. Wabasha Co.

FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1189
First and third Friday, W. H. Stryker Sec. Miami Co.

GRACE HILL LOCAL NO. 1212
First and third Friday, Homer Al-Kire Sec. Republic Co.

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

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

HEIKYEN LOCAL NO. 1427
Second and third Tuesday, Henry Egan Sec. Washington Co.

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

HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 878
Meets first and third Wednesday, Bess Claire Sec. Sheridan Co.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1658
First and third Wednesday, W. B. Fuhrman Sec. Atchison Co.

HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1689
Meets first and third Friday, G. W. Fort Sec. Miami Co.

HILLDALE LOCAL NO. 1305
Meets first and third Thursday, R. W. Sullivan Sec. Miami Co.

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

I. X. LOCAL NO. 1409
Second and fourth Tuesday, C. O. Taublee Sec. Sumner Co.

KORBER LOCAL NO. 914
Meets first and third Tuesday, F. A. Korber Sec. Neosho Co.

LARON CREEK LOCAL NO. 478
Meets second and fourth Wednesday, F. E. Hoy Sec. Washington Co.

LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1338
Meets first and third Tuesday, H. F. Horton Sec. Greenwood Co.

LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 688
Meets Friday on or before full moon of each month, R. M. Glenn Sec. Republic Co.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1904
First and third Friday, Clyde B. Wells Sec. Stafford Co.

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

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 385
Second Saturday of each month, H. D. Byans Sec. Marion Co.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1988
First and third Friday, R. Law-rence Wright Sec. Stafford Co.

LILY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2123
Meets first and third Friday, Florence Koppes Sec. Marshall Co.

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

MT. JOY LOCAL NO. 2129
Meets first and third Wednesday, Lulu Shilling Sec. Anderson Co.

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

MOSS SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 1901
Every other Tuesday, Clarence C. Brown Sec. Pottawatomie Co.

NEW BASIL LOCAL NO. 1787
Second Monday of each month, Henry Hoffmann Sec. Dickinson Co.

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1022
First and third Monday, H. J. Muckenthaler Sec. Dickinson Co.

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

ODDESSA LOCAL NO. 1571
First and third Tuesday, R. A. Reynolds Sec. Cowley Co.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1683
Meets second and fourth Friday, Jacob Smith Sec. Miami Co.

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

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

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

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1682
First and third Wednesday, H. C. Mathias Sec. Wabasha Co.

PLEASANT HOME LOCAL NO. 2005
Meets first and third Monday, Minnie Cowley Sec. Anderson Co.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309
First and third Wednesday, W. T. Plinn Sec. Jewell Co.

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

POPULAR GROVE LOCAL NO. 763
Every second Wednesday, Geo. Duncan Sec. Republic Co.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2025
Second Wednesday of each month, Mrs. Frank C. Clegg Sec. Wabasha Co.

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

RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2183
First and third Saturday, Pauline Cowley Sec. Saline Co.

SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1063
Meets first and third Tuesday, H. M. Schrock Sec. Sheridan Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 2111
Meets second and fourth Thursday, Alice Ames Sec. Greenwood Co.

SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1723
Meets first Friday in every month, A. C. Barwick Sec. Miami Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1574
Meets first and third Wednesday, Alice Ames Sec. Greenwood Co.

SCIENCE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1948
Meets every Friday night, J. D. Keasling Sec. Cowley Co.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051
Second and fourth Friday, E. Lewis Sec. Cowley Co.

SNIPE CREEK LOCAL NO. 191
Meets every Friday night, H. M. Cope, Pres. Marshall Co.

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

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 830
Second and third Wednesday, Mrs. E. H. Warner Sec. Marshall Co.

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

STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2060
Meets first and third Friday, H. E. Bess Sec. Crawford Co.

SQUIRREL DEAL NO. 923
Each first and third Thursday of each month, Maggie Stanley Sec. Norton Co.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1676
Second and fourth Tuesday, J. M. Wagner Sec. Miami Co.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2
Second and fourth Thursday, Chas. Grossardt Sec. Barton Co.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2010
Second and fourth Friday, E. F. Lutz Sec. Jefferson Co.

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

VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1067
Meets twice a month, G. W. Kaiser, Sec. Miami Co.

VODA LOCAL NO. 742
Meets every fourth Friday, J. C. Stradal Sec. Trego Co.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1808
Meets first and third Tuesday, Robert J. Meyer Sec. Crawford Co.

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1980
First Tuesday of each month, B. H. Osterlich Sec. Dickinson Co.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WAMEGO PICNIC
The sixth annual Pottawatomie-Wabasha County picnic will be held at Wamego, August 25th. A good program is being arranged and plans are being made for a larger and better picnic than ever before.

FARMERS UNION PICNIC
The Badger Creek Local gave its 6th annual picnic at the Jno Fulk-

ter picnic than ever before.

C. B. Thowe, Sec. Picnic Committee.

MET AT FRANKFORT
The second quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union Co-Operative Association was held at Frankfort, Friday, June 19. Owing to the rainy weather and bad roads no morning session was held. (A big basket dinner was served in the parlour about 100 persons. After the dinner all went to the opera house where the entertainment program was given, the public generally being invited and many were in attendance. The entertainment consisted of a play entitled "The Working of the Operation." This was ably presented by the young folks of the Snipe Creek Local of Beattie.

Following the play the business session was held and short talks were given by Mrs. Elizabeth Traveler of Marysville who spoke of conditions farming conditions and touched on the many hardships endured in the early days, and Andrew Shearer who made report on the National meeting that was held at St. Paul, Minn.

A debate was then held, the question being: Resolved, That Farmers Union Elevator Companies should be composed of Farmers Union members only and that they should do business with their shareholders only. The judges were, H. H. Farrar of Irving, C. H. Brenning of Beattie and John Bison of Frankfort.

Several short talks were then made in regard to the success of co-operation and many complaints were handed the Beattie Co-operative association and its directors and managers on their success in conducting their business.

MARSHALL COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING
The second quarterly meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union was held in Frankfort, Friday, June 19 and was one of the most successful meetings of this organization, held in a long time. The dinner started with a big buffet table, to which over 150 did ample justice, after dinner the delegates and members returned to the opera house where the program opened with a play entitled, "Kids and Co-Operation" which was put on by 3 children from Snipe Creek Local. The play was very ably put on and showed up the true principles of Co-operation and what can be accomplished by Co-operation. Mrs. Ernest Traveler of Marysville, who was 79 years old on this day, was called to the floor and gave a short, interesting talk for so old a lady on her early experiences near Marysville. Then followed the business session, after which the debate, Resolved, That Farmers Union Elevator Companies should be composed of Farmers Union members only and do business with their own shareholders only. This question was presented by J. C. Chase and A. L. Jones of Beattie, and as ably defended by H. L. Feldhausen and Walter Cockerill of Frankfort. While good arguments were presented on both sides, the judges decided in favor of the affirmative. This was followed by a splendid address by Hon. Andrew Shearer of our own home town, after which the meeting adjourned, and all departed wishing the roads had been better so more could have attended.

Richard H. Mackey, Secretary.

DOUGLAS COUNTY
The Farmers Union of Douglas County met June 11 at the court house in Lawrence. First in order was to elect a secretary-treasurer and voters took the time when it came to co-operation. Mr. James Anderson of Lone Star was the lucky man. Meeting then adjourned for lunch. There was a bountiful dinner served cafeteria style in the basement of the court house which every one present did justice and surely enjoyed themselves. Meeting convened at 1:30. Being an ideal day the court room was full of delegates and visitors. But that night we had a hard rain that would have prevented us from having a meeting on the 12th. The farmers are seeing the need of co-operation more every day. There were some resolutions. One was that the Farmers Union members patronize more of their institutions that is the stores, elevators and produce association and so forth. One that the County send a resolution of sympathy to Mrs. Pitts and family and the others I do not recall to memory. We had the pleasure of listening to Mr. Trull. He drove by auto from Strong City leaving at 12:30 and arriving at the meeting at 4 p. m. He looked rather rest than make a talk. He made a short but very interesting talk on different subjects. Sorry more of those that are not strong on Co-Op were not present. Perhaps he could have revived them. How quiet a farmer feels the loss of a few dollars when they never realize how the other fellow has been beating them and still at it as long as you trade with him. Mr. Farmers it is time to do your own thinking instead of letting the other fellow do it. Meeting then adjourned to meet the third Thursday in September at Willow Springs township hall. Hope to meet a larger delegation at that place. Address all letters to James Anderson of Lone Star.

—Mrs. G. W. Hardtarfer.

FARMERS UNION PICNIC
The Badger Creek Local gave its 6th annual picnic at the Jno Fulk-

ter grove 1 1/2 miles east of Longford, Thursday, June 18. To say it was a success would be putting it mildly. Two fine programs were put on in the afternoon consisting of band and orchestra music. Vocal solos and readings and the address by Rev. Paul on Co-operation all being home talent and very much appreciated. The evening program was furnished by Ladyman talent consisting of orchestra music, vocal solos and the play, "For the Love of Mike." After which free moving pictures, educational and instructive finished out a full day. A closely contested ball game, horse shoe game, races of all descriptions furnished amusement for those liking these sports. While the aeroplane was busy giving their descriptions customers a new view of their own homes and town. The hamburger, ice cream and soft drink stands sold out completely. While the kiddies (and broke) balloons as fast as they could get the nickels.

The Badger Creek Local is a live wire in the Union, always having the best ever in picnics and this one proved up to the standard.

FARMERS' UNION AT ST. JOSEPH AGAIN ATTACKED
The Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission, the Joint Co-Operative Livestock Selling Agency of the Missouri Farmers' Association and other state-wide farm organizations from Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska, operating at South St. Joseph, Mo., has again been attacked, this time through the agency of the County Collector of Buchanan county.

Suit has been filed in the Circuit Court of St. Joseph by the County Collector, to recover over \$5,000 in income tax from this Agency for the years 1921-22-23. Demand for this tax was made of the Agency in the fall of last year while George Hackman was State Auditor, and at that time the Agency, through its attorney, Ruby M. Hulien of Columbia, Missouri, offered to submit the matter to the Attorney-General of the State and be bound by his ruling on the tax. The State Auditor, requested the Attorney-General to pass upon the legality of the tax and in a written opinion by Attorney General Jesse Barrett, it was ruled that the Agency was not subject to tax, and that on no theory of law could the attempt to collect the tax be considered just, fair, or equitable. Yet, in the reasonable of this opinion from the Attorney General the present State Auditor, L. D. Thompson, has ordered suit brought upon this bill.

In an interview given out by the attorneys for the State Auditor Thompson, and the Collector of Buchanan county at the time the suit was filed, and published in the St. Joseph Gazette on the following morning, there is considerable evidence that the purpose of this suit, what the Farmers' Co-Operative Agency has much as possible. The following paragraph from the news item indicates the spirit behind it:

"The filing of this suit is taken to mean that the state does not believe that the concern complies with the provisions of the Packers' & Stock Yards Law. According to attorneys for plaintiff, it contends that the local company does not comply with the law in that it makes refunds to members and non-members who are not eligible to membership."

In view of the opinion of the Attorney General on this tax bill, it is evident that "the State" has a restricted meaning at least to State Auditor Thompson and his local attorney at St. Joseph. Further evidence of a spirit in which the St. Joseph Agency is being assaulted is the following paragraph from the news item referred to.

"The Commission Company is now restricted from refunding its accumulated dividends by a temporary injunction issued in federal court by Judge A. L. Reeves. The order was applied for by U. S. Anderson, a farmer of Nowaday county."

This last paragraph is a misrepresentation without a word of truth in it. It is a fact that the Live Stock

Exchange, through its attorney and U. S. Anderson as a more figure-head, filed a suit before Judge A. L. Reeves, the purpose of which was to restrain the Agency from paying dividends for the year 1924 and embarrass the Agency in that manner. This suit was argued before Judge Reeves in February, 1925, by Ruby M. Hulien, attorney for the Agency, and Judge Reeves refused to grant the plaintiff the relief sought for and practically every penny of the 1924 dividends has been paid to shippers as the Agency promised to do. The dividends amounted to approximately \$150,000.

When one realizes the enormous sum which this Agency paid in patronage dividends in 1924 it is not surprising that it finds itself attacked from all sides and especially since this \$150,000 which was paid back in the one year of 1924 to farmers, would, but for its existence on that market, have gone into the pockets of the old line commission people. No fair minded person can blame the Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission with all the tools at its command; but we are surprised to see the State Auditor join in the campaign with the Livestock Exchange which appears to have done in this case; if not knowingly, then he has permitted himself to become their willing tool.

The Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission Company will be represented by Judge Chas. H. Mayer of St. Joseph and Ruby M. Hulien of Columbia, and the case will be carried, no doubt, to the Supreme Court. If the Court rules the Agency should pay, payment will be made without word, but until an adverse ruling is handed down the Agency is justly entitled to stand on the opinion of the Attorney General of the State of Missouri who said that the attempt to collect the tax was an unjust imposition upon the Agency.

KANSAS NATIONAL BOOSTS FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS
Realizing the many benefits that are derived from boys and girls club work in Kansas and surrounding states, the Kansas National Livestock Show, held in Wichita November 9 to 14, is going to give \$750 in prizes to exhibits in this department. Of all the work that is being done for the promotion of better livestock, club work is one of the most important because these club members are farmers of tomorrow. The sooner they handle purebred or high grade livestock, the sooner will the Southwest have a better grade of livestock. The Kansas National is to be complimented upon taking such an interest in boys and girls, and backing them to this extent.

The show is offering \$100 in medals and cash premiums for a high school stock judging contest. Any high school or judging club team, in good standing, that has not competed in any stock judging contest of national or state wide importance previous to Sept. 1, 1925 is eligible to enter. Beef cattle, dairy cattle, horses and hogs will be judged in this contest.

In the baby beef contest, the show is offering \$375 in cash prizes, \$90 will be awarded on Shorthorn (steers or heifers) purebred, grades or crossbred calves after Jan. 1, 1924. The same applies to Herefords and \$55 in prizes will be awarded on the Angus (steers or heifers) purebred, grades or crossbreds. \$25 will be awarded the grand champion baby beef of the three breeds and \$115 will be divided among the best four groups of five head each from one county or one club with the head on the first prize group. All calves must be the property of the exhibitor for at least four months previous to the show, so the boys and girls who do not have a calf still have time to get in on this contest.

In the Plaz Club Contest \$151 in cash prizes is being awarded, \$42 on purchased Duroc Jersey gilts and the same amount on purebred Poland China gilts. On fat barrows (any breed) \$42, and on the best group of five barrows from one county or one club, \$25. All of these prizes must have been farrowed since March 1, 1925 and must be owned by exhibitors at least four months previous to the show.

Offering on sheep for boys and girls is \$124 in cash, \$33 on purebred Hampshire ewes dropped since Jan. 1, 1925. The same amount on purebred Hampshire ewes dropped since Jan. 1, 1925 and also on fat wethers (any breeding) dropped since Jan. 1, 1925. \$25 will be awarded to the best group of five lambs from one county or one club.

Club exhibits will be grouped at the Forum and will have a special judge and special superintendent. Nothing is being left undone that might help make the Club department a success and as a result this should be one of the greatest exhibits of club livestock that Kansas has ever known.

Information and premium lists will be mailed on request to O. R. Peterson, Sup't. Livestock exhibits, Kansas National Livestock Show, Wichita, Kansas.

CO-OPERATIVE RURAL CHURCHES
Fewer and better churches in small towns, less rivalry, and an adequate salary for pastors in rural communities and small towns, are recommended by the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church. The Methodist Commission on Rural Church work was continued with Bishop E. L. Waldorf, Kansas City, Mo., as chairman.

The Commission will put into effect the recommendations of the

Board of Bishops, among which are: the appointment of a rural commission in each community, to advise church authorities on overlapping of denominations and readjustments; appointment of a director of recreation and religious education, jointly by all partisan churches; establishment of a circulating library, from college centers; approval by the bureau of architecture of plans to build modern and beautiful churches and do away with "ramshackle old buildings."

Adoption of a country church program which will "come down to the present day and reach transients and tourists," and make of the church a vital center; paying better salaries in rural churches to put country ministers on exactly the same basis as city ministers.

"The rural problem is one of the biggest facing the church today," Bishop Waldorf said. "All over the country, farmers are moving into town; we must assure their continued affiliations with rural churches. Automobiles and good roads are changing conditions. Then too, many districts have five churches where one would do. If some means of co-operation can be worked out whereby denominations can retain their independence and still be centralized, a great step forward will have been taken."

Feed given broody hens should be for the stimulation of egg production. Laying mash mixed up with milk do much to return a hen to production.

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