

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Co-operation

Education

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Organization and Co-Operation are Problems to Think and Talk Over

This is an unusually good paper on the above subjects, mainly because it is by a real farmer, who knows by experience what he is talking about and also because we have heard say that the farmer did not have the ability to think, just read this article then see if you could write one like it and not make a few wrinkles in your brain.

Agriculture is the greatest industry in the world, and is the basic industry in all civilized nations, being the source of all wealth.

It necessarily not only supports itself, but the industrial, commercial and financial structures of the nations.

We, as farmers are not only vitally interested in the present, but we are vitally interested in the future welfare of our industry and of our posterity, and for the advancement of our industry and the protection of our best interests have organized ourselves into organizations for the purpose of studying our problems, and also to provide ways and means of advancing and protecting our best interests, through the agencies of commercial establishments, owned, operated and conducted in the interest of ourselves, in the interest of ourselves and our posterity.

We believe, the foundation principles of the Farmers Union to be safe, sane, and economically sound and invite the consideration of all who believe in the Golden Rule, those who are unselfish enough to admit he is his brother's keeper, to join with us, not only in the consideration of those things that are of the greatest moment and concern for agriculture, but also to assist us in the formation of plans for the betterment of the industry, and also lend us their loyal and unselfish assistance in the execution of those plans.

We believe the time has passed by, when we as individuals can cope with organized industry, upon every hand, for we as individuals are units of weakness, while in organization, being bound together we are units of strength, if we will practice cooperation, be loyal and permit ourselves to be directed in a wise and reasonable manner from a central organization, having centralized authority and power.

We believe the three watch words of this generation and time to be Organization, Education and Cooperation, and that our conception of the meaning of these words, their relative importance, and our fidelity to them and our own organization, depends the future not only of our industry, but every other industry in this nation as well.

For in the solving of the agricultural problems of today we find the solution in a large measure of the industrial, commercial and financial problems of the world. As great a nation as we are, and as great an industry as ours in this country, agriculture as an industry, is practically bankrupt, and is on the decline. Our young men are prone to leave the farm and drift into the towns and cities to seek employment in some capacity as wage earners. Leaving the older men and younger boys to do the work on the farm.

We believe in cause and effect and this condition is the effect of certain causes. In this connection the farm, inclined to drift away from the farm, principally, the crops are more or less uncertain, prices for all agricultural products are also uncertain and in the majority of instances the prices offered are below the cost of production. As our young people look forward into the future they see no prospects of better conditions; so they leave us and enter the ever crowded cities, leaving the old homestead to deteriorate and decay. This seems to be a gloomy situation but it is not, or the less true, and is deserving of our consideration, to the end that we may apply a remedy.

The remedy for the present condition of agriculture does not lie in production for we have produced bountiful crops, we have fed and clothed the world; been told over so many times that we over produced and the present plight of agriculture was due to over production, when there was a light harvest, we have been accused of being shiftless, or of practicing diversified farming, while as a matter of fact the relief does not lie in either of these so-called remedies. The real cure for all the ills of agriculture is a price

for the products of agriculture above the cost of production. We have been advised to put our business upon a business basis, and a business basis is a profit basis, and this can not be accomplished except the cost of our products be taken into consideration in making the price for the products of the farm. The business man the world over first considers the cost of his goods, his overhead expenses, his taxes, his probable losses, his margin of profit and then sets the prices upon his wares—based upon costs.

We have no fault to find with the business man who follows business principles, the profit plan upon costs and overhead expenses, but we should have the same privilege and the same rule applied to us and our business. By this method the profit would depend upon volume and the margin of profit unit of weight or measure.

It sounds reasonable to suppose that an individual or group of individuals performing a necessary service to society or humanity should receive a compensation for such service based upon costs plus a reasonable profit for such services. We should be no exception to the rule. We are not a cost plus price for what we produce.

There are two ends to this farming business—a producing end and a marketing end, we have devoted our entire time to the producing end, and letting some one else manage and market the selling end and the present condition of agriculture as the direct result: the fruits of a hazardous marketing system, controlled by those whose interest it is to buy as cheap as they can and sell for as high as they can and move, without taking the cost of the produce into consideration at all.

To quote you from an address delivered at Topeka, January 12, 1921 before the session of the State Board of Agriculture by the Hon. F. Dumont Smith—"In it he says, 'Unless the farmers of the west organize and develop the selling end of his business as the iron and steel industries have, history will repeat itself and the possession of the land will pass into the hands of others than those who till it. Also from the address of Ex-Gov. Lowden of Illinois, who spoke in 1924 at Emporia, during the State Convention of the Farmers Union—"We can restore the equilibrium in this country, we must make the country understand the relationship between agriculture and commerce, ducts into consideration based upon cost-plus a reasonable profit. A price for farm production and home consumption on a level with manufactured articles—placing the surplus on the world market at the world prices, the same as steel and other manufactured articles."

"The farmer should not be penalized for producing a full crop, and unless our marketing system is changed, no farmer will have anything left to transmit to his children. The first step in the decline of nations is a declining agriculture. Rome was once the mistress of the world—her agriculture declined and she has long since gone into decay. The indications of a declining agriculture is already manifest in this country."

We have the remedy with us, we have it within our power to control and name the prices of our agricultural products through organization and cooperation; organizing our production under cooperative marketing associations—pooling our production on the single commodity basis, and name the prices of the Governmental facilities that have been organized and instituted for our special benefit, that we might be able to control the market prices for home production and home consumption, based upon cost plus 8 per cent, which all cooperative organizations are permitted to make or earn, before the government will in any way interfere. This kind of arrangement and marketing plan will place us on a parity with the business interests of the

Call for the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Kansas Division of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America Which Will Be Held in Memorial Hall Salina, Kansas, January 20, 21, 22, 23, 1925.

The Kansas Division of the National Farmers Union and the state cooperative business associations it has lent its support to establish, will convene at Salina, Kansas, in the Memorial Hall, Tuesday, January 20, 1925 at 10 a. m.

The Jobbing Association meeting will be the first number on the program. It will convene Tuesday morning at 10 A. M. and continue in session until 6:00 P. M. or the part of that time necessary to transact its business.

Tuesday evening will be a general get-together meeting.

Wednesday morning, January 21 at 10 A. M. the Farmers Union will convene in annual session and with a few intermissions will continue in session until all the business necessary to come before the meeting is transacted.

The balance of the time is left to the Committee on Order of Business to divide as they see fit.

Thursday morning the Convention will proceed to nominate its officers and three directors. One director from each of the First, Second and Third District.

Friday morning will be the election of officers.

Delegates to the Farmers Union annual meeting are required to have their credentials in the hands of Secretary Brasted 10 days before the date of the annual meeting.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

1. One delegate for each local union in good standing in the State Union December 31, 1924.

2. One delegate for each county or district union in good standing as above. A county and district union, to be in good standing must have five or more local unions in good standing in the state Union December 31, 1924.

3. One delegate for each Farmers Union Co-operative Association and in case of county Farmers Union Co-operative Association each unit of such association is entitled to a delegate. All delegates must have credentials of the organization they claim to represent.

A delegate must be a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent at the annual meeting.

Delegates are required to send their credentials to C. E. Brasted state secretary, Salina, Kansas at least ten (10) days before the date set for the opening of the annual meeting.

JOHN TROMBLE, President,
C. E. BRASTED, Secretary.

country, making agriculture not only profitable, but it will make it more inviting and will be the means of keeping our young men and women on the farms and away from the over-crowded cities. This plan will shorten the route from the producer to the consumer abandon the board of trade, that simply gambles in the necessities of life without increasing the market for a single pound of agricultural products. Through our own marketing facilities we can sell direct to the consumers in our own and foreign countries, eliminating all extra commissions, and control our commodities from the producer to the consumer, or those that will convert the raw material into the finished product, removing the possibility of the fluctuation in the prices of our products, without increasing the cost to the consumer.

While there is a claim being made that we must have competition in business, let me say, we have no such thing, except where the farmers organizations furnish the competition with cooperation. Competition is a destroyer of business and not a builder. It has destroyed more men in business than any other agency—cooperate—do not compete.

For example we have five big packing concerns in this country. Do they complete in the live stock markets of the country, in raising the prices at all time and also fix the selling prices, and their selling prices are uniform, as to quality and location.

They have replaced competition which would destroy with cooperation which sustain, protect and build their business without a hazard.

Let us take the advice offered from so many sources—put our business on a business basis—a profit basis—produce and market our production ourselves—be masters of our own situation—be men—business men—capable of commanding respect—let us organization—educate—cooperate and get a square deal.

As individuals we can not do it. Every industry is organized against us. The grain trade, the commission men. The importers and exporters. The manufacturers of every kind. The meat packers. The railroads; in fact every other industry is organized against us and are now cooperating to their own advantage and our disadvantage. So let us organize ourselves together for we produce the only things there are in the world worth selling and practice cooperation in deed.

By organization we mean, the assembly of producing units into one body, whose energies are directed and controlled by a central agency, and the commodity or commodities so grouped disposed of through producer agencies under their direct supervision and control.

By education we mean, the act of working together towards a common end or of uniting together for a common purpose. The success of cooperation does not depend on cooperation itself, but in the individuals who cooperate. It is ignorance, and not knowledge that rejects instruction; it is weakness and not strength that refuses cooperation.

In this connection I am reminded of a short poem by the hand of the poet Kipling:

It ain't the guns nor armament
Nor the funds that they can pay
But close cooperation
That makes them win the day.
It ain't the individual
Nor the army as a whole

But the everlasting team work
Of every bloomin' soul.

We are a mighty organization today, and we wield a mighty influence, today, but what might have we accomplished during these past years had we enjoyed the everlasting team work of every bloomin' one of our members. Instead of the efforts of the faithful few so much of the time, with a loyal membership no cooperative institution can fail it will and must succeed. Then it seems to me we have other problems.

The three other problems of the age are War, Pestilence and Famine. We can through the application of the watch words of our organization materially assist in the solution of these problems and it would seem as though we had not done our duty not only to ourselves and the rising generation, if we did not bend every means at our disposal to meet the menacing conditions of the future, fulfilling our obligations to the generations yet unborn, transmitting to them a heritage of which we should not be ashamed.

And again by our associations—together we develop a friendliness—an understanding, a fellowship, a common cause, a unity of understanding and purpose. Through a period of service in the interest of humanity is developed a brotherhood which in itself is one of the greatest of attributes, for:

In the crest and crowning of all good
Life's final star is brotherhood
For it alone can send to earth
Life's long last poetry and mirth.
Bring a new light to every face
A kindly power upon the race
And until it come we men are
And travel downwards to a death
Of graves

Paper written and read by J. P. Fengel at the festival of the Lost Springs F. E. C. Ass'n. held at Lost Springs December 27, 1924.

LET'S ALL GO TO SALINA.

Let's all go to Salina to the State Convention, Jan. 21st-23rd. Every Farmer Union member, men and women, who can possibly leave home, should attend this convention. Above all things every local union and every store and business association should send a delegate.

If you have not chosen one let me suggest that you get busy and select one at once and the benefits you will receive through having your representative at the meeting wherever possible each business association should send its manager.

The plans and policies of the Union for the ensuing year will be adopted at this convention and you should have a part in this work. You should give the state organization and counsel of a delegate from your local as well as

If one of your members simply joined the local and never attended a meeting he wouldn't get the full benefit of the Farmers Union, neither would he be much use to the State Union. If you are not represented both lose.

Let's not only make this the greatest State Convention ever but let's also make it the most peppy. Let's take our local and county banners along and just rant and storm around a whole lot. Considering the record of our state-wide business organizations and most of our local ones have made the past year, we've got a right to celebrate. We've earned a crow, let's crow.

Clef Henderson,
State Ex-Board, 3rd Dist.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MEMBERS

A reduction of one and one-half fare for the round-trip on the "Certification Plan" will apply for members (also dependent members of their families) attending the meeting of the State Convention of F. E. & C. U. of A. to be held at Salina, Kansas. The arrangement will apply from the following territory:

From Kansas also from Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo.

The following directions are submitted:

1. Tickets at the normal one-way fare for the going journey may be bought on any of the following dates (but not on any other date):

Jan. 16 to 22 inclusive. Final honoring date being Jan. 27.

2. Be sure when purchasing your going ticket to ask the ticket agent for a certificate. Do not make the mistake of asking for a receipt. If, however, it is impossible to get a certificate from the local ticket agent, a receipt will be satisfactory and should be secured where a ticket is purchased. See that the receipt reads to the point where the convention is to be held and no other. See that your certificate is stamped with the same date as your ticket. Sign your name to the certificate or receipt in ink. Show this to the ticket agent.

3. Call at the railroad station for ticket and certificate at least 30 minutes before departure of train.

4. Certificates are not kept at all stations. Ask your home station where you can procure certificates and through tickets to the place of meeting. If, not, buy a local ticket to nearest point where a certificate and through ticket to place of meeting can be bought.

5. Immediately on arrival at the meeting, present your certificate to the endorsing officer, Mr. C. E. Brasted as the reduced fare for the return journey will not apply unless you are properly identified as provided for by the certificate.

6. No refund of fare will be made on account of certificate, or on account of failure to have the certificate validated.

7. It must be understood that the reduction for the return journey is not guaranteed, but is contingent on an attendance of not less than 250 members of the organization and dependent members of their families at the meeting holding regularly issued certificates from ticket agents at starting points showing payment of normal one-way tariff fare of not less than 67 cents on the going trip.

8. If the necessary minimum of 250 regularly issued certificates are presented to the Joint Agent, and your certificate is validated, you will be entitled to a return ticket via the same route as the going journey at one-half of the normal one-way tariff fare from place of meeting to point at which your certificate was issued up to and including Jan. 27, 1925.

9. Return tickets issued at the reduced fare will not be good on any limited train on which such reduced fare transportation is not honored.

CROPS

One of the chief causes of failure with alfalfa and clover in eastern Kansas is lack of lime in the soil. It is useless to seed alfalfa and clover on these soils without first applying lime. The ordinary lime rock found so conveniently in Kansas will supply the lime that is needed if it is finely ground and applied to the soil in proper quantities.

Dead leaves make valuable humus; don't burn them.

Dead leaves make valuable humus; don't burn them.

Dead leaves make valuable humus; don't burn them.

Controversy Between State Board of Administration and Chancellor Lindley

W. C. Lansdon, Vice President of Kansas Farmers Union, Feels Keenly the Lack of Good Judgment in Having a System That Can Make So Much Mischief, Mr. Lansdon Being the Author of the First Bill That Provided for a Board of Administration Is Anxious That It Not Be Abused in the Future as It Has Been in the Past and Asks That the Citizens of Kansas Get A Bill into the Legislature to Put Things Straight.

Sir: I am much concerned over the unfortunate controversy between the State Board of Administration and Chancellor Lindley of the University of Kansas that has culminated during the closing days of the administration of Governor Davis. Such incidents do infinite mischief and have no compensating beneficial results unless they clear the way for changes in law that will prevent their recurrence. Personally, I am not much interested in the merits of the quarrel and in fact I have no information that makes it possible for me to reach conclusions at all likely to be correct. I take it for granted that each party is certain that it is right and that this may be true in part. My purpose in writing this letter is to make a few observations on the system or the lack of system under which we get such deplorable results in managing the Kansas institutions of higher education and to suggest changes that in my judgment improve existing conditions.

I have been interested in school administration for forty years. I have had many opportunities as a teacher, as a member of the faculty of the University of Kansas and as a student of state affairs to study such matters and feel that I am in a position to speak with some authority. Perhaps more than any other man in Kansas I am responsible for the Board of Administration law.

Years ago when each state school had its own Board of Regents, we had institutions for higher education in keen competition, each against the others, to secure students and appropriations from the taxes paid by the people of Kansas. All sessions of the legislature were attended by im-

portunate lobbies from each of the state schools. Such legislative delegations were made up of members of the various faculties whose pay and expenses were charged against the public and of representatives of the business interests of the towns in which the schools were located. Some of the evil results of that contest were that feeling of bitter hostility was engendered among the various institutions, each for all the others, and that the tax payers got a feeling or impression that our enormously costly higher institutions of learning were not state schools but local enterprises fostered by and for the benefit of the towns in which they were maintained.

Under that old system of non-centralized administration were deluged with letters from friends of each of the schools asking for increased appropriations and with invitations from the several faculties and local chambers of commerce to visit the schools, study their needs and enjoy the hospitality that business men and professors eagerly and insistently offered and all at no expense to the legislative sessions began the heads of each of the state schools blushed there to remain until adjournment.

The result of such pulling and hauling for appropriations was a hodgepodge of compromises and concessions that would shame any porters barrel building or rivers and harbors league that were ever passed by the congress of the United States. Each institution, considering only its own supreme importance wanted to be a university and by judicious horse trading succeeded in getting money for purposes far outside of its proper field. There grew up and still exist a multitude of duplications in courses offered by various institutions that are as uncalled for and unnecessary as they are wasteful and costly.

Just before the legislative session of 1911 I was asked by Senator C. S. Huffman of Cherokee county, Representative A. M. Keene of Bourbon county to make a study of the higher school situation and formulate some suggestions that might be embodied in legislation for the purpose of converting the antagonistic and rival institutions into harmonious units of a single system of higher education. This is in accord with our constitution which establishes but one higher school, the State University, with normal, agricultural, mechanical and other departments. It is quite certain that the men who framed our fundamental law intended that all the higher educational instruction now given in five widely separated institutions should be carried on under one head and at one place. Such an arrangement is now impracticable at any rate the legislature, at the best of lobbies from various sections of the state, has established five separate higher schools for the instruction of Kansas young folks and it is now too late to change that policy of non-centralization. It is not too late, however, to follow the spirit of the constitution even if the letter must be ignored.

With such a conception of a system of higher education for Kansas constantly in mind I studied the problem and after considerable research I wrote a bill that provided for merging the five separate boards regents into a single administrative body composed of three members devoted all their time to the duties prescribed and receiving substantial salaries for their services. That measure, known as the Keene-Huffman bill was passed by the legislature of 1911. It did not become law at that time Governor Stubbs had advocated such legislation in his annual message but the heads of the big state schools, dreading any loss of personal power and prestige that might result, prevailed on him to exercise the veto. The bill was revived and enacted by Governor George H. Hodges, who appointed E. W. Hoch, Ed. T. Hackney and Mrs. Cora Lewis as the first Board of Administration.

No one can criticize the integrity and the high purposes of the members of the first board. It is unfortunate, however, that they lacked any proper vision of their powers and opportunities or that they failed in the courage to carry out the purposes of the law. During the term of the first board new heads were selected for the three normal schools and then men so chosen have remained in office ever since with no charges that they owed their positions to politics. For the most part the board of the first board new heads were selected for the three normal schools and then men so chosen have remained in office ever since with no charges that they owed their positions to politics. For the most part the board of the first board new heads were selected for the three normal schools and then men so chosen have remained in office ever since with no charges that they owed their positions to politics.

Four years after the first law was passed and while Governor Capper was in office the legislature abolished the separate boards that until that time had supervised the prisons and charities of the state and assigned their functions and powers to the Board of Administration without adding to the personal except to include the governor as an ex-officio member and to create the office of state business manager. I have always felt that such a change was unwise. I am sure that there are not these persons in Kansas who are individually or jointly competent to manage and direct the schools and charities at the same time and with a single administrative organization. Three sets of problems involved are essentially different. Each group is sufficiently important to justify such expense as are necessary for exclusive and expert administration.

Some fine results have been accomplished by the unification of state school administration. Economies in the purchase of supplies and in the construction of buildings due to the application of better business methods have saved considerable money. Representatives of rival faculties no longer spend every other winter in Topeka, actively lobbying for bigger appropriations. A budget system of some value has been worked

(Continued on page 3)

Notice to Secretaries

The Constitution and By-Laws of the Kansas State Union as amended provide as follows:

The dues for Adult Male members shall be \$2.25 per year to be divided as follows: 80c to be retained by Local; balance \$1.45 to be sent to State Secretary, he to remit 25c to State Secretary and 20c to County Secretary.

Now I note that a number of Local Secretaries in making their reports and remittances are only remitting \$1.25, thereby causing State Secretary to hold up their cards and compelling him to write to such secretaries for a further remittance, causing extra work and expense.

I am calling the local secretary's attention to this section of the By-Laws for the State Secretary must act according to same. Hope you will all appreciate and act accordingly.

JOHN TROMBLE.

To Delegates and Visitors

We want to call the attention of delegates and visitors to the U. S. Farm Sales ad in this issue of the paper.

Salina is proud of the U. S. Farm Sales establishment. Under the management of C. W. Lamar it is in line to become the largest Mail Order House in the West. Right now it puts out more homogeneity than Sears-Robuck and Montgomery Ward put together.

You will find their place of business on the corner of 5th and Iron. Take time to visit there while here.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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JOHN TROMBLE Editor and Manager
W. C. LANSDON Associate 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, JANUARY 15, 1925.



SOME MORE GREAT MEN.

The more or less modest editors of the Kansas Union Farmer may have been a little disappointed but they were not greatly surprised during recent voting contest when ballot after ballot by the tens, by the scores and by the hundreds came in without the name of either of them. Braddock and Miles Standish; Fred Funston and Admiral Dewey; Alexander the Great and John Smith; Queen Victoria and Florence Nightingale; Arthur Capper and King George; Julius Caesar and Charley Dawes all got votes before any one thought of Charley Barrett, John Tromble and this timid and bashful writer. Finally, however, the tide changed. Neither of these more or less great and distinguished members of the Farmers Union made a place in either the first or second ten. All three of them did pretty well though in comparison with other candidates for greatness. President Barrett received as many votes as Bismarck, Bryan, Buddha, Cyrus McCormick or General Poch. He did better than Cardinal Gibbons, Wilbur Wright, Moses, Lenin, William the II, Charles Darwin or Luther Burbank.

Tromble tied Cyrus Field, Pasteur, General Lee, Mohammed, Coolidge, Garfield, Eli Whitney, Asa, John Wesley, Beethoven and James Monroe. He lead Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Scott and Hannibal, to say nothing of Frances Willard, Dwight L. Moody, John Deere and Edward Guest. As for Lansdon he ran a dead heat with John Adams, Michael Angelo, William Pitt, Elias Howe, Blackstone and Charles Evans Hughes but he was beaten a country block by Billy Sunday, Henry Ford, Robert Fulton, Thomas Jefferson, Socrates and Paul the Apostle.

USE OF THE WATERWAYS.

There is evidence that congress will not appropriate any more money for water ways that are not likely to be used except for the purpose of forcing reduction of railway freight rates. From this time it is plain that a demand for the improvement of a river must be accompanied by some sort of guarantee that when improved that river will be used for boats and not as a club to beat down railroad charges.

Bulky freight can be carried on river barges for about one-fourth the cost of railroad transportation. The only defensible reason for a deep water barge channel in the Missouri from Kansas City to St. Louis is the actual use of the river for transporting freight. If the government is to be called on to pay the expense of creating and maintaining such a channel it is only fair to demand definite assurance that it will be used.

If there were twenty feet of water every day in the year all the way from Kansas City to St. Louis the river could not be used in existing conditions. The railroads occupy every foot of space on the south side of the Missouri river from Quindaro to the very eastern limits of Kansas. They control both banks of the Kansas river from its mouth to beyond Argentine. There is not now a single terminal elevator in either Kansas City from which grain can be loaded directly into barges. Most of the elevator capacity in both towns is either owned or controlled by the railroads.

Before the Missouri River can be worth anything to farmers it must be made possible to load grain on barges at Kansas City. New Orleans and other ports have spent millions of dollars in the construction of municipal shipping and docking facilities. Kansas City must adopt the same policy if it expects the government to pay for a six foot channel to St. Louis.

THE HONOR ROLL.

Brother John Simpson, the president of the Oklahoma State Union, has mighty good luck with his folks when it comes to the collection of dues. Although the New Year has hardly started he is already printing a list, a column or more in length, of locals that are one hundred per cent paid up for 1925. That is a mighty fine plan for strengthening the organization. The man who has paid a year in advance has done something for the Union and something for himself.

If all the Kansas members who regard themselves as true Union men would pay their dues a year in advance they would thereby enable the

organization to save a very substantial sum of money. With its income for the year in hand the Board of Directors could budget its operations, make better contracts of every sort, and proceed generally with its work in an efficient, orderly and business-like manner. The dues for membership in the Kansas Farmers Union are low, lower by far than in other organization in the world that returns over half as much for what it receives.

There are a lot of new Local secretaries going into office in a few days. They should appreciate the fact that their first important duty is to get the money from their members and that next in importance is prompt settlement with the State Union. With just a little effort, and that is what is expected of all such officers, the dues can all be collected before the state convention. It is very much worth while to do this. The man who is paid up feels that he has something at stake in the organization and will be a good booster all the year through.

Money is not scarce in Kansas this year, that is not as scarce as it has been for several years past, and members of the Union should take pride in preserving their good standing and in being able to say that they have paid for the paper that they read every week.

STABILIZED COTTON PRICES.

Every one at all familiar with the cotton industry knows that there was an organized conspiracy of the speculators and others interested in the handling of that staple to secure the 1914 crop at 22 cents a pound or less. This plot against the prosperity of southern agriculture was materially assisted by the large yield. The weather throughout the entire cotton area was unfavorable to the boll weevil during the growing season and for the most part was favorable to a good crop. Contrary to general expectations the United States produced about 13,000,000 bales of cotton in 1924. That was one of the biggest crops ever ginned in this country. In ordinary conditions the price would have slumped to ten cents a pound or less. The last 13,000,000 bale crop before 1924 sold for around eight cents a pound.

In spite of the conspiracy to depress the price and of the huge crop produced no southern farmer has been forced to sell his cotton for as little as 22 cents a pound and most of them will receive above that price. There is only one reason for this situation that means so many millions of dollars to farmers. The cotton growers are organized. The cotton cooperatives control enough cotton to stabilize the price and make the industry profitable.

Farmers may need some sort of assistance from legislation and from financial interests but what they need most is to realize the value of agriculture entirely within their own hands. Nobody but the farmers can organize and operate cooperative marketing associations. Nothing else than can be devised by the wisdom of man will afford a greater measure of relief than cooperative marketing.

WHY NOT SOME NEWS?

There are a few Locals, County Unions and Co-operative Associations that like the rest of the folks to know what they are doing. They send reports of their meetings, copies of their resolutions, lists of their officers, accounts of their open meetings and statements of the results of their business operations to their own paper. Such news is read with keen interest by all members of the organization and helps a whole lot.

On the other hand there are many of our organizations that appear to be made up of men who are afraid to let their neighbors or the world know that they are members of the Farmers Union. Why? There is certainly no reason for being ashamed of Union membership. Our organization has done more than all the other farmers' societies that ever existed in Kansas for the benefit of agriculture. The Union has made good in every way and made good so grandly and to such effect that every Kansas farmer should be proud of a place in its ranks.

Failures you say. Well, yes. There have been a few failures and some of them hurt in more ways than one but here is a statement that no man in Kansas can successfully contradict: No co-operative enterprise that has faithfully, consistently and courageously applied the principles taught by the Farmers Union from its very beginning has ever failed. No such enterprises ever will fail because the foundations of our organization rest on the solid bed rock of common sense, common honesty, equity, justice and the golden rule.

Come on folks. Let the world know what you are doing because you are doing something that has never been done before on such a splendid stage or in such a large way. Send in your letters, reports, gossips, criticisms and suggestions. This paper has room for a lot of them and the people all over the state want to read them.

A BURLEY "CUT OUT" IN 1925.

The indications are that the growers of Burley tobacco will plant no crop for the coming year. There is now a supply of 800,000,000 pounds on hand. A great part of the leaf in storage belongs to the members of the Burley Cooperative Association. It will not deteriorate with age. On the contrary it will improve. It has been re-dried, prized and packed away in first class condition.

If the Burley growers want to make some easy money out of tobacco for one year there is a way to do it and they know it. All that is necessary is to cut out the planting for one year or even for two seasons and the stock on hand will much more than double in value. As soon as the buyers are convinced that the farmers mean business about cutting out the 1925 crop the price will begin to jump. Then the growers who have had the courage to organize and to stick will get the price of a whole year's labor without doing any work at all. They have only to sit steady in the boat and let their fields rest for a year.

It is only through cooperation that any effective regulation of production is possible. The wheat farmers should try doing something for themselves in that way.

BRIBING THE STATES.

A lot of our good friends have criticized this writer with considerable bitterness because he is opposed to the dollar matching between the states and the United States that costs the taxpayer so much good money every year and returns such small results for the cash paid out. The Farmers' Union has been accused of reactionism, small mindedness, stinginess, and general strabismus for its position on the fifty-fifty system of sharing expenses between the states and the federal government for building good roads, breeding better bables and curing chickens of the pip.

The indications are that those of us who have this insidious system of bribery in the interest of centralization and bureaucracy are not going to be lonesome very much longer. Every member of the Union should read the reprinted article that follows. It appeared first in the Philadelphia Ledger, one of the great and influential eastern newspapers. Thus an eastern editor for once in harmony with western citizens:

"There is before Congress a measure known as the Sterling bill, that proposes the creation of a Department of Education and asks, in addition, an annual appropriation of \$100,000,000, to be apportioned among the States by the 'Secretary of Education.' This is another of the 'fifty-fifty' kinds of legislation. Any State to receive its part of this enormous appropriation must match every Federal dollar given with a dollar of its own."

"There are now in force six of these Federal measures, all of them centralizing great powers in Washington and all of them amounting to so many bribes to the States to carry on work that under a sturdier form of self-government would be done by the States themselves. The Sterling bill seeks a further extension of this system of Federal aid to the States and of the resulting centralization of power in Washington."

"From the beginnings of this Government there have been Federal subsidies. The Cumberland highway was being aided as late as 1838. Long ago we made grants for education and internal improvements. The Federal land-grant colleges were founded in subsidies of land and money. Within the last ten years, however, these grants have taken the form of conditional subsidies. All of them give Federal officials great powers over State officials. Many of them make these State officials the virtual agents of the Federal bureaus. The States must give dollar for dollar. These great sums, running into hundreds of millions, have operated as bribes that few States have been able to resist."

"Most State have met the terms on which the subsidies granted through the Smith-Lever act, 1914; Federal Road Aid Act, 1916; Social Disease Act, 1918; Vocational Education Act, 1919; Industrial Rehabilitation Act, 1920, and the Sheppard-Towner Maternity Act, 1921, are given. Under these, \$521,772,175 has been spent by the Federal Government, matched by a like sum from the States. Ten years ago the annual total of such subsidies was only \$6,500,000; today they amount to about \$145,000,000 yearly, and are a heavy charge upon the national revenues. So heavy, in fact, and with such dangerous trends toward centralization and the loss of State self-respect, that President Coolidge in his budget message said:

"I am convinced that the broadening of this field of activity is detrimental both to the Federal and State Governments. Efficiency of Federal operations is impaired as their scope is unduly enlarged. Efficiency of State Governments is impaired as they relinquish and turn over to the Federal Government responsibilities which are rightfully theirs. I am opposed to any expansion of these subsidies. My conviction is that they can be curtailed with benefit to both the Federal and the State Governments."

"For the fiscal year 1926 the Budget Bureau estimates call for about \$109,000,000, not including payments for the support of the National Guard and on certain leasing acts to be granted under this Federal subsidy system. The actual total of all such subsidies in the last fiscal year was about \$145,000,000. Highway construction, sugar-coated as the building of 'post-roads,' accounted for \$63,000,000 of this and forest roads and trails for \$39,000,000 more."

"The proposed Department of Education, with the subsidies appertaining thereto, well-nigh doubling such money grants to the States and building up another great Federal bureaucracy, is the greatest bribe thus far proposed. It proposes an extreme centralization in education, and infallibly will add more than \$200,000,000 yearly to the taxpayers' bill."

"For it must not be forgotten that for every dollar raised by Federal taxes to pay these subsidies another dollar must be raised by the States. Nor that this whole system steadily encroaches upon State and self-government, weakening these powers and softly and insidiously undermining that self-reliance which is the basis of free government."

"Centralization has gone too far. We are in danger of being ruled by a dynasty of bureaucrats. The old, sturdy and self-respecting habits of self-government are out of fashion. We are carrying too many officials, too many governmental parasites, on our backs, and every one of these 'subsidy' measures swells their ranks. If we are to have national economy and a reduction of taxes, they must be limited and curtailed."

"The old 'pork barrel' filled with river, harbor and buildings 'pork' has at times been a national scandal. The Federal aid system, with its bribes to the States, is the new barrel of 'pork' demanding the watchful attention of both Congress and the country."

Get these facts. Master these figures. Heed these warnings. Here is something that no believer in centralization can either laugh away or argue against. When you have read this article you may be half way ready to answer that famous question once asked by a some what well known Virginia farmer:

"WHO IS LOONY NOW?"

How much have you paid on the debt that you owe to the Farmers Union for what it has done for you, your business and your family since it was started?

FARMERS UNION STATE BANK NEWS

THERE IS A CERTAIN PRIDE IN WORKING FOR YOUR BANK AND MY BANK.

The greatest word in the world is "SERVICE." To help ourselves, we must strive to help someone else. The Farmers Union State Bank at Kansas City, Kansas, is a bank organized to help better the condition of the farming enterprises. Do you not want a part in it? Some day this bank will stand out as an institution that has helped a great cause, namely, the cooperative principle. Some day this bank will be a great institution—one of the largest, if not the largest bank in Kansas. Some day this bank will have gained the confidence of everyone, and will have customers from every part of Kansas. Some day this bank is going to be strong enough to wield a great force toward the permanent establishment of the great cooperative principle in the state of Kansas. Some day, and not far hence, the men and women of Kansas who have made the present growth possible, are going to experience a feeling of pride because they were the first to help start a SERVICE bank. Are you going to be a part of this institution? Do not wait until the bank is big before you help to make it big.

WHAT CAN YOU DO FOR THE BANK?

Oh! So many things. Think about it. Talk about it. Ask about it. Buy a share of stock in it. Put a little deposit in it. Talk to your banker about it. Tell him WHY it was organized—not to hurt any bank or banker, but to help make agricultural conditions better. Ask him to open up an account with the Kansas City bank. About all of the deposits of rural banks are farmers' deposits. Would it not be all right to have some of the money flowing through your own bank at Kansas City? Write to the Kansas City bank and ask what you can do for the bank. You will get a real interesting letter. There is not a number of the Farmers Union in Kansas but can make this institution a power. You don't have to be rich—or poor. You don't have to be a fluent speaker—you don't have to do a thing that will in any way embarrass you. You just have to want to help make the bank grow, and it will be easy for you to know what you can do. ARE YOU CONCERNED? If you want to do some real work for

FROM NATIONAL COUNCIL OF FARMERS CO-OP. MARKETING ASS'N. NEW WILLARD HOTEL

President Coolidge speaking at the White House today to the delegates in attendance on the annual meeting of the National Council of Farm Co-operatives told them that it is "to precisely such men and women as you who are gathered here we must turn for the kind of agricultural leadership the country needs."

After stating that "it has been an agonizing and a soul-crushing experience from the hollow depths of self-constituted oracles that Americans are not the sort of people who possess the genius for cooperation," the President declared "that to charge that any particular people lacks in capacity for cooperation is to charge that it has not been civilized. To allege that against the American people is to deny all of the obvious facts about our country. It is to deny the existence of the states and their co-operation in the Federal Union. It is to reject all the manifest truths of everyday experience. America has accepted and adopted cooperation far in excess of any other nation."

Touching upon the necessity of co-operation among the farmers, the President declared that the epoch of high taxes, high wages and increased cost of living that came with the war, the increase of land values to unprecedented figures has become rather a liability than an asset. If there had been no war he expressed belief that the country would have become an importer rather than an exporter by this time, and in that event the farmers would have been able to increase their prices to a level commensurate with the scale of wages, living conditions and general economic conditions of the country. This, he said, will be the effect when this becomes an agricultural importing country.

"But," said the President "there will be a transition period marked by alterations of exporting and importing during which we may expect at times violent and wide fluctuations in 'prices.' This makes it particularly to be desired, the President believes, that 'our agricultural marketing organizations be placed as soon as possible upon a basis of the utmost stability and security. This, I am convinced we shall best accomplish by developing the broadest and soundest program of cooperative marketing."

The President does not believe that cooperative marketing will work miracles. "We want combination preached as a principle, not a panacea," he declared. "It will not perform miracles. It will not accomplish the impossible. But it is a sound, tried, demonstrated principle that must be introduced at the basis of our agricultural establishment. It demands that the individual shall surrender some of his complete independence for his own the general good. It means that a certain authority must be delegated and when delegated must be trained to cooperate; and to get that cooperation, and most of all leadership that will not desert the farmers but will stay with him."

"Believing that you are assembled here today are peculiarly the representatives of that leadership," said the President, "I extend to you my greetings and commend to your most careful consideration the supremely important set of problems to which you have dedicated this occasion and

your Bank in Kansas City, just write the officers a letter and you will be surprised at what suggestions will be given you, and how easy it will be to do something big for your bank in Kansas City.

DO WE NEED THE HELP OF ALL OUR TWENTY THOUSAND MEMBERS?

Yes. COULD WE MAKE IT ALL RIGHT IF ONE-HALF WOULD WORK FOR THE BANK? Yes. We would feel very fine if ten thousand would help just a little, but listen! If ten men out of every one hundred who wear the sign of the Farmers Union would just follow out the program of SERVICE that is on file in the bank, the Farmers Union State Bank in Kansas City, Kansas, would gain fifty times in the next twelve months instead of the twelve times of the last six months. It would be a Two Million bank in January, 1926, instead of a One Million bank.

WHAT CAN YOU DO FOR YOUR BANK?

Talk for it. Work for it. Dig for it. HAVE YOU A SHARE OF FARMERS UNION STATE BANK STOCK? If not, you better get in. A share of the first real Farmers Terminal Bank in the West is framed within you. It is a bad thing to show your friends in years to come.

JUST CAME TO. "A MEMBER?" "That bank in Kansas City is MY BANK. I had never thought of it in that way before. But, come to think of it, I was one of the fellows who went to Eureka as a delegate and voted to start that Farmers Union Bank in Kansas City. That bank is not the officers' and directors' bank—it is MINE. To think that I helped vote to start a bank and then have done nothing for it, I am going to get a share of stock right now, and believe me I am going to find out what I can do, and then I am going to do it."

FOUND.

A way to do business with ourselves. See The Farmers Union State Bank representative and pay for this ad.

LOST.

A chance to be the first depositor

shoulder with their men in a fight to live. Today we are not only allowed to exist, because, under these conditions, we are the most used to those who swing the whip. The time has now come that if we are to keep our homes, raise our families, or be anything but dangerous to a capitalistic class, we will have to stop asking and begging for better conditions, and either take them, or make them for ourselves.

Last summer we had a large number of eggs to sell and we thought we would have a little money to keep house, and what happened? The market dropped to about 16 to 18 a dozen—not enough to pay for carrying the feed to the hens let alone pay for their feed. Today there are very few fresh eggs in the country. The men who bought your eggs last summer are having their harvest. A storekeeper in a small town told my husband that if he had kept the hundreds of cases of eggs that he sold last summer he could have made a large profit out of them now.

Most of us had cows freshen early last spring, from which we thought to get a few dollars, and what happened? An unexpected drop in cream prices, and we got our work for our pains. Of course we have a Co-operative Creamery, but ladies, does it fill the bill? For myself, I do not think so. In the first place, it pays no more for cream than any other joint stock company, and as a shareholder, I must say it pays less than all this? Is it to be done with a lot of grumbling and grouching at home, and making things a little more miserable? The cold storage plants for eggs and butters are the worst of the men who have them today. In the hands of a farmers' wives' pool they would be the best friend of the farmer's whole family. Now, women of the farm, who is going to get us the plants if we do not go after them for ourselves?

The Women's Auxiliary to the F. U. of C. is ready to go. Are you coming along with us and help get them? For if we are to get anything we must take it. If you are not one of the hundreds of thousands of farmers' wives we hear about then you are one of the dissatisfied ones and the only way to let it be known that you are dissatisfied is to join the Women's Auxiliary to the Farmers' Union of Canada.

The Women's Auxiliary is not an organization to raise money for the F. U. of C. They are free to vote their money where they like and as they like. They are a body of united women, determined to fight for a standard of living equal to any other woman in Canada.

Mrs. E. J. Thompson, Central Secy, W. A. to F. U. of C. Ituna, Sask.

As a solution for the wide fluctuation in prices of farm products Mr. Lowden argued co-operation between producers of these products, that a proper balance in production might be maintained. It is not enough to cooperate in the selling of each crop independently. There should be co-operatives. Surpluses should be handled in such a manner that they do not break the market and members of co-operatives should know about conditions of supply not only in their own crops but in all other crops as well.

Bingham Opens Convention. Judge R. W. Bingham of Louisville, Kentucky, prominent in the organization of the tobacco growers, is chairman of the meeting which is being attended by several hundred delegates from all over the United States, representing something like six hundred thousand farmers in the largest organization of farmers in the United States.

In his opening address Judge Bingham reviewed the progress of cooperative marketing during the past year, reiterating the fundamental principles upon which cooperative associations in the National Council are organized.

"Cooperatives have better business and financial records than any other form of business in the United States. There have been more failures in the last three or four years among great banks, merchandising concerns and railroads than in commodity co-operative associations," he said. "Our organizations have been free from political activity."

Judge Bingham told members of the Council, that no higher patriotic duty could come to any man than that of leading farmers in the cooperative movement and appealed to the delegates to not falter or fail in their leadership.

AIMS OF THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY TO FARMERS' UNION OF CANADA

Farmers' wives and daughters and some of the farmers themselves are asking what and why is the Women's Auxiliary to The Farmers' Union of Canada. It stands for the same thing as the Farmers' Union of Canada stands for—that is rights for the farmers' wives to stand shoulder to

in The Farmers Union State Bank. However, there are a few more deposit books left.

JUST WHY THE FARMERS UNION STATE BANK

The co-operative program, in order that it may succeed the way it was intended, must have its various branches. In the first place, it is necessary that you have a local organization in your home town. In the second place, it is necessary that you incorporate. That you get an elevator. That is the first starting of a co-operative business. Now, in order that the elevator shall succeed, its membership must patronize it. It is there for the use of the membership. Then the elevator must have a place to deposit its wheat. For the purpose of taking care of the co-operators' wheat in Kansas City, the Farmers Union Jobbing Association has been organized. And so, in order that the co-operators in Kansas may have a financial institution with which to do business, the Farmers Union State Bank of Kansas City, Kansas, has been organized under the general banking laws of the state of Kansas, in some respects it will be a different institution than any other bank in Kansas City. In the first place, this class is distributed widely throughout the State, no one owning but a few shares of the stock. Even of the institution is not to make a large dividend, no one will get a great deal of money. So the purpose of the institution is not to raise a lot of money for any particular bunch of people, but it is to serve, and help and to be a friend of the co-operative enterprises in the state of Kansas. Its great power, its prestige, and its very intentions are to go out over the State, and to help make the cooperative enterprises a success. While it is impossible to suggest all of the things that it will do, and can do, let it be said that it is a friend of the cooperative movement in Kansas.

The officers and directors invite you to visit the banking quarters, 7th and Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, whenever you are in Kansas City. They also invite you to write to the bank for any information that you may desire concerning the purposes and workings of the institution.

Lowden Discusses Surplus. Former Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, a member of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Farmers Co-operatives declared today that while this year's crop was twenty per cent less in volume than last year, it would be something like three quarters of a billion dollars more than last year's bumper crop. This year's cotton crop is selling for eighty-five million dollars less than last year's crop although it is three million bales more in volume than last year's. Similar conditions exist in other crops according to Governor Lowden.

"I have been studying this question of surplus," said Lowden, "and I have come to the conclusion that it exists mainly in the minds of those whose interest it is to depress prices. The surplus amounts to a two and one half weeks supply of butter for the United States is sufficient to depress the price of butter twenty-five per cent," he said.

As a solution for the wide fluctuation in prices of farm products Mr. Lowden argued co-operation between producers of these products, that a proper balance in production might be maintained. It is not enough to cooperate in the selling of each crop independently. There should be co-operatives. Surpluses should be handled in such a manner that they do not break the market and members of co-operatives should know about conditions of supply not only in their own crops but in all other crops as well.

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Low STOCK. C. M. McCambell. The high price of corn has caused cattle feeders to look about for a cheaper grain ration. This situation demands a careful study of the feeding value of different feeds and combinations of feeds before investing. At prevailing prices of feeds, the cheapest and best grain ration that can be fed fattening cattle consists of a combination of corn 6 parts, and some of the farmers themselves are asking what and why is the Women's Auxiliary to The Farmers' Union of Canada. It stands for the same thing as the Farmers' Union of Canada stands for—that is rights for the farmers' wives to stand shoulder to

The Countrywoman

MAMIE
Mamie never was domestic;
She could neither sew nor bake.
For canning, she'd a scorn majestic,
Sweeping caused her arms to ache.
Washing was not in her routine,
Ironing filled her soul with hate,
But she could run a good machine—
Six cylinder or eight!

Mamie never was artistic;
She could neither play nor sing,
Was not attracted by the mystic,
Never sculpted a single thing,
Never hammered brass nor silver,
Nor on leather worked one speck,
In one thing only was she clever
She could always draw—her check!

Mamie never was athletic;
She could neither swim nor row.
Her golf and tennis made no show.
In basket ball, she made no show.
Country hikes got no attention,
Skiing but a stony glare
But run—yes, surely, she could run—
Gibbon in her underwear

CARE OF FURNITURE

IS REAL ECONOMY

New Year's resolutions for the housewife are in order. Why not resolve to give the furniture the best possible care? It will brighten the home and will be real economy.

In a recent circular published by the extension division at South Dakota State College, Miss Susan L. Wilder, home economics specialist, gives some practical recommendations on the care of furniture.

"Painted furniture," she says, "should be dusted with a waxed cotton cloth each day. At longer intervals, a cloth that is freshly moistened with liquid wax should be used."

To wash furniture, she suggests making a paste of alkali free soap and soft water. Wash greasy furniture with this, rinse in clear water and wipe dry. Alkali will injure the finish of almost any wood.

For light woods, Miss Wilder recommends a cream made by covering equal parts of shredded beeswax, white wax and castile soap with turpentine. Heat by placing in a pan of water. Add an equal quantity of boiling water and stir constantly. Apply very little at a time with a soft cloth in a circular motion and finally rub with the grain.

White spots caused by allowing water to stand on a varnished or painted surface can often be removed by sponging carefully with a cloth dampened in wood alcohol. Scratched surfaces can sometimes be improved by rubbing with a camellia oil or raw linseed oil.

To place a wet blotting paper in furniture, place a wet blotting paper over the spot long enough to allow the heat to penetrate the blotting paper and steam the wood. This causes the stain to return to its original position and can frequently be removed by using soap suds. It is very likely to injure the finish so sponge immediately with weak vinegar, water and rinse with clear water.

FROZEN CREAM LOWERS QUALITY OF BUTTER

That frozen cream does not make the best quality of butter is indicated by experiments conducted by the dairy department at South Dakota State College.

"It is an established fact that cream is very hard to handle when delivered in a frozen condition," says C. Totman of the dairy department. "Not only is a variation in test like sampling, but there is a delay in returning empty cans to patrons, if time is taken to properly thaw and sample the cream. The object of the experiment, however, was to see the effect of frozen cream on the butter made from it."

Cream received at the College creamery from farmers was placed outside in zero weather until it was nearly all frozen. Some then churned, pasteurized, frozen, thawed and churned again. The butter made from this cream scored the day after churning and once each month for several months.

The experiment is being continued this winter but results thus far indicate that the butter from frozen cream is likely to be bitter and short grained and to resemble the product made from stale cream. Some of the butter shipped to the regular creamery butter and was sold at from one to three cents lower in price.

"Dairymen can see from these results that it is very important to deliver their cream in an unfrozen condition," Totman points out. "Not only will they get a more satisfactory test if the cream is not frozen, but in the long run, they will receive a better price because the creamery can pay more for cream that churns into good product."

TIPS FOR THE LAUNDRY.
Every laundress should, if possible, have three tubs, as this makes for the greatest economy of time.

Where you cannot have stationary tubs installed, portable galvanized tubs are excellent to use, as they give long service, are light to handle and do not rust. That is, they will not rust as long as you are careful that none of the galvanized coating is worn or scraped off. But galvanized tubs do not hold the wringer unless fitted with wooden cleats and clamped to the washbench.

Some of the heavier tubs are provided with an attachment for holding the wringer.

Wooden tubs are practically things of the past, as they are clumsy and heavy to handle and hard to care for. They must be kept damp else they will shrink and leak, and yet water must not be allowed to stand in them, as the best of wood will warp and split under such conditions. The practice usually is to keep wooden tubs stored in a cellar where moisture is more or less constant; or even to keep a wet sponge in the tub to prevent drying. And then you have to remember that constant moisture is apt to attract roaches.

Fiber tubs are very light, easy to handle and keep clean, but if you get a good quality they are more expensive than the other kinds. Fiber tubs are made out of wood pulp molded into shape and finish with a high luster, and as they are made in one piece, there is no danger of their leaking or falling apart.

Of course, tubs come in many sizes. The ordinary family laundry tub should hold from twelve to fifteen gallons, as it then will be large enough to work with without spilling.

The height of the tub is also important. The top of the tub should come just to the bend of the hip. A convenient height for a woman 5 feet 6 inches is to place the tubs so that the bottoms are about twenty-two inches from the floor. A good rule then is to raise the tubs one-half an inch from the floor for each additional inch in your height.

Of course, these ratios are only approximate, as habit, length of your arm, and whether you are long or short waisted, are all factors to be considered.

WHAT MAKES FOOD SPOIL.
"The slothful man roseth not that which he took in hunting; but the substance of a diligent man is precious," says the good book. There are still many housewives who do not care to the best advantage for that which the good man has earned.

An old saying proclaims: "A woman can dip out with a spoon, faster than a man can bring in with a shovel."

It behooves us to consider how we can keep fit for use the food which comes into the home—the result of labor and cost.

There are three chief causes which make food spoil: vegetable growths, animal pests, and the changes made by temperature.

Bacteria, yeasts and molds are vegetable. If their spores land on our food. We keep foods covered to keep out these spores and we keep them cold to discourage growth, or we heat them to kill the life in the spores.

The animal pests are flies, rats, mice, and germs. The same sort of treatment discourages their growth.

Heat will spoil some foods, as lettuce, oranges; moisture will spoil some, as crackers, and dryness will spoil others, as cake.

To take the best care of our food, we must know what spoils which, and how to guard against it. Time was when we looked at food and smelled of it to judge if it were fit for food; but we have learned of ptomaine poisons which show no trace to sight or smell, yet may be present in serious form.

All foods should be kept clean, and most of them cool and dry. A clean refrigerator solves the problem for meats, milk, fruits and many vegetables. Raw meat is a dangerous food, for it may harbor disease germs. Even clean looking vegetables should be well washed for the same reason.

Left-over foods should be kept covered and cool and used quickly before they spoil.

Fats, such as butter, lard, nuts, chocolate, may turn rancid, unless kept covered and cool, and in a light proof container.

Light injuries, spices, coffee and tea; but it is a good thing to keep certain foods and sugar and flour in glass containers that you may see if they are invaded by pests.

Canned goods should be kept in a dry, cool place, but not allowed to freeze.

As crackers must be kept in a dry place. Bread and cake should be watched that they do not mold. To wrap lettuce or celery in a wet cloth will help to keep them crisp.

The waxed papers on the market today are aids in keeping food in good condition.

DRY CLEANING CURTAINS.
A HINT FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

BETTER THAN WASHING
There are very few curtains that will not look better dry cleaned than washed. Says Susan Z. Wilder, home economics extension specialist at South Dakota State College. If you are in doubt as to the outcome in washing curtains, always dry clean them.

"Washing curtains in water is the last method that should be used," she adds. "It is likely to destroy or deaden the color, remove the lustre which can never be brought back, and pull the curtains out of shape so that they will not hang well."

Any housewife can dry her own curtains but to get the best results it is necessary to observe the following simple rules:

Buy a high test gasoline. Always use gasoline outdoors. Work in the shade.

Do not rub the material too vigorously in the hands.

Never heat gasoline on the stove. It may explode. Heat water hot, not boiling, and carry it outside the house. Remove the top from the gasoline can and set the can into the water to heat.

Do not press the curtains after they are cleaned in gasoline until thoroughly dry.

Following is the procedure recommended in dry cleaning curtains. Take down the curtains, brush them well

or hang them in the wind so that all loose dirt is removed. Soak them in the gasoline a half hour. Stir about and squeeze the gasoline through them but do not wring them.

Leave them outdoors from three to twelve hours so that they will dry thoroughly and lose most of the gasoline odor. If possible, leave the curtains out over night then bring them in, dampen special sponges on the market to use with gasoline for the cleaning purposes, according to Miss Wilder. It is not necessary to buy the sponges unless the curtains are very bad soiled. Even then it is not always necessary because the curtains may be washed in one pan of gasoline and cleaned in a second. The gas removes all grease and the dirt will drop out. Any spot that remains after cleaning with gasoline is probably some foreign matter that will not dissolve in gasoline. A careful sponging in clear soft water with a cloth of similar color will clean up everything.

MOLASSES CANDY AND MEMORIES
By Barbara Brooks
All children like to make candy and some of the happiest memories of later life are the evenings when we were allowed to invite some friends to come into the kitchen. The thumbs blistered from hot taffy or the horror of the hot iron for the ironing of the candy remains.

In these days of candy thermometers, there need be no failure. Two dollars spent for one of the standard Fahrenheit thermometers which can be purchased from any hardware or home furnishing department will be money well spent. This tool will pay for itself in a short time by eliminating burned candy and soft cake frostings.

Molasses taffy is not only popular but the molasses is better for us than white sugar, owing to the minerals in egg yolk and bran, molasses contains more iron than any of our common foods. A good recipe for molasses taffy calls for 2 cups brown sugar, 2 cups molasses, 4 cup water, 1/4 teaspoon salt. Cook to 265 degrees P. (hard ball). Remove from fire and add salt and butter. Pour into greased pans and when cool enough to handle, pull until light.

If you want a brittle instead of taffy, cook the mixture to 300 degrees P. You will have to stir it gently during the latter part of the cooking to prevent scorching. Remove the sirup from the fire and add butter and nuts. One and one-fourth cups of cornstarch is a delicious substitute for nuts.

There is no better way of insuring against indiscriminate candy eating than to reward children by letting them have it at home. If this way you can regulate not only the amount, but the kind of candy they eat. There will be no blame apportioned because the edge has been taken off by sweets before meals. — Farmers Mail & Breeze.

USE YOUR CHRISTMAS CARDS
If you wish to keep some of the beauty brought to your house in the form of holiday greetings, make book markers of them. Some of them may be tucked away intact in a book. Others may be cut down to the narrow part only. Retaining only the best of the artistic design. These cards may serve as permanent markers for appropriate books. The one with green pointed mountains, that with a gold pine tree against a blue background, the one with a gold star and a gold wreath, these are made for the book on Japanese art. What a wealth of beauty in these designs. Here is another like an old Florentine missal for the volume of Browning; and here another in old English style, black-lettered, gold embossed, scarlet bordered — it shall go between the pages of "The Canterbury Tales."

Shall all this beauty be glanced at and discarded? How fitting that it should be preserved in the leaves of an appropriate book.

CONTRAST BETWEEN STATE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION AND CHANCELLOR LINDLEY
(Continued from page one)

out and applied. In some measure, though not fully, the people of Kansas have come to look on the University of the State Agricultural College and the Normal Schools at Emporia, Pittsburg and Hays as units of a single system of higher education. On the whole, however, it may be admitted that the Board of Administration has not justified the hopes of its original advocates. This is especially true since its field was enlarged to include the management of the prisons and charities.

Like most other Kansans who have given the subject serious consideration I am convinced that the present system, though greatly superior to the mess that it replaced, has failed and that it is now the urgent duty of the governor and the legislature to make changes that will remove the incurable defects that so materially interfere with the usefulness and efficiency of our higher schools and that in time are certain to impair their value and standing. Also like many others not burdened directly with the obligations and responsibilities of administration and legislation I have a plan to suggest.

I am as certain now as I was in 1911 that all our higher educational institutions should be managed by a single administrative body. In no other way can we ever have a real system of public higher instruction. There is no other way to follow the spirit of the constitution. There is no other way to prevent rivalry and hostility between schools paid for from a common purse and maintained to serve common purposes. If we could have my way I would have the legislature make the following changes in existing laws:

First. Retain the State Board of Administration with three paid mem-

bers but limit its function to what may be called business activities, such as the purchase of supplies, letting contracts for construction and other objects, and the supervision and control of budgets prepared by the several institutions. I would abolish the offices of state business manager and secretary of the Board and would require the members to take over the duties of those places. The governor should not be ex-officio member since his duties are too general and too supremely important to the whole state to warrant his use of the time necessary to make himself familiar with the masses of administrative detail that must be dealt with by this body. It is also certain that no governor, conscientious and public spirited as he may be, can do his duty as a member of such a board without danger of being charged with partisanship.

Second. There should be three unpaid supervising commissioners respectively. These boards should be made up of men and women of high character and good education. There should be representative graduates of each of our great schools in the selection of the various boards. These boards should have the right to call over all the functions of the existing state board of education. It is hardly possible to have alumni of the prisons and the asylums supervising bodies of the institutions. In order that all our educational institutions should be made up of persons with the ability and inclination to master the principles that should govern penal and charitable administration. Such boards should have authority to make appointments in the selection of all minor employees should exercise their powers in cooperation with and on the recommendation of the responsible administrative heads of the various institutions. They should also determine policies and by their intelligent and active direction assure a consistent and continuous development of each institution within its own law and proper field of activity.

Third. In order that all our great state service institutions may be directed as completely as possible, from politics, the spoils system and partisan prejudices I would like to see each board equally represented with the head of each institution sitting on the board in the consideration all matters properly within his own special province. The terms of office should be the longest period possible under our laws and there should be a provision for rotation that would assure that each board would be a continuing body with a majority of members of experience always in office. I would make it unlawful for the governor to appoint any person to any of these boards who might be an active candidate for the place and would have each member selected solely on the grounds of fitness to perform the duties of the office.

The structure of a law as I suggest, the redistribution of government powers, and assignment of new authority to the proposed supervising agencies are all legislative duties and which the legislative branch of the senate and the house of representatives should deal with. It will be urged that my proposal is reactionary and that it will add to the cost of maintaining our state institutions. Neither of those objections should stand in the way of the proposed change. If they are sound, I do not believe that there would be any additional cost. The money saved by abolishing the expenses of the honorariums of the Board of Administration, the expenses of the supervising commissions and other economies would I am sure reduce rather than increase expenses. I believe that my suggestions are not aggressive but conservative and that even if it should cost a little more money to apply them such additional expense would be a small price to pay for relief from existing conditions.

The education of Kansas youth and the good character and dignity of the state should not be footholds to be kicked about at the whim of politicians or professors.

FEDERAL AID.
Federal aid is just one pure humbug. The promoters of government aid, are high toned grafters, who give in the most adroit way, the impression that Federal Aid falls like manna from heaven, without cost or effort, by the government is a liability, not an asset, except to the grafters. A government must exploit some one. The ultimate consumers pay nearly all the bills. These are the people who are beginning to realize that the government does not pay out a dollar that it has earned. Every dollar it pays out comes directly or indirectly from the pocket of some individual, private or public, pay not only their own taxes, but also a large per cent of the other fellows, as well.

Our present day problems are economic. For the first time, the ultimate consumers are beginning to understand economic laws. We are producing too much. Producing too much of many things, and especially are we producing an enormous surplus of farm products. We are exporting ever increasing amounts of milk, potatoes, corn, eggs, tobacco, apples, nuts, fruits, meats, lard, hides and skins, etc., etc., world without end. The President states it, Congress agrees, and statistics prove it.

Through all the years of our history this surplus of farm products, shipped abroad has been an enormous element in our national prosperity. The government bestowed upon us a protective tariff; that did not protect; and at the same time it did everything it could to increase production of farm products; that were to be sold abroad, on the free trade basis; thereby insuring low priced farm products to the protected elements of this nation.

Despite all this: The farmers never went on a strike, never committed a massacre; or even a single murder, in order to maintain prices.

The Reclamation Bureau is a sample of Federal Aid. Millions of dollars have been spent increasing production in the arid West. Now the Bureau owns, that through poor engineering; they have wasted \$30,000,000. Is the government proposing to let consumption overtake production? By no means. That Bureau is demanding more money to increase production, when we are already producing too much. "We must conserve the investment," is the formula used to cover a smooth lie.

In Arkansas and other states, with a copious rainfall, the government is putting in two dollars, for every one dollar spent by the owner of the land—for drainage.

Why not let consumption overtake production in this case?

In both cases the government is taxing of money out of the pockets of one set of men, to put money into the pockets of another set of men. It is worse than that.

The farmers are the great taxpayers in class. They are in a period of depression, because of overproduction and over taxation. The government is taxing them in order to still further increase farm production. This has always been the policy of this government.

Uncle Sam after the war was over undertook the job of building an American merchant marine. He would show the world. He did it. It was a complete demonstration of the value of Federal Aid: to the grafters.

Both Capitalist and Union Labor struck hands on that deal. Its direct cost of \$4,000,000,000 was only part of the graft. During the war every demand of peace time industry was postponed, "till after the war" and after the war, they had to wait 'till Uncle Sam was through showing the world (about two years). This added enormously to the taxes and to added enormously to the ultimate consumers, and we the ultimate consumers, have got those four thousand millions to pay.

Those ships built by the mile and Chopped off in lengths to suit the whims of the "boys" were so flimsy, so ill-designed, so unseaworthy that no business man would buy or operate them on any terms. They are now being sold as so much junk. What was the remedy proposed by the government?

A ship subsidy. A proposal to throw good money after bad. We will have to admit, that from the standpoint of those public funds: such a remedy was a natural, but glory be: there was a rational element, even then, in Congress; enough to assist in highway building, remote, thinly settled countries, who because of conditions of rainfall, soil, lack of population; can not avail themselves of that "aid." There are hundreds, if not thousands of such countries.

One of the great silent events of our modern world, is the discovery of the ultimate consumers, by themselves. The ultimate consumers are beginning to realize their own importance in the scheme of things, as they are. They are the most numerous and the richest class, (as a class) in this nation. They are so intelligent, temperate, industrious; so well provided with labor saving machines; and they want as many things as they can get, and they are beginning to realize that they are not parasites.

But they are beginning to mistrust that our government is the worst parasite in the world. The Russian Soviet government is, comparatively, blameless, because they are ignorant, stupid, and wastes money like a million drunken sailors.

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Bavaria, 1978—C. A. Olson, Bavaria, 7 members.
"Trivoli 1,001"—W. H. Fleming, Genesee, 14 members.
Emmons 783—C. E. Wilson, Washington, 27 members.
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Sunflower 1745—Geo. Peirano, Wilson, 9 members.
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Neal 181—J. C. Graves, Toronto; 12 members.
Prairie Star 944—Anton F. Kepka, Wilson, 13 paid 1925.
Morland Elevator No. 1822—W. P. Baird, Moreland, 34, all paid 1925.
Liberty Local 925—Ed Mog, Wilson, 41, all paid 1925.
Point Lookout No. 1072—John Hoffines, Esbon, 12 members.
Rose Hill No. 1298—P. L. Dodd, Esbon, 8 members.
Excelsior 976—W. A. Shaffer, Wilson, Kans., 39 members.

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Liberty Local 925

Department of Practical Co-Operation

UNION MEETING NOTICES

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

CRAWFORD COUNTY

The regular meeting of the Crawford County Farmers' Union will be held on the last Tuesday of each month throughout the year except when this date falls on a Legal Holiday.

A. C. BROWN, Co. Pres.

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

J. F. LEWIS, Sec.

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922.
Newberry Local No. 1922 meets regularly, the first and third Monday nights of each month. The members make the union what it is. You help make it a success by your way by doing more than your part and attending these meetings.

R. J. Muckenthaler, Sec'y-Treas.

UNION LOCAL NO. 7919.
Regular meetings on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 7:30 p. m.

Geo. Speed, Pres.
Alice Kendall, Sec.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911.
Regular meetings on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month.

J. Humbarger, Pres.
R. J. Logan, Sec.

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

George J. Schoenhof, Sec.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL.
Pleasant Valley Local Union No. 1309 meets every first and third Wednesday evening of each month.

E. J. Kissinger, Pres.
W. T. Flinn, Sec.-Treas.

NEOSHO COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

The regular quarterly meetings of the Neosho County Farmers Union will be held in the I. O. O. F. hall in Erie, Kansas on the second Saturday of the following months: March, June, September and December.

E. G. Clark, Pres.
J. O. Foust, Sec.

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

W. D. McClaskey, Pres.
Roy W. Holland, Sec.

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

Clyde B. Wells, Sec.

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

George Baumgartner, Sec.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL 1652.
Pretty Creek Local No. 1652 meets every first and third Wednesday of each month at the Hinerville School house. Come out. Don't stay home and kick.

H. C. Mathies, Sec.-Treas.

FONTANA LOCAL 1789.
Meet the first and third Friday nights regularly.

All members should be present.
W. A. Boose, Sec.-Treas.
W. H. Silyer, Pres.

UNION LOCAL NO. 273.
Regular meetings on second and fourth Thursday each month.

Charles Crossard, Sec.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679.
We meet every two weeks on Tuesday. All Farmer Unions members welcome.

Owen Hunsberger, Pres.
I. M. Wagner, Sec.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL 385.
Regular meetings every 2nd Saturday of each month.

A. J. Jospisil, Pres.

RURAL REST LOCAL 2133.
Rural Rest Local 2133, Salina, Kas. meets the first and third Saturday evenings of each month. At the first meeting of the month eats are served. The other meeting is a program meeting.

Any Farmers Union members in Salina over Saturday night will be welcome at these meetings. Call at the State Secretary's office and learn the meeting place.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.
Herynk Local 1427 meets every first and third Tuesday evening of every month.

Come out and boost. Don't stay at home and kick.

Harry Eden, Secy.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779.
Regular Union meetings held the first and third Tuesday in every month. All members are urged to

attend and help make it a success.
Herman A. Wigger, Sec'y-Treas.

NEW BASIL LOCAL 1787.
Local meeting second Monday of every month. Come out let us see if you are alive. Visitors welcome.

J. P. Bajer, Pres.
Henry Hoffman, Sec.
Elmo, Kans.

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

Adam Sullivan, Pres.
John Wolf, Sec.

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

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

J. J. Maska, Secy-Treas.

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

Jas. Albertson, Pres.
Ethel Roberts, Sec.

SHAWNEE COUNTY.
Shawnee County held their last quarterly meeting Dec. 9th. Elected their officers for the coming year, also a delegate to the State Meeting to be held in Salina January 21-23, 1925. Had a good meeting with a small attendance. Took up some of the important things of the present time, which Mr. Kessler the delegate will present to the Committee on resolutions, at the State Meeting.

J. M. Kessler, Pres.
Mrs. Ernest Smith, Sec.

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.

ELECT OFFICERS.
The following officers were elected at the Elliott Local No. 1232, Dec. 26. Frank Hacy, president; Otto Schwarz, vice-president; Mrs. Ernest Branch, Secretary-treasurer; Conductor Carl Genschorech, doorkeeper; August Bruensbach.

ELLIOTT LOCAL NO. 1232.
Elliott Local No. 1232 meets the last Friday in each month. We would like to see all members present and bring all the new members you can.

Mrs. Ernest Branch, Sec.

MARSHALL COUNTY ANNUAL.
The annual meeting of the Marshall County Farmers Union was held at Marysville Friday, Jan. 2 with only a small number of delegates present, while the Executive Committee was auditing the books, the committee on the good of the order, consisting of J. L. Madsen, Wm. Fincham, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. John Frost and others, gave some very interesting talks. The Executive Committee report was read and approved, after which the election of officers was taken up with the following results: J. L. Madsen was elected president; A. J. Wempe, vice president; Richard H. Mackey, secretary-treasurer; Wm. Fincham, conductor; Wayne Laugherty, doorkeeper; John Frost, lecturer; Alvin Stryker, Aug. Wempe, Wm. T. Gossin and L. T. Marshall, assistant lecturers; Chas. Muel, Walter Bigham and Mrs. John Frost, executive committee; Richard H. Mackey was elected delegate to attend both the jobbing association and State meetings at Salina Jan. 21 to 23. An unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. C. F. Welner and the Marysville Turnverein for the use of their hall, also to our retiring president, A. D. Fitch for his five years of faithful service as head of our county organization.

It was decided to hold a basket dinner, and have Henry Kiel of the St. Joseph Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Co. with us at our next meeting, which will be held in Beatrice, Friday, March 20. No further business being brought up, meeting adjourned.

Richard H. Mackey, Sec.

ANNUAL MEETING OF DOUGLAS COUNTY LOCAL, JAN. 15.
On Thursday evening, Jan. 15th, 1925 Pleasant Valley Local No. 652 Douglas county, Kans., will hold the first meeting for the coming year and in order to get through with all the business that will come before the meeting the house will be called to order at 7:30.

After the session there will be a very interesting program consisting of music both vocal and instrumental, interspersed with readings and speaking by local and visiting talent. There will be some very interesting work laid out for the coming year. So we hereby extend to the members of locals in the county cordial and welcome invitation to visit

it on this occasion and take part in the discussions. So please do not forget the date and place.

And now listen after you have heard and taken part in all the good things that have been said and done and you can say that you are truly glad you came. Why! You will be invited down into the large dining hall of one of the best rural school houses in the state and there before your eyes will be two great long tables that will be just groaning under a heavy load of good things to eat. There will be oysters with all the trimmings, pie and cake that will melt in your mouth, and that will not be all; there will be the best coffee you ever tasted seasoned with good rich cream and sweetened to taste, Oh Boy.

A. L. Holcomb, President.

BRITISH CO-OPERATORS CELEBRATE RECORD CO-OP YEAR
If Robin Hood and his merry archers of Nottingham should have strayed through Nottingham streets the other day, they would have seen a sight that would have excited even their high-flown imaginations. For in Nottingham, England, representatives of 4,580,623 English and Scotch families gathered together in a national congress to review the past and plan for the future of the great cooperative movement. Cooperation is a far call from the general brigands of the twelfth century, but the enthusiasm of the great army of co-operators assembled in Nottingham gave proof that all the sport and fun and good fellowship in the world did not die with Robin and his merry men.

A year of solid progress was the report of the officers of the British Cooperative Union. Societies increased their membership 61,461, rolling up the tremendous total of 4,580,623 heads of families who are actual members of cooperative organizations. At this rate, it will only be a few years until more than half of the farm population of Britain will be co-operators. During 1923 the capital stock of the cooperative was increased by \$9,237,700, making a total of well over \$300,000,000. While trade fell off slightly during the past year because of the dire conditions of poverty among the large percentage of the worker co-operators report a business reaching the tremendous sum of \$711,330,000. Liberal amounts were turned over for educational purposes; in 1923 this work consumed close to half a million cooperative dollars. The whole spirit of the British Cooperative Congress emphasized the importance of keeping close and friendly relations with organized labor. The President of the Congress expressed it brilliantly when he said:

"I am of the opinion that the sooner we get back to the principles of recognizing that the worker is something more than a machine and is entitled to a share of the surplus he has helped to create, the better it will be for the movement. At the same time, I am also convinced that giving him a share in the control of the industry in which he is engaged would tend to greater efficiency in the work of our cooperative machinery."

To translate these words into deeds the Congress approved and encouraged methods for averting disputes by means of close cooperation between Cooperative and Trade Union officials. The Cooperative Congress gave a ringing and whole-souled cheer for the new British Labor Government with the following resolution:

"This Congress welcomes the establishment of the first labor government in the history of this country, and congratulates it on its efforts to create conditions conducive to peace and prosperity among all nations, and particularly in the wisdom displayed toward the Russian government."

SASKATCHEWAN IS CO-OP PROVINCE
Farmers on the great plains of Saskatchewan, Canada, are leading America in applying the principles of co-operation. In the that one province 399 cooperative societies are serving 16,000 members and have sold supplies valued at nearly \$20,000,000 in 1924.

Plans are now being worked out to establish in Regina a branch of the Great Cooperative Wholesale Society of Great Britain to serve as a central supply house for the province, following a visit of George Keen, secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada. In his tour of Saskatchewan, Keen emphasized that co-operation is the most democratic form of organization possible for society, "building from the ground up."

At the numerous conferences, the point was stressed that the cooperative movement is not one merely for penny-saving. The great motive power of co-operation is selfishness; a desire to do something for one's fellow men, the Saskatchewan members insisted.

Before passing on, let us mention the government of Saskatchewan that it helped materially to finance Secretary Keen's swing through 5,500 miles of the prairie province.

RURAL ENGINEERING.

Walter G. Wainwright, who has been working on the automobile and truck made good fuel for a furnace. They burn quickly, producing an intense heat, and do not fill the house with an odor of burning rubber as many wood-burning stoves. Instead of decorating the road with your next "blow out," take it home and try it in your furnace.

Grain sorghums are equal to corn for fattening cattle when corn silage and alfalfa are fed in addition.

MODEST START NECESSARY TO BRING SUCCESS

Coolidge Tells Farmers' Representatives Co-operative Marketing Best Means of Stabilizing Agricultural Industry

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Co-operative marketing can and should be made a success in America because it provides the best means of stabilizing the country's agricultural marketing organization, President Coolidge declared today at the annual convention of the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Marketing associations.

Addressing the delegates to the convention, at the white house, the president warned that co-operative marketing possessed no magical attributes and asserted it must start from the soil and be developed upward.

"There is a school of co-operators who seem to believe that the program can be started at the top and built downward," he added. They want the government or banks or philanthropists or Providence to lay out a scheme big enough to cover the country, so its machinery moving, guaranteeing it all needed capital, and then invite the farmers to sit in the places reserved for them and proceed to garner their profits. Let me say that I offer no such Aladdin-like project. I want society as a whole to get behind the farmers to do their share, and I warn them that this will be the lion's share."

Must Have Modest Start.
Co-operative marketing, the president continued, must have its beginning in small and modest units and must train the people who are to use it to think cooperatively. He used an illustration of the building up of the United States Steel corporation, asserting that it never could have started from the top, but that Andrew Carnegie built one section of it, other men built other sections, and none, at the outset, had the vision of "the enormous concentration to which their activities were tending."

The president also advised that co-operative marketing be preached as a principle, but not as a panacea. "It will not perform miracles," he said. "It will not accomplish the impossible. But it is sound, tried, demonstrated principle that must be introduced as the basis of our agricultural establishment. It demands that the individual shall surrender some part of his complete independence for his own and for the general good. It means that a certain authority must be delegated and when delegated, must be faith, good will, patience."

Co-op Training Vital.
The association which establishes grades and standards, encourages the good and eliminates the poor by variety, increases the efficiency of production, provides an unified product adapted to its market, the genius of distribution, creates confidence in its products, and its methods—that kind of an association is doing the best that co-operation can do. More than anything else we need a generation of farmers trained to cooperation; and the genius of cooperation, the president dismissed as in conflict with the whole course of society.

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.
CHICAGO.—There is no chance for agriculture to rise to a parity with industry in the American protective system unless the producers take to maintain and American price for major farm commodities that are now held to world price levels because a normal surplus above domestic needs is annually produced according to the agricultural situation that has been presented by the American Council of Agriculture to the President's Agricultural Conference.

An outline of a remedial plan accompanies the memorandum. Under it, producers would be enabled to divert a surplus to the world market at world prices at their own expense, in order to enjoy the domestic market for the remainder at a price reflecting existing and future tariff schedules. A farmers' export corporation created by government charter, but financed by all the producers directly benefited by it, is proposed as the agency through which this would be done.

The Council of Agriculture points out that a surplus for export of corn, cotton, wheat and soybeans is a thing in America—that United States has been on an export basis with these crops since the Civil War. Statistical data are given showing that production of them has declined per capita of total population in the United States below the average of several decades before. Disparity between industrial and agricultural prices since 1920 is due, it is contended by the Council, to the height of the former rather than the low levels of the latter in dollars and cents compared with pre-war.

Figures are quoted to show that the world has absorbed farm exports from the United States in greater volume and at a higher "dollar" price than in any previous years, while prices of goods and services for which farm crops exchange are maintained on a level relatively much higher than before the war. This the Council says is in large measure due to protective legislation in the United States made effective by the fact that industry and labor are organized to an extent impossible for agriculture without aid.

The memorandum sets aside as "fantastic and impossible" the suggestion that farmers can render the exportable surplus non-existent by controlling acreage, and supports its position by governmental statistics showing total lack of fixed relation between acreage and yield of principal crops in recent years. It challenges the wisdom of such a policy, which would "either involve wholesale farm abandonment, or shifts to other lines of production that would be seriously embarrassed as a consequence."

Two important agencies are needed to meet the situation, in the view of the Council,—a workable device to divert the surplus, the costs to be borne by all the producers benefited and cooperative association of producers which would be effective, with the problem of the surplus removed, in sustaining and stabilizing the domestic price to the extent of the tariff. Voluntary co-operators cannot handle the surplus unaided, it is pointed out, since they would be compelled to assess the export losses upon their membership for the benefit of non-members,—an inequality that would tend to destroy the association that attempted it.

The proposed plan differs from the McNary-Haugen bill that was before the last session of Congress chiefly in the reduction of the extent to which the government engages in business, and in the elimination of the "ratio price" features of the former export corporation plan. The point is made that existing tariff schedules are in theory intended to equalize differences in costs of production between this and competing foreign countries. The Council asks the Agricultural Conference to devise and recommend a system that shall make such schedules actually answer this purpose for agriculture.

The views and plan submitted were adopted in principle at the open meeting of the American Council of Agriculture held in Chicago on December 1 and 2, in which representatives of forty national and state or district farm organizations participated. The Council defines itself a temporary agency of leading national and state farm organizations, formed for the single purpose of securing an American price for the American consumption of farm products, independent of the world price for the surplus.

KENTUCKY FARMERS OPERATE CHAIN STORES

One of the dazzling chapters in American mercantile history is the growth of the chain store. In one generation we have seen huge corporations place stores on important corners of every city, while a continuous flood of pennies have flowed into the central offices to make billion dollar profits. That the people can duplicate the feat of private business and divert the profits and dividends into their own pockets has been proved by the Farmers' Union Supply Company of Kentucky, which in one brief year has established 14 chain stores supplied from one central warehouse in Mayville, Ky.

The record of store extensions is first one Blue Grass community and then another makes inspiring reading for the cooperator. Sound and well-established business principles, backed by the faith and care of far-sighted men and women make cooperative chain stores practical not only in rural centers, but in towns and cities.

SOW SWEET CLOVER SEED

NOW ON ROUGH ROCKY LAND
Sweet clover may often be started by scattering the seed over the field in the early winter and depending upon rain, snow, and freezing and thawing to cover the seed sufficiently for germination. When it is difficult to cultivate method of sowing, according to L. E. Call, head agronomist, Kansas State Agricultural college. When the sweet clover seed contains a large proportion of hard seed it is usually most satisfactory to sow in the fall depending upon the freezing weather during winter to soften the seed coat.

Where a good seedbed can be prepared and where the seed contains very few of the hard seeds, or can be sacrificed, it is preferable to seed sweet clover in the spring on a well prepared seedbed about oat seeding time.

Alfalfa "Cures" Heavy Soils.
The best plan of handling heavy gumbo soil which is well drained, is to seed it to alfalfa and leave it in a crop like alfalfa, which requires no cultivation for as long periods as possible. Heaviness of the soil can also be improved by growing sweet clover and by adding manure or some other form of organic matter. The incorporation of organic matter is a much more practical method of improving it than the application of lime, says L. E. Call, head of the Agronomy department, Kansas State Agricultural college.

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