

The Kansas Union Farmer

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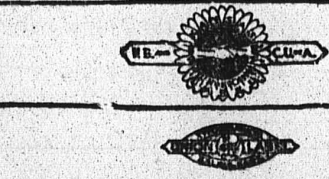
Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1925.



Tobacco Marketing Results.

Notwithstanding the peculiar difficulties to be surmounted in the cooperative marketing of tobacco most of the growers' associations have met with a very gratifying degree of success. Tobacco, unlike wheat and cotton, must be matured or aged in proper form and storage for from three to five years before it is fit to be used by manufacturers. Under the old system of selling the speculators bought the tobacco directly from the growers and the trade paid the carrying charges for the three or five years that intervened before it could be used. It goes without saying that the price to the growers included amply adequate allowance for the expenses of processing, storing, and carrying the tobacco.

The cooperatives were at once confronted with a very grave situation. They must either carry their crops at their own expense for several years or they must continue to sell the new tobacco at such prices as the trade was willing to pay. The buyers were much inclined to say to the farmers that inasmuch as cooperative marketing is so much desired it might be just as well to arrange at the same instance for two or three years.

It was recently announced that the Burley Tobacco Cooperative Association had made its final settlement for deliveries of the 1922 crop. The fourth and final series of checks for the 1922 crop in the total amount of \$6,070,277 were mailed to members of the pool on March 16, 1925 which was about three years after all deliveries had been completed. The speculators and gamblers are making a big noise over the fact that the growers had to wait around three years before they got a final settlement for their crops. These same critical gentry, however, say nothing about the fact that under the old system the growers would never have received the amounts represented by the fourth payment and the third payment. In many cases and for many crops and growers the amounts paid on delivery of the tobacco were considerably more than the average price for the same grades of their product in the last year of sales under the speculative system.

Much has been said also about the high salaries paid the officers and employees of the Burley Association and many farmers have been convinced that they are being robbed in order that the men who handle their crops may live in luxury. Of course these same farmers paid salaries higher in individual cases and much more numerous in the aggregate to the men who handled their crops under the old system. How much they paid then no one knows. The only certain thing about it is that they paid out so much that the prices they received were nothing like sufficient to meet the costs of production.

The final report for the pools of 1922 show that gross sales amounted to a little more than \$51,000,000 and that the growers received checks in the aggregate for \$49,389,277. The total deductions taken from the receipts for sales amounted to \$2,430,933 which included a reserve retained for operating expenses and other association purposes in the amount of \$518,335 which, of course, still belongs to the growers and is subject to distribution at some future date. The entire expense, therefore, of selling tobacco for \$51,800,000 was only \$1,912,598 or about two and one half per cent of the turn over. These expenses included operating costs, processing, storage, interest on carrying funds and all other costs. If there is a privately managed business concern in the United States that can show a smaller per cent of operating expenses it has not revealed itself to the public.

The Burley Association has completely justified the promises of its organizers and the hopes of its members. It has stabilized and increased the prices of tobacco and has reduced the costs of marketing.

USING OUR OWN PAPER.

There has been a decided increase in the number of timely and newsy articles received from the members throughout the state. A lot of readers now know a good deal more about the spirit of the organization and the success of our enterprises. Still we have room for more. If you will

send in plenty of good readable local stories it will be necessary to drop some of the long articles but that will hurt no one. In fact the editor is willing, personally, to help this idea along by surrendering six or seven columns of the space that he uses on the second page if the folks over the state will send in as good or better stuff. Confidently he is well assured that they can do it if they will.

Also there is room in the advertising columns for more business. One of the best ways to boost the income of the paper is for each member, whenever possible, to patronize our advertisers. They are either Union people or they are convinced of the merits of the cooperative system and are doing their best to help the movement along.

Do not fail to say that you saw the advertisement in The Kansas Union Farmer when you write your order for anything that is for sale by any of the advertisers who use the paper. That is the best way in the world to convince those folks that they are using a valuable advertising medium. Just a little help from each member of the Union will not only make the paper self supporting but enable it to pay a lot of organizing expense out of its income.

Repeating for probably the ten thousandth time: "THE WAY TO COOPERATE IS TO COOPERATE." Are you doing half as much for the Union as it is doing for you?

PAY DUES BEFORE SUMMER.

Every Local in Kansas should be in the one hundred per cent paid up class before the first of May. That is the finest way in the world to build up an effective and powerful organization. The men who have paid their dues have thereby expressed their pride and confidence in the organization. If they are willing to pay they are certain to be just as willing to do other good things for the Union.

Local secretaries should check up their membership rolls. There are thousands of good Union men in Kansas who have not the slightest intention of deserting the organization but for one reason or another have not yet received their card for this year. Most of such folks can be seen by the secretary without much trouble. There are probably a hundred locals in which all the members but one or two have paid. Brother secretary take a little time to get the unpaid members back into the fold. And say, Brother Secretary, after you collect the dues the next step is to remit the money and the reports to headquarters at Salina. That is the only way in the world for the members to get their cards and papers.

Lets have a sort of dues paying frolic in the state and get this matter all cleaned up before May. Then go after new members. No. I am never satisfied. I want every farmer in Kansas in the Organization.

GROWING STATE EXPENSES.

The legislature recently in session passed fewer laws than any of its recent predecessors. It also broke all records in another very important field of law making endeavor, it appropriated more money for state purposes than any other legislature ever elected in this state. The total appropriations, with only a few odd ends and ends yet to hear from, footed to \$18,037,407.84. Just who gets the odd change has not been reported.

The increase over the last session was \$1,280,017. There are a few items of considerable size in the bill presented to the people to be paid out of their earnings during the next two years that should be considered with interest. The University is now costing the taxpayers a little over \$1,300,000 a year. The Agricultural College is a close second with an annual expense account of \$1,182,000. It is hardly accurate to say that these are annual charges. They are that kind of expenses for the next two years only. For the succeeding two years they will be annual costs all right but they will not be the same because they will be much larger. The other educational institutions are less expensive but they all received more money than in previous years and it is certain that every one of them will want and be perfectly able to prove that they need still more money when the next legislature gathers in 1927 and puts in another fifty days figuring out how to increase appropriations without increasing taxes and losing votes.

Then there is the matter of about \$2,000,000 for new buildings. Not a single one of our state educational institutions would need a dollar for new buildings if the schools would stick to the purposes for which they were established. There are too many students at the University and the College. Not anything like one half the freshmen who entered these institutions last fall will stay through four years and take their diplomas or degrees in 1923, one third would in fact be a result so surprising that many of the short haired old women on the faculty of each institution would become so agitated that they would lose their poise and their form at golf for a week. The strange thing about this whole fool business is that the young men and women who go to Lawrence and Manhattan and fail to make good as students are generally quite well satisfied if they have "made" a fraternity or have attained one or more objects highly desirable to the freshman mind. This whole costly travesty on real higher education can be stopped in a single year to the very great advantage of the schools and especially of the students who mean business and are prepared to take advantage of the educational opportunities that a generous state supplies so lavishly. All in the world that is necessary to thin out the incompetents and the triflers and to keep them out is for the Board of Regents to adopt a rule forbidding any institution under its supervision to admit any student to the freshman year from any high school who does not first pass a regular college entrance examination under the direction and supervision of the state.

Our new budget director should note that a little more than half a million dollars was appropriated for use before July 1 of this year. Very largely, though not entirely, that was to cover de-

ficiencies, that is to pay bills incurred by officers and departments who wanted more things than they had money to buy with and so ran the state in debt. Unless the new budget law and the new director of the budget are able to stop the habit of over spending by state officers they can do little good. Two things are absolutely necessary before budgeting can make very much impression on tax paid expenses. The first is that no legislature shall have authority to increase the amounts determined by the budget and the second is that every state officer who creates a deficiency by over spending his appropriation for any given year shall be shot at sunrise on the very next day after he presents his bill to the legislature.

It is doubtful if either of these things is possible. The legislature will not give up its right to levy taxes and appropriate public money for public uses. Perhaps it should not do so. There is after all some doubt about the soundness of the executive budget idea. Nor is it at all likely that any officers caught in the act of running the state into debt will suffer capital punishment at the hands of the taxpayers. The people as a whole are too softhearted and easy. Also they are so busy digging around for tax money that they have too little time in which to consider how and for what purpose their money, so hardly come by, is being used.

BUILD BUSINESS RESERVES

Many cooperative elevators made money during the past year. They were fortunate enough to operate for the most part on a rising market. True, it is, that a few were caught with their bins full of wheat when the drop in price was decreed by the gamblers but on the whole it must have been a prosperous season. There should be profits in the treasuries of many elevator associations, profits available for distribution as patronage dividend. And they will be distributed down to the last dollar, even if money must be borrowed for that purpose unless the hardboiled business heads take measures to keep some of the gains in the business.

Communities that are still depending on the cooperative elevator to buy their wheat from them to be resold for the gain or loss not of the producer but of the entire group of shareholders in the elevator should know by this time that an elevator association like any other business organization is certain to have bad years as well as good ones. In good years the directors should prepare for the bad time that is sure to come.

All the profits made on trade with non-shareholders should be set apart as a reserve against operating losses resulting from the same kind of business. The elevators that still buy all the wheat that is offered by outsiders as well as members is certain to need some time. Also it would be well to add to the reserve by taking a portion of the profits payable to shareholders. Buildings and machinery must be replaced or at any rate must be kept in repair. Additions must be made to the plant. All the necessities of a growing business must be provided for either by raising new capital or by saving and accumulating the profits of operation. Each member, in operating his own business, saves and reinvests his annual gains in facilities for making more money. Common sense requires that the same methods that make farmers successful should be used in making farmers business associations successful.

Wherever it can be done elevator associations should begin the accumulation of reserves. Now is the best time. Next year instead of profits for distribution there may be losses to be cared for.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Those well meaning and super-patriotic statesmen who believe and teach, some teach whether they believe or not, that the United States should paddle her own canoe without any regard to how other nations propel their boats should take an occasional squint at the foreign trade figures of this country. Our people make more of many things than they have any use for in this country. On the other hand we use and have come to feel that we must have a great number of things that are made in other countries. We cannot get the things we want from abroad without money and one of the best of all ways to get money is to sell goods.

We are selling an enormous quantity of our commodities to those nations that we are advised to strike off our visiting list. Last year we sold our products to England in the total amount of \$982,084,509 worth. England paid for all that stuff and in addition paid us the interest on the four billions that she borrowed of the United States during the war. Our purchases from England amounted to \$336,476,902, and made that country our best customer. We sold her more than twice as much as any other country and we bought considerably more than double the amount from England than we purchased elsewhere of any single nation.

Our second best customer in 1924 was Germany. That country purchased our commodities in the amount of \$440,587,902 and paid us on account goods worth \$139,217,900 which she produced at home. The remaining German balances of about 300,000,000 in our favor were settled in some way, probably mostly out of hoards of money that wealthy Germans accumulated and stored in this country just before America entered the war. France was the lightest customer of the three great northern European nations. She bought our exports in the amount of \$281,683,972 and paid for them in part by selling us goods "Made in Germany" up to \$147,636,972.

Our total value of exports last year amounted to \$4,590,146,876. Our imports totaled \$3,610,552. The so-called trade balance was in our favor, nominally, in the amount taken and claimed by the taxpayer in other years. Only a blind fool walking with his eyes shut would deliberately deprive us of the trade on which all our property is based.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Scandal

Has Been Right Bussy

With the fair fame and good name of our well known president during the last week or so. The storekeepers, tailors, shoe dealers, and hat stores are all sore on Mr. Coolidge to say nothing of the barbers, the real estate men, the hotel men and eating house barons. None of these folks care much for economy and economical is what the president is nothing else but.

The latest gossip deals with the disappointment of a tailor who tried to sell the president a new Easter suit in the Ford Class. John D. Rockefeller limit for one suit of spring garments is \$65. Right on top of the tailor's tale of woe came the report that the president had sent his last year's hat to the Greek's and had it cleaned, locked and a new ribbon rigged about it for the modest expense of \$2.50. Later came the story that chief magistrate of the republic refuses to throw his old shoes away until he has worn out at least two pairs of half soles and three or four sets of rubber heels.

So the president has lost his early popularity among the shop keepers of the capital none of whom care very much for men in high places who preach thrift and frugality. But always the law of compensation balances things up. What the president has lost in the Capital he has gained in the country where the folks think a lot of any man who knows the value of money, practices thrift and hates waste.

Germany

Had a Presidential

Election all right the other day but so many lovers of the Fatherland were candidates that no one received a majority and now the voters must do it all over again just like they did in Texas last fall in the mix-up that finally resulted in the election of Ma Ferguson. The German "run off" contest will be held the latter part of this month. The opponents of Jarres, the man who polled more than 11,000,000 are trying to pool their followers against the leader and may succeed.

One thing is dead certain, however, no matter who is elected it will not be a royalist or a junker of any kind. In the preliminary heat General Ludendorff tried his luck and received less than 400,000 votes or about one for every 100 that cast for democratic or socialist nominees. That was enough for him and his name will not be entered in the finals. The king worshippers have been trying to get Von Hindenburg to run for the presidency but apparently without success. It now seems certain that no friend of the former Kaiser will be in the contest when the voting is resumed in a week or two.

Meantime the readers are entitled to an apology from this writer who prematurely announced a couple of weeks ago that the nationalist candidate was elected. He was until the complete returns were assembled and then it was discovered that he had a few less than half the number of votes polled and therefore was not elected although he led his nearest opponent by more than 3,000,000 votes.

Fishing

Is Fine Sport

For old and young but it is one that will never be the same in Kansas. There are too many muddy streams, too much good water poisoned by the salt water and other fish killing refuse from the oil fields, and too many rivers polluted by the sewage of cities. People that know no better than to use streams for drainage of filth show very little appreciation for the bounteous gifts of an all wise Providence.

Now comes the word that the state will assist in the building of fish ponds and will furnish young fish for all the artificial lakes that the people will dig. That very thing was done before, or not quite. The state did not assist in constructing that first lot of fish ponds but did most generously donate some hundreds of thousands of young German carp to start the farmers of Kansas in the fish raising business.

All went well for a year or two and then the big rain came and washed out most of the dams and liberated the carp. Kansas folks have never

appreciated the value of the carp. We need so little fertilizer in this state that we have failed to utilize the carp as a soil builder. The trouble with fish culture is that there is no way to identify and reclaim strays, and most of the fish begin to stray as soon as they learn to swim.

Ford

Has Just Published

A report of the result of his business operations in 1924. He made a clear profit of \$100,000,000 last year which indicates that his properties are worth somewhere around a billion and a half or two billions. That makes the Detroit tinner by far the richest man that has lived in this world between the dawn of history and this good day.

There are at least two other men in the country who are able to trot in the Ford Class. John D. Rockefeller still lives, plays golf and subsists on butter, milk and crackers. Before the heartless disruption of the Standard Oil Company the old gentleman was the richest man in the world. He may have had or have been in control of \$500,000,000 which is about half as much wealth as Ford owns in his own name.

Next to Ford your Uncle Andy Mellon is probably the richest man living. Strangely enough no one knows just how much wealth Mellon owns. It is a plenty to permit him to sleep at night without being worried over the paint on the front door.

Jewry

Is Returning

To Jerusalem and so far no complaint has been made about the Zionist movement nor have any of the philanthropic motives of the return of the Jews to Palestine been questioned. Lord Balfour has just dedicated a great new Jewish university in the Holy Land. Classes of students from all parts of the world are already at their studies in the new institution. Thousands of Jewish workmen are quarrying and cutting stone and building modern houses in the old city. In fact after four or five thousand years of misfortune the ancient Jewish capital is now enjoying a first class modern boom.

Plans have been made for great hydro-electric power plants and for irrigation works that will restore the fertility of fields that have been abandoned and nettle grown for more than two thousand years. Just the other day a young man flew an air ship from Egypt to Jerusalem in a little more than an hour. He followed very closely the line of March that took Israel under the leadership of Moses and Aaron more than forty years to traverse.

It is probably too much to hope that all the Jews in the world will return to the ancient seat of their race. Their country is not nearly big enough to furnish homes for all the scattered peoples of the tribes that have learned to be at home anywhere in the world. There are now more Jews in New York than there ever were in Jerusalem, probably nearly as many as ever lived in Palestine at one time. If all the Jews were to go back home they would be forced to buy and sell of each other which would be a poor game for a race that has mastered the commercial and financial arts.

Still, there are a lot of folks who would suffer no sorrow if the Hebrew children should all desert the United States. There would then be a chance for Scotch-Americans to make a little money.

Betty Blythe

Whoever She May Be

Has just returned from a short shopping sojourn in London. The never sleeping newspapers, always on the alert for some important news, announce that she bought \$100,000 dollars worth of new garments. That sounds so big that it has no meaning for women who have only one change of calico dresses.

Probably there is some exaggeration in the report but when it is recalled that many fashionable women in this and other countries wear winter coats of seal, sable or baby lamb that cost from \$20,000 to \$50,000 each the story becomes distinctly more creditable. The lady could have spent all her hundred thousand for three coats.

But who in thunder is Bettyful in the future.

REDUCTION MADE IN EXPENSES FOR REGULAR WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In accordance with the desire of President Coolidge that Government departments and agencies be operated on a strict program of economy conducive with efficiency, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine today reported to H. M. Lord, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, saying that on the group of expenditures under the Department of Agriculture which are subject to administrative control by the department officials, totaling about \$50,000,000 for the present fiscal year, a reduction of \$1,322,460 would be made by June 30 below the estimate made last fall. This is slightly more than two per cent, the amount requested by the Budget Bureau in a circular issued on February 20.

It was stated by Secretary Jardine that this reduction in estimated cash withdrawals from the treasury was made possible only by the most careful shaving of expenses during the remainder of the fiscal year, as the original estimates had been kept to a minimum. One bureau chief in the Department of Agriculture formed a "Two Per Cent Club," and each division leader in signing a membership card signified a willingness to reduce his expenses by this amount. A 100 per cent enrollment was reported. The card signed by the division lead-

ers was for probationary membership and stated that "You may attain full membership when the results of your efforts show at the end of the year that your division has been successful in making the savings requested by the President."

In complimenting officials of the department for their cooperation in making the reduction, Secretary Jardine called upon them to make such other reductions before June 30 as may be possible. At the same time he exploded the ancient theory that every vacancy which occurs automatically calls for an appointment of someone else in the Federal service. The Secretary refuses to recognize this time honored and expensive custom and has instructed each division head in the Agricultural Department to fill vacancies by absorbing or redistributing the work wherever possible.

"If it becomes desirable to submit a recommendation for an increase in force in order to conduct new work which has been duly authorized by the Secretary said, 'such recommendation must show clearly that the addition is absolutely necessary and give the specific reasons which make it so. It will not be possible to give approval to recommendations for new appointments, either by additions to the force or to fill vacancies, except

Blythe? Aside from the more or less reassuring and gratifying fact that she is American there are a few folk that would like to know where and how she lives.

Brisbane

Hearst's Highest Priding

Hired man, is worrying himself into an early grave over the defenseless and unprepared condition of the United States. If Brisbane knows half that, he understands we have a weak and futile army, an ineffective and declining navy and an air service that is a joke.

From the spirits of the air or of Frumanti Brisbane has learned that it is only a question of a very short time until the United States will be forced to fight Japan. Just who will do the forcing is not so clear. Just why Japan should decide to ruin herself by picking a wholly causeless quarrel with our country no one seems to know. Here in America we have nothing against Japan. The predicted war, if it comes off, will be the most causeless and foolish in the history of inhumanity.

To make America safe from Japan, Brisbane would have congress build several thousand airships right away and also provide for the training of several hundred thousand young men to operate the sky fleet that he demands. People are beginning to wonder whether Brisbane and Hearst know something that the rest of us never heard or are just plain sensationalists with Brisbane far on the road to a retreat where men may rave without disturbing their neighbors.

Rhinelanders

Is a Fine Old

Knickerbocker name that has been associated with the history of New York for several hundred years. The present owners of the name and property that goes with it are messing things up a little. The young man of the family, Mr. Kip Rhinelanders, wandered about Harlem the biggest negro ally in the world until he was married to a girl that he met in some of the dubious resort of that section of New York. It is said that the girl is good looking, that she has more sense than her husband, and that she married only for love.

Now Father Rhinelanders has separated the loving couple and has offered the girl \$100,000 if she will quietly disappear and permit her husband to get a divorce. Probably she will accept the money and disappear. It is rumored that there is to be a young Rhinelanders in a few months. Why all this news? No reason at all except to show what a "high yellow" colored girl can do when she starts out in dead earnest to capture a husband from among the aristocracy of Fifth Avenue.

Nebraska

Has Decided

That alienation of affections is not a crime. Several other states have considered the same question. The whole thing has always been deeply mysterious to this writer. How can affections that have already been lost be further alienated? The man or woman who begins to take notice of other sweeties or sweethearts has already lost all affection for honey or hubby.

Affections that can be measured in dollars and cents and that can be retained by going to law must be shadowy rather than substantial.

Couzens

And His Committee

Are still busy looking for taxes that have been overlooked by the treasury. The latest report is that the United States has lost some \$500,000,000 during the past six years. There is no charge that any of this money was stolen nearly the whole trouble arises out of allowances permitted for the amortization of factory property and machinery that was used on the manufacture of war materials.

No one doubts that the tax officials used their best judgment in making settlements. Many of the cases were closed five or more years ago and have been kept alive only through waivers. The treasury will collect very little from them. It is claimed that incomes out of Couzens and congress may secure both taxpayers and collectors into being a little more careful in the future.

where it is clearly indicated that careful consideration has been given to the possibility of rendering an additional appointment unnecessary."

FROM THE FARM LOAN BOARD

The Secretary of the Federal Farm Loan Board stated:

"It hardly needs any argument to convince any one that a well painted, well kept home or barn would naturally be appraised at a higher value than one not so renovated."

The state department of Missouri always has cooperated vigorously with the National Clean Up and Paint Up Campaign. The departments of agriculture of South Carolina, the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, and governors and other state officials of Indiana and Montana were among the first active co-operators in the early years of the campaign.

Brood sows should not be fed for at least 24 hours after farrowing. If fed the sow may become restless and trample on the pigs and the little pigs may scour or acquire other digestive disorders. The first food for the sow should be a stop or soft feed in small quantities. Give her a liberal supply of clean, fresh water at all times but do not get her back on full feed for 8 or 10 days at least.

The Countrywoman

WOMEN'S WEAR INDUSTRY.

Hood's "Song of the Shirt" was set to music much less lugubrious in 1923 than it was a decade before, if we judge from the Census returns with respect to the manufacture of women's clothing, a bulletin covering the 1923 industry having just made its appearance.

Comparing the statistics with those of 1914 we find that the number of establishments engaged in the industry increased from 5,584 to 7,046, of which, in 1923, about 70 per cent were located in the State of New York, the remainder being scattered in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, California, Ohio, New Jersey, Missouri, Maryland, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Indiana, the number ranging from nearly 400 down to 20, and the remainder being distributed among 23 other States. So it is a country-wide industry.

There were nearly 169,000 wage-earners in the industry in 1914, the number decreasing to 133,300 in 1923, elimination due to labor troubles no doubt having something to do with this. The aggregate paid out in wages in 1914 was nearly \$32,600,000. This would give per capita earnings of the hands for that year, part time, full time, skilled, and unskilled, of \$17.54, or \$1.75 a day, or per capita earnings of \$1.325. Thus the operatives stepped into the salaried class—a per capita increase of 142 per cent.

The cost of materials leaped from \$252,000,000 to \$809,800,000 in the decade. This includes fuel and containers. This is the largest percentage increase shown—221 per cent. In addition, sanitary conditions have been much improved, and the old sweat shop evils are much less prevalent. Ultimately public condemnation will completely banish them.

The value of products increased from \$473,883,000 to \$1,406,684,000, or nearly 200 per cent. These figures include clothing made in contract shops, which were not separately listed prior to 1921. It is plain that the increased cost of materials and higher wages had mainly to do with this. The protective tariff was inoperative in its effect. For example, the wholesale price index numbers of the Department of Labor on cloths and clothing for 1923 show a hundred per cent increase over 1913, while the 1920 increase was 195 per cent and this was before the present tariff law became effective. The first year of the Democratic tariff, 1914, this group showed a slight increase.

FOOD-HABITS SCORE CARD USED IN MANY STATES.

Four-year-old Betty didn't like carrots. Her brother Jack had protested throughout his six years against spinach, and father privately agreed with both of them. Mother knew pretty well what was good for everybody, but as a result of these and various other whims in eating, she had a hard time getting the right foods accepted.

A home demonstration agent introduced this family through mother's club, to what she called the "food-habits score card." She asked all the club mothers to fill out the answers of a number of questions that would show the present physical condition and food habits of each family. She wanted information on such things as weights for age and height, regularity of bodily functions, and tendencies to colds and other troubles. On a chart, arranged for a week at a time, credit was to be entered for using from 2 to 4 glasses of milk every day; for eating one or better, two cooked vegetables a day, if possible, or a raw vegetable, or canned tomatoes; whole-grain cereal or bread made of whole-grain flour; and for drinking lots of water—three or four glasses a day, at least. Credit was also given for not eating sweets between meals.

Every family represented in the community club started out on a new kind of game, trying to outdo the score of every other family. At first the Bettys and Jacks ate carrots, spinach, and other foods they thought they didn't like just to get a better family score; then, as the mothers found out new and appetizing ways of fixing old, familiar foods and as everyone began to feel better and look better, they became interested in following correct food habits for their own sake. Scores improved and stayed good even after the demonstration period ended.

Nutrition workers have found the food-habits score card a very successful device for stimulating greater interest in food habits until family food undergoes necessary changes. The specific directions as to what are important foods were easily followed. With the past three or four years some form of food-habits score card has been adopted in more than two-thirds of the States, in connection with the nutrition work carried on by the extension service, directed by the United States Department of Agriculture and the various State agricultural colleges. Practically all of these score cards agree in stressing the increased use of the "protective" foods—milk, vegetables, fruit, and whole-grain cereals—and endeavor to score the person demonstrating improved food habits both at the beginning and at the end of the period through which the score card is used.

SOME WAGES.

Senator Charles Curtis, of Kansas, in conversation the other day, said that while he was in France some time ago he needed the service of a stenographer. He was quickly provided with a most efficient one, who took dictation in English. When he had finished he asked her a few questions which elicited the information that the young woman was proficient in seven languages, was bookkeeper and an all-around office expert. "How much do you suppose she was paid a month?" asked the Senator. The scribe gave up. "Forty dollars!" Curtis exclaimed. She should know the value of a fur coat. And it is a side-light on salaries and wages abroad.

A REFERENCE TABLE.

A table of weights and measures for staple supplies is a valuable reference for the housewife. Such a table saves much time in measuring large amounts and protects against shoe weights. Paste this table in your cook book or some other easily accessible place where it will not be lost:

- 3 teaspoons equal 1 tablespoon.
- 16 tablespoons equal 1 cup.
- 4 cups equal 1 quart.
- 4 quarts equal 1 gallon.
- 8 quarts equal 1 peck.
- 4 pecks equal 1 bushel.
- 16 ounces equal 1 pound.
- 2 tablespoons butter equal 1 ounce.
- 2 cups butter or lard equal 1 pound.
- 2 tablespoons sugar equal 1 ounce.
- 2 cups sugar equal 1 pound.
- 2 to 3 cups powdered sugar equal 1 pound.
- 4 tablespoons flour equal 1 ounce.
- 4 cups flour equal 1 pound.
- 2 quarts tea equal 1 pound.
- 8 egg whites equal 1 cup.
- 16 egg yolks equal 1 cup.
- 10 medium eggs without shell equal 1 pound.
- 2 cups chopped meat equal 1 pound.
- 4 cups cocoa equal 1 pound.
- 3 cups currants or raisins equal 1 pound.
- 60 pounds potatoes equal 1 bushel.
- 52 pounds string beans equal 1 bushel.
- 56 pounds tomatoes equal 1 bushel.
- 55 pounds sweet potatoes equal 1 bushel.
- 45 pounds parsnips equal 1 bushel.
- 50 pounds carrots equal 1 bushel.
- 60 pounds beets equal 1 bushel.
- 60 pounds beans equal 1 bushel.
- 48 pounds apples equal 1 bushel.
- 196 pounds apples equal 1 barrel.

The Potato Skin Is Valuable.

The best part of potatoes lies next the skin. Rub the well-cleaned skins with fat before baking, and they will be delicious.

RURAL COMMUNITIES JOIN NATIONAL MUSIC WEEK.

MAY 29.

Rural communities and small towns are expected to form one of the strongest links in the chain of National Music Week which is to be observed again throughout the country on May 29. Churches, schools, music societies, women's clubs, boys' and girls clubs and farm groups of all kinds—organizations directly concerned with music, and those not directly concerned but understanding its importance—are to contribute each in its own way to the joint effort to impress upon the public what music can do as a comfort, a stimulus, a nerve-strengthening force and a companion to man in his work and play, in his home and in the social unit.

Practical suggestions for all such groups are found in the folder "National Music Week in the Rural Community or Small City," to be obtained without charge from the National Music Week Committee, 45 West 45th Street, New York City. From the same source may be obtained "National Music Week Suggestions for Churches" and "Special Activities for Schools."

THE FIRST LADY PRESIDENT

One would hardly consider Assyria as an up-to-date country, yet that country elected the first woman President any nation ever has had. Her excellency's name is Lady Surmas Mar Simoon and she has jurisdiction over 80,000 square miles of territory.

CROP PRODUCTION

Lags Behind Increase in Population

Crop production in the United States is not keeping pace with the annual increase in population, according to figures just released by the United States Department of Agriculture. Total crop production has decreased 13 per cent during the past twelve years, but production per capita has decreased about 5 per cent. The mass of crop production in 1924 as measured by an index number is 113 per cent of the average for the five-year period 1910-14, and in 1923 the figure was 110 per cent. The index of crop production per capita in 1924 is 95 per cent of the average for the five-year period, and in 1923 the index figure was 94 per cent.

There was a decrease of about one-fifth of 1 per cent in acreage of crops from 1923 to 1924 but production in this period increased 1 per cent. The trend of crop production per capita has been lagging since about 1915, with the exception of 1920, the department says.

RAISING THE ORPHAN LAMB.

Orphan lambs are at best a nuisance, but when it is desired to raise them by hand, they should be fed straight cow's milk, two ounces at a feed, and should be fed 5 or 6 times a day for the first week. After the first week, feedings are to be in greater amounts and more frequent. Avoid over-feeding milk at the start and get the animals to eating grain and alfalfa as quickly as possible.

HIGHWAYS TO BE BUILT IN 1925

WOULD CIRCLE WORLD

Twenty-four thousand miles of highway, enough to circle the earth, are scheduled for construction during the 1925 season by the various State highway departments, according to information secured by the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. The State departments also plan to maintain a total of 217,751 miles of road. Approximately \$405,000,000 will be available for construction and \$185,000,000 for maintenance by the State highway departments. It is difficult to forecast the operation of the counties, but the indications are that they will spend approximately \$463,000,000 for construction and maintenance. The estimated total expenditure for the year is therefore \$1,008,000,000.

The State highway departments plan to construct 5,900 miles of asphalt, concrete and brick pavements, 11,600 miles of sand-gravel and macadam roads and 6,700 miles of improved earth roads.

Comparing the funds available for 1925 with those for preceding years it appears certain that road construction will go forward at about the same rate as in the preceding year. Since 1921 the total mileage of surfaced roads each year has been between 30,000 and 40,000 miles.

The maintenance program of the State highway departments is an encouraging one. The approximate mileage of the designated system of State roads is 250,000 miles and since 217,751 miles are to be maintained it appears that most of the important improved roads will be cared for by well organized State maintenance forces.

BAD DRIVING SHOWN AS BIG CAUSE OF HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS

Statistics of highway accidents involving motor vehicles, which seem to point clearly to congestion of traffic as the principal cause, have recently been compiled from newspaper reports of accidents in the States of Montana, Oregon and Washington by the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture. The bureau's study shows that Montana with the lowest registration has the smallest number of accident per 1000 cars, while Washington with the largest registration has the most accidents per 1000 cars. This does not agree with national estimates which indicate that the rate of accidents decreases with the increased numbers.

During a period of eight months newspaper reports of 1,606 accidents in the three States mentioned were secured, and from the accounts given the causes of accidents classified as follows:

- Faulty operation by driver 1020
 - Faults of other than driver 191
 - Faulty equipment 181
 - Faulty highway conditions 214
- The detailed statement of the causes of accident shows that 711, or more than 40 per cent of the total, were caused by reckless or careless driving.

Of the 214 accidents caused by faulty highway conditions, 19 were caused by narrow roadways and 150 by skiddy surfaces.

FEW FARMERS "IN THE RED"

SUMMARY OF RECORDS SHOWS

Summary of record books kept by Kansas farm account club co-operator year shows that few farmers suffered a loss in 1924 compared with the previous year. The principal governing success in farming held true on the farms where the business side of agriculture was studied.

In Harvey county where 27 farms were included in the summary, the highest net income was made by farmers receiving from 35 to 50 per cent of the total receipts from livestock and livestock products. Farmers who received up to one-half of the total receipts from the sale of cattle, dairy products, hogs, poultry, or poultry products made more than half their income from these sources. The ones receiving the lowest incomes were getting from 66 to 80 per cent of the total receipts from livestock and livestock products.

In Sumner and Washington counties, the highest farm incomes were those where 60 per cent of the money was derived from livestock products. Eighteen farms in Morris county show the highest incomes from farms receiving about 40 per cent of their receipts from livestock. The farmer who gets from 40 to 60 per cent of his receipts from livestock and livestock products has the most successful farm business, according to the conclusion drawn by I. N. Chapman, farm management specialist.

In Sumner, Washington, and Morris counties farms having 150 to 160 acres crops gave better returns on the average than farms with either fewer or more acres of crops. In Harvey county the crop acres for the best paying farms averaged slightly higher.

The college is studying the farming business with co-operators in the farm account clubs again this year to obtain an analysis of the supply of and demand for products.

DWARF MILO ADAPTED TO WESTERN KANSAS CONDITIONS

Dwarf Yellow Milo, well adapted to the southwestern portion of the state and also grown in northwestern Kansas in areas where the season is too short for the proper maturity of the kafirs, has a record of high grain yields. Were it not for the fact that chinch bugs will travel miles to find the plant it undoubtedly would be more widely planted. The crop is a good consistent yielder, is drought resistant, immune to kernel smut, and earlier than kafir.

In eight year of cooperative variety tests in extreme western Kansas, five year average outyielded Pink

and Blackhall kafir by eight bushel per acre. At Garden City experiment farm the Dwarf Yellow Milo, on a five year average outyielded PPhink 10 bushels, Blackhall 15 bushels, and Freed's 12 bushels to the acre. At the Hays experiment farm Dwarf Yellow Milo equaled the yield of Dawn and Freed's sorgo in a 10 year test and outyielded Blackhall nine bushels and corn eight bushel per acre.

FOUR INTO TWO DOESN'T GO—EVEN IN FARMING

If the land in American farms produced all it could, every farmer would be bankrupt. Then what's the use of an extra-million farmers breaking their backs, and working their wives and children to death to produce more crops and lower prices for themselves!

The Director General of Immigration reports that in 1924, the net alien immigration into the U. S. was 62,877, which was numerically larger than in any other years except 1910, 1913 and 1914, and included 16,420 carpenters and joiners, 25,194 clerks and accountants, 6,618 machinists, 5,452 masons, 8,388 mechanics, 7,001 miners, 27,492 farm laborers, 20,220 servants, 105,001 laborers, 61,680 seafarers, most of which occupations farmers are qualified or easily qualified. The New York Times estimates that the net alien immigration this year will be 500,000.

The net immigration of farm population to cities and towns was a recent year in excess of 1,100,000 persons, an exodus involving terrific suffering on the part of many who because of bankruptcy were forced to move into city industries without knowing how and where to get a new start.

Why not stop immigration for a few years since immigrants' chief job for a few years after arrival is to lower the standard of pay for farmers and wage earners and give farmers a chance at some of the jobs.

HASKELL COUNTY, KANSAS

WASHINGTON, D. C. The following statement gives some of the results of the 1925 farm census for Haskell County, Kansas. The figures are preliminary and subject to correction.

This census, which covered the crops of 1924, with an inventory of farm property for January 1, 1925, was taken by a force of enumerators employed to make a canvass of all the farms in the county.

Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 1, 1920
Number of farms 360	177
Owned by owners	78
Operated by tenants 179	73
Operated by managers	2
Land in farms: 128,165	
Total acres 245,959	
Crops harvested 102,850	
Land and buildings \$4,842,250	\$2,672,950
Domestic animals reported on farms:	
Number of Horses 6,089	2,006
Mules 769	183
Cattle 7,979	5,682
Swine 2,382	507
	1924
1924	1919

Selected crops:
Wheat, Acres harvested 70,635 13,372
Quantity harvested (bu.) 1,073,598 129,904
Barley, Acres harvested 6,578 3,650
Quantity harvested (bu.) 92,573 42,360
NOTE: Similar statements for other counties will be issued as soon as the figures are available.

BULLS MILK COWS ON THIS FARM.

"The bull is half the herd," but at the Pag Farm at Hamilton, North Dakota, they have improved on this ratio by having the herd sires milk the dairy cows in the barn. Two pure-bred Jersey bulls are kept in box stalls, one in the morning and the other at night, is led onto the head-mill that supplies power to run the milk-er.

The advantage of such an arrangement is readily apparent. No "engine trouble" is experienced even in coldest weather; there is no loss of time in getting the bulls out of the stalls; the bulls secure the exercise needed to keep them in good breeding condition. A small feed grinder is also being installed below the grain bin, and a quantity of feed will be ground for the stock on the farm, at no extra expense.

The Jersey herd at Page Farm is of interest as an example of what may be accomplished with a modest beginning. At first a pure-bred Jersey bull was used on grade cows until a heavy producing high grade herd was built up. In 1914 two foundation bred heifers were purchased and now their offspring in the herd number 43 head, and a considerable number have been sold as foundation stock for other herds in North Dakota. A grand-daughter of one of the two foundation cows is Ibsen's Jubilee Signal. She has two successive yearly records of 914 lbs. of butter-fat and is, in addition, the world's champion senior three year old Jersey.

PLANT PATHOLOGY

L. E. Melchior, the first essential step in securing a good crop. If seed was selected carefully last fall and properly stored, it should be carefully gone over before it is used for planting. Only sound, heavy, well-matured, bright looking ears should be selected. They should be free from the appearance of any fungus molds of any kind. Testing will eliminate dead ears or extremely weak one. Chief attention should be given to vigor. Avoid ears which are extremely rough and starchy.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

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

LAND FOR SALE

Farms and Town Property Wanted. See Full Commission. Write for Blank. South Farm Agency, 1407 W. York St., Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED.

WE PAY \$300 Monthly Salary, travel and expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Dieler Company, A. 578, Springfield, Illinois.

MALE HELP WANTED

SALESMAN WANTED for lubricating oils, greases and paints. Excellent opportunity. Write for details. The Standard Oil and Paint Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—Girls—Womans. Earn \$25.00 week. Learn Book Making. Sample letters FREE. Write today. Franklin Institute, Dept. D 550, Rochester, N. H.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

SEED CORN FOR SALE—Gathered early in fall and dried in sacks; in extra good. Frank DeLonge, McCune, Kansas.

O. S. A. now is the time for all good SEED CORN—Improved Reid's Yellow Dent, Improved Iowa Silver Mine and KING PHILIP (White Cap Bloody Butcher). Seed all hand selected, hulled, shelled, graded and packed; one bushel or more \$3 a bushel; smaller amounts, 8c a pound; germination over 90 per cent. Perry H. Hambley, Box 17, Haworth, Brown County, Kansas.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE COLLARS, Tomato and Onion plant 40c 100; \$1.00, 500; \$1.50, 1,000. Pepper & Egg Plant 50c, 100; \$1.00, 500. Tomato Plant 50c, 100; \$1.00, 500. Tomato Plant 50c, 100; \$1.00, 500.

FOR SALE

SUDAN SEED Fine quality, re-cleaned \$4.75 per cwt. in 1000 lbs. Smailier lots \$5.00 per cwt. Assaria Hardyway Co., Assaria, Kans.

"PURE CERTIFIED EARLY SUMAC CANE, Pink kafir, Dawn kafir, and best of high germination for sale by the Tor Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas."

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS.

Grown in open field, strong, well-rooted plants packed fifty to bundle, damp moss to roots, each bundle labeled separately with variety name. Cabbage: Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston, Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Market, Early Succession, Dutch, Parcel Post, Parcel Post, 200; 500; 1,000; 2,000; 5,000; 10,000. Onions: Crystal Ball, Early Jersey, Brownie, Parcel Post, 200; 500; 1,000; 2,000; 5,000; 10,000. Full count, prompt shipment; safe arrival; satisfaction guaranteed. UNION PLANT CO., Ponca, Kansas, Ark.

POULTRY.

TURKEYS, HALF TURKEY and half chicken; Eggs Turkey \$3.00 postpaid. G. Cheagilden, Lucas, Kansas.

FOR SALE QUALITY WYANDOTTES. Martin's Farm, White Bird to lay; Utility Eggs \$10.00 postpaid. Guaranteed. Homer Fleury, Concordia, Kas.

FOR SALE — WHITE WYANDOTTES. EGGS. Farm stock \$10.00, \$4.00. Progressive overlying Strawberry plants \$10.00 for season. Mrs. Burle Farms, Norton, Kansas.

DISEASER CURE.

WHY LET YOUR HORSES HAVE DIS- EASE? F. H. H. will send recipe and directions that will absolutely prevent it. W. R. Vaughn, Hoxie, Kans. R. 1.

PUBLIC SALE.

A PUBLIC SALE OF DUROC bred gilts will be held at Murray Feed Yard, Beatrice, Neb. Wed. of M. April 22. Truck loads delivered free. Phone F. C. Crocker, Beatrice.

TOOLS.

TOOLS—2 Straw Forks, 2 Manure Forks, 2 Bunch Forks, 2 Dirt Shovels, Round Pointed Shovels, 2 Spades, 12 only \$7.20. Cash with order. Fu Process Tools, Salina, Kansas.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY

Whereas the Angel of Death has entered the home of David Bieri and taken from them their beloved infant son; Therefore: Be It Resolved that the members of Burka Local No. 91, extend their heartfelt sympathy to them in their bereavement, and be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the local and a copy be sent to the Farmers Union for publication.

MISCELLANEOUS

VEL MATERNITY HOSPITAL—AND BABY HOME caring for unfortunate young women before and during confinement. PRIVATE, ETHICAL, HONEST. 802 East 11th St. Kansas City, Mo.

Seeding sweet clover on land that was in wheat last year and is now in stubble is a satisfactory way of starting this crop.

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

NATIONAL OFFICERS

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

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C. L. Clark, McPherson, Kan.

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Hon. John Tremble, Salina, Kan.

GENERAL ATTORNEY

Jerome S. Keeley, 400 Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kansas.

Farmers' Union Yobbing Association.

648 New Board of Trade Bldg. and Farmers Union Bldg., Room 216.

Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission

405-510 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.

Salina, Kansas.

Farmers' Union State Bank.

Kansas City, Kansas.

Kansas Union Farmer.

Salina, Kansas.

HONOR ROLL.

Post Creek Local No. 2063, Sam Verhage, Sec. 17 paid.

Salem Hill, 1824, R. F. Lidakay, Wellsville, Sec. 35 paid.

Maple Grove, 1803, Harold Timberman Hepler, Sec. 5 paid.

Custer Local 593—Geo. Kaad, Jr., Randall, 5 paid.

Schoenchen, 1619—J. P. Kramer, St. Marys, 12 paid.

Brownville 1109—W. R. McVean, Brewster, Kans. 13 paid.

Mt. Lebanon Local No. 526—H. L. Hulst, Stockton, 7 paid.

Barrett Local 1071—Sidney Johnson, Frankfort, 7 paid.

Volunteer 1488—E. C. Timmons, Geneseo, 9 paid.

Odell 730—W. F. McCullough, Belle View, 35 paid.

Blue Valley, 781—Chas. Musil, Blue Valleyden, Lucas, Kansas.

Department of Practical Co-Operation

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

BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042.
First and Third Thursday, John T. Anderson, Sec.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226.
Second and Fourth Thursday, L. L. Venneman, Sec.

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405.
First and Third Thursday, O. J. Lamberson, Sec.

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1031.
First and Third Wednesday, J. J. Maska, Sec.

COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1233.
Second and Fourth Friday, Lee Bonar, Sec.

COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1783.
First and Third Monday, Ethel Roberts, Sec.

CRESCO LOCAL NO. 337.
First and Third Thursday, John Wolf, Sec.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 364.
Third Tuesday, Geo. J. Schoenhof, Sec.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911.
Second and Fourth Wednesday, R. J. Logan, Sec.

COLLINS LOCAL NO. 633.
Fourth Wednesday, Wilfred Crispin, Sec.

DIST. 57 LOCAL NO. 1232.
Last Friday in Each Month, Mrs. Ernest Brauch, Sec.

EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1469.
First Tuesday of each month, Philip Stenzel, Sec.

ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2003.
First and Third Thursday, Brad Hooper, Sec.

PREEMONT LOCAL NO. 2014.
First Friday in Each Month, A. W. Eisenmeyer, Sec.

FOXTANA LOCAL NO. 1789.
First and Third Friday, W. H. Syster, Sec.

GIBBARD LOCAL NO. 494.
Second and Fourth Tuesday, Roy W. Holland, Sec.

HERYK LOCAL NO. 1427.
Second and Third Tuesday, Henry Eden, Sec.

HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1002.
Second and Fourth Wednesday, Karl Rohde, Sec.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1568.
First and Third Wednesday, W. R. Fuhrman, Sec.

I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1490.
Second and Fourth Tuesday, C. O. Taulber, Sec.

KORBER LOCAL NO. 914.
Meets First and Third Tuesday, F. A. Korber, Sec.

LABON CREEK LOCAL NO. 479.
Meets Second and Fourth Wednesday, E. E. Hoy, Sec.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984.
First and Third Friday, Clyde B. Wells, Sec.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 385.
Second Saturday of each month, H. D. Bevans, Sec.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1988.
First and Third Friday, R. Lawrence Wright, Sec.

MARINE LOCAL NO. 643.
First and Third Friday, Albert Spoman, Sec.

MOSS SPRINGS LOCAL 1901.
First Tuesday of each month, Clarence C. Brown, Sec.

NEW BASIL LOCAL NO. 1781.
Second Monday of each month, Henry Hoffman, Sec.

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922.
First and Third Monday, R. J. Muckenthaler, Sec.

NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2020.
First and Third Thursday, Fred Hahn, Sec.

ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1571.
Every other Tuesday night, R. A. Reynolds, Sec.

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

PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2105.
First Tuesday of Each Month, J. H. Scott, Sec.

PLEASANT HOME LOCAL NO. 2035.
Meets First and Third Monday, Minnie Carico, Sec.

PLEASANT HOME LOCAL NO. 2035.
First and Third Friday, Minnie Carico, Sec.

PETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1032.
First and Third Wednesday, H. C. Mathias, Sec.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1390.
First and Third Wednesday, W. T. Flinn, Sec.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2025.
Second Wednesday of each month, Mrs. Frank McClelland, Sec.

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810.
First and Third Friday, S. J. Lohr, Sec.

RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2133.
First and Third Saturday, Pauline Cowger, Sec.

SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1983.
Meets the First and Third Tuesday, H. M. Schrock, Sec.

SQUARE DEAL LOCAL NO. 923.
Second and Fourth Thursday, Maggie Stanley, Sec.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2031.
Second and Fourth Wednesday, J. F. Lewis, Sec.

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

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 830.
Second and Fourth Wednesday, Mrs. E. H. Warner, Sec.

SPRING CREEK LOCAL NO. 1174.
First and Third Wednesday, Nell Lobengier, Sec.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1679.
Second and Fourth Tuesday, J. M. Wagner, Sec.

UNION LOCAL NO. 273.
Second and Fourth Thursday, Chas. Grossardt, Sec.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019.
Second and Fourth Friday, E. F. Lutz, Sec.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1770.
First and Third Thursday, Herman Wigger, Sec.

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1380.
First Tuesday of Each Month, B. H. Oesterlich, Sec.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

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

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

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

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

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

NOTICE NEOSHO COUNTY.

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

C. J. EYE, President.
H. A. COATE, Sec.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Farmers Cooperative Mercantile Association of Mitonvale will be held at the Opera House, April 14th, 1925. The meeting will be called to order at 1:30 p. m. Five directors will be elected and other business will be transacted.

C. J. EYE, President.
H. A. COATE, Sec.

BEAVER LOCAL NO. 1558.

Our Local met Monday evening, April 6, 1925.

During the business meeting a vote was taken on the amendments. Had interesting discussions on each one. The first two carried and the third was voted down. After this the program committee took charge, and an interesting program was rendered, consisting of dialogues, recitations and music. One interesting feature was a shadowgraph, which was much enjoyed by all.

We also voted to have ice-cream and cake for refreshments at our next regular meeting, April 20, 1925.

Mrs. Don Berie, Lecturer.

FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1301.

Franklin Local No. 1301, Ellsworth county held a splendid meeting Tuesday evening April 7. Despite the fact that it was a rainy night, the get-together spirit was manifest to such a degree that everybody forgot all about climatic conditions outdoors. The amendments favorably received a unanimous vote. Mr. Johnnie Hawkins was the recipient of an Easter Lily (a potted plant) with felicitations from the Local: That it was greatly appreciated was noticeable in his acceptance. Under "Good of the Order" we learned from Ernest Drogemeier, that the best way to raise a rabbit was by the ear. Then our President could not remain quiet any longer. You know how he breaks out—worse than the hives. He's never obliged to stop at a garage for air in his tires. He starts to talk and up they go. Then the Refreshment Committee came along and served an elaborate supper. This closed one of the best meetings for some time.

Mrs. O. W. Holmes, Cor. Sec.

WALKER LOCAL.

As usual, a large crowd attended the regular local meeting last Friday night. A short movie entertained those present until the president called the meeting to order for the transaction of business. Two new members were added to the roll.

County Agent Gilkinson and an assistant presented the tuberculosis eradication program with pictures and an interesting discussion.

The pictures are not only highly educational but are entertaining as well and were sincerely appreciated. The farmers almost unanimously approved of the work and signed up their herds for the tuberculosis test as soon as it can be arranged. We learned that the test can be secured by every farmer in the county under certain conditions which are easily complied with.

The social hour brought light refreshments of pie and coffee. The meeting adjourned expecting another pleasant evening in two weeks.

Cor. Sec.

Working a horse immediately after eating often causes colic.

**YOUR BUSINESS
PLUS
OUR SERVICE
WILL RESULT IN
COOPERATIVE
DIVIDENDS**

Consign Grain
Buy Carload Merchandise
TO
FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSN.
Kansas City, Mo. Salina, Kas.

READ LETTER FROM OFFICE

AT EVERY LOCAL MEETING

The problems and difficulties of the tobacco growers association in North Carolina will be discussed every month in a circular letter to all local associations, according to a new policy adopted by the management. "Heretofore we have chiefly emphasized the accomplishments, the progress and the most hopeful news," says a statement from the pool, but hereafter "we will deal more fully with our difficulties in order that the members may more fully understand and share with their directors the burdens as well as the gains." The weekly letter to locals is mimeographed and mailed in time to reach each community just before its regular meetings, at which the letter is read as a part of the program.

SQUARE DEAL 923.

Square Deal is alive this spring and has meetings each first and third Thursday when the weather permits. We are taking in new members and the old ones seem interested and awake to the meaning of the Union. Here's wishing a successful year for all.

Maggie Stanley, Sec.

RESOLUTION.

Whereas there has been some friction between the Farmers Union of Neosho County and the Neosho County Farm Bureau, the cause of which has been removed by the Bureau with drawing from the federation, Therefore, Be it Resolved, that the Neosho County Farmers Union, in quarterly session indorse the work of the Neosho County Farm Bureau as it is being carried on, at this time.

We also recommend, That the membership in the Union, get behind the Neosho County Farm Bureau.

Signed,
E. J. Fortune,
E. L. McCan,
Tom Casey, Com.
J. O. Foust, Co. Sec.-Treas.

BOOK ENTITLED "AMERICANIZATION QUESTIONNAIRE" SENT TO US FOR REVIEW.

We have been asked to review the book entitled "Americanization Questionnaire." This book contains the question usually asked of Aliens applying for naturalization papers, together with the answers and other valuable information for those interested in Americanization work.

This little book will prove valuable to any one who feels that he has forgotten a lot that he learned in school, and would like to review, also it would be interesting for study in the Women's clubs of our organization. You will find condensed information on our U. S. Government and History from Columbus in 1492 until to the present time.

It can be obtained from Noble and Noble, publishers, New York, 76 Fifth Ave. Price 75c.

N. A. CRAWFORD MADE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION IN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Nelson A. Crawford of the Kansas State Agricultural College has been appointed by Secretary Jardine to be Director of Information in the United States Department of Agriculture. He will take up his duties May 1. F. M. Russell, formerly in charge of the Press Service of the Department, has been made Assistant to the Secretary.

By the formation of the Office of Information the Secretary expects to consolidate all the informational work of the department under one head. The Director will have supervision of all publication and informational policies

which will include the work of the present Office of Publications, and the Press Service. In addition, he will direct the preparation and distribution of special information for radio broadcasting, a branch of informational work which Secretary Jardine wishes to expand.

Mr. Crawford has been in charge of the Department of Industrial Journalism and Printing at the Kansas College for ten years and has had a varied experience in editorial and journalistic work. He is a graduate of the University of Iowa and received his M. A. degree at the University of Kansas.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL JOURNALISM

Names of 3 Salina County men appear in the list of Kansas farmers who have certified seeds for sale. This list is issued by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, an organization of farmers cooperating with the Kansas agricultural experiment station.

The Crop Improvement association sends out inspectors each fall to examine in the field the grain grown by its members from pure strains of seed of adapted varieties. Only grain which passes rigid tests as to purity and quality, and in most cases, as to germination, is certified for publication in the official seed list.

Salina County farmers included in the current lists with the kind of seed, the number of bushels for sale, germination test, and the impurities if any, are: Richard Stanley, Salina, Blackhull Kafir, 93 1/2 germ. test, Carl Wheeler, Bridgeport, Sudan Grass, 95 1/2 germ. test, 40,000 lbs. Roy Davis, Salina, 84 1/2 germ. test, 11 1/2 purity, 15 bu. of Alfalfa.

BEAUTIFY HOME WITH SHRUBS THAT BLOOM ALL SEASON

Shrubs for landscape planting of home grounds will give a continuous succession of bloom throughout the season from early spring to late fall if careful selection is observed says Ray Wick, extension landscape gardener, Kansas State Agricultural college.

The earliest shrub is the golden bell, whose yellow flowers appear in April. It is followed by the bud and dew spirea. Next comes Van Houtt's spirea and the lilacs.

In June Kansas has the dogwood, high bush cranberry, mock orange, the weigela, and hydrangeas and later in the summer the rose of Sharon, snowberry, and spirea Anthony Waterer, with its crimson flowers, will fill in the blooming period left vacant by the earlier blooming shrubs.

Some shrubs are of more value for their colored berries than for their flowers. The long bright red berries of the barberry last throughout the entire winter. The snowberry is not only valuable for its bloom but also for clusters of brilliant red berries which appear in the summer and last until fall.

In addition to the height growth of the shrubs they may vary greatly in being either erect, spreading, or orchard in their growth. By mixing the different kinds of shrubs it is possible to get an interesting and varied effect and thus relieve monotony.

FARMERS' PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT.

Farmers will do well to remember the sound economic law stated by the great economist Gregory King, who estimated that a surplus of one tenth of a farm crop would decrease the price three-tenths, and that a surplus of two tenths would decrease the price eight-tenths.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics recently issued its "Agricultural Outlook for 1925" with practical application of this law. It stated:

"Continued expansion in the dairy industry has depressed prices of dairy products, and with a growing foreign competition a further increase in the number of dairy cows would probably retard recovery of prices."

"If there is an average world crop of wheat in 1925, the present high price of wheat cannot be expected to prevail for the 1925 crop, although prices are likely to be better than in 1923. Growers of hard spring wheat are cautioned not to increase production above domestic requirements."

Cotton growers should "consider carefully local conditions in connection with the more general situation, and the prospects for a profitable employment of their land, labor and equipment in the production of other crops, particularly in the production of farmers tend to produce a surplus because they are merciless competitors of each other."

RAILROAD SAVINGS AND FREIGHT RATES.

Mr. Richard H. Ashton formerly President of the Chicago and North-western Railroad, and now President of the American Railway Association recently stated that the operating expenses of the railroads in 1924, were \$1,272,000,000 less than in 1920. That is sure interesting—if true—but who got it? The Interstate Commerce Commission is now studying the whole freight rate structure with a view to seeing whether freight rates on farm products can be reduced. We think that man Ashton ought to be able to show them something, but will he present the same figures to them?

WHAT'S GOOD FOR CANADIAN FARMERS IS JUST RIGHT FOR AMERICAN

Judson King, Director of the Popular Government League recently stated:

"Two years ago I drove all over the Central and Eastern part of Ontario, visiting farm homes, and found this: The farmer threshes his grain, saws wood, chops feed, fills his silo, lights his barn, milks his cows, pumps his water, and many other things by electricity. Many of them by its use are able to save the services of a hired man. The housewife lights her house, does her washing and ironing, pumps water for household use, sweeps, and hundreds of them are even now cooking with electricity on the farm." In Canada they have a publicly owned giant light and power system. Pres. Coolidge has just appointed a Shoals Commission of enemies of such public ownership to "investigate" whether it's a good thing!

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Eric Englund.

The new mortgage registration law in Kansas exempts all real estate mortgage s from taxation and levies a registration fee of 25 cents per \$100. This fee is payable when the mortgage is registered in the county where the mortgaged property is situated. The fee is the same for long and short time mortgages.

Mortgages executed before March 1, 1925, when the law came into effect can be registered under the new law. This will exempt them from other taxes. Now is the time to take advantage of the new law by registering the real estate mortgages. Mortgages of federal land banks and of joint stock land banks are not subject to the registration fee under the new law.

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PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES

Application cards 20 for 5c	Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen 10c
Credential blanks 10 for 5c	Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each 5c
Dimit blanks 15 for 10c	Farmers' Union Song Books published by Jobbing Assn. 20c
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LOOK AT THIS:—Tuesday, Apr. 7th, the FARMERS UNION sold 15 loads of hogs, one load at \$13.05, the other 14 loads at \$13.00, which was TOP for the day outside of the FARMERS UNION alley. Our salesman (SNAPPER) Garrison often makes this kind of a record. WHY SHIP YOUR HOGS ELSEWHERE?

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