



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Co-operation

Education



VOLUME XVII

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1925

NUMBER 1

The Necessity for Restoring Prosperity to American Agriculture

Speech Delivered at Tacoma, Wash., August 6th, by B. F. Yaskum Under the Auspices of the Chambers of Commerce of the State of Washington.

If it had not afforded me unusual pleasure to accept the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of Washington I would not have travelled 3,000 miles to be with you today to take part in discussing the problem of paramount importance to every business and to every man, woman and child in the United States. The farmers constitute one-third of our National family. They compose the one element of our population that is being imposed upon by the other two-thirds. I mean the farmers are not receiving their equitable quota for what they produce.

The farmer is the Atlas of the modern world. Upon his broad shoulders veritably rest the foundation stones of the vast and towering superstructure of American civilization. Indeed, of American business itself.

"Big Business" As Now Conducted. In all other lines of business, as it were, their managers together and transact business throughout the country on agreed terms and conditions, in up-to-date methods and systems managed by themselves. It is modern methods stimulated by quick communication with the centers of distribution that make for the best financial results.

Farm Business Methods Antiquated. Farmers begin their work before the peep of dawn and labor until long after the setting sun, yet they have nothing more to say about the prices of their goods than a child in the street.

For example: The price of their wheat is fixed in Liverpool and Chicago.

Other lines of business are closely and systematically knit together, while farmers are following the same methods of fifty years ago in disposing of their products. They plant, they reap and then sell the results of their year's toil at prices made by others. They are so far behind in their business methods that others regard them merely as a necessary part of the world's economy. In production the American farmers lag behind the world. It is this which has forced American agriculture to the very brink of the abyss of bankruptcy.

Unless something is promptly done to enable American agriculture to draw back from this brink, a financial situation will be provoked that will surpass anything this country has ever known. In this I am not using the language of extravagance or making the assertion of a pessimist. I am employing the words of sober truth in a spirit of solemn earnestness.

Some Advanced Progress and Methods.

When letters were first dispatched from New York to Chicago by mail in 18 hours it was looked upon as a great achievement. Letters are now being mailed in New York at eight o'clock in the evening and delivered in Chicago by aeroplane the next morning at seven.

Through space radio communication is instantaneous and is rapidly coming into use as a quick means for the transaction of business.

Special wire service connecting big commercial houses brings business into close and constant contact. The transaction of business by special wire service thousands of miles away is carried on with the same dispatch as if all interested were sitting around one table.

All of this advanced scientific and economic development is now in practical use. And all of the world's business is taking advantage of it except one single class — the farmers, upon whose industry and success all other business must ultimately depend, or perish. The farmer holds the whip-hand and the sooner he realizes it the better it will be, not only for the farmers themselves and their families but for the Nation at large as well.

Farmers Beginning to Awaken. I have entire confidence, however, that these present conditions will not continue. We who favor the farmer's independence in the control and management of his business see progress being made. This progress is largely accounted for by the fact that farmers and their wives are studying their own problems. They are becoming such a compact National power that they will collectively demand an enabling law that will permit them to procure the justice to which they are entitled. But such a law will never materialize until a united demand for it has been made by the farmers themselves. Then and then only, will the farming not continue to be a business subject to the wish and whim of others. The farming industry will then become a business controlled by the organized authority of the farmers themselves. Farming will then take its place as the leading industry of the country and its demands for a fair and equitable profit upon its investment and labor will be heeded.

Insincere Political Promises. For a decade farmers have heard talks from Congressmen, farm leaders and public speakers generally telling them of their great troubles. Farmers have been fed up on meaningless words, talks and false promises. Farmers are growing tired of being told, "I am your friend. Send me to Congress and I will do everything for farm

relief," etc. Such statements grow stale and have proven unresponsive.

Some farm leaders with best intentions to advance the interest of farmers are now holding meetings and conferences over the country, endeavoring to develop a way to help the farmers. Next December, when Congress is in session they will go to Washington during the last three sessions of Congress. They were told by members of the 68th Congress to wait until the Presidents' Agricultural Commission had ascertained whether or not the farmers were really hard-up and until the Commission had made its recommendation to the President and to Congress.

At the very time when all farm legislation was awaiting the report of the President's Agricultural Commission, the Curtis-Aswell bill, providing for market control by the farmers was held in abeyance, although it had been favorably and unanimously reported out by the Senate Committee on Agriculture.

The over-worked catch phrase, "farm relief bills," is meaningless in itself. All so-called farm relief bills introduced in Congress provide only for relief through large appropriations of public funds and to relieve the farmer of the management of market.

Ag his products. Marketing is by far the most important part of the farming industry, yet the advocates of these government control bills would turn it over to a government commission.

In the interest of the farmers and the consumers, such paternalistic bills should not be compared nor considered along with the principles embodied in the Curtis-Aswell bill, the provisions of which bill would place agriculture on a broad, constructive and permanent foundation, to be controlled and managed by agriculture's rightful owners — the farmers.

The shelves of the filling rooms of the Government are weighted down with reports of "Agricultural Investigations" running over a period of more than twenty years, and yet the farmers have never received the slightest benefit of any character from Washington to aid them in procuring profitable prices for their hard work, investment and hazard.

National Labor Organizations Show the Way.

Several farm organizations maintain headquarters in Washington, D. C. Yet history has never recorded a situation more depressing and with more financial distress than the farm members of these organizations have experienced during the last five years. Labor organizations also maintain headquarters in Washington, D. C. The world has never known a time when members of labor organizations have made as much money or enjoyed such prosperity as they have during the last five years.

The reason is obvious. Labor is organized under a system of control, national in its scope.

Farm organizations have overlooked the profitable end of the business. Others have taken the profits to the headquarters in Washington, D. C. Five million organizations are organized labor organizations are so organized that they make their own terms through their organized strength. Labor leaders have fought long and hard for better wages and better working conditions. They won out through their organized strength and good leadership. Farm leadership must and will, I am sure, take a strong determined stand for farmers' control of the prices for which they sell the products of their hazardous investments and hard labor.

Price fixing by others for the six and a half million farmers must cease. The farmers must, through organized protection, control the prices for which their products are sold. All profits in Farm Products Are Made in Marketing. Anything Sold to the Public Can Only Be Made Profitable When Under the Control of Those Who Own the Articles To Be Sold.

This difference constitutes the reason for the prosperity of labor and capital and the depression of the farmer.

No Congressman would dare introduce a bill placing the control of American organized labor, its wages and working conditions under a government commission. Why? The reason is simple. They are afraid of organized strength.

It is National organized control of farm marketing that will make the farmers prosperous, independent and happy.

This is what some Congressmen, some politicians and some farm leaders are striving to prevent. Some of them secretly work in the interest of powerful combinations of dealers supported by oppressive wealth against farmers' control by trying to place the farmers' business under government commission which will be a tool in the hands of powerful influences now oppressing those engaged in farming.

Federation of Farm Women a Factor.

The power of farm women is growing. As their activities grow the best interest of agriculture will grow. Home life is made happy and contented and your friend. Send me to Congress and I will do everything for farm

ters of the children are trained under the mother's care and the farm mother should have all the facilities and the money to give her children the same education and pleasure as the children of other elements enjoy. This may be had by the farmers securing for themselves two-thirds of the consumers' dollar instead of the one-third that they now receive. In this, women's work and influence will become a definite power.

The Federated Farm Women of America has been organized and is functioning with headquarters at Washington, D. C. Its purpose is the amalgamation of Farm Women into an organization which can throw its combined strength toward seeing that farm products shall be distributed and marketed under the control and regulation of the farmers.

Market Control by Farmers.

Doing a good part of my life I have studied distribution and marketing.

The United States and State Governments spend an average of 16 million dollars a year through what is termed "field work." Experts and students are sent throughout the country to teach the farmers how to develop greater production of their bankrupt business.

The agricultural colleges of the country could enormously increase their good work if they would inaugurate a training course in National distribution and marketing of the products of agriculture.

The government has for two years taken more active notice of marketing farm products, but those who have introduced government control bills and supported them have in effect said to the farmers:

"You must continue to produce foodstuff for the balance of the population, but you are incapable of marketing your own goods. Therefore, the Government will relieve you of this part of your business, and will establish a Government Marketing Organization under a Federal Law, which will relieve you of that part of the farming that you are incapable of conducting."

Politicians in and out of Congress, alleged farm leaders, organized dealers and distributors have blithely taken up this cry. It is being dinged into the ears of our farmers in one form or another that they are incapable of producing, that they are incapable of organizing to control or even participate in the marketing and distributing of their products.

It was this attitude of the kings and barons of Europe which led to land monopoly and produced peasant serfdom. It is this attitude on the part of the leaders of organized combinations and capital in the United States which has reduced the number of farm owners in this country from 6 1/2 million to less than 3 1/2 million. There is no economic difference between the American tenant and the European peasant.

While I have not in recent years had the pleasure of visiting your wonderful state, I have, nevertheless, watched with great interest its steady growth, a growth which has been brought about primarily by the efforts of those sturdy advance agents of development of our agricultural states — the farmer. Into your great state he came, not financed by corporate wealth or the backing of unlimited funds, but for the most part in wagons and other crude means of conveyance, seeking a home where he believed the labor of himself and his family would provide him a living commensurate with their efforts.

Using the figures of 1924 Department of Agriculture the state of Washington produced 27,300,000 bushels of wheat that year at a value of \$35,490,000, or \$1.30 a bushel. The price of this predominating agricultural crop of the State of Washington has been greatly increased, caused by a shortage in Canada of about 200 million bushels and short crops of wheat in other countries. As to when or how often such a situation may arise is an unknown factor, but it does emphasize the importance of the wheat growers of the Northwestern territory strongly combining under a National organization to control and market their wheat and other cereal crops.

Its next large money crop is apples, given by the Department of Agriculture as 25,000,000 bushels, at a value of \$32,200,000. The average, farm price of which was \$1.40 a bushel. The same apples sell in the eastern markets with a freight charge of \$1.50 at \$8.50 per bushel.

Its next biggest crop in money value is white potatoes, the production of which the Department of Agriculture gives as 6,815,000 bushels and the average price to the farmer was 85 cents a bushel. The average retail price to the consumer in May, 1925, was over 3 1/2 cents a pound or more than \$2 a bushel — a spread of 250 per cent. This illustrates and emphasizes the manner in which the farmers are being deprived of their justifiable share of the prices paid for their products by their last customers — the consumers.

Market Control by Farmers.

First Essential.

The first step in this movement would be to place the distribution and marketing of agricultural production under the control of the farmers themselves, so that they (instead of the large and efficient elements who have nothing whatever to do with and know nothing whatever of agricultural production) would enjoy the profit which comes from the marketing end of the farming industry.

Market control by the farmers would naturally cut down the prices to consumers which are now fixed arbitrarily by the dealers. Out of the changed condition that would be brought about by transferring control of marketing to the producers would grow a relationship between farmers and consumers that would approach that ideal economic state wherein the producers would deal directly as practicable with the consumers.

Until this condition is brought about there can be no permanent restoration of the gigantic agricultural industry to its former position. Until (Continued on Page 2)

JOHN SIMPSON, PRESIDENT OF OKLAHOMA FARMERS UNION SPEAKS HERE.

John Simpson will speak in Kansas the following dates:

Wameo, August 25. Salina, August 26. Phillipsburg, August 27. Selden, August 28. Lawrence, August 29.

Mr. Simpson is a very able speaker and it will pay all farmers to make it a point to hear him. His view on co-operation is well worth hearing.

C. S. BARRETT.

WHEAT POOL TO ADVANCE 75 CENTS PER BUSHEL.

Adhering to a "safe business" policy, the directors of the Colorado Wheat Growers Association recently fixed the advance payment on 1925 wheat at 75 cents per bushel for No. 1 and No. 2 grades.

"Two factors were taken into consideration in fixing the amount," said Shelby Hare, president. "The first factor was how much the banks would loan at this time and the second was how much we could borrow and advance to the members without running any chance of hurting the pool by over-advancing."

Lesson in Co-Operation

What the Farmers Union is today, standing at the very front and rendering a great service to every American farmer, it matters not whether he is a member of our organization or not, is due to the fact that we have proved to the thinking people of our country that the things we stand for are constructive and not destructive. Our other reason why we have gained and are holding the confidence of the people, is that we have proved to the thinking people of our country that the things we stand for are constructive and not destructive. Our other reason why we have gained and are holding the confidence of the people, is that we have proved to the thinking people of our country that the things we stand for are constructive and not destructive.

We have blundered here and there, have felt the sting of defeat and the thrill of success and, today, through the efforts of those who have kept the faith, it mattered not whether Dame Fortune smiled or frowned, we are more powerful and more able to render greater and better service than ever in our history.

Profiting by the mistakes we, ourselves have made and carefully avoiding the rocks against which other organizations have been wrecked, the confidence which we have won has, by reflex action, inspired our leaders with that faith and confidence in themselves, which is necessary, if success is to be the reward, it matters not what the undertaking may be.

As I see it, there is only one thing that stands in the way of the Farmers Union becoming a greater power for good and that is the indifference of so many who are vitally interested in the things we are struggling for, but who seem to be unable to grasp this fact and fail to join with us in this fight.

A machine may be correctly designed and nicely adjusted, but to successfully perform a task where opposing forces are powerful the element of weight must not be overlooked.

For this reason I want to suggest, to urge, to beg every member of the Farmers Union to go out and get at least one more farmer to cast his lot with us. Show your faith and your loyalty by your works! Make this matter a personal one and you will see business picking up, not only your own local, but all the way up the line.

Brother, stop and think this over for one minute. If you and every other member of our organization would go out and get this one additional member (and you can do it) the time would be twice as strong numerically, and with double the strength our capacity for doing things will be more than doubled.

Cast your confounded timidity aside and envision what this effort would mean to you, your family, your community and your nation and literally, if necessary, pull off your shirt and either bring back to the fold one who has wandered away, or one who has too long been standing on the outside, but for some reason or another has been refusing to become one of us.

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Psychology of Farmer Must Be Understood in Order to Help Him

Extract From an Address by Hon. Wm. M. Jardine at the 13th Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.

Cooperation is being widely discussed with reference to marketing as well as production. Cooperative marketing is not going to solve all our problems. The fundamental principles of cooperative marketing are sound, but it is a hard thing to get them into working shape, and to get enough people interested so that we can make a really effective organization in the interest of merchandising farm commodities.

It is just as sound for the business man to be back of cooperative marketing as it is for him to encourage more purebred sire to head up the dairy herds of this country. Chambers of commerce understand that.

Then we have to understand the psychology of the farmer. The farmer does not want advice. As a business man, how ready are you to take advice? How will you take suggestions? How can a man give you a suggestion as to how to run your business?

Apply that same psychology to the farmer, and you will find him receptive, and ready to help; but he does not want advice. Farming is an old industry, and most of the farmers who are engaged in it are rather efficient. They do not know it all. There is a lot that business men can contribute to agriculture, but a lot of your effort to help is misunderstood because the wrong psychology is used.

You will have to use the same kind of psychology on the business man on the farm that you use on the business man in the city.

Besides the fact that advice is naturally resented, no much advice that has been given has been far from the mark, ridiculous. As I said in the beginning, that is partly my fault and the fault of those men who are spending thousands and even millions of dollars of the people's money to investigate the problems of agriculture, and bring to light the facts. We have not placed as many facts in the hands of business men as we should have.

We have been talking to farmers all the time. I hope that in the next four years, and in the years beyond that, we are going to use the same kind of effort in getting across these facts to business men that we have used in getting them across to farmers. Then we will be acting together in a better way.

There is one concrete suggestion which I think will help agriculture if you men will get behind it, and that is with reference to railroad freight rates. There is not a class of people in America who appreciate the importance of transportation as do the farmers. They realize that they could not get any goods without an efficient transportation system. I want you to get that straight! They all realize that. A lot has happened to agriculture in the last eight or ten years, the farmers know that it is costing them a great deal of money to get their goods to market, and they know that it did quite a while ago. They are wondering if a scientific study of the whole freight rate subject might not bring some relief. They do not know whether it would or not, but they think that we ought to have an impartial scientific study of the whole rate structure.

If that is done, and the facts are revealed none of us should fear the facts. There is no one in the country who wants to put the railroads out of business. But if you want to aid agriculture, you must be sympathetic with such an investigation.

If I had charge of one of the big railroad companies of the country today I should want such an investigation made. We do not want to injure the railroads. The farmer does not want to do that. But he is just wondering if the basis upon which we built our structure, our railroad structure, years ago, the basis with which we started, in the cost of transporting a commodity might not be reduced after twenty years of experience; and he is wondering if it would not be a good thing to make a scientific study of the freight rate structure every eight or ten years, not to try to put into effect a plan that would change the rates with the fluctuating of prices in one year or two years but over a sufficient period of time, to make it practicable.

I know that if the Chamber of Commerce and business men would be sympathetic with such a study as that, they would be doing something which the farmer would feel was in his interest, and facts revealed by impartial investigation cannot do damage. It ought to help build a more friendly, sympathetic understanding than now exists, and that is one of the things the farmers are thinking about. It would be a leaving influence if the Chamber of Commerce and business men such a study as that. It would be one stroke in the right direction, to show farmers that you are interested, and not just talking.

There is another idea that comes into my head at this time. We are trying to see what can be done with reference to electricity on the farm. In order to do much in this field, we must have some agriculturally-minded engineers out working with the farmers. We cannot have agriculturally-minded engineers unless they study agriculture, as well as engineering, unless they know the psychology of the farmer, and some of his problems. Here, as in other respects, we have got to study the problems of the farmer.

I am glad to have had this opportunity to talk to you. I am used to working with business men, with chambers of commerce. When I was in Kansas, one of the things I liked to do was to meet with the chamber of commerce officers of the state, and I did so practically every year. Last summer I enjoyed meeting with the live wires who came to Northwestern University for the national school held under the auspices of your organization. You are doing a constructive thing in holding this school and in bringing to its faculty men trained in agriculture as well as men trained in city business.

You are doing another constructive thing in having on the staff of The Nation's Business men who are in sympathy with the farmer and his problems and who are ready to deal with agricultural problems just as with the problems of other lines of business. This is a sound, practical way of getting results.

I am criticized occasionally because I talk to chamber of commerce people, but I find that more and more farmers realize that we must get agricultural facts before other people as well as farmers. There is a growing realization of the need of cooperation all around.

There is nothing we cannot do for agriculture if we can just be sympathetic, and just lend an intelligent helping hand in putting a few more business into this industry which has become more efficient from the production standpoint, but is not so efficient from the merchandising point of view; and it will be good business for every one of us.

Let us keep agriculture in the market. Let us make agriculture reasonably profitable, and we shall have an intelligent citizenship on the farms, we shall have good country homes, we shall have a fine place to rear wholesome young men and women who can supply the business of the cities as well as take care of that on the farms.

We need your intelligent help. That can be got only by your studying the problems of the farmers. In this the land grant colleges, the experiment stations, and the Department of Agriculture will cooperate with you. Thus we can have genuine team work.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

We have in the town of Salina a man who manufactures a fine cleaning mill. It is called the Improved Climax Fanning Mill and Seed Grader and W. Sullivan is the man. You will find his paid advertising in another part of the paper.

Here are some of the things that the Fanning Mill can do. It cleans and grades Wheat perfectly by running through only once, it separates rye and Chaff from Wheat, cleans barley and oats, cleans and grades alfalfa seed, taking the foxtail from it, cleans and grades Kaffir and cane seed, a Seed Corn Grader attachment with each mill also it is furnished with Bagger and Elevator to run grain up to wagon box, making it the most complete mill in the market.

Mr. Sullivan has been making this mill for about 50 years and keeps it improved and up to date. His policy at all times has been to make as good a machine as possible. Not as cheap as a machine as possible. The frames are of solid oak, bolted and mortised together. There are hundreds of the machines that have been in use for more than thirty years, that are just as good today as when first put into use.

The worst gamble the farmer has made in the past has been in sowing just any kind of seed that he could buy his hand upon. The greatest care should be taken to have clean seed uniform in size, that has been tested, and that does not contain a lot of weed seed that will take all the season to rid the field of it.

The best investment a farmer can make at this time is to buy a Fanning Mill and Seed Grader. To test his seed and then he will know that he may reap what he sows.

Mr. Sullivan has only few of these Mills on hand, and because of his age and high cost of help and material, he is discontinuing the manufacture of them so if you are thinking of buying one, we would advise you to read his advertisement and write him for particulars.

The lagging step, dull eye, and rough coat tell better than words the lack of judgment in feeding and management of the work horse.

SUBMIT A NAME

WIN A PRIZE

\$25.00 \$15.00 \$10.00

Awarded

For the prize-winning names suggested for CREAMERY BUTTER PACKAGE BOXES to be used by the new FARMERS UNION COOPERATIVE CREAMERY in Kansas City.

RULES OF CONTEST

1. Contestant must be member of Kansas Farmers Union or member of Farmers Union family.
2. Each person is limited to three names, which must not be identical to a name used by any other organization or firm.
3. Name submitted must contain not more than four words, preferably two or three.
4. Preference will be given to names significant of the middle west (preferably Kansas). Example: Minnesota uses the name "Land O' Lakes."
5. Contest closes midnight, August 31. All names must be sent to "Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery, 650 Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Missouri."

PRIZE WINNERS WILL BE ANNOUNCED THRU THE COLUMNS OF THE FARMERS UNION PAPER.

FARMERS UNION PICNIC

THERE WILL BE A FARMERS UNION PICNIC AT SALINA, AUGUST 26. JOHN SIMPSON, PRESIDENT OF OKLAHOMA FARMERS UNION WILL SPEAK IN THE AFTERNOON.

PICNIC WILL BE HELD IN OAKDALE PARK. EVERYBODY INVITED. COME AND BRING YOUR DINNER. EVERYONE WILL ENJOY MR. SIMPSON'S ADDRESS.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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

Entered as Second-Class Matter Aug. 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas. Under Act of March 3, 1872. Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized July 30, 1918.

JOHN TROMBLE, Editor and Manager
W. C. LANSDON, Associate Editor

Subscription Price, per Year \$1.00

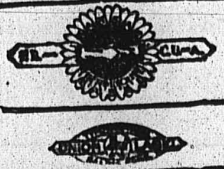
Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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, AUGUST 13, 1925



VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE PROFITS

Many of the Farmers Union business associations did very well last year. A few report really substantial profits sufficient to pay for the use of the capital involved, to make material distributions of cooperative dividends and to add gratifying large amounts to the reserves that are essential to the success of any growing business. Such associations deserve the congratulations that they have no doubt received and that are here repeated. Such results are incontrovertible evidence of efficient management, wise directorial supervision, loyal support by shareholders and of the value and workability of the whole cooperative plan.

It is a fine thing for a cooperative to earn large profits, to pay interest on the invested capital, to add constantly to its reserve but financial returns do not make up the full or true measure of the success of such an association. In every community in which a Farmers Union cooperative is maintained there are invaluable but invisible results of far more importance and significance than the mere distribution of small or even large dividends on capital and patronage. In every such locality all farmers, whether or not they are cooperators are assured of fair prices for the commodities they produce for the market. The Union forces the other dealers to be honest and square with all customers. To do otherwise would divert all trade to the cooperatives.

What is true of the farmers sales is also true of his purchases. The cooperative exists primarily to render service to its members. Profits on invested capital are a secondary consideration. Therefore supplies are sold at fair prices which must be met by other dealers unless the entire field is to be surrendered to the Union. Here, then, in both marketing and buying, are very large returns for the entire community but such profits are of a nature that they do not appear on the balance sheets.

There is scarcely a locality in Kansas in which a cooperative elevator is conducted in which every grain grower does not receive a substantial dividend with every check that he gets for his crops and with every article of necessity that he purchases through his own organization. Such dividends are not delayed until the end of the year but are immediately realized for current needs.

Necessity of Restoring

(Continued from page 1)

that sort of restoration begins to function bankruptcy in our great farming industry will continue.

This fight for the farmers is not a regional or a sectional one. In every quarter of the country the distress prevails. In every large and small urban center of the country consumers are suffering from high prices, as in every farming community producers are suffering from low prices. I have in many instances heard it said:

"Certainly farmers in the vicinity of New York—the largest consuming center in the world—can sell their products profitably."

In this connection I will say that on July 4th I drove more than a hundred miles through a thickly populated farming section and talked in the fields to many farmers. Several splendid American farmers told me that during that week they had taken truck loads of food products to the markets of Greater New York, where there are six million people to be fed three times every day, and that they brought home only a few dollars as the proceeds of those truck loads of foodstuff.

In one case the farmer's wife was present. This farm woman was entirely familiar with prices which consumers were paying for these same food articles, which they were producing. This farm woman said very emphatically that they could not, in many cases, sell for enough to pay the expense of planting and gathering. This is a great sign. It shows that farmers and their families are earnestly studying their business, and rapidly reaching a fighting point for rights equal to those accorded other citizens. I immediately made a test for my own information and satisfaction as to farm prices of that section and con-

sumer prices in New York City.

Nothing that I investigated showed less than a spread between the producer and consumer of from 200 to 800 per cent. This, within a few hours' ride of the biggest food market in the world.

Attitude of Government Control

Advocates

In a recent issue of the New York Tribune, an article by Mark Sullivan gave an accurate political program now being developed by Western farm leaders and some farm papers.

This program is to be pushed when Congress meets and it will be made an acute issue for election purposes next year. The program embraces a determined attitude on the tariff question as supported by Republican leaders in the Eastern states. One of these farm papers says:

"Representatives in Congress are going to demand the established principle of the McNary-Haugen bill. The fundamental principle upon which it rests in one form or the other is price fixing for farm products by the Federal Government and the establishment by the Government of an agency that shall buy the farmer's surplus."

This well-prepared article of Mark Sullivan, based upon facts, says that two or three influential and thoroughly representative farm papers in the West announce:

"As soon as the Western farm, Republicans are opposed by the Eastern Republican leaders, then enters the tariff."

Also Representative Dickinson, of Iowa, will introduce a new bill in Congress embodying the McNary-Haugen bill principle in December and when it reaches the discussion stage, then will come the real fight which will probably be the most memorable in the history of American agricultural legislation."

In another farm paper occurs the

following threat.

"If we fail, the next thing to do is to re-open the tariff issue at once, making a definite try for the admission, free of duty, of all products produced by Western Europe. Such action will doubtless lower the standard of living of wage earners on the Atlantic seaboard and decrease the profit of our manufacturers."

"We trust that our Eastern Republican friends will remember the glass house in which they live when they come to decide which way they are going to vote on the Dickinson bill next winter."

Beyond that of a citizen I am not in any manner interested in the tariff problem. If our present tariff discriminates against the farmers it should be equitably adjusted.

In plain English, however, this threat means that unless the American farmers consent to become wards of the Nation, this country will be flooded with goods manufactured by pauper labor. It means that to this pauper class and to the reduced wage-earners the farmers must sell their products.

Farmers are destined to become merchants of their own goods and will fight for an American standard of living for themselves and families.

I have spoken at farmers' conventions and conferences in nearly every State. I have probably talked with as great a number of farmers—collectively and individually—as most in a single instance have I ever found anyone, and I want to say that not a farmer who, after understanding the two propositions—one of government control of marketing, the other, the farmer's independent control of marketing by the farmer—did not unhesitatingly favor the control and management of his own business without government interference in any manner whatever.

For twenty years I have consistently advocated exactly what I am

by adopting and maintaining the policy that has worked so well with the roads.

TAXES STILL GO HIGHER AND HIGHER

Only a few days ago this paper predicted that state taxes would be higher this year than last. Some of our readers took exception to that forecast because they remembered the earnest efforts made by the last session of the legislature to reduce tax rates. The legislature doubtless did its best. Many of us hoped and some of us believed that the expenses of the state government had been reduced. There was no reduction. On the other hand there was substantial increase.

A statement has just been made by State Auditor Davis, that it is necessary to raise nearly a million dollars more for state purposes this year than last. The forecast of the Kansas Union Farmer, therefore, is no longer prophecy; it is fact.

Who is to blame? No one in particular and all of us together if there is any blame at all. The legislature simply provided for the additional services in the way of education, road building and other things that the members believed the people wanted. Increased service means increased cost. Increased cost of public service can only be met by increasing tax rates or property assessments or both. The legislature was made up of average citizens of the state and most of the members did their best. What more was possible.

Perhaps not very much. The increase in the amount of appropriations was inevitable. What the legislature should have at least attempted to do was to shift some part of the tax burden from lands and other tangible property to incomes, occupations, and production from natural resources.

Kansas has about the worst revenue system in the world. Until it is changed the burdens of government will lie with crushing weight on farmers and all the cream received will be churned. The next legislature should try its hand at forming a tax law that will require some payment, no matter how small, from every citizen of Kansas.

THE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

The new plant of the Farmers Union Produce Association in Kansas City, Mo., is almost ready to begin operations. It is well located, modern in every particular and will have capacity sufficient not only to take care of the trade already under contract but to absorb all the expansion that should follow successful operation. Within two months, possibly within a month our own organization will be in position to handle all the cream, eggs and poultry produced by its members and by thousands of Union families not yet associated with the last born child of the Kansas Farmers Union Cooperative system.

All the cream received will be churned. The butter will be sold thru regular trade channels. By the products will be utilized in the usual way. Up-to-date methods will be used in receiving, testing, transporting, manufacturing, and marketing. The same correct and sound business methods will be applied to the poultry and eggs delivered by the members. The enterprise will succeed.

Here some member shakes his head. We still have with us a few unconvinced and unconverted souls who do not believe that a cooperative has equal chance of success with the capitalist concerns that are its competitors. Also a few of the big centralizing creameries have announced that they propose to fight the cooperative movement in Kansas. If the Union Farmers of this state are in earnest such a fight will be the best advertising that the Association can possibly get.

The new enterprise cannot be killed or even seriously interfered with by its competitors. Its only danger of failure is within the organization. If the members live up to their contracts, if the support of Association by cooperators is what it should be the rivals may rave but they will help the Union more than they will hinder it.

now advocating in the interest of

farming. I am not urging something new or a panacea for the cure of the wholly unfair treatment that the farmer is being subjected to under the present loose and wasteful system under which he is forced to market his products.

My fight for justice for the farmer has been a long and consistent one and I shall continue for what I believe to be a fair treatment.

Political Parties Closely

Scrutinized

Any political party endorsing the principle of government supervision of the farmers or any candidate, either man or woman, (and the more women on the better) for a public office of high trust, who goes before the farmers of the Nation with a policy to take from them the control of their business and place them and their business under the paternalistic wing of the government will be defeated.

Any citizen, man or woman, who fails to see the injustice of forcing the farmers to slave their lives away at less wages than are paid a junior clerk in the country grocery store, is shortsighted.

The day is rapidly dawning when the farmers, in desperation and despair, are going to regain the rights guaranteed to every good citizen by the constitution. It was never intended that any portion of our people should be the slaves of another portion.

In the face of such a situation, does it not behoove all business men like those who comprise the membership of this association, representing such a broad area of rich land and undeveloped resources, to take heed and join determinedly and wholeheartedly with those who are attempting to check the growth of oppressed agriculture and increase tenantry. And in addition to checking that dangerous menace, there also will be set in motion at the same time those economic forces which would restore prosperity to American agriculture.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Fishing Is More Uncertain

Than any of the other fascinating gambles or lotteries with which the children of men amuse themselves. There are still quite a number of credulous and hopeful souls who believe that there are lakes and rivers of easy access where fish are so abundant that a tub full may be taken by almost any amateur angler before breakfast. There are no such places. If by any chance one should be discovered it would be fished out in a single season or perhaps in a single day.

The waters of many thousands of places in the United States and Canada where there are plenty of fish but there are mighty few waters from which an unskilled fisherman can take a lawful string in less than a long hard day of angling. The fish may be there, they may declare their presence in various ways, they may be both large and numerous and still the alleged sportsman who wants a string in a few minutes fails to realize his ambitions.

Success In Fishing

Is dependent on so many varying conditions that the wise angler is satisfied with a few specimens as proof that he has not lost his skill. There must be waters in which fish can live. Popularly it is believed that normal fish, if there is any such creature, will bite, strike or rise only when the wind is from the right quarter. Old timers say that fishing in a north wind is about as sporting as angling in a tub in the back yard.

Even when all the ordinary signs are right there are many disappointments. The wind may be from the south or southwest and be so mild that there is no ripple on the lake. On such a day no fish worth while will be caught. Every movement and motion of the angler can be seen by each of his proposed victims. It may be said, without fear of contradiction, that a game fish is one of the creatures that never commits suicide.

Anglers In These Modern Days

Use a great variety of lures and baits that are manufactured by get-rich quick concerns for sale to optimists who believe that fish can be caught wherever there is water deep enough to float a minnow. The average fisherman has an investment in lures, baits, rods, reels, landing nets, gaffs, guns, minnow pails, tackle boxes, flies, out board motors, boats, rubber boots, laced boots, rough clothes and literature sufficient to supply him with fish for his table every day for forty years if he had used it for that purpose.

Losing tackle is one of the easiest things accomplished by an amateur fisherman during his first nine or ten seasons' devotion to the sport. There are lakes in Wisconsin that, if drained, would yield up more wobblers, spoons, plugs, gang hooks, rods and other tackle than fish. There are ancient logs in some Wisconsin lakes that must be fully feathered with the lost lures of 'hopeful' fishermen who never seem to be able to catch any fish but the timber at the bottom of the lake.

Live Bait Used In The Pursuit

Of fish is almost as varied in nature and results as what is known as artificial lures. Worms, frogs, minnows of many sorts, grasshoppers, mice, helgramites, shrimps, and bugs of various kinds are a few of the creatures that daily yield up their lives as sacrifices to the ambitions of men, women and children who believe that there is some sort of happiness in catching fish.

There is a legend in a certain Wisconsin district that a big muscunge was once taken with a full grown muskrat in its stomach but so far no one is known to have sacrificed a substantial portion of a Hudson Seal to what the farmers might do if they were once to realize how they have been played with and in desperation and possibly in revenge resort to the ball as a weapon fit to be used in their righteous war for justice.

Just how long will farmers be satisfied to feed on flattery and falsehood?

What Is Going Right

On up. It is a little early for the annual price advance to begin but the past twelve months have been a hard time for most farmers and as a result the master bread grain of the world, so far as this crop is concerned, is nearly all in the hands of the dealers and speculators. Farmers have already sold their grain. Their only interest in the price advance springs from the enjoyment they may be able to get out of it as a show. Its only effect on their fortunes will be to induce a lot of the

Fish Then Can Be Taken

Only where they are, on baits or lures that suit their fancy or tempt their appetites in weather that tickles their temperaments, and by fishermen who know the way to do it. Sounds all right but if it were so there would be little sport for the fishermen who know nothing about the game except the fish are in the water and cannot be eaten until they are caught.

As a matter of fact there are no

dependable rules, climates, seasons,

winds, baits or arts for catching fish.

Taking a whole season through the

fisher who knows how and knows when

weather and the water are right

is likely to beat the amateur but is

not always certain to finish ahead of

some beginner who does not know a

tadpole from a bull head.

Forty Experienced

Anglers fished a certain Wisconsin

lake for a week and failed to get

enough fish to supply the guests at

the resort with a proper Friday din-

ner. Came then a sixteen year old

fisher. Kansas, a lad whose only

fishing experience had been in catch-

ing sun fish with worms, catfish with

hunks of decayed liver, or carp with

top corn and went out on the lake by

himself. Nor was the lake any mere

pond but a stretch of water nine

miles long with bays, inlets, islands,

coves, promontories, sloughs and

other indentations that totaled nearly

a hundred miles of shore line.

That lake is as much as 900 feet

deep in some places. It has its shal-

low places, its bars and weed beds

where fish are supposed to feed and

amuse themselves. In all that area

of water there are not two dozen

places where fish can be caught ex-

cept by accident. The experienced

fishermen knew all such places. The

boy from Kansas knew none of them.

Youth Must Be Served

The boy from Topeka had gone to

the lakes to catch fish. None of the

old timers, the experts, or the regular

fishermen had been able to show him

where he could even get a bite. So

he lost faith in the advice of the men

and women who had much experience

and caught few fish and decided to

go out alone.

For his individual and unassisted

try at the lake the Kansas boy select-

ed a cold day with the wind straight

out of the north. No day for fishing

the wise men said. No one knows

what the boy used for bait or where

he went for his fish but at noon he

came in with a real catch—three fine

small mouthed bass and a large and

lustrous pike almost three feet long

with which he had had a fight that

will be many times described to his

grandchildren in the days that are to

come.

It is only fair to the wise ones to

say that on the next day a lady school

teacher from Indiana, who knows all

the northern fish by their first names

and is as familiar with their ways and

manners as with their names went

out on the lake when the wind was

right and caught five bass and hooked

a big pike that got away.

Fish Is Not All

There is to fishing. If so, few of

the anglers who resort to the lakes

and streams would be repaid for their

time and labor. The very best thing

about going fishing is going fishing

whether any catch is made or not.

In the first place the sport can be

followed only out of doors. That

means fresh air, moderate and whole-

some exercise, a better acquaintance

with nature, a temporary forgetful-

ness of the daily treadmill, and the

development of an appetite that robs

many a resort keeper of all hopes of

profit.

Fortunate it is that for the most

part the fish are craftier than the

fisherman. For three months in sum-

mer millions of Americans are on

wheels on the roads that lead to the

fishing grounds. If each angler could

have a week of the sort of success of

which he dreams every lake, pond,

river, creek, brook and bay in the

country would be fished out in a sin-

gle season and vacationists in future

years would be deprived of the pleas-

ure of playing the most fascinating,

healthful, and rational lottery that is

known to man.

Farmers Should Be Convinced

By this time that they are pros-

perous, contented and happy. All the

agencies of publicity appear to be

working overtime and in concert to

prove that agriculture is the one great

American business that is paying its

way and piling up some profits. The

Federal Department of Agriculture;

the great metropolitan newspapers;

the American Farm Bureau Federa-

tion, whatever that is, and many other

forces are working together for the

laudable purpose of lifting gloom from

the lives of the more or less complain-

ing farmers of our republic.

Why? Why is it so necessary to

feed the farmer all the cheerful lies

that are now in circulation? Possi-

bly because there are a lot of folks in

the country whose incomes might be

reduced if agriculture should have a

spasm of common sense and resort to

The Countrywoman

"SEND IT IN"

If you have a bit of news, Send it in.
Or a joke that will amuse, Send it in.
A story that is true, Or something that is new— We want to hear from you— Send it in.
If it's only worth the while, Never mind about the style, Send it in.

WHAT COUNTS

It isn't the job we intended to do
Or the labor we've just begun,
That puts us right on the Ledger Sheet.

It's the work we have really done.

Our debt on the things we do,
Our man who totals the biggest plus,
Is the man who completes his work—
Michigan Club Leaders' Round Table.

CHILD MANAGEMENT

By Dr. D. A. Thom

5. The importance of being a parent.

To the child the parent should be companion, friend, and confidant. The parent whose little child brings all his troubles and doubts to him for solution has established a relationship of tremendous value. This can never be brought about if the parent's attitude is cold and repelling. A mother who is too busy to bother with a little child's nonsense will never be bothered by his real problems.

A child should be treated with as much courtesy as an adult. Children have affairs and plans of their own which they are frequently disregarded by the "grown-up." If they must be interfered with, let it be with some explanation and consideration for the children.

The small daughter of a young couple was playing contentedly on the hearth by her father's feet when her mother called from upstairs for her to come to bed. Two or three minutes more and Betty could have completed the task she had in hand and had mother and father in her discomfiture. She waited for a moment, then she called to her mother. "But, Daddy, I don't want to go. I want to finish." Father could see the little girl's point, and his answer was, "That's too bad, Betty. Mother didn't know how near through you were, or she would have let you finish; but never mind, 'orders is orders,' so run off to bed." And off she went. In this way he showed that he sympathized with her in her disappointment and that he expected her to meet it bravely, and he also upheld the mother in her request—all in a considerate understanding way.

It might here be said that one of the fundamental rules of child training should be that parents present a united front to the child. If differences in judgment occur, let them be settled in private.

There is no finer or more important job than being a parent. It is not a job that can be done by a single person. It is a job that requires the cooperation of both parents. There is a great deal to learn, but much will be accomplished if the approach to the problems of childhood is not blocked nor impeded by anger, fear, over-solicitude, or the idea that being a parent means at all times being obeyed. Kindness, common sense, and an effort to understand the child's own attitude toward his difficulties will do much to bring about an intelligent solution for most of the problems.

TAKE YOUR VITAMINS IN FOODS—NOT DRUGS

Present Knowledge of Essential Food Factors Summarized by Bureau of Chemistry

"Vitamins should be sought in the garden, or in the market, and not in the drug store," says Dr. B. B. Jones, chemist in charge of Protein Investigations of the Bureau of Chemistry of the department, in a recent report giving a summary of our present knowledge of vitamins. "In cases of suspected vitamin deficiency in the diet," according to the report, "corrective measures should be taken through the use of suitable natural foodstuffs, and not through commercial vitamin preparations, many of which are worthless."

Vitamins play a very different role in nutrition from the other food constituents. They are essential to growth, health and life, but they contribute neither energy nor tissue building material. Their function has been likened to that of the spark plug in a gas engine. They are often referred to as the accessory food factors.

People and animals are unable to provide vitamins within their bodies. Lack of sufficient vitamins in the diet is soon followed by serious consequences. Young animals without adequate vitamins will not grow normally, and adults will rapidly decline in weight and develop certain characteristic afflictions known as deficiency diseases.

It is now known that there are at least five vitamins, designated as A, B, C, D, and E, and it is probable that others will be discovered. The absence from the diet of any one of the five will produce certain characteristic effects.

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Vitamin A, for instance, is essential to growth and health. Young animals on a diet devoid of it soon stop growing and lose weight. Their vitality becomes lowered and they are less able to resist disease and infection, particularly of the respiratory tract. In many animals, as rats, dogs, rabbits and poultry, and also in man, a characteristic affliction of the eyes results. The administration of Vitamin A prevents or promptly cures this affliction. Growing animals require more of it than do adults. It is abundant in butter, cream, cheese, whole milk, egg yolk, the liver, heart and kidneys of animals, in spinach, lettuce, cabbage, tomatoes, carrots, sweet potatoes, parsnips, and green peas, and is present in varying quantities in all other foods. Cod liver oil is rich in this vitamin and the liver oils of some other varieties of fish contain it.

Vitamin B is also necessary for the maintenance of life and health at all ages. Lack of it promptly results in loss of appetite and arrest of growth, followed by various functional disorders and, finally, death. This is the most widely distributed of all the vitamins. It is abundant in green plant tissues. Cereals and seeds contain it, the germ of the seed being an exceptional good source. Yeast and wheat germ are standard sources of this vitamin in experimental work. Roots and tubers as a class are good sources of it, and it is especially abundant in tomatoes. Most fruits and nuts are well supplied with it. Meat is reported to contain Vitamin B. The heart appears to be the richest in this vitamin, and the liver and kidney have only slightly lower values. The flesh of the chicken, turkey, duck and guinea fowl, however, are deficient in it.

Notwithstanding the wide distribution of Vitamin B in foodstuffs, certain classes of people, as soldiers, sailors, travelers, infants, and others, living on restricted or artificial diets, have suffered serious consequences because of a lack of it. Beriberi, one of the diseases produced by the absence of this vitamin, is most commonly found among those living chiefly on polished rice. Removal of the germ and seed coats or bran of cereals takes away practically all the vitamins. Consequently, polished rice, patent white flour, and degerminated corn meal are practically devoid of vitamins.

Vitamin C is sometimes known as the "antiscorbutic vitamin," because a lack of it in the diet causes scurvy, a disease which has been prevalent among sailors, soldiers, explorers, and others compelled to live for long periods on dried and preserved foods.

Even in the late World War, Wilcox states, there were more than 11,000 cases of scurvy in the British colonial troops in Mesopotamia during the last half of 1916. Farm animals are not very susceptible to scurvy and it is considered that chickens and pigs are not harmed by a lack of Vitamin C in their diet. The best sources of Vitamin C are lemons, oranges, tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce, spinach, green beans and peas, and turnips. Most green vegetables, fruits, roots, and tubers contain Vitamin C in varying quantities. Meat, excepting the internal organs, is a poor source. It has been reported that oysters contain it in abundance. Milk contains it to some extent, but is an uncertain source. This vitamin is easily destroyed by the processes used in the preparation of many food products. Orange juice or tomato juice is sometimes given to babies reared on artificially prepared food as a precaution against scurvy.

Vitamin D seems to control to a large extent the utilization of lime and phosphorus in the formation of bone by the animal organism. Its absence in the diet will cause rickets, a disease characterized by enlargement of the joints, softening of the bones and subsequent bending. Hess states that "rickets is the most common nutritional disease occurring among children of the temperate zone, fully three-fourths of the infants in the great cities, such as New York, show rachitic signs in some degree." This disease can be prevented by a proper diet. It can also be prevented by cured by administering cod liver oil, which contains Vitamin D in abundance, or by exposure to the ultra-violet rays of sunlight or the mercury lamp, if the diet contains the other necessary food elements in adequate quantity. The vitamin has been found in egg yolk and to some extent in milk. Coconut oil contains it in slight amount. As yet but little has been learned of the general distribution of Vitamin D in the plant world.

Vitamin E, the anti-sterility vitamin, was originally referred to as vitamin X, because of the uncertainty as to whether or not it should be classed as a vitamin. Most of the knowledge concerning it has been obtained within the last two years. It has been shown that rats reared on a synthetic food mixture containing fat, carbohydrate, protein, salts, and Vitamin A and B, grow well and have every appearance of health, but exhibit complete sterility, affecting both males and females. When small quantities of natural food stuff were added to the ration of these same rats, there resulted in many cases normal sized litters of vigorous young. An excess of Vitamin E can not increase fertility beyond normal limits.

FOOD SPECIALIST SAYS

BE SURE OF VITAMINS

Even though the homemaker has the knowledge and skill to work out in detail the needs of each member of the family from day to day, chances are that she would not have time to do so. But the conscientious mother wants the satisfaction of knowing that her family is fed on at least as good a scientific basis as the stock and poultry. To supply the substances needed to regulate the body processes and effect its vigor and growth,

vitamins are an important factor, according to Mary A. Dolve, extension specialist in foods and nutrition at the South Dakota State College.

Vitamin A, which is found in butter, whole milk, cream, eggs, and cod liver oil, promotes growth, protects against certain eye diseases, and seems to increase resistance to infection. Vitamin B which is found in tomatoes, oranges, lemons, grape fruit, vegetables in general, dried peas and beans, whole cereals, and milk, promotes growth, protects against a nervous disease, and stimulates the appetite.

Vitamin C promotes growth, prevents scurvy, and contributes to the proper formation of the jaw bone and teeth. It is also found in tomatoes, oranges, lemons, and grape fruit. Leaves and potatoes are other valuable sources of this vitamin.

Every mother should see that her family is getting plenty of the foods that contain vitamins. She should know how to feed her husband and adapt his food to the kind of work he does—a laboring man should be fed differently at different ages. From birth until adolescence a child's food should gradually change in accordance with growth and age. The planning, preparation, and serving of meals take on a new interest and meaning when the housewife realizes the fact that food makes the body well or poorly, according to the way she provides the food to meet the body requirements.

CUCUMBER PICKLE
Soak cucumbers in brine made of 1 cup salt to 2 quarts of water, for 24 hours. Remove from brine, rinse in cold water and drain. Cover with vinegar, add 1 table spoon full brown sugar, some stick cinnamon and cloves to every quart of vinegar used; bring to boiling point and pack in glass jars, cover with same vinegar and seal. For sweet pickles use 1 cup of sugar to each quart of vinegar.—Mrs. G. W. Honecutt.

CUCUMBER PICKLE
Ten gallon jar, five gallons vinegar, five cups salt, five heaping cups sugar, 25c white mustard seed. Flavor with cloves or spices as you may desire. Wash and dry cucumbers well. Put in jar, stir them over day until jar is full. Add cucumbers any time as you gather them. Do not cover jar tight, a cheese cloth or thin muslin is very good. At the end of 6 or 8 weeks you may seal in glass jars. Using the same vinegar the pickles were made in.—Mrs. R. E. Hodge.

RURAL DISTRICTS HAVE LARGE PROPORTION OF THE REGISTERED CARS

A surprisingly large number of the motor vehicles owned in the United States are registered in rural communities under 1,000 population. According to recent figures the number of registered cars totals 4,265,280. It is estimated that 3,821,085 of these are owned on farms.

POTTAWATOWNE COUNTY MEETING

The third quarterly meeting of the Pottawatomie County Union of the P. U. and C. U. of A. will be held in the Flush Hall at Flush, Kansas, on Monday, September 7th commencing at 10 a. m. All Local Unions are urged to send full quota of delegates, also requested to bring your credentials.

W. A. O'Neill, Co. Pres.
F. E. Nelson, Co. Secy-Treas.

1925 FARM CENSUS

Preliminary Announcement: Anderson County, Kansas

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1925.—The following statement gives some of the results of the 1925 farm census for Anderson County, Kansas, with comparative data for 1920. The 1925 figures are preliminary and subject to correction.

Number of Farms	Jan. 1, 1920	Jan. 1, 1925
Total	1,025	1,865
Owned by:		
Owners	1,145	1,160
Managers	10	21
Tenants	710	727
All land in farms	305,562	340,641
Crop land, 1924	167,124	159,072
Harvested	159,072	128,000
Crop failure	1,280	6,766
Fallow or idle	6,766	35,166
Pasture, 1924	35,166	8,722
Woodland	8,722	73,040
Other	73,040	4,782
Woodland not	4,782	16,728
pastured	16,728	
All other land	16,728	
Farm Values		
Land and	\$15,283,092	\$23,059,166
buildings	11,624,640	19,420,276
Buildings	3,578,642	3,638,890
Livestock on Farms		
Horses	7,809	9,745
Mules	2,250	3,019
Cattle, total	32,290	30,129
Beef cows	9,792	5,275
Other beef cattle	15,780	11,255
Dairy cows	4,222	7,972
Other dairy cattle	2,498	5,627
Swine, total	23,658	19,491
Breeding sows	3,008	2,887
Cows and heifers 2 years old and over		
Sows and gilts for breeding purposes 6 months old and over		

PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES

Application cards	20 for 5c
Credentialed blanks	10 for 5c
Dimit blanks	15 for 10c
Older cards	12 for 20c
Constitution	5c
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c	
Secretary's Minute Books.....50c	
Farmers Union Buttons.....25c	
Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor	

WRITE C. R. Brantley, Box 51, Salina, Kan.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

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

FARMS WANTED

FARM WANTED—For cash. Send details to E. S. Burns, 620 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER POOL man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. P. U. Box 528, Salina, Kan.

LAND FOR SALE

For Sale—80 acres. Three room house, good well, 85 acres in cultivation, 15 acres in pasture. Price \$4,000.00. Located in Allen County, Kansas. Arthur Scott, Colony, Kansas.

EXCHANGE

Wanted Hedge or Catapa Posts or timber for posts for good horses. B. F. Stephenson, Sharon Springs, Kansas.

MANAGER WANTED

Elevator manager wanted for elevator near World. One experienced in handling wheat, corn, and other commodities. Address reply to Box 48, Salina, Kansas.

* Cattle are of general purpose type, classified as beef or dairy depending largely on individual judgment. 4,482 "beef" cows were milked in 1924.

NOTE—Similar statements for other counties will be issued as soon as the figures are available.

1925 FARM CENSUS

Preliminary Announcement: Russell County, Kansas

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1925.—The following statement gives some of the results of the 1925 farm census for Russell County, Kansas, with comparative data for 1920. The 1925 figures are preliminary and subject to correction.

Number of Farms	Jan. 1, 1920	Jan. 1, 1925
Total	1,979	1,387
Owned by:		
Owners	739	819
Managers	7	7
Tenants	638	561
Farm Acreage		
All land in	518,109	540,600
land, 1924	273,288	
Harvested	287,844	
Crop failure	4,233	
Fallow or idle	1,221	
Pasture, 1924	222,935	
Prowable	27,752	
Woodland	192,604	
Other	192,604	
Woodland not	3,331	
pastured	18,551	
All other land	18,551	
Farm Values		
Land and	\$20,854,012	\$25,449,425
buildings	17,942,701	22,575,385
Buildings	2,941,311	2,874,240
Livestock on Farms		
Horses	21,877	14,328
Mules	2,154	1,577
Cattle, total	29,501	31,192
Beef cows	10,084	8,626
Other beef cattle	13,573	13,214
Dairy cows	4,227	5,789
Other dairy cattle	1,617	3,473
Swine, total	7,603	7,850
Breeding sows	768	973
Principal Crops		
Corn, acres	10,136	13,313
Bushels	126,921	102,697
Oats, acres	6,480	6,369
Bushels	152,495	222,105
Wheat, acres	192,764	189,596
Bushels	3,192	2,042,522
Barley, acres	6,687	6,660
Bushels	100,059	174,519
Hay, acres	7,383	16,824
Tons	6,069	19,843
Cows and heifers 2 years old and over		
Sows and gilts for breeding purposes 6 months old and over		

OKLA. LAUNCHES STATE SYSTEM OF CO-OP EDUCATION

First Cooperative Marketing School Scheduled at College During Farmers Week

A state-wide system of permanent cooperative marketing schools will be launched during Farmers Week at the Oklahoma College of Agriculture, August 5-7. After a two day session, the educational system will be spread to every corner of the state by a staff of permanent instructors.

Using the standard educational plan of the National Council of cooperatives, a conference held recently at Stillwater, Okla., arranged a tentative program of activity. Dr. Bradford A. Knapp, president of the college, representatives of the Oklahoma cotton, wheat and broomcorn pools, and Walton Petet, secretary of the National Council of Farmers Cooperative Marketing Associations, participated.

* Cattle are of general purpose type, classification as beef or dairy depending largely on individual judgment. 2,480 "beef" cows were milked in 1924.

NOTE—Similar statements for other counties will be issued as soon as the figures are available.

WHEAT BEARDS

Infestations of worms and chronic infectious diseases predispose birds to roup and these predisposing causes must be taken care of before a cure can be expected.

A simple mineral mixture such as one-third each by weight of salt, air slaked lime, and wood ashes will make up any probable deficiency in the mineral contents of the brood sows' ration. Protein supplement to the ration, however, is of much greater importance than the mineral mixture.

ATTENTION CAR LOT BUYERS

GET OUR PRICES ON COTTONSEED MEAL FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER DELIVERY.

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSN. Kansas City, Mo.

ROLL ROOFING \$1.00 PER ROLL

State surfaced, \$2.00 per roll.

C. A. Ransom, 527 Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass., Dept. M.

Salina Sanitarium

J. A. Gaume, M. D.

Specialist rectal and colon diseases. Also Sulphur Baths for Rheumatism. Files cured without the knife. Little or no detention from business.

Phone 2000, Salina, Kansas

Call or write for further information.

RESOLUTIONS OF SWYATHY

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has called from our midst Bro. J. M. Jones,

Therefore he is resolved, that we, the members of High Prairie Local No. 702 of the P. E. and C. U. of A. do hereby extend to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this hour of their great sorrow.

Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting.

By order of the local, Chas. J. Gleason, Sec.

RESOLUTIONS OF SWYATHY

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The telephone door

More people enter our homes and offices by telephone than in person. Through the telephone door, traveling by wire, comes a stream of people from the outside world on social and business missions. Important agreements or appointments are made, yet the callers remain but a few seconds or minutes and with a "good-bye" are gone. We go out through our telephone doors constantly to ask or give information, buy or sell things, make personal calls and on dozens of other errands.

None of the relations of life is more dependent upon co-operation and mutual consideration than these daily millions of telephone journeys. It is the telephone company's part to furnish the means of calling and to place courteous and intelligent employees at the service of the public. Good service is then assured when there is a full measure of co-operation between users.

Only by mutual care and consideration can everyone enjoy the full pleasures and benefits of calling. Telephone courtesy is for the good of all who use the telephone door.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

BELL SYSTEM

One Policy, One System, Universal Service

SALINA SANITARIUM

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RESOLUTIONS OF SWYATH

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.

FARNEY LOCAL NO. 889
Meets the second and fourth Saturday night of each month, T. H. Roberts, Sec. Neosho Co.

ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 1111
Meets first and third Monday, Wm. Fincham Sec. Marshall Co.

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

BETHLEHEM LOCAL NO. 1000
Meets First and Third Friday, Roy E. Osburn, Sec. Cowley Co.

BELLEVUE LOCAL NO. 2042
First and Third Thursday, John T. Anderson Sec. Osage Co.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 228
Second and Fourth Thursday, J. L. Venneman, Sec.

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405
First and Third Thursday, O. J. Lamerton Sec. Ottawa Co.

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

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

BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 622
Meets each First and Third Wednesday, G. W. Cashman, Sec. Neosho Co.

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

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

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

CAROL LOCAL NO. 2138
Meets First and Third Friday, Fred Steele Sec. Douglas Co.

COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1233
First and Third Friday, Lee Bonar Sec. Franklin Co.

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

CRESCO LOCAL NO. 87
First and Third Thursday, John Wolf Sec. Sheridan Co.

BRAGLE LOCAL NO. 1678
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday, L. O. Keithly, Sec. Miami Co.

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

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911
Second and Fourth Wednesday, R. J. Loford Sec. Dickinson Co.

COLLINS LOCAL NO. 638
Fourth Wednesday, Winifred Crispin, Sec. Jewell Co.

CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1617
Meets First and Third Tuesday, Mabel Taylor Sec. Jefferson Co.

DANE LOCAL NO. 546
Meets the first and third Wednesday, Leslie Nelson, Sec. Washington Co.

DIST. 17 LOCAL NO. 1232
Last Friday of each month, Mrs. Ernest Branch Sec. Marshall Co.

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

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

EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1463
First Tuesday of each month, Philip Seeger Sec. Sumner Co.

ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1780
Meets the second Friday of each month, M. Joy Hammett Sec. Pottawatomie Co.

ELLISWORTH LOCAL NO. 2000
First and Third Thursday, Brad Hooper Sec. Ellisworth Co.

EMMONS LOCAL NO. 783
Meets second Friday of each month, C. E. Wilson, Sec. Washington Co.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 388
First and Third Wednesday—Ralph E. Hamill Sec. Mitchell Co.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 964
Meets the third week of each month, Mrs. Delpha Burton Sec. Marshall Co.

EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2137
Meets the third Tuesday of each month, Mrs. J. S. McInden Sec. Anderson Co.

EUROPA LOCAL NO. 181
Meets every third Friday of the month, W. W. Gortemeyer Sec. Douglas Co.

FREMONT LOCAL NO. 2014
First Friday in Each Month, A. W. Eisenmenger Sec. Wabauase Co.

FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1789
First and Third Friday, W. H. Syster Sec. Miami Co.

GRACE HILL LOCAL 1212
First and Third Friday, Homer Alkire Sec. Republic Co.

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

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

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

HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1399
Meets the first and third Wednesday night of each month, J. M. Tuttle, Sec. Cove Co.

HERYNK LOCAL NO. 1427
Second and Third Tuesday, Henry Eden Sec. Washington Co.

HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1062
Second and Fourth Wednesday, Karl Rohde Sec. Marshall Co.

HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 878
Meets First and Third Wednesday, Ross Claire Sec. Sheridan Co.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1588
First and Third Wednesday, W. R. Fuhrman Sec. Atchison Co.

HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1699
Meets the first and third Friday, G. W. Fort, Sec. Miami Co.

HILLSDALE LOCAL NO. 1933
Meets the first and third Thursday, R. W. Sullivan, Sec. Miami Co.

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

I. N. L. LOCAL NO. 1490
Second and Fourth Tuesday, C. O. Taulbee Sec. Sumner Co.

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

LABON CREEK LOCAL NO. 470
Meets Second and Fourth Wednesday, E. P. Hoy Sec. Washington Co.

LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1883
Meets the First and Third Tuesday of each month, H. F. Horton Sec. Greenwood Co.

LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 683
Meets Friday on or before full moon of each month, R. M. Glenn Sec. Republic Co.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1964
First and Third Friday, Clyde B. Walls Sec. Stafford Co.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1833
Meets the fourth Wednesday night of month, Roy Flory Sec. Douglas Co.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 285
Second Saturday of each month, H. D. Bayans Sec. Marion Co.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1888
First and Third Friday, R. Lawrence Wright Sec. Stafford Co.

LILY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2138
Meets the First and Third Friday, Florence Koppes Sec. Marshall Co.

MATHE GROVE LOCAL NO. 2107
Meets the Tuesday night every two weeks, Roy Workman, Sec. Cowley Co.

MERCER LOCAL NO. 1463
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month, W. M. Schmitt, Sec. Ottawa Co.

MILLER LOCAL NO. 1029
Meets the second and fourth Thursday, Velma H. McCandless, Sec. Chase Co.

MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 3072
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday, Maude Cranes Sec. Anderson Co.

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

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

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

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

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1824
First and Third Monday, R. J. Muehlenthaler Sec. Dickinson Co.

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

ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1871
Every other Tuesday night, R. A. Reynolds Sec. Cowley Co.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1693
Meets second and fourth Friday, Jacob Smith Sec. Miami Co.

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

PHILON LOCAL NO. 2189
Meets second and fourth Friday, Mrs. A. H. Philon, Sec. Osage Co.

PRAIRIE BELL LOCAL NO. 1805
Meets Second Thursday of every month, E. B. Werner Sec. Thomas Co.

PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2108
First Tuesday of Each Month, J. H. Scott Sec. Martin Co.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1632
First and Third Wednesday, H. C. Mathias Sec. Wabauase Co.

PLEASANT HOME NO. 2035
Meets First and Third Monday, Minnie Carver Sec. Anderson Co.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 2002
Meets first and third Friday, Frank Friend Sec. Morris Co.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1800
First and Third Wednesday, W. T. Plinn Sec. Jewell Co.

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

RYDAL LOCAL NO. 763
Meets every second Wednesday of month, Geo. Duncan Sec. Republic Co.

RICHVIEW LOCAL NO. 2037
Meets the second Friday of each month, Chas. Basil, Sec. Osage Co.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2026
Second Wednesday of each month, Mrs. Frank McClelland Sec. Wabauase Co.

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1819
First and Third Friday, S. J. Lohr, Sec. Miami Co.

RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2183
First and Third Saturday, Pauline Cowger Sec. Saline Co.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 4100
Meets first Monday in month, Fred Hildebrandt, Sec. Washington Co.

SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824
Meets the first Monday, A. F. Lidgley Sec. Franklin Co.

SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1963
Meets the First and Third Tuesday, H. M. Schrock Sec. Sheridan Co.

SUNNITTE LOCAL NO. 2151
Meets the second and fourth Thursday, Alice Ames Sec. Greenwood Co.

SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1725
Meets the first Friday of every month, A. C. Harrison Sec. Miami Co.

SUNNITTE LOCAL NO. 1674
Meets each first and third Wednesday, Alice Ames, Sec.

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

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2061
Second and Fourth Wednesday, J. F. Lewis Sec. Cowley Co.

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

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 901
Last Wednesday of each month, John A. Martin Sec. Washington Co.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 1100
Meets every first Monday in the month, Fred Hildebrandt Sec. Washington Co.

SUNNITTE LOCAL NO. 899
Second and Fourth Wednesday, Mrs. E. H. Warner Sec. Marshall Co.

SPRING CREEK LOCAL NO. 1174
First and Third Wednesday, Neil Lobengier Sec. Douglas Co.

STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2060
Meets the first and third Friday, H. Eggers Sec. Crawford Co.

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

TEMPLE LOCAL NO. 1801
Meets the first and third Friday of each month, H. E. Kietzmann, Sec. Wabauase Co.

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

STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 273
Second and Fourth Thursday, Chas. Grossard Sec. Barton Co.

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

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779
First and Third Thursday, Herman Vassar Sec. Osage Co.

WICKBURY LOCAL NO. 1887
Meets twice a month, G. W. Kates, Sec. Miami Co.

YODA LOCAL NO. 942
Meets every Fourth Friday, J. C. Stradal Sec. Trego Co.

WORDEN LOCAL NO. 843
Meets second and fourth Thursday each month, Mrs. Lucas Fleer Sec. Douglas Co.

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

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1890
First Tuesday of Each Month, E. H. Osterlich Sec. Dickinson Co.

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.

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.

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

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

WAMEGO PICNIC
The Two-County Farmers Union picnic will be held at Wamego, August 25th, 1926. Bigger and better than ever. Everybody invited to attend.

C. B. THOWE,
Sec. Picnic Committee.

STAFFORD COUNTY COLUMN
The Stafford County Farmers Union was held in St. John on August 4th. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Radke, the vice-president, in absence of the president, Mr. Spencer.

The membership drive which includes the getting of new members and the collecting of dues was reported as progressing nicely in most of the locals. North Star, who has over a hundred members said they had only fourteen delinquent dues locals have been recently consolidated.

Mr. Guyer, chairman of the Hessian fly committee was asked to give his report. Every farmer in Stafford County has received at least two letters from this committee and it is likely that another letter will be sent out in the near future.

Much credit was given Mr. Blaine O'Connor for the writing of these letters.

He told us that one of the speakers on the opportunity train said that our county had made a more effective fight against the Hessian fly than any other county in the state.

All plans were made for the Farmers Union County picnic which will be held in Rhooms Grove on August 26. The New Hope Local gave us a short program.

Vocal duet, Stella and Eleanor Hahn.
Reading, Roy Brodie.

Vocal, duet, Helen and Harold Veatch.

NEW HOPE LOCAL 2020
Our Local is in a real thriving condition. In the last two months we have taken in sixteen new members.

We feel that our oil contracts and Farmers Union Insurance are two good drawing cards for members in our Union.

It was recently decided in our Local that each member be asked to pay their dues a year in advance.

Every meeting night an order is given the business manager for flour, feed, bran, etc., by the members. This is delivered at the local meeting place.

Our Social and Rejuvenation programs are held on alternate nights.

VALLEY CENTER LOCAL 2032
At the last meeting of our Union we distributed 75 sacks of flour of Refreshments of ice cream and cake bran which had been ordered by our members.

Our local also handles the Farmers the Farmers Union A brand steel cut coffee.

Mr. J. P. Fertz, Mr. R. C. Bird and Mr. Charles Park were given the obligation of membership at this meeting.

Our members buy all of their hardware, such as plow, shears and lister lays, bolts, etc., through one of their members, Mr. Fertz who orders it at wholesale prices.

Refreshments of ice cream and cake were served by the ladies.

Farmers Union folks always welcomed at our meetings.

UNION LOCAL 2019
Our meetings are always opened with a sing led by Mr. A. J. Brew. He seldom fails to have the children take a special part in the singing.

The new members who were given the obligation recently are Mr. and Mrs. Courtney Cornwell, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Cunningham and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Suel.

At a recent meeting, Mr. Hohner was asked to discuss the light plant. We feel that subjects like these are worthy of discussion.

The business manager Mr. Wm.

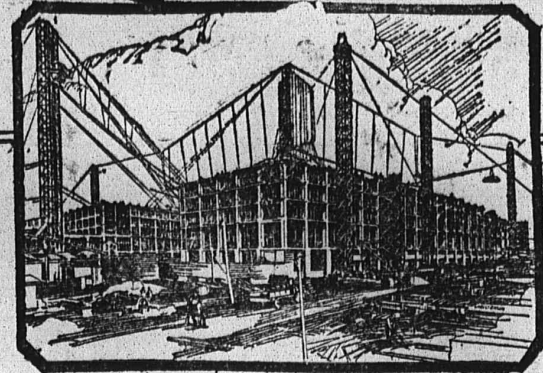
Our New Store Will Open Soon in Kansas City

In stately dignity a great new store is rising at Kansas City. Built by Sears, Roebuck and Co. on service—for service—to the great West and Southwest. Great have been the savings we offered you in the past—speedy has been our service—nine million families testified to this—yet this mammoth new Kansas City Store will make possible greater savings—speedier service to this territory, the very heart of America. This we guarantee. We guarantee, too, complete satisfaction always.

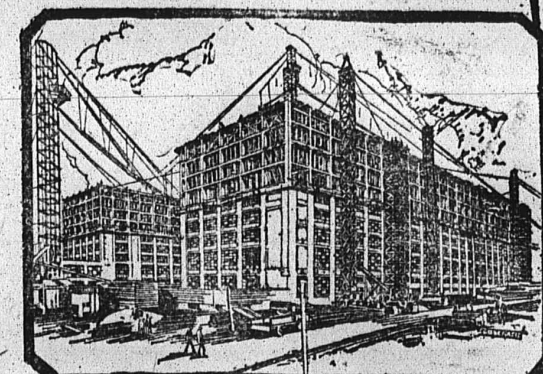
Here in the new home of the World's Largest Store we are gathering together a great assortment of quality merchandise. Everything from simplest needs to unusual luxuries gathered from all the world's market places. Everything you look for—everything you will want to find will be here. Our prices are so low the savings are too big to miss. And it will all be ready—waiting—to be dispatched to you on a moment's notice.

Hundreds of busy workmen are building this store today. Six million dollars in land and buildings alone testify to our great faith in this wonderful territory. The new store will be ready this fall. In the meantime, we will continue to give you 24-hour service from our Chicago Store and guarantee savings and satisfaction on every purchase you make.

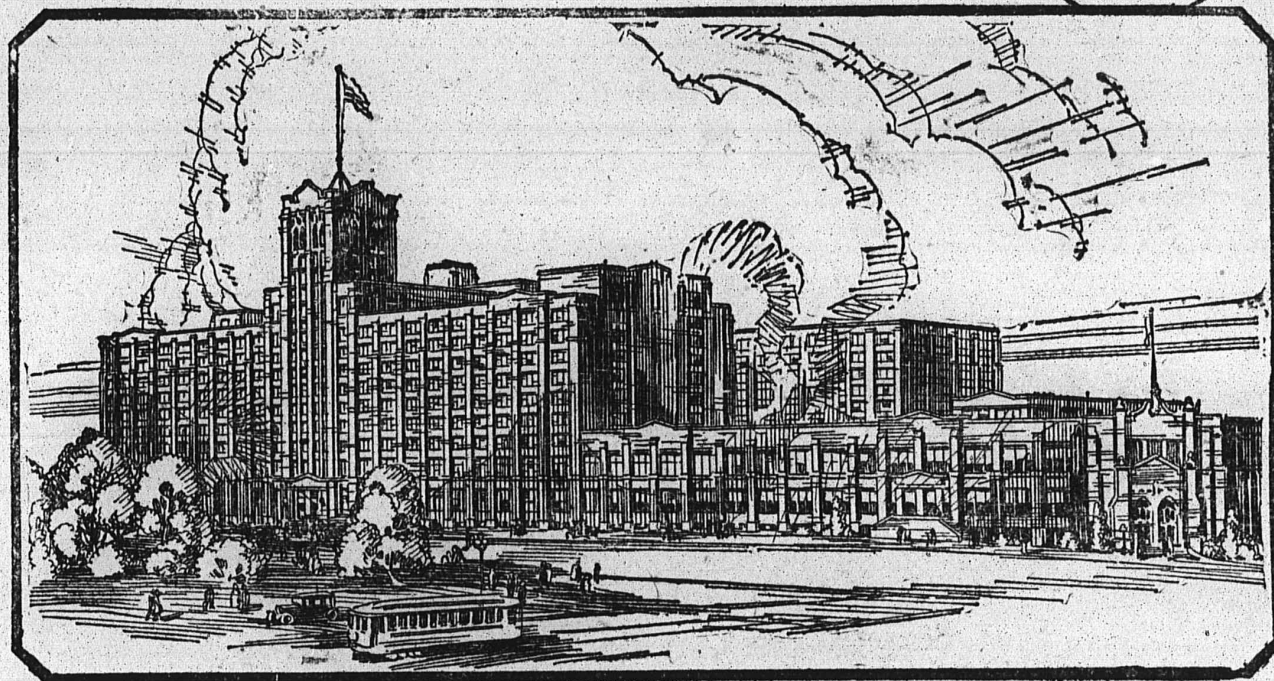
As we go to press the finishing touches are being put on the great building. Masonry and brickwork have been completed to the ninth floor and workmen are installing elevators, conveyor systems, telephones, pneumatic tubes and other time and labor saving devices.



Our Kansas City Store as It Looked June 1
Drawn From Actual Photograph



Our Kansas City Store as It Looked July 15
Drawn From Actual Photograph



Our Kansas City Store as It Will Look When Completed
Drawn From Architect's Plans

Sears, Roebuck and Co.

CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA KANSAS CITY DALLAS SEATTLE

Rodke reported two stackers sold under a contract that the local has with the Jaw Hawker Co. for hay tools.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL 1984
The regular meeting of Livingston Local met on July 25th. W. W. Gillespie the president called the house to order.

The county president, W. J. Spencer announced that the county picnic committee would meet in the park at St. John Saturday evening, July 25th to make arrangements for the county picnic.

It was decided in our Local to bid on all the concessions and take part in all of the events. The committee to bid on these concessions were Mr. H. A. Harrison, Mr. A. L. Porter, and Mr. Clyde Wells.

A card of thanks was received from D. E. Johnson and family.

Mr. Spencer gave a report in regard to what the county was doing about the Hessian fly.

All but five of our members have paid their 1925 dues. We are sure we will soon be on the honor roll.

After the meeting was adjourned we went to the basement for ice cream and cake which was furnished by the north side.

LIBERTY LOCAL 1988
Liberty Local 1988 of Stafford Co. is still going strong, with good crowds and lots of interest for anything pertaining to the Farmers Union. Most of the members are thru with their busy season and work will soon be resumed on our community building which has already been moved to the new location and partially finished.

We intend to have it ready for occupancy before cold weather.

With a program on one meeting night each month and eats the other night and several prospective members in view we are looking forward to a pleasant and profitable order for the coming year.

County Correspondent,
Alice M. Kendall, St. John, Kan.

NEMAHIA COUNTY
Nemaha County so far was blessed with a bountiful crop of all the staple commodities. And so prosperity for

the good of all concerned. But some how or other this big crop reminds me of Uncle John when he raised a bumper crop, but to his surprise after he had it marketed, he could not realize where he was ahead of where he would have been had he put out a small acreage. Especially when he thought of his obligations. So he complained to his good wife about the situation. She simply suggested that he should raise more Hell and less corn.

Personally my sympathies are with Uncle John's wife. We should give more thought to the marketing of our crops.

45 bu. per acre of wheat, 96 bu. per acre of oats, and according to present appearance 60 bu. per acre for corn, is fairly good evidence that the farmers of Nemaha County know how to raise the big crops.

However when it comes to the point of having anything to say about the price of his yearly toll, the writer observes that he is running very much short of the power to fix the price on his labor, and he is still inclined to think that he is in need of the Speculative Gentlemen to take care of his every want. Recently one of these good fellows asked me what I thought our big yields of wheat would amount to if it were not for the Speculators, it came as a surprise to me, so I asked him if in case there were no Wheat Speculators where he would go to buy bread, to the shoe maker or garage?

Socially Nemaha County is going easy. The Quarterly County Meeting recently held at Onida,