

**The Managers Met the 12th Day of October, the Day Before the
State Convention at Arkansas City. Each Manager Was
Given an Opportunity to Testify as to His Experience
in His Particular Work. This is Interest-
ing and Instructive**

I believe this discussion covers the stores more than it does the elevator, and I think that is all right. However, you ask if it might be possible to co-operate with our neighbors and buy in larger quantities and I want to say it is possible between yourself and your immediate neighbors. Right now our organization has two hundred apples, a car of potatoes and a car of tankage and it is being distributed between Erie, Kimball, St. Paul, Galesburg and South St. Cloud. Possibly, we get some of the apples before it is disposed of. We even do a little business that sometimes we have some merchants in our own town who are mighty glad to have

got wonderful lot of good out of those meetings. It relieves your mind. The first time I was there, I was late. The program had not met because the bank was closed. I was late because the program took up so much of our time. We were not able to meet but any time we want to call a meeting, we will have another meeting. I have been talking over and over my troubles can be talked over and worked out. We have a customer who lived in our community all of his life. We had him sell a certain class of shoes. He sold shoes on a farm and went over to the store to get a certain brand of shoes. The store would not handle those shoes. The competitor handles those shoes. That is a

Farmers who for whatever reason have not seen fit to join hands with their neighbor in co-operative effort are bringing about a situation which is dumping their product upon a ready overfed market, that depresses the market and sets to naught the constructive work of the co-operative machinery set up by farmers who are far-sighted and high-minded.

Do the road boosters believe the majority of the voters are fools who don't know the extent of their own ignorance regarding taxation. The boosters posing himself on the public by attending public meetings as they do recently in the Hotel Jayhawk to gain prestige invited the governor to

The hours we waste are golden
And stand for money lost,
For every idle minute spent,
We have to meet the cost.
The man who wastes two hours
Has hindered his career,
And shortened up his working
Six hundred hours per year.

The Minnesota Wheat Growers Co-operative Marketing Association Has Been Successful for Four Years. Having Received the Highest Price at All Times for the Grain of Their Members. It is a Settled Fact that Loyalty and Patriotism Have Turned the Trick

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NOTICE

NOTICE

The regular annual meeting of the policy holders of The Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company and The Farmers Union Mutual Hail Insurance Company will be held in the office of the companies at Salina, Kansas, Thursday, January 6, 1927, at 9:00 o'clock.

C. E. BRASTED, President
F. D. BECKER, Secretary.

The hours we waste are golden hours
And stand for money lost,
For every idle minute spent,
We have to meet the cost.
The man who wastes two hours a day
Has hindered his career,
And shortened up his working time
Six hundred hours per year.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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JOHN TROMBLE, Editor and Manager
W. C. LANSDON, Associate Editor
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

Change of Address—When change of address is ordered, give old as well as new address, and R. F. D.
All copy, with the exception of notices and including advertising, should be in seven days before the date of publication. Notices of meetings can be handled up until noon Saturday on the week preceding publication date.

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



THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1926

CO-OPERATIVE BANKING

Brother Emory C. Trull, president of the Farmers Union State Bank of Kansas City, Kansas, and adviser in chief for all Kansas Farmers Union banks was a delegate to the national convention at Hot Springs. Very naturally and properly he was appointed chairman of the committee on Co-operative Banking and the following report, unanimously adopted by the delegates is the result of his work:

It is agreed by all of us that co-operative marketing is one of the solutions of farmers' problems. We also agree that no co-operative marketing association can function without an adequate financial system. Further, the farmers or agriculture are the basis of all finance—furnish the credit for every enterprise. Finally, we agree that the way of financing our organizations at the present time is through such institutions as banks; therefore, why not organize our own banks?

In one state in particular in the United States, Kansas, the farmers have proved beyond all argument that they can organize their own banks, that they run their own banks, and that they are thereby able to save themselves a great deal of money. The farmers of Kansas have been able to set up a system of banking in spite of the attempts of the powers that be to keep them out of the banking business.

In Kansas, there are 200,000 farmers. Ten per cent of these farmers, or 20,000 of them, through an organized effort, forced the banking department, after taking the matter to the supreme court, to allow them to run their own banks, or in other words, to give the farmers the same privilege as other American citizens—and today these farmers are running their own banks successfully. Two hours after the supreme court decided in their favor, the interest rates in one community were lowered 1 per cent, which made a saving of over \$10,000 to the farmers of that territory.

Therefore, the above being facts and agreed upon by all of us, we recommend that the different states of the United States through this organization institute a banking plan similar to this one in Kansas, or based upon the idea of the farmers controlling their own finance.

Inasmuch as the passing of resolutions concerning any definite proposition without an honest and serious intent on the part of those passing them defeats itself, therefore, we, the different state organizations represented here in this national convention, do hereby pledge ourselves to use every legitimate influence to promote this banking plan, and we further recommend that a committee of three be appointed by the chairman of this assembly to act in an advisory capacity and in a general way to further the interest of this plan through our organization, this committee to be a permanent committee for the ensuing year whose duty it shall be to advise, suggest, and assist whenever called upon, and also to act under the direction of the national board whenever requested to do so in work of this character.

During the year ending June 30, 1926, the Wenatchee District Co-operative Association, Wenatchee, Wash., sold apples to the value of \$1,501,272, and handled supplies for its members to the amount of \$398,950. Central operating expenses came to \$95,488, and earnings of \$7,887 brought the net central operating expenses to \$87,601. Local operating expenses, for the 18 member units came to \$52,934, making a total of \$140,535. The association owns real estate, buildings and equipment to the value of \$199,869. Among its liabilities are included certificates of indebtedness to the amount of \$35,904.

WANTED—MEN WITH SOULS ON FIRE

A Methodist preacher from west of the river in South Dakota made the most notable and effective speech of the national convention. He is a man with a flaming soul, a soul on fire, to right the wrongs of agriculture, to establish security and prosperity for farmers, to emancipate farm wives from drudgery and to establish our business on an equality with other industries.

Kansas has many such men. Is there any way to get them to abandon their regular work for a season and labor for the delivery of agriculture from bondage?

COST OF FARM REDUCTION

The Iowa Farmers Union made a big contribution to the cause of agricultural relief when it undertook the study of the cost of agricultural production. Most of the folks not on the farms refuse to believe that there is an agricultural crisis because they are wholly ignorant of farm conditions. Truth is that about half the non-farmers of this country have an idea that crops, poultry, fruit, cream and live stock are produced without cost and that any money taken in by the farmer is clear profit. The cost of production studies made by Brother Kennedy of Iowa show conclusively that for at least ten years farmers have been living on their capital.

The convention of the National Farmers Union recently held at Hot Springs, Ark., for the first or second time in its history, had a committee on cost of production. Brother Kennedy was chairman of that committee. Here is the report that was adopted by the convention without debate or division:

The fundamental basis of equality for agriculture can only be ascertained on a basis of relative costs determined by relative methods. Upon the shoulders of organized agriculture rests the full responsibility of determining the economic relationship agriculture bears to society, and the perfecting of our national economic structure. Our recent surveys in this connection indicate only immaterial variations in the average cost of producing farm products—the general supposition to the contrary notwithstanding.

The farm home is an integral and fundamental part of our entire economic and social structure, and must be so regarded in determining average costs and income and the average price to be secured from salable products produced on the farm to equal the operating cost—which must include a return of 5 per cent on the invested capital—management on a basis of \$1,800 annually, insurance, taxes, depreciation, and replacement of fertility, together with other necessary items of operating costs.

We recommend that such steps as are necessary be taken to replace the obsolete and destructive methods now applied by the tax-supported colleges of agriculture in the United States with the fundamental method employed by the Farmers Union and the Grain Belt Federation of Farm Organizations.

A dividend of 8 per cent has been declared on the outstanding capital stock of the Eastern States Company, Columbus, Ohio. As this stock is held by the co-operative livestock sales agencies operating in the terminal markets and the Ohio Livestock Co-operative Association, the dividends will eventually reach the livestock producer either in the form of better services or reduced costs of operation. The Eastern States Company is a service organization maintained to assist the sales agencies and members of the Ohio Livestock Co-operative Association in marketing special lots of livestock.

MUTUAL PROPERTY INSURANCE

No single feature of Farmers Union co-operative endeavor stands out more clearly than the work and growth of our fire and hail insurance companies. Colorado under the leadership of the beloved Callicotte was the pioneer in this movement but Kansas is the leader. Seven states now have state-wide Farmers Union property insurance societies. The National Convention devoted some time to the discussion of this phase of co-operative effort. The committee on Property Insurance made the following report which was unanimously, cheerfully and cheerily adopted:

In our opinion the Farmers Union mutual insurance companies have been the most successful of all our activities. Seven state Farmers Union organizations now have the property insurance feature to offer the membership. The following table shows the growth of our state Farmers Union property insurance companies from the date of organization to the present time:

	Date Organized	Insurance Now in Force
Kansas	July, 1914	\$55,000,000
Colorado	Jan., 1910	14,000,000
Nebraska	Oct., 1918	39,000,000
Oklahoma	Jan., 1922	13,000,000
Iowa	May, 1925	11,000,000
S. Dakota	Apr., 1925	8,000,000
Washington	Jan., 1917	1,750,000

Total\$137,750,000
This represents a total saving of \$626,500 to the members of the Farmers Union who are taking advantage of this opportunity of carrying their property insurance in their own company at a minimum cost.

The Farmers Union property insurance companies are strictly fraternal mutual companies owned and operated by the officers and representatives of the respective state organizations. In other words, they are big brotherhoods of farmers banded together for the purpose of assisting one another in a financial way in time of loss.

For the following reasons we cannot too highly recommend to other State Union organizations that do not have property insurance to offer their members that they establish this property insurance in their respective states:

1. This property insurance contributes more toward the permanency of the Farmers Union than any other of its activities, because of the fact that all policyholders must be members of the parent organization.
2. Premiums collected remain in the state in which they are collected.

3. Statistics compiled in the various states which have the property insurance disclose that the members who are carrying this insurance are making an average saving of \$6 per thousand per year.

These are a few of the many reasons we urge upon the national officers of the Farmers Union to put forth every effort to extend this insurance into other states.

If we could double our membership this winter that would quadruple our strength value to Kansas agriculture.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COTTON MARKETING

We, your committee, beg leave to report the following: We reiterate our faith in co-operative commodity marketing and add thereto:

That experience has convinced us that these organizations need a Farmers Class organization as an overhead or parent organization for educational and protective purposes. Therefore, we urge all co-operative commodity organizations to make it imperative that their members become members of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America as a first qualification. Committee:

Dr. George L. Sands, Chairman,
John A. Simpson,
J. C. Mills.

Announcement is made by the management of the Mutual Orange Distributors, Redlands, Calif., that the direct shipment of citrus fruit from Los Angeles harbor via the Panama Canal is a success. The first trial shipment was made by the association in March, 1921, when 2,000 boxes were forwarded. During the 1923-24 season 42,900 boxes were sent in 14 consignments, and during the season just closed, 58,500 boxes were shipped. The sailing schedule from Los Angeles to the United Kingdom is 28 days. Several boats have been equipped to furnish proper refrigeration service.

USE OF ISLAND WATERS

Every agricultural producer in the west is interested in any and every project that will reduce the cost of delivering farm commodities to converters and consumers either in this country or abroad. It is a long distance from the wheat fields of Kansas to the nearest sea port. For a long time the railroads have monopolized the freight business even where their lines are parallel to navigable water courses. It is perfectly plain that rail transportation is more costly than freight carrying by water. The railroads have taken advantage of every opportunity, reason and excuse for increasing their rates. Their charges are now so high that great sections of the agricultural area are deprived of a profitable market for their commodities.

Every attempt to secure lower rail rates has failed. Millions of western farmers believe that the only way to secure lower transportation charges is through the deepening of the rivers and the use of barges from the interior to ports that are accessible to ocean going vessels. Such deepening and maintenance of waters cannot be done by private initiative and means. Congress is now considering the possibilities of inland water ways and of the Missouri river in particular. In a recent debate Senator Reed of Missouri discussed the difficulties in the way of deep water projects and reviewed the progress that has been made. For the information of our readers we print the following interesting extract from his speech:

"The Missouri River carries into the Mississippi River annually something like a cubic mile of silt. That silt lodges in the Mississippi River and forms bars at different places, and is a serious obstruction to navigation. When the channel of the Missouri has been completed from Kansas City to St. Louis the silt coming from the upper stream will have the same effect upon that stretch of the Missouri River as I have already described in the case of the Mississippi River. A very large part of that can be prevented by bank reclamation and by building dikes. Accordingly, the whole of the stretch to Sioux City ought to be considered and money provided which the engineers would have the opportunity of expending on the higher stretches of the river to prevent the condition of which I have spoken.

"At the same time, what the chairman has said is true, that the actual work of channel production will begin at Kansas City and work northward to St. Joseph, a very large and prosperous city for our part of the world. It is not comparable with the great cities of the East, but the city of St. Joseph is a city with a very large commerce, with 125,000 to 140,000 people. So that to carry this work forward systematically a plan ought to be adopted now which will enable the building of the canal as far as the money will go and also the protection of the upper stretches of the river. It is perfectly logical.

"The Mississippi River boat-line project has this year carried more traffic than ever floated upon the bosom of the Mississippi in any period of its history. There has been a profit made from the boat-line project on the Mississippi River operation of over \$500,000, and that is after setting aside a depreciation fund which is two or three times as high as it ought to be, and which is estimated on the war cost of the boats. The tonnage which has been carried, I say, is greater than ever was carried before and yet the project is just in its infancy. Wheat was carried at a rate which saved 3 cents a bushel net of the farmer, and would have saved 6 cents if the Mississippi channel had been a little better improved, so that the great tows which are there now operating could go through without being halted and tied up to banks and broken up and continued through piecemeal. The freight has been carried at 80 per cent of the railroad rates, and it is my judgment, based upon a long study of the proposition, that when the Missouri River is completed and the Mississippi River is improved as it should be, freight rates will be cut to 50 per cent of the railroad rates. Gives us a chance to get the project started and we will try to take care of it in future appropriations."

Sales amounting to \$558,468 were made by the Farmers' Union Service Association, Des Moines, Iowa, during the ten months ending August 31, 1926. The association succeeded the Farmers Union Brokerage Company and the Farmers' Union Exchange.

Cotton grown by members of the Missouri Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association, New Madrid, Mo., will be handled by the Arkansas Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association, on the same basis as the crops of the past two years have been handled.

Comment On World's News For The Week

Cotton Prices Appear to be

Stabilized at about 10 cents a pound for the grower. This is slightly if any more than one-half the cost of production. Growers have lost their entire year's work and are in debt. Supply merchants and bankers are unable to collect the advances they made to farmers and many of them are in serious danger of bankruptcy. Manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers are left with an immense volume of merchandise on hand, that they laid in for sale to southern farmers at cotton marketing time.

It is not too much to say that the outlook for cotton farming is discouraging. The boll weevil is under control except in very unusual years. That means that whatever acreage is planted will mature for picking. Looks like a good situation but where is the market? No crop can be produced year after year if the supply regularly exceeds the demand.

It may be a good thing if cotton is stabilized at a comparatively low price. That situation alone would check production since no farmer will knowingly plan to put out a crop that cannot be sold for cost of production.

Those confiding folks who look on baseball as a sport are invited to regard the disclosures of the past two weeks. The great American pastime is about as clean and sporty as that weird gambling device, the modern race track.

Fashion Has Dealt a Deadly Blow

To cotton and cotton growing. Just a few years ago every fully clothed woman had on several cotton garments that have no trace of silk in either web or wool and yet are of such beauty and durability that they are an acceptable substitute silk.

Calico and gingham dresses have disappeared. Cotton stockings are no longer worn even by colored maids that have no trace of silk in either web or wool and yet are of such beauty and durability that they are an acceptable substitute silk.

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Kennesaw Mountain Landis, the Czar of baseball, has clouded up so often and then failed to rain that the average follower of the alleged great American sport will wait a while before he bets that Cobb, Snodgrass and Joe Wood are common crooks.

Football Always Has Hard

Sledding with the public except during the season when games are being played. Most of us have rather taken for granted that the college boys love the gridiron sport and enjoy the broken bones and other casualties that are so often incidents of a hard season. It now appears that this is not true. Several investigators have been trying to find out what the boys think about football and the information they have obtained is so strange that it provoked the following editorial comment from one of our leading eastern papers:

"Ever since a former Dartmouth football player declared that he got fun out of athletics for the first time during a Rugby game which he played in at Oxford there have been rumors that other players might have a story to tell too. And now Charles E. Parker, a writer for The World, has rounded up several of them and obtained the story. He got the truth out of them by the simple expedient of promising not to publish their names.

And what was the story? That they loved football, when they played it, in exactly the same way that a cat loves a big mud-muddle. Which is to say they didn't like it at all. One of them, a former Harvard end, gives a realistic account of what it means to be a varsity player. He tells of the six broken bones that he received before he was done with the game; he tells of having to play matches when he had much rather have nursed his injuries; he tells of bawling-out from hard-bellied coaches, of the strain of the training season, of the pressure which operates to make men play whether they want to or not. In other words, he paints a picture which most of us could have guessed at had we taken the trouble to do it.

"But, strangely enough, few of us ever took the trouble. We talked about football in its effect on the student body, its effect on studies, its effect on the faculty, which had to see coaches paid higher salaries than professors. We talked about the effect on the president, who has to foster a good football team before he can count on support from the alumni. But about the effect on the player we talked not at all. Well, this Harvard end gives a fine account of the effect on the player. And it serves to emphasize what has been apparent for some time: That there is something wrong with this game, and it is high time our institutions of higher learning took steps to correct it.

Morality Compelled by Legislation

Has long been regarded as desirable and possible in the judgment of a great many reformers who are almost displeased with the way most folks behave. A good many years ago a New Jersey legislature made up largely of reformers enacted a body of blue laws that were ignored and forgotten almost before they were printed in what passed for the official paper of those days.

A few weeks ago the lineal descendants of those reformers undertook to invoke the ancient regulatory legislation and here is a New York World editorial on what happened: "Compelled, for several Sundays, to close their theaters under a law passed in 1854, moving-picture men at Irvington, N. J., took reprisal. They caused the arrest of nearly a hundred other persons who were breaking the law, trolley employees and the like; and when these defendants appeared for trial, more than half of them were fined \$2 apiece. Having thus demonstrated, by giving the community a taste of sauce for the goose as poured on the gander, that the letter of the law could not be enforced, the moving-picture men opened their theaters again yesterday, and so far they have not been molested.

"From which it would be easy to draw the conclusion attributed to Gen. Grant, that 'The best way to repeal a bad law is to enforce it.' But he is an optimist who believes that this New Jersey law has been repealed as easily as this episode seems to indicate. In this case, as in all other cases, the only way to repeal a bad law is to repeal it. As long as it stays on the statute books it is a potential source of trouble, and we have enough trouble nowadays without going back to the year 1854 to borrow more."

One of the most singular things about the mania for banning and prohibiting various human habits is that the reformers are always after something that we enjoy. Why not prohibit stiff collars, radio music, tipping and dinner jackets. And while the law makers are busy we should have a statute making it a misdemeanor for a man to play progressive whist with a bunch of women.

Enforcing The Volstead Act

Is one of the things that seems to get nowhere. There are a lot of folks who suspect that all our troubles over prohibition result from the fact that too many good citizens are teetotalers only when they go to the poles. Here is a suggestion for settling the whole matter once for all. If you want it settled read what one enforcement officer suggests:

Major Chester P. Mills, prohibition administrator for the New York district, undoubtedly has the right idea about solving the liquor problem. Let us have complete enforcement for one year, he says, and then, at the next presidential election, let the people say what is to be done next.

Why hasn't somebody thought of this simple scheme sooner? Obviously, before we can make up our minds about this issue, we need clinical data. That is, we need to know what prohibition would be like if we had it; and the way to know that, it hardly needs saying, is to have complete enforcement for one year. Of course, some may raise the objection that complete enforcement is impossible. But that objection, as Major Mills points out, is invalid. We can have complete enforcement. All we have to do is sprinkle salt on the bootleggers' trail, and we shall catch them all as though they were minnows in a net. Allons! Vorwärts! Andiamo! Let us inaugurate this highly intellectual plan at once; and damnd be him that first cries, 'Enough! Here's how!'

Of course it is just possible that there are many voters who care nothing about the repeal of the prohibition amendment because they have never been interfered with by its application to their own private affairs.

Farming In Wall Street

Has always been regarded as a profitable industry although it consisted in the main of the general industry of shearing unsuspecting lambs that wandered into that neighborhood while their shepherds were off guard. It now appears that there is quite a little agricultural activity in the great city and that the results are by no means insignificant. Here is what a New York paper has to say about city farmers:

"The farmers in New York City who raised 144,500 bushels of potatoes in 1924 must have sold them for less than \$1 a bushel—which, considering what the grocers did to us, seems a shame. Still, they may not have done so badly, since many of them must have had other gainful occupations. Everybody knows that New York is a great agricultural state, the thirteenth in rank. According to the census bulletin just issued, the value of all farms in the state decreased by more than \$200,000,000 between 1920 and 1924, so that even New York farmers know how Iowa farmers feel. Of course New York City agriculture is a diminishing factor in the state. Still, Queens county does a bigger farming business than Hamilton still, the city raises about as many potatoes, its favorite crop, as Fulton county; still there are—or were a year ago—five farms even on Manhattan Island. Still, the city's farm population was 3,275 souls.

"Bronx had forty-one farms; Kings, forty; Richmond, 169; Queens, 191. Two farmers in Manhattan were farming their own land, and eight in Brooklyn. In Queens ninety-eight full or part owners were working more than 3,200 acres. In Richmond there were an even 100 farmers on their own land, including part owners. So that at least a part of our metropolitan hayscows are sitting pretty on their own acres, yearly enriched by increment of values; and the total farm yield of the city, \$157,782, or about one-third as much as Putnam county, may not be so bad after all."

Governor Small has been high cock of the walk so long in Illinois that he thinks he is now big enough to take a fall out of the United States senate. He little knows how much men there are in that body who never heard of him or his power in the Sucker state. He may prove himself a real sucker before he finishes the job he has just started.

Oriental Rugs of the Sort

On sale in most of the stores of this country are mostly made right at home but it seems that there are some importations of Persian and Chinese rugs from England, France and other centers of production and that Uncle Sam has been failing to get his tariff on their entrance into the United States. There are many weird news items in almost every paper that we pick up these days but the following contains a lot of things that most of us never knew:

"New York, December 19. 'Frederick J. H. Kracke, U. S. appraiser, left Brooklyn for Washington tonight to lay before customs authorities the result of a six weeks' inquiry into corruption which has cost the government \$15,000,000 a year in duties on Oriental rugs.

"Kracke would not discuss the evidence, but it was learned a general investigation soon will be started. It is understood U. S. Attorney Buckner already is preparing to prosecute a Manhattan firm for fraud, seeking to recover more than \$1,000,000.

"Rugs imported each year into the port of New York are worth more than \$6,000,000. Tariff laws impose a duty of 55 per cent. It is understood Kracke has learned many of these rugs have been appraised at a third less than their market value in the countries where they were made, indicating an actual value of \$90,000,000.

Heart balm law suits against elderly rich men have become so frequent and the results are so satisfactory that a movement is on foot to organize a national union of the beautifully young gold diggers who have developed a highly remunerative industry and naturally want the field all to themselves.

Night Clubs Are the Costly

Resort of a lot of fools who have more money than brains. New York has just passed a law that all joints must close not later than three o'clock in the morning. This is an awful blow to those genial rounders who have place but home to go but if they close earlier the man whose experience is related in the following story may be able to get a way with enough cash for street car fare:

"A man about town tells a pathetic tale of why he quit night clubbing. 'He dropped into a place one night and the crowd at his table was big and convivial that when he went to settle the check it took all his cash, which with a fifteen dollar tip for the waiter totaled \$205.

"Living in a suburb and the hour being too late for trains he explained his predicament to the proprietor. He big and convivial that when he went to settle the check it took all his cash, which with a fifteen dollar tip for the waiter totaled \$205.

So the patron went to a hotel where he was known and was accommodated. In the days of his trouble, he said, 'If you spent all your money in a place you could be certain of getting carfare home.'

The money that was spent for Christmas greetings that contain no mention whatever would have bought a lot of turkey meat for folks who are not sure whether that that word names a fowl, a country or a sensible way of telling.

Agricultural Relief Legislation

Is something that congress is much more likely to play politics with than to pass if the writer of the following editorial in a leading eastern daily is not mistaken:

"Last week Senator McNary introduced a farm-relief bill into the upper chamber; yesterday Mr. Haugen introduced a similar measure into the lower house. They differ slightly in detail. But in their main outlines they embody the principles approved by the recent Western-Southern conference in St. Louis, which were largely adopted from the previous Dickinson and McNary-Haugen measures. These principles are endorsed by the Farm Bureau Federation. They are the principles championed by ex-Gov. Lowden, whose addresses at the St. Louis conference and at the Chicago convention of the Farm Bureau Federation have emphasized his position as the outstanding farm leader in his party.

"The farmers' representatives in Congress do not expect any McNary-Haugen bill to become law at the short session. There is no time for its passage; if there were, the Presidential veto would loom up as a certainty. The bills are put forward as evidence that the Mid-Western farmer is militant and as moves in the farmers' political game. This game is being played shrewdly and carefully. The St. Louis effort at an alliance of West and South, the Eastern conference of ex-Secretary E. T. Meredith, the close co-operation of farm organizations and farm Congressmen, the careful grooming of Mr. Lowden, all point in one direction. The corn-belt farmers believe they will never get what they want while Mr. Coolidge is president, and they are preparing to carry the fight into the 1928 primaries and election.

Unless the Washington Herald has a large number of fiction writers on its reportorial staff it is quite evident from the columns of that paper that crime wave is not receding any in the capital of our country. A single issue last week carried accounts of no less than forty crimes committed the day before in the District of Columbia and even then congress was not mentioned at all.

The Country Woman

"LEST WE FORGET"
We've a most peculiar member,
Whose been in two years—December,
But he's awfully forgetful—
Naturally.
He is now comparing prices—
Says the Pool is full of vices—
That he should have got more money,
don't you see?

Why, once the price was greater
When down at the elevator,
And he could have all his money in
his mit;
So now with grief he's shaken,
And is out a trouble makin',
'Cause his memory is just useful to
forget.

He forgets that there's a reason—
He forgets about his treason—
He forgets the many years he kept
alive
The Exchange and all the dealers,
With a flock of gamblers—healers—
While he didn't get a dollar forty-five.

He forgets while he is laggin',
That non-members ride the wagon,
Which the Pooling men are pulling
up the hill.
That the "trade" is mighty handy
At a handing out the candy
That is there because the Poolers pay
the bill.

This member should be working,
This is not a time for shirking,
This is not a time for anyone to
cheat;
We're just part day down the furrow;
If we just get in and burrow
We will gain control of selling all our
wheat.

—Barnyard Kindling.

ANDERSON COUNTY REPORT TO WOMAN'S AUXILIARY

Following is the concise report delivered to the Woman's Auxiliary of Anderson county, of the organization work at Arkansas City as seen by the county delegate, Mrs. Wes Griffith. This report was given at the last quarterly meeting of the Women's Clubs of Anderson county which was held at Garnett, Kansas, December the eighth.

At this meeting the women adopted the name auxiliary instead of clubs, as was done at the state convention.

Mrs. Griffith first gave the report of the work of the convention proper, then the following in regard to the work of the women folks at this time.

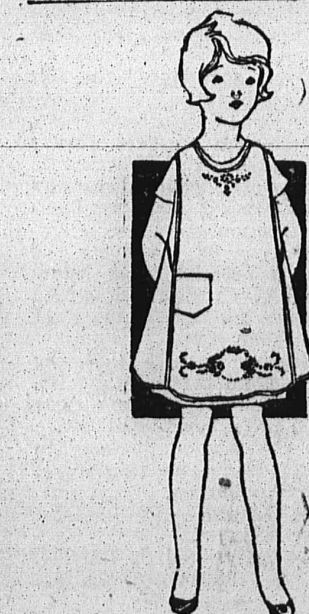
Thinking the report might be of interest to other counties, especially the women folks, she sent it along hoping that every little bit may help to speed the work.

Mrs. Mary Campbell, County Correspondent Anderson Co.

Now in regard to the Woman's Auxiliary that was organized at this time, I will just pause to say, that for several years Your Honored State President, Uncle John Tromble, together with all our state officers have been very anxious to have the women of the state take a more active part in the work of the Union and help to encourage the program that is being tried out, that is to facilitate cooperative marketing of farm commodities.

Last year Mrs. Beal came to the convention at Hays and spoke very interestingly and at length upon the success of the Women's Clubs in Missouri, and the great assistance the clubs have rendered in developing the co-operative spirit of their organization. Last year the woman's program was voted down by the convention, as it had been for several previous times; however the embryo for this work had been planted in the minds of a lot of the loyal Union hearts, and the idea spread until this year we are glad to tell you that with the assistance and the encouragement of the state organization and the activities of the various women present the Woman's Auxiliary was born. Here again the fine spirit of co-operation which had characterized the entire convention seemed to prevail.

While different ones had different ideas as to different phases of the work and how it should be financed, yet it seemed that each was willing to sink his personal opinion for the will of the majority.



1591
CHILD'S COVERALL APRON NO. 1591.

This is a remarkably attractive style in a completely made up coverall apron in twelve year size only. It has patch pocket, and is stamped on very fine fast color Glenroy suiting, and bound in white all around. It can be obtained in the following colors: Maize, Blue, Pink, Lavender and Tangerine.

The Embroidery designs are extremely simple, and a complete instruction sheet as to embroidering is supplied. In ordering be sure and state color desired. This apron will be sent post-paid on receipt of nine cents.

The thing which was discussed most perhaps was the manner of financing the new organization, and Uncle John Tromble was called in for consultation. He gave one of his direct and kindly talks, in which he asked us, in other words, pleaded with us not to make our dues too low and make the same mistake that the Union had made when they set the dues for membership of the Locals. He said, You can lower your dues, but we have found to our undoing that we cannot raise them to any appreciable amount.

The national president, Mr. Barrett, gave us a talk which was witty but constructive.

The reason for the choice of state officers was as is very evident, the new organization has no funds at the present time to finance it, therefore it was thought best to look about and see whether or not some of the wives of the field men who do a good deal of traveling over the state would consider giving a portion of their time to organization work, going about with their husbands and talking for the Woman's Auxiliary. Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Tromble, Mrs. Ingalls, Mrs. Brasted and Mrs. Felt were found for respective offices, president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and organizer and lecturer. At a later meeting it was deemed advisable to have an assistant secretary and Miss Pauline Cowger, one of the office girls at Salina, was chosen.

These officers were all elected unanimously and the greatest spirit of cordiality and good will seemed to prevail.

The details of the meeting were: President Tromble pointed a committee on women's work, Mesdames Johnson, Felt, Simpson, Gritten and Murray. Mrs. Johnson, chairman of the committee, called the committee together Thursday morning and adjourned until after o'clock that afternoon when all the ladies present were invited to sit in and discuss plans to form the state organization for women. Because of Uncle John making a request that all members remain in the auditorium to listen to an address we were late with our meeting, but met for a short session and elected all the officers excepting the lecturer and organizer, and the assistant secretary, adjourned to meet the first thing the next morning.

The new president, called the meeting to order and we proceeded with the routine of work left from the day before, elected Mrs. Felt as organizer and lecturer, and Miss Cowger as assistant secretary.

The subject of dues was then discussed some asking for two dollars, Mrs. Ingalls to be exact was strong for two dollars dues, after some discussion and the talks by Uncle John and Mr. Barrett, the question of dues was left to be settled by the state officers.

However, the state officers evidently having had some experience with women, being married men, refused, or objected to having this very important matter left for them to decide, so Mrs. Simpson called another meeting the same afternoon, and the dues were not raised as some seem to think, but set at one dollar and fifty cents. This motion carried unanimously with the exception of one vote, she not voting for nor against.

An advisory board was appointed, at least part of the board, the balance to be selected later, of five male members.

These together with the state officers were to get in order the constitution and by-laws for the organization. Adjourned to meet one year from date at Ottawa, Kansas.

On Friday afternoon Mrs. Ingalls read the report of the new organization to the convention at large and Mrs. Campbell gave a short talk on what women might accomplish in the work if given the opportunity. Mrs. Campbell did not move for the adoption of the report, as we desired that the motion come from the floor of the house, but said that she hoped that they would recognize us.

Uncle John added a few words giving the new organization his hearty endorsement, when a man from the floor moved the adoption of the report, which was immediately seconded several times, the endorsement was unanimously from the floor of the convention.

National President Charles Barrett then gave his hearty endorsement and co-operation to the move thus giving it a national significance.

The ladies feel that much credit is due the field men who so kindly spread the gospel of women's work at the convention and also prior to that time, namely Messrs. Lippert, Trull, Whitaker, Ingalls, Simpson and numbers of others whose activities we are perhaps not well informed about, for the success of and co-operation of the various meetings held at the convention.

MIAMI COUNTY MEETING

The Miami County Farmers Union held its annual meeting in Paola at the city hall Saturday, Dec. 18. The following officers were elected: W. Slyter, president; S. J. Lohr, vice-president; W. J. Prescott, secretary-treasurer; H. Kitter, conductor; E. F. Shufelbine, lecturer; I. M. Wagner, doorkeeper. Considerable discussion was indulged in as to Gov. Paulsen's plan of road work and control and it was the consensus of opinion that our road laws should not be changed and the county unit system was fully endorsed. There seems to be a desire of people outside of our state to dictate our road construction and want the roads for the benefit of everybody except the farmer. He is the last to be thought of. The secretary was instructed to ask senators and congressmen to support the Capper bill to be voted on soon covering the question of private stockyards. We should be careful and watch closely and be ready to fight back for if there is anything in signs there will be new road laws and new banking laws. Our motto is to get the dirt roads in different parts of the country up to specifications so we can have a little of the good roads, then it will be time enough to hard-surface the roads. What we want is a road or roads that will benefit us all.



5683. Ladies' Morning Frock
Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

A 38 inch size requires 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material with 3/4 yard of 36 inch material. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 1 1/4 yard. Price 15c.

5606. Boys' Suit
Cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 1 1/4 yard for the blouse, and 1 1/4 yard for the trousers, cuffs and collar, 33 inches wide. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-date fall and winter 1926-27 Book of Fashions, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies' Dresses and Children's Patterns, a Concise and Comprehensive Article on Dressmaking also some Points for the Needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches) at valuable hints to the home dressmaker. Pattern Dept. Kansas Union Farmer Salina, Kansas

and not those alone who can afford to travel and find fault with the farmer who pays the big end of the tax. It was voted to attend the Linn County Farmers Union meeting to be held February 23 at Cadamau. A lively bunch was on hand and a good meeting was held. Let's drive hard for new members.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1679

Union Valley local No. 1679 held its annual meeting and the following officers were elected: W. J. Prescott, president; Steven Hays, vice-president; I. M. Wagner, secretary-treasurer; Will Cole, conductor and Frank Jacobs doorkeeper. Union Valley meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. Visiting members are always welcome. Now bring in your dues for 1927 and let's make this a big year for Union Valley. We want to put on a good program soon and every member is urged to come out and do his part. Don't leave to the other fellow but help make it win.

W. J. Prescott, Pres.
I. M. Wagner, Sec'y.

ANDERSON COUNTY UNION NOTES

Hello everybody—Just a line to tell you that the last county meeting for the year 1926 of the Anderson County F. E. C. U. was held at Garnett, Kansas, Saturday, December 8th. This was really one of the best meetings of the year where good will and good cheer radiated the entire day and everyone seemed happy and optimistic for the outlook in 1927.

Why did we wait so long to tell you about this meeting, well we just concluded that if you read about the good time we had at this meeting set about two minutes before the time for the next one you would be all pepped up to come, and folks it is going to be held at Selma, Kansas, Saturday, January 1, 1927. Come and start the New Year right "Boosting for the Union."

We found after we had set Selma for the meeting place that the Local Grange at that place was holding their annual oyster dinner the same day, but the Grange soon got together and the Grange extended a cordial invitation to the Union to meet with them and Presto, the Grange and Union will have big oyster feed New Year's eve and a good program. Now you will not fail to come we are sure.

There will be an interesting program by Grange and the Union will do its best with speakers and everything possible.

We understand that our old-time and honored president, H. B. Whitaker, will be there to install the officers and I am sure he will be a drawing card. Then we have heard some way that Messrs. Bullard, Lippert, Fruit, and McKnight will also be present to speed the work. Mr. Bullard will make a short speech perhaps, the rest are just going to be good boys and visit with us.

Now folks do not fail to come Selma is looking for you, The Grange is looking for you and your new and old officers are looking for you to come.

Going back to our last county meeting, will say that Mr. Francis and Mr. Stevens were with us and gave mighty interesting talks, and Mr. Francis put on his moving pictures displaying the successful operation of the co-operative movement in the Petaluma Poultry Association in California.

The writer knew something of the operations of this co-operative movement in California, and the pictures were very true to life. It will pay anyone in the state interested in the co-operative movement to see these pictures and they are very instructive for anyone to see. This was just a part of the good things of the last meeting.

The officers elected at this meeting were: President, Wes Griffith; vice-president, Harry Bloom; secretary-treasurer, Jesse Glasgow; conductor, Herman Ferguson; doorkeeper, W. D. Nell; county correspondent, Mary Campbell; organizer and lecturer, Art McKnight.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE
If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rate: 8 cents a word per line. Count words in heading, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

DOGS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—My reliablecoonhound. On trial, Fred Yandell, Mayfield, Ky. Star 255

FOR TABLE USE

"FLORIDA ORANGES" Assorted box containing 24 juicy oranges, 4 grapefruit, 20 tangerines, 24 kumquats, glass Jerry, \$2.50, express prepaid, Taylor's Packing Company, Tampa, Fla.

GOOD THINGS TO EAT

SPLIT PINTO BEANS have the flavor, 250 pounds for one freight car, 5 bags \$9.50—Jackson Bean Co., Woodward, Okla.

NEW CROP TABLE RICE, From Farm to consumer, 100 pounds bean, clear white rice, 60¢ a sack, freight paid East of the Rockies. \$8.25. J. D. Cabanilla, Box 53, Katy, Texas.

ROOMS WANTED

BOYS AND GIRLS FROM THE AGES OF 2 TO 18 FOR INDENTURE OR ADOPTION. For particulars write, Miss Grace Hutchinson, State Agent, State Orphan Home, Atchison, Kansas.

POSITION WANTED

A SUCCESSFUL manager wants a job as manager of Elevator and business association. Capable of handling large concerns. Well experienced in side lines and implements. Address Willing, care of the Kansas Union Farmer.

We were sorry to lose Mr. Whitaker for our president but his work takes him out of the county so much of the time that he declined the office and asked us to elect someone else, and Mr. Griffith who has been our very able vice president for the past year was chosen by a large majority for the chief office. Mr. Griffith is a heart and soul Union man and has the confidence of the entire county organization as far as we know and we believe will make a mighty good officer, as will all the rest of the bunch, we believe. But folks, officers cannot do good work without the hearty co-operation of each and every one of you so let us line up back of our officers and we are sure that we will have the biggest year in the work, push, pull, and lift folks and we will get over the top, when we fail to give our hearty support to all the state-wide activities we are only going much wheels clogging the organization.

Folks we feel we are all doing the best we can according to our light, but some of us do not have light enough. Study the program folks until you realize its business, and then we will need no urging to line up. We will fall all over ourselves trying to line up first. Get the Vision folks, for a very wise man said once upon a time, "For lack of vision the people perish." Kind folks that is all that is, or has been the matter with the farmer. Lack of vision, but when those few lone farmers down in Texas started the F. E. C. U. of A. they surely had tremendous vision, or they had better than they knew, but we believe they had the vision. We will go further and say we believe they had Divine Inspiration, and we believe that God has been and is still with us in the advancement of the cause of the F. E. C. U. of A. Thank you.

LINN COUNTY MEETING

Linn County Farmers Union No. 69 held their fourth quarterly meeting in the G. A. Hall at Keosauqua, Iowa, on Tuesday, Dec. 14. Weather conditions prevented many from being able to attend and those present were very much disappointed in Mr. Tromble not being able to be present to address the meeting. The meeting was called to order by Vice-President R. A. Cline. The regular routine of business was carried out including election of officers for 1927 which are as follows: A. B. Cox, president; R. A. Cline, vice-president; J. Monroe Martin, secretary-treasurer; Cowan Beasley, conductor; Paul Wilson, doorkeeper; J. J. Baker, H. A. Cady, Ray Teagarden, executive com.; H. E. Hawkins, organizer.

Brother E. L. Bullard, taking Mr. John Tromble's place as speaker, talked about and explained many things in connection with our creamery and egg and poultry problems of which he is one of the board members. We are very much interested in them. We are very much interested in Mr. Bullard's talk very much.

Everyone seemed to enjoy himself and felt the day well spent.

FARMERS UNION MEETS TO ELECT OFFICERS

The Brown County Farmers Union met at the courthouse Saturday afternoon, elected officers for the coming year. William Hinton, of Hamilton, was re-elected president, Clyde Royer, of Hiawatha, re-elected secretary, Charles Moore, of Robinson, elected vice-president, George Irving, treasurer. An executive council was appointed: W. P. Lamberton, of Fairview, Arkansas, re-elected president, Oscar Hanson, of Hiawatha, William Bruning, of Hiawatha, William Babbitt, of Willis, lecturer. Mr. Babbitt gave an account of his visit to the Farmers Union convention at Arkansas City last summer. "I don't see many real farmers at this meeting," he said in closing, "yet we all own farms, belong to the Farmers Union. We are farmers, perhaps, but we are farming the farmer." Principal speakers for the afternoon were D. G. Francis, E. L. Bullard, representatives of the Farmers Union co-operative creamery at Kansas City, who proposed that part of the members join a producers association thru which all eggs, poultry, butter, cream would be sold. Their talks were well presented but members will let proposition stand for a while. An entrance fee of \$10 a member is required, each member must buy \$25 worth of stock in the association, five shares. No more shares sold to any one man. Charles Babbitt

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

NATIONAL OFFICERS
C. E. Barrett, Pres., Union City, Ga.
John A. Simpson, V. P., Oklahoma City, Ok.
A. C. Davis, Sec., Springfield, Mo.
W. C. Lansdon, Lecturer, Washington, D. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
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H. O. Keeney, Omaha, Neb.
Geo. M. Bowles, Lynchburg, Va.
M. Collins, Eaton, Colo.

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C. E. Huff, Vice Pres., Oronoke, Kansas
E. Brasted, Sec., Salina, Kansas
J. C. Felt, Treasurer, Winfield, Kansas
J. C. Felt, Conductor, Clay Center, Kansas
M. V. Gates, Doorkeeper, Locust, Kansas

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Farmers Union Jobbing Association
331 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

246 F. U. Insurance Bldg., Salina, Kansas.

Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn.
339 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri

Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission
406-410 1/4 Street Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.
Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Auditing Association
Thomas B. Dunn, Salina

Farmers' Union State Bank
Kansas City, Kansas

Kansas Union Farmer

Farmers' Union Managerial Association
J. M. Kinney, President, Huron, Kansas
Jack Stevens, Secretary, Kansas City, Kansas

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KNOW the latest FACTS right from Washington, the center of farm news. The National Farm News is an independent weekly newspaper edited for farmers and rural folks by men who know agriculture. Prints truthful, "first hand" news and information not found in other newspapers. NOTHING ELSE LIKE IT. Special trial subscription offer 10 weeks for

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raised the question of what becomes of the stock money, asked if "producers" did not get fee money. Mr. Bullard said he was working on a salary, got no bonus for soliciting members, that money went into association fund. Motion pictures were shown setting forth activities of producers associations in California.

It is a sad commentary on the business acumen of men engaged in finance and commerce to know that we must beg them to help themselves.

Will You Prosper In 1927?

You Will Not Know at the End of the Year Unless You
KEEP A RECORD OF YOUR BUSINESS

We will send you FREE, Easy Record Calendar for the year 1927.

Space is provided for keeping farm accounts.
The system is very simple.
Every farmer should use one.
Act now—fill in and mail the coupon below.

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Des Moines, Iowa 706 Grand Avenue

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Without cost to me, send me Easy Record Calendar for 1927.

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RESULTS OF YOUR PATRONAGE RESOUND THRU THE CHANNEL OF CO-OPERATIVE BUSINESS. VOLUME CREATES STRENGTH.

LET'S CO-OPERATE!
FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSN.
337 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri

PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES

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

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

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

Investigate Compare the Work Ask Questions THEN SHIP to YOUR OWN FIRM

FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION
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Farmers' Union Members—Your own Insurance Company gives you absolute protection at lowest cost.

Your own Company has greater resources, in proportion to insurance in force, than any other state-wide mutual company in Kansas. Your Hail Insurance Company is the biggest and strongest Mutual Hail Company in Kansas, and the lowest in actual cost. Get in line.

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FRANK D. BECKER, Secretary
SALINA, KANSAS

G. E. BRASTED, President GRANT BLISS, Treasurer
C. C. KILIAN, Vice President CHAS. SIMPSON, Field Rep.

Drinking fountains or troughs should provide at least 4 feet of drinking space for each 100 birds. An egg is two-thirds water, and nothing contributes more to high egg production than a constant and abundant supply of water.

Uncle Sam gives his full approval to commodity co-operative marketing. His faith is so strong that he has put to work through these co-operatives millions of dollars that a program of orderly marketing may become a reality.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT

GUY WEBSTER

"CREAM CAN GOSSIP"

Old Time: "I heard a good one this week. It seems O. M. (Old Man) Lippert happened in on Manager H. A. Bender (St. Paul) last Saturday evening about 'unhitching' time. Bender was busy fixing his feed grinders. Lippert helped out on the chores. Out in the poultry house, he found some batteries filled with poultry. Noticing quite a few fine eggs, Lippert took them to Bender who remarked: 'I bought a half car of Farmers Union Chicken Mash and it sure makes them lay in good shape.' After further investigation, a lone old Plymouth Rock Rooster with spurs two inches long was approached and, lifting him up, they discovered a fine big egg under him. Score One for Farmers Union Chicken Mash.

Battered Can: "Jesse Glasgow's fine Shanghai Rooster died last week and Jesse has composed a little song which he now sings at Union meetings and it fits in fine with our Produce talk."

Bright New Can: "Art McKnight is trying to buy a flock of goats to help furnish cream for the Farmers Union Creamery."

—Contributed.

"ONE GOOD ARGUMENT FOR CO-OPERATION"

Mr. Daniel Dietz, Sr. of Trego County Co-operative Association, is one of the good co-operators and loyal Farmers Union members who has found it profitable to co-operate. The following "Profit and Loss" statement tells his own story:

Shares in Trego County Co-op. Ass'n. 34.00
Donation 2.00
Total Expense \$63.80
Interest received on stock \$260.90
Dividends in cash 199.01
Stock in Trego Co. Ass'n. now held 750.00

Total Income \$1,209.91
While Dr. Dietz has profited from his connection with the Co-operative Association, the organization has profited by having a loyal supporter. Every individual who supports a co-operative enterprise kills two birds with one stone. He helps the co-operative movement and himself at the same time. We're always glad to tell about such loyal men as Mr. Dietz, for of such is a successful organization made.

The Board of Directors, the management and the employees join in wishing you all a very Happy New Year; and, with your continued loyal co-operation, we hope to help make it a very prosperous year for you.

"WHERE IS YOUR MARKET?"

We hear considerable talk about the co-operative idea. One leader recently remarked that there are comparatively few men in the State of Kansas who had a true idea of what the co-operative point of view is.

NEMAH COUNTY ANNUAL MEETING

It was not as good as it might have been, for the reason that President Tromble was not with us, however, we were fortunate enough to have that wide awake personality Bob Lawrence of Kansas City, Mo., with us, and by the way our meetings are never lost so long as we have Mrs. Alice G. Williams with us. She is only sixty-five, but she is a pleasure to all. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Williams, and she is a very good hostess.

For younger officers available to anything for she has the life giving talent for both young and old. No matter where you go, no matter where you are, with Mrs. Williams' co-operation is the best. After a lunch had been served to those present at noon, the meeting was called to order considering the rough roads a good delegation was present from several of the localities from over the county. Mr. J. J. Fries, president, James Proctor, conductor, Geo. Brine, doorkeeper, Leo McQuibane are on the executive board, and Mrs. Alice Gray Williams of Oenida, Kansas, was unanimously re-elected vice president.

The secretary's annual report revealed that the Nemaha County Farmers Union is strong on the map. Its business activities for the year of 1926 is rubbing the red dollar mark at the end of the year. In fact, besides that her valued insurance agents have sold during the year \$316,380.00 of Farmers Union mutual life and tornado insurance, and \$149,000.00 of Farmers Union mutual life insurance. Apparently, the members of the Nemaha County Union are up in the air. While Gov. Paulsen is trying to build four airlines crisscross our state with cement roads, our Union unanimously followed him up with a resolution opposing any kind of bond issue for the purpose to build any kind of highways or any kind of legislation that takes the power away from our county commissioners, as to say how and where our tax money is to be spent.

Our meeting was a very interesting one, and the next meeting will be held at Bern, Kansas, sometime in March, 1927.

Through the doors of the Centralia Farmers Union business place, your correspondent read the following rymthical verse:

Two fool, Jackasses—Say 'get this dope—
They were tied together with a piece of rope.
Said one to the other, "you come my way,
While I take a nibble from this new-mown hay."

"I won't said the other," you come with me,
For I have some hay you see."
So they got no where, just pawed up the dirt,
And, Oh, by golly, how that rope did hurt!

Then they faced about these stubborn mules,
And said, "We're acting like human fools!"

Naturally, each individual has his own conception of what co-operation means, but there are certain phases upon which all must hold the same or similar points of view if we are to work together. It is our purpose here to discuss one particular point.

The producer's co-operative should consider the consumer as his source of supply. A co-operative institution, regarded as the Farmers Union, Kansas provides several steps in movement of the product from producer to consumer. The wheat growers' market is not the local elevator but the consumer of his wheat. The stockman's market is not the local stock buyer but rather the consumers of livestock. The co-operator should get this fact fixed firmly in mind for it is the basis upon which the co-operative business program is based. This program aims at producer control of the product through as many stages as possible of its progress from farm to consumer. The co-operative service does not end at the local elevator or produce station.

Let us take, for example, the case of cream. Under a non-co-operative plan, the farmers' market for all practical purposes is the local station for, when the creamery company gets the cream, the farmers' interest ends. The cream is sold to the consumer. But the profits accruing from the successive stages of passing that cream to the creamery, making the butter, commissions on butter paid to the jobber, wholesale dealer, etc., are not getting into the farmer's pocket. In fact they are going to interests that very frequently use that money as a club to keep down the price the farmer receives.

Under a co-operative marketing plan for cream, it is recognized in the beginning that the Farmer's market is the consumer of butter and the plan of organization is that the farmer's organization provide the consumer with his butter. Our own Kansas cream is now actually sold by the farmers who produce it to the retail grocers in large cities. The farmer does have an interest in his produce up to that stage in its journey to the consumer.

The point we want to get at is this: That your market is not the local station, you as a cream producer, are not paid on the basis of station price, but on the basis of the price of butter. The profits of several operations of making and selling butter are yours. And don't forget that your Creamery is doing as good a job of making and selling butter as any creamery to which you could sell your cream. You receive an advance on the value of your cream which bears some relation to what the market value of the cream might be at the time if you sold it outright. That advance does not represent the selling price of your cream. This

REPUBLIC COUNTY

Let's pull together, I'll go your way. Then come with me and we'll both eat hay.
Well, they ate their hay and liked it, too.
And swore to be comrades good and true.
And as the sun went down they were heard to say:
"Ah this is the end of a perfect day."
Yours truly,
Joel Strahm, Co. Sec.

Republic County Farmers Union held its fourth quarterly meeting in the Belleville I. O. O. F. hall Wednesday, December 15. After a lunch had been served to those present at noon, the meeting was called to order considering the rough roads a good delegation was present from several of the localities from over the county. Mr. J. J. Fries, president, James Proctor, conductor, Geo. Brine, doorkeeper, Leo McQuibane are on the executive board, and Mrs. Alice Gray Williams of Oenida, Kansas, was unanimously re-elected vice president.

The secretary's annual report revealed that the Nemaha County Farmers Union is strong on the map. Its business activities for the year of 1926 is rubbing the red dollar mark at the end of the year. In fact, besides that her valued insurance agents have sold during the year \$316,380.00 of Farmers Union mutual life and tornado insurance, and \$149,000.00 of Farmers Union mutual life insurance. Apparently, the members of the Nemaha County Union are up in the air. While Gov. Paulsen is trying to build four airlines crisscross our state with cement roads, our Union unanimously followed him up with a resolution opposing any kind of bond issue for the purpose to build any kind of highways or any kind of legislation that takes the power away from our county commissioners, as to say how and where our tax money is to be spent.

Our meeting was a very interesting one, and the next meeting will be held at Bern, Kansas, sometime in March, 1927.

Through the doors of the Centralia Farmers Union business place, your correspondent read the following rymthical verse:

Two fool, Jackasses—Say 'get this dope—
They were tied together with a piece of rope.
Said one to the other, "you come my way,
While I take a nibble from this new-mown hay."

"I won't said the other," you come with me,
For I have some hay you see."
So they got no where, just pawed up the dirt,
And, Oh, by golly, how that rope did hurt!

Then they faced about these stubborn mules,
And said, "We're acting like human fools!"

"BARGAINING POWER"

The following tables indicate the growth of Farmers Union livestock sales departments in nine principal terminal markets. This development extends over a period of 9 years, beginning at Omaha in 1917. At the present time each agency operates as a separate institution. When volume control is reached at each market, the houses will federate in a definite plan of orderly marketing on the basis of cost of production plus a profit.

Market	Number Cows	Total Value	Percentage of Yard Receipts	Relative Position
St. Louis	11,382	\$20,687,379.33	18.0	2nd.
Omaha	10,867	17,274,585.25	8.1	1st.
Saint Joseph	9,933	16,128,167.12	10.0	1st.
Sioux City	8,632	16,619,209.08	10.0	1st.
Kansas City	6,357	11,394,114.00	5.9	1st.
Chicago	6,045	13,464,589.77	2.7	3rd.
So. St. Paul	5,894	7,088,006.36	2.4	3rd.
Denver	2,141	4,848,760.55	3.3	4th.
Wichita	717	1,662,777.96	7.6	4th.
Totals	59,426	\$109,167,579.34	8.8	

These figures are for the year 1925. Significant fact that we handle 8.8 per cent of the livestock on the nine terminal markets named. If we can convert this up to 25 per cent we will begin seriously to influence the price. Don't you think so?

Total Value of Livestock Handled.

Market	Cattle	hogs	Sheep	Livestock Handled
Omaha	472,461	3,221,655	280,182	\$113,277,281.03
St. Joseph	366,778	2,887,400	199,886	76,621,950.70
St. Louis	592,409	2,803,471	246,942	68,736,189.10
Kansas City	698,635	1,332,548	207,191	56,892,115.65
Sioux City	160,491	2,064,018	40,745	56,788,406.22
Chicago	154,797	1,146,390	275,442	37,990,231.38
St. Paul	171,123	639,883	19,728	17,646,987.09
Denver	72,819	468,575	359,965	17,980,869.03
Wichita	90,850	65,680	3,998	5,307,961.23
Grand Total	2,779,863	14,640,530	1,634,129	\$449,889,935.32

STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO MARKET

Wednesday, Dec. 22nd.

CATTLE—Strong to 25c higher than Monday.

HOGS—Steady, top \$11.70, bulk \$11.40-\$11.50.

SHEEP—25c higher, \$13.25 top, bulk \$12.75-\$13.00.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission.

THE HOG OUTLOOK

This is the time of the year when the last of this season's early hog crop is coming into marketable weight. It is also the time when the corn belt farmer makes his plans for next season's production. That he will continue to grow hogs regardless of the price of hogs is a safe conjecture for practically every farmer now includes the raising of some hogs as a definite part of his farming program. He at least raises a few for family consumption, if not for market, and also in order to feed that otherwise would be wasted.

To what extent the individual farmer will maintain his hog production in order to make it a worthwhile enterprise for him to engage in depends largely on his ability to depend on the probable prices for hogs will be from now on. So many factors enter into the making of such calculations that the average individual farmer cannot hope to attain the expertness required to interpret present economic developments that can come to delivering our market and relate them with any degree of accuracy to prices hogs will bring one month, or three or six months hence. Even the most expert agricultural economists can make only approximate determinations on future market trends because the production of hogs, as the production of all other farm crops, cannot be fixed. Weather, conditions and disease are two factors that are likely at any time to upset any calculations that may be made. In addition, the old law of supply and demand, and all that it involves, must always be taken into consideration.

As a part of its service to livestock shippers, one of the duties of the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission is to furnish expert information on probable trends of prices in the livestock markets. This special bulletin has been prepared for the purpose of giving growers of market hogs information that will serve as a guide in determining how far it may be from them to go with the hogs they now have on hand and to what extent they will engage in the hog production business next season.

Good Winter Prices Expected

Hog prices promise to remain attractive to growers through the coming winter. It will be a mistake to assume that such prices will continue after the old law of supply and demand has been exceptionally high. Hogs have been exceptionally high compared with corn for sixteen months, and production is being stimulated. No one need be surprised to see much lower prices for hogs, particularly in relation to corn, before 1927 is over.

For the last twenty-five years, the succession of shifts in high-priced hogs and cheap corn to low-priced hogs and dear corn and then back again has featured market history. In other words, the corn-hog price has been changing from being highly favorable to the grower to unfavorable ration and vice versa. This grows out of the fact that corn is the biggest factor in the cost of producing hogs. Also, the number of hogs to be fed is the biggest item in the cost of hogs.

Apparently, production of both corn and hogs can not be stabilized at the same level, so that we are constantly confronted with either too many or too few hogs in relation to the amount of corn produced. When too many hogs are grown, they gradually exhaust the corn supply, and eventually the price of grain. When they are sold, the market is oversupplied and hog prices are low. These low prices eventually cause a cut in the hog production, leading to a surplus of corn and scarcity of hogs.

Corn-Hog Ratio Continues Favorable

The corn-hog ratio, then, is a reliable barometer of the trend of hog production and of future hog prices. The ratio has been favorable since July, 1925. In that month, the ratio was 1.25. In the fall pig crop, which would represent between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 pigs more saved in the corn belt. These fall pigs will begin to come to market next spring. If the increase is as great as predicted, the number of hogs slaughtered next spring and summer may be about 15 per cent greater than this year.

Lower Prices Likely Next Fall

The chances are that farmers will increase their breeding herds again this fall and that the crop of pigs raised next spring will be considerably larger than that of the past spring. Also, it is probable that hog prices will be high enough next spring to cause still further increases in the number of sows bred for farrow in the fall of 1927. By that time, the overproduction stage probably will have been reached. When these 1927 spring and fall pigs come to market in the hog year starting November 1, 1927, the chances are that prices will be on a considerably lower level than in the past year.

While the more distant outlook for hog prices indicates that the individual grower will be wise not to increase his breeding herd, at least after this fall, immediate market prospects are favorable. The pig crop raised last spring was 1.2 per cent smaller than that of a year previous. In the corn belt, which produces most of the commercial supply of hogs, the crop was one-half of one per cent smaller. In addition, cholera has taken more than its usual toll of the crop. Receipts this fall and winter are quite certain to be smaller than a year previous. If farmers hold back more sows to raise spring litters, winter receipts will be diminished still further.

The number of hogs slaughtered under federal inspection in the four winter packing months from November to February, inclusive, and their average weights per head in each of the past five years were as follows:

Years	Head	Aver. Weight
1921-22	14,718,000	220.4
1922-23	18,911,000	222.4
1923-24	22,162,000	217.8
1924-25	21,667,000	212.1
1925-26	16,031,000	228.5

The evidence indicates that the number of hogs slaughtered during the winter season now starting may be as much as a million head fewer than in the past year. In the last month, average weights have been lower than a year previous. If this period is a reliable criterion, the poundage of product from the winter slaughter will be reduced still further.

Fewer Hogs Slaughtered

The best measure of the commercial supply of hogs is the number slaughtered under federal inspection. In the hog year ending October 31, 1926, the inspected slaughter totalled approximately 41 million head. Comparative numbers in recent hog years are shown in the following table:

Years	Head	Aver. Weight
1920-1921	30,042,000	220.4
1921-1922	40,801,000	222.4

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Department of Practical Co-Operation

ANDERSON COUNTY

Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Sec'y, Sec'y.

WELDA LOCAL NO. 2054 *****
Meets the second and fourth Saturday of each month. H. F. Furgerson, Sec'y.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2145 *****
Meets the second and fourth Friday of the month. Ray Wilson, Sec'y.

CHASSA COUNTY
PRAIRIE HILL LOCAL NO. 1944 *****
Meets every second and fourth Saturday night. Next meeting, August 21, 1926. Emily B. Duke, Sec'y.

CLAY COUNTY
WHEELER LOCAL NO. 1083 *****
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Ernest Small, Sec'y Clay County.

COFFEY COUNTY
SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2144 *****
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. A. H. Celler, Sec'y.

CHESTER COUNTY
NEUTRAL LOCAL NO. 2108 *****
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. C. A. Atkinson, Secretary.

WEXLEY COUNTY
MERCER LOCAL NO. 1493 *****
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. W. M. Schmidt, Sec'y Coffey County.

CRAWFORD COUNTY
DUME BELL LOCAL NO. 881 *****
Meets the first and third Thursday night in each month. C. W. McCluskey, Sec'y.

CLOUD COUNTY
BUFFALO VALLEY LOCAL NO. 507 *****
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. R. A. Hanson, Secretary.

DIST. NO. 103 LOCAL NO. 855 *****
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Lee Cox, Sec'y.

CARMEL LOCAL NO. 1056 *****
Meets every second and fourth Monday in the month. E. J. Rosner, Sec'y.

DOUGLAS COUNTY
CARGY LOCAL NO. 2136 *****
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. R. E. Tutcher, Sec'y.

SIGEL LOCAL NO. 1639 *****
Meets the second Tuesday in each month. Lee Cox, Sec'y.

FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1532 *****
Meets the first Friday of each month at 8 p. m.—Mrs. Frank Topping, Sec'y.

ELLIS COUNTY
EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 506 *****
Meets the first Friday of each month. Frank G. Erbert, Sec'y.

HAYS LOCAL NO. 84 *****
Meets the first Friday of each month at 8 o'clock at court house. Frank E. Pfeiffer, Sec'y Ellis County.

OSAGE COUNTY
ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1385 *****
Meets the first Monday of each month at 8 o'clock. F. F. Svoboda, Sec'y.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2145 *****
Meets every first and third Monday of each month. Ed Mog, Sec'y.

TRIVOLI LOCAL NO. 1901 *****
Meets the first Monday evening in each month. W. H. Fleming, Sec'y.

GEARY COUNTY
LYONSDALE LOCAL NO. 1415 *****
Meets every last Thursday in each month. Oscar Latke, Sec'y.

MOSS SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 1901 *****
First Tuesday of each month. Clarence Brown, Sec'y Geary County.

GOVE COUNTY
BARK LOCAL NO. 809 *****
Meets last Saturday of each month. Jos. Hein, Sec'y Gove County.

GREENWOOD COUNTY
NEAL LOCAL NO. 1901 *****
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. C. Graves, Sec'y.

JEWELL COUNTY
ROSE HILL LOCAL NO. 601 *****
Meets the last Thursday of each month. Dolley Caskey, Sec'y.

MARSHALL COUNTY
HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1002 *****
Second and fourth Tuesday. Karl Rohde, Sec'y Marshall County.

MIAMI COUNTY
BELLEVUE LOCAL NO. 1192 *****
Meets the first and third Friday. J. Sloan, Sec'y Miami County.

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1677 *****
Meets the first and third Friday of each month.—Mrs. Della Burns, Secretary-Treasurer.

SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1736 *****
Meets the first Friday in every month. A. C. Harrison, Sec'y Miami County.

NEMHA COUNTY
BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 932 *****
Meets first and third Wednesday. G. W. Cashman, Sec'y Nemaha County.

DOWNY LOCAL NO. 1901 *****
Meets every second Monday in the month. Herman Boeding, Sec'y.

KORBER LOCAL NO. 914 *****
Meets the first and third Tuesday. F. A. Korber, Sec'y Nemaha Co.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 885 *****
Meets every second and fourth Wednesday. Robert Steele, Nemaha County.

ROCK LOCAL NO. 823 *****
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. M. Amos, Sec'y.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1026 *****
Meets the third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. H. E. Norris, Sec'y Norton Co.

OSAGE COUNTY
COOK LOCAL NO. 1414 *****
Meets second and fourth Thursday. Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec'y Osage County.

REDUCED DEMAND SEEN

Demand promises to be somewhat narrower than last year. Domestic demand is likely to continue brisk during the fall and winter as a result of full employment at high wages. Even if a change in the demand appears, it will not be rapid enough to affect public purchasing power for several months. Exports, however, are likely to be somewhat less than a year ago, if the last several months are a safe guide.

Storage demand also is likely to be less brisk than it was a year ago when 39 million pounds of lard and 117 million pounds of meats accumulated in storage from November 1 to March 1. Roughly, this is equivalent to the product of about one million hogs. With prospects of increased receipts next summer, when the stored product must be merchandised, packers probably will not be willing to store at as high prices as last winter. This will not hold true, of course, if receipts prove to be extremely small and supplies available for storage are very light.

Thus, we have symptoms of small market supplies of hog products in the next four or five months than last year, with prospects of some reduction in demand as well. What net effect on prices will be is conjectural, but no great change is probable. If anything, the evidence points to slightly lower prices than last year. The following table shows the average cost to packers of all the hogs slaughtered under federal inspection from November to February, inclusive, and the average price at Chicago in the same months during the past five years:

Years	Head	Aver. Cost	Aver. Price
1921-22	14,718,000	\$ 8.14	\$ 8.72
1922-23	18,911,000	8.32	8.27
1923-24	22,162,000	6.95	