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The Kansas Union Farmer

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

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

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

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1926



SCIENCE SERVING AGRICULTURE

The average farmer is a pretty good craftsman at his own business and often is quite unwilling to expose himself to any emanations or exhalations of knowledge that may proceed from a college professor, a scientist or a writer on agricultural topics. As long as money could be made out of advancing land prices, by mining the soils of their virgin fertility or by employing women and children at board and clothing wages farmers could get along first rate without any assistance from books, teachers or science. "Them good old days are gone forever."

If farmers are to maintain themselves as independent business men owning the farms that they operate they must avail themselves of every discovery, invention and improvement that can add to their incomes, lessen the labor cost of production or add to the ease and security of life in the country. We are said to be a wonderfully progressive nation especially in the employment of machinery for saving labor in industry. The power driven labor saving machinery used in the textile industry alone in Massachusetts annually does the work of a million pairs of human hands. Power and power driven machinery have enormously increased industrial production and at the same time have reduced labor cost per unit of production.

Agriculture has made some use of invention, power and power driven machinery but not nearly so much as most folks take for granted. The Department of Agriculture in a recent bulletin says that the producing power of each man employed in farming is now three times as much as it was 75 years ago. That looks like a fair gain in efficiency but as a matter of fact it is negligible as compared with many other industries far less important.

Nothing is more certain than that one of the most important operating problems for the farmer to solve during the next ten years is the extension and economical and efficient use of power. Agriculture employs power that costs at least \$2,000,000,000 annually. Transportation is the only industry that pays a higher power bill but the railroads and the steamships, the trolley lines and the bus lines use their power for all it is worth and make money out of it. The farmer loses money on his power bill for a good many reasons.

On the common run of farms none of the power whether supplied by animals or machines is used the year round. Many a Kansas farmer keeps and feeds ten or twelve horses twelve months for the power that they supply during an actual working period of three months or less. Such farmers have a very large unproductive investment during nine months in the year. Their capital to the extent that it is invested in horses and mules is idle three fourths of the time. Nor is idleness the whole story. Horses and mules must eat all the year round even if they work less than one fourth of the time.

The farmer who uses horse power may lose more money on his power bill than any of his fellow farmers who use tractors, motors and engines of various sorts but he is not alone in losing money. A tractor that is used only a few days or weeks in the year is idle capital for most of the twelve months. The salesman who talked the farmer into buying a tractor said that it would eat nothing while it was doing nothing. He was mistaken. A tractor has a greedier appetite than any animal on a farm. It consumes a very substantial amount of produce of the farm in fuel and repairs and in addition to that annual expense it eats itself up in an average of less than four years. No horse or mule is apt to make that sort of a record.

Such as it is the farmer uses a lot of power in field and barn operations but the farmer's wife still uses her hands and back in most of her labors. Washing, ironing, lifting water from the well, milking, churning, sewing, gardening and many other inside farm industries to which power should be applied are still done by hand with back breaking labor. Power must be made the servant of the farm women of the country to an even greater degree than it has been utilized to save the men folks from the drudgery and small returns of old time agriculture.

More than half the farms of the country are located within transmission distance of hydro-electric sites or hydro-electric plants already in operation. Enough water power is wasted annually in America to operate all the machinery necessary for the use of comfort of a population several times greater than we have at present. Certainly science can help the farmer if it can show him how to get and use more and cheaper power.

MYSTERY IN FARM PRICES

During the past twelve months not less than 2,000,000 left the farms of the United States to live in towns and cities. For the same time the increase in city populations resulting from births and immigration was at least another 2,000,000. All of which means that the people who are still on the farms have got a good deal bigger job for this year than they have ever tackled before. Farms will be called on to furnish food for 4,000,000 Americans who were either making food last year or were not in this country at all. That means that American agriculture has 4,000,000 more customers than a year ago.

If the well known law of supply and demand has not been repealed or crippled in any way farm prices should be much higher during the next twelve months than they have been for a long time because there is an increased demand measured by the needs of 4,000,000 new customers and a decreased supply measured by the production of the two million who have left the farms where they formally made his own food and moved to town where they must buy everything they eat. Will the farmers get more money for the stuff this year than last just because their market has been broadened by the addition of four millions of new customers?

The question is an easy one to ask and unfortunately just as easy to answer. Farm prices will be little, if any higher this year than they were last year. Of course the people who live in the towns will pay more than ever before for bread, fruit, vegetables, dairy and poultry products, clothes and shoes and all the many things that originate on the farms. The increased prices to consumers will not do much good to the farmers. There are two reasons. A lot of the folks who have moved from country to town will not engage in producing or essential industries but will start unnecessary grocery and feed stores and otherwise add themselves to the constantly growing number of folks who must live not from the results of production but on tolls taken from the mere handling of products. So much for that but there is another reason why the factors of decreased supply and increased demand will not add much to farm incomes.

Agriculture is the only industry that has nothing to say about the prices of its own products anywhere along the line from the farm to the consumer. The farmer sells nothing in the sense that he figures what products cost adds a reasonable profit and tells the purchaser the price. He gets his stuff ready for market, hauls it to town and delivers it to a buyer who tells him what it is worth. Increase in city populations unfortunately adds greatly to the number of thrifty souls who live by telling farmers what farm products are worth.

Is there any remedy? Certainly. The whole rotten and ruinous system could be changed and the prosperity of agriculture restored in a single year. All that is necessary is for the farmers to have sufficient courage and sense to sell as producers in groups in which all are partners instead of as individuals all competing with each other. Co-operative marketing and production regulated to supply known demands at profitable prices is the only program that will make farmers independent.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

The Indiana Wheat Growers Association is in some respects the most successful co-operative marketing organization for grain that has yet been established in this country. At the date of its second annual report it has a membership of 8,259, a much better showing than many states where wheat is produced in much larger volumes. This large membership indicates that the management and directors are active, that they have the confidence of the farmers of the state and that the operations of the association have been satisfactory.

The report sets forth three primary needs of the association and lists the first "As an informal organization of the members in each community for handling local problems." If that means a local organization for the purpose of handling local problems connected with the marketing of wheat it may not be open to very much criticism but if the handling of general community matters is contemplated the Indiana wheat growers are making the same mistake that has been made by many other commodity marketing associations.

A marketing association is a marketing association. Every attempt to make it any thing else in the nature of a social or educational community organization is certain to fail. Every Indiana farm community is made up of general farmers who produce some wheat and a lot of other things for the market. In addition to their interest in marketing their cash crops farmers are concerned with a great variety of local or community problems, such as schools, churches, roads, bridges, taxes, and neighborhood improvement or progress. In addition to their interest in wheat marketing such a group is also concerned with the marketing of poultry, produce, corn, fruits, vegetables, live stock of various sorts, cream, eggs and anything else that is produced in the neighborhood and can be sold for money.

Wheat is a basic commodity but it is not broad enough a base to serve as a foundation for a real community organization. In the first place it includes among its members wheat producers only such wheat growers as have signed a marketing contract. So from its very nature a wheat marketing association cannot include every farmer in a neighborhood. Also and for the same reason it may include in its membership, and very properly so, a considerable number of wheat growers who are not farmers at all in the sense that they are interested in rural life problems. A good lot of the wheat lands of the country are owned by bankers, merchants and lawyers and other excellent city folks who are desirable members of a wheat marketing association but have no personal interest in the community problems of the neighborhood in which their lands are located.

A community organization to deal with rural problems must be made up entirely of a membership that has the farm point of view. Regardless of its special line of production every farmer in the neighborhood must be eligible to membership in the local community organization. These things the organizers of the various commodity marketing associations throughout the country either cannot or will not see. So they have gone about setting up tobacco locals, cotton locals, strawberry

locals, wheat locals, apple locals and as many other sorts as there are lines of farm production. As only contract signers are members of such locals it follows quite naturally that there is interest to any worth while extent only in the activities for which the marketing association was organized.

The big commodity organizations should realize that their single purpose is to sell the farmers crops for as much cash as can be secured. That is where their duty begins and where it ends. Community organizations are the peculiar field and function of the Grange and the Union, the only considerable farm organizations for general purposes that have survived for any great length of time. Each of these societies has the machinery and the experience that enables it to establish and maintain community organizations to advance the public interest not along a single line but in dozens of ways. The local Grange or Union is open to all the farmers and their wives in the community in which it operates. It may study and discuss any and all neighborhood problems. It may conduct inquiries of various sorts and foster the scientific spirit of research and of basing conclusions on facts. It can be made an all the year school for grown up farmers and their wives with courses of investigation and intensive study in all the farming lines carried in the neighborhood.

Agriculture as a calling can never be organized effectively throughout the entire republic until a majority at least, of our farmers associate themselves with the Union or the Grange. Either can do effective community work. Why not market your crops co-operatively through your own selling agencies and educate yourselves for better and more wholesome living through membership in the Grange or the Union?

PATRONIZE THE MEN WHO HELP US

About the most pitiable and unfortunate critter in this whole world is the man who does not know his own friends. The advertisers in this paper are all our friends. They are reliable and trustworthy men and their goods and wares are of sound useful and high value. We owe it to ourselves to buy from the people who are buying advertising space from us.

Many members of the Union buy from advertisers who support this paper with their business. Every time an advertisement in the Kansas Union Farmer induces you to write a letter about the things offered for sale the name of this paper should be used. Let the man whose business you patronize realize that you saw their ads in this paper.

It is an ancient sport, "Scratch my back and I'll scratch yours" but it is a sensible and effective rule if properly interpreted and applied.

AGRICULTURAL PRICES

The farmers of the United States had their incomes reduced by almost a billion dollars last year. Part of the decrease in the value of farm crops resulted from decreased production but most of it was due to the low price of corn. This means that the corn belt states are in financial straits and the corn belt farmers are unable to meet their obligations at the stores and banks. In some localities where taxes are high and incomes low the farm incomes have fallen below the public charges that farmers must contribute to the revenues. Naturally enough the corn growers who find themselves in distress by reason of the low price of their crops are demanding that something must be done to increase the price of their products.

Just as naturally the members of the Chicago Board of Trade are not enthusiastic over any of the proposals to control the movement of crops and stabilize prices. They believe that it is their province to regulate grain movements to market and to make prices. Hence a prominent member of the Board has just had himself interviewed by representatives of the press. He is certain that the Dickenson and McKinley proposals offered to congress as solutions of price problems cannot accomplish the purposes for which they are designed. He may be half way right but is at least half way wrong. Such legislation, in the interest of industrial production and of transportation has worked all right.

It is a singular thing that the safest and sanest men are always taking on dreadfully over the unreasonableness of the farmers asking for government assistance when they get into financial troubles but never see anything wrong about Uncle Sam helping manufacturers, railroads, banks and other business interests. The manufacturer says he cannot stay in business, employ labor and do his part towards making a home market for farm products unless the government helps him out a little. The government straight way passes a law that gives Mr. Manufacturer an absolute monopoly of the home market and enables him to fix prices of his products sufficiently high to return some profits. The railroads discover that they must have more money for extensions, maintenance, and equipment and that they cannot borrow because their incomes are too small. They announce that they cannot longer serve the public with efficiency unless the government does something about it.

And the government right away passes a law that provides a virtual guarantee of six per cent earnings on the capital value of all the railroads of the country, a value that the roads fix for themselves. So the railroad business is on easy street. It has just closed the most successful year in the history of transportation. So with others that have asked for and received government assistance.

The farmers have been in financial distress for a good many years. They have lost title to half the lands that they till. They owe ten billions of dollars on mortgages and as much more at the stores and banks. They cannot pay from the proceeds of their operations. Unless something is done to increase the industry that makes this nation secure and happy will soon become the occupation of tenants and peasants. Agriculture is an important business. It certainly compares in magnitude of its operations and in the capital employs with any other industry carried on in this country. Its prosperity is vital to the safety of the republic. Why should a reasonable request for relief through legislation be regarded as the manifestations of an essentially bolshevistic mind already far gone towards conversion to socialism? The government has found a way to help railroads, manufacturers and others. It is not unreasonable that congress should be expected to do something for the relief of agriculture.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Floods

In Europe

During the past few weeks have destroyed more than 1000 lives and an immense amount of property. There are many who believe that the unprecedented bad weather reported from across the Atlantic is a part, a mere beginning, of the long hard winter that a number of alleged scientists have predicted will last almost without any relief from warm days for the next eighteen months.

On this side of the ocean there is as yet no confirmation of the doleful forecasts that have been put out by a number of men all of whom profess to base their prophecies on mathematical calculations having to do with weather cycles. So far we have had about an average winter with probably a little less than normal precipitation. However it is quite a long time until spring and the weather may change several times in the mean while.

In the mean time it may be just as well to keep the long ones handy and to save all extra overcoats.

Carol

Crown Prince

Of Rumania has decided to quit the king business and spend the remainder of his life as a private citizen with plenty of liberty to pursue his own way and much red headed beauties who will attract his attention. Carol is only about thirty years old but has already been married a couple of times. The wife that he leaves as he goes forth in search of freedom is a Greek princess, fiercer son, Michael who is about ten years old takes his fathers place as the heir apparent of the Rumanian throne.

It seems that the political pot is boiling pretty hotly in Rumania and some of the dispatches indicate that there are renounced all pretensions to the throne Carol really gave up very little. Royalty as a profession is less and less attractive and secure with each passing year. The English reigning young lady told by those who have that American poker players know so well will soon be the only kings left in the business.

The Prince

Of Wales has successfully avoided matrimony until he has reached the mature age of thirty-one, something very unusual in the royal circles in which he moves. But his days of jog trotting around the world and of gay bachelor parties are about over. He has been respectfully all over the world by those who have the authority to direct his destiny that it is time for him to take the wife chosen for him and settle down to the serious job being the next in succession to the British throne.

Astrid, a princess of Sweden, is the lady selected for the prince. Neither the prince nor the princess has had anything to say about the arrangement. They may have met each other some time in the past as they are second cousins but the chances are that neither is very keen for the match. It is also quite likely that each of them is held over heels in love with some one not of royal blood.

The English people like to have their princes married, staid and serious minded and the English princesses have held their job by taking note of what the people like. There will be a king in England long after every other country in the world has abolished royalty but his powers will be ornamental and his functions as parliament may permit him to perform.

Law Making

In this country, second only to law breaking in the serious menace to our institutions that involves. On the first day of the present session of congress about 2000 proposed new laws were introduced. Before adjournment it is likely that at least eight thousand measures will have been introduced by ambitious senators and presented to the two houses for consideration. Of course only a small number will be passed but the new laws will be sufficiently numerous to fill a large book.

I like very much to write so much about England. Some of the customers may conclude that I think altogether too much of the British. If I do my liking is very largely based on the remarkable self control of the law makers of that country. The law making of parliament was quite long but all told only 300 bills were introduced and probably not more than a dozen, in addition to the appropriations, were passed.

Amending constitutions is rather a risky business but what a fine thing it would be if the United States and each of the states had a constitutional bar against the consideration of more than half a dozen new legislative measures at each session.

America

Will Participate In the disarmament conference soon to be held in Geneva under the auspices of the League of Nations. The president has not only accepted the invitation on the part of this country but will appoint the delegates and agents necessary to make up an effective staff. Congress will appropriate the necessary funds to enable our conferees to take part in the conference and in the preliminary work of the assemblage.

The conference may not and probably will not result in the complete disarmament of any nation but will make some reduction in armed land forces. There is a reduction of only 10,000 men in the armed personnel of the any one or more of the big countries, and there will be considerable trouble in getting that, some good will have been done.

Rubber

Prices Are Higher Than ever before and all the car owners in about fifty nations are getting very peevish about the price of tires. The English rubber producers have made the same mistake that has wrecked many other monopolies and monopolists in times past. Not satisfied with a fair price and large pro-

fits they have taken all they could get and appear to be unwilling to quit taking until they find out how far they must go to destroy their own market.

Of course there will be a considerable consumption of rubber regardless of price but it is certain that the extortion now being practiced by the monopolists will result in economies that will reduce consumption. That is not a bad thing for producers until a certain point is reached and then the whole movement turns around and starts the other way. The owners of an accumulated surplus must have a market for their product or go out of business. So prices are reduced and in the course of time the normal level is again reached.

Organized

Producers of Raw

Materials must always keep two things in mind. They must remember, no matter how effective their monopoly may be, that at a certain point increased prices will inevitably result in decreased consumption and that folks who once learn how to get along without an alleged necessity may take to substitutes or do without even after prices are again reduced to a reasonable level. Also all growers who are members of commodity marketing associations must realize that even at normal prices there is only a certain demand for their products and that surplus in excess of actual needs will always result in lower prices.

And herein lies the danger of legislation or organization that proposes to take care of surplus without reducing prices. That is a thing that can be done in only one way, that is by creating agencies through which surplus can be financed and stored. Obviously there is a double difficulty here. In the first place it will be extremely difficult to secure funds for holding crops very much in excess of reasonable requirement. In the second place, even if the necessary money can be obtained it will be foolish and dangerous to go on freezing capital into stored products constantly growing in volume and in excess of any immediate market demands at reasonable prices.

In short agriculture must learn just what other producing industries have learned, and that is that the easiest and most profitable way to handle a surplus is make no surplus.

Valorization, Export

Corporations and other agencies and means for securing higher prices for farm products will all work well enough until the higher prices obtained result in production and storage far beyond market demands. Then, no matter what the system is, it will break down and someone will lose the immense values that have been created by artificial agencies for increasing prices. The economists are constantly telling us that crop values depend on the law of supply and demand even though there are a lot of us who believe that some secret legislative body about which we know little and over which we have no control has repealed that well advertised law.

Perhaps it would be as well for farmers to take advantage of the law of supply and demand. They can do it because they have all the sources of supply in their own hand. If high prices follow a reduction of supply as compared with demand it is perfectly plain that producers should cut the supply. I am now going to make a statement that will be shocking and frightful to lots of good Kansas farmers. If every farmer in this state who has a promising wheat crop coming on for next harvest, next summer would plow up every acre of his wheat fields and fallow the ground for next fall seeding the wheat industry would make money by that plan. However, the relief would only be temporary unless a consistent policy is adopted. The year of absolute cut out should be followed by another with only half the usual acreage seeded.

Quit making the surplus of farm products, organize for co-operative marketing and the other fellows will be forced to quit making prices for the farmers crops.

Speculation

In Real Estate

Is the greatest threat there now is to continued prosperity. Every city in the United States is over built. There are more hotels, apartment houses, office buildings and dwelling houses than can be used. Kansas City has at least double the office space and the hotel room needed in that community. One of these things is over built. The other two will follow. The amounts necessary to pay interest on bonds and mortgages and then the same thing will happen to that and other cities that has already happened to over financed farms in many states. Florida will spend half billion dollars for buildings during the next twelve months. Of course there is no necessity for such a program. The whole Florida movement is purely speculative. It will break like a soap bubble within the next two years and the bats and owls will then have lodgings in hotels and offices fit for millionaires and merchant princes.

Iowa is in the deepest financial distress because the farmers of the state are trying to make money by raising fifty cent corn on lands that are financed at from \$300 to \$500 per acre. A man can make a passable living producing fifty cent corn on good land that he owns. He is up against it if he tries to live and at the same time pay interest on inflated financing.

Doheny

Has Lost His Fight

For the retention of the California oil leases that he obtained from Secretary Fall for much less than they are worth. The United States district court decided in favor of the government in the suit for annulment and the United States circuit court has now affirmed that decision. No doubt the cases will be carried to the Supreme Court but it is now reason-

ably certain that the people are going to win their fight against the oil grafters.

It is time that the government should win some victories against the rich malefactors who have made justice a jest. If Doheny loses his leases, if a way is found to deprive Harry Sinclair of the public property in his possession at Tea Pot Dome, if the grafter, Forbes, actually goes to prison and serves out his term the folks will begin to have more confidence in the courts and the administration of law in this country.

Consolidation

Of Railway Properties

Into still bigger properties on the theory that weaker lines can be then be opened in the public interest and that the costs of transportation can be reduced has so far proved to be a disappointing plan. The great Nickel Plate merger is now under scrutiny by the Inter State Commerce Commission. It may or may not be authorized. Whether it is or not the public is getting a lot of information that should be of great value in the future.

It appears that the managers or conspirators who brought about the merger realized a profit of about \$85,000,000. That profit has been capitalized and is now evidenced by additional securities upon which the customers of the merged lines must pay fixed charges for years to come, perhaps forever, in the shape of interest and dividends. The merger may result in some slight decrease in operating expenses. Some half a dozen high priced executives may lose their jobs and a consolidation of offices may possibly reduce the number of clerks and bookkeepers. But to offset the insignificant amount that may be saved in office salaries the people who pay freight and passenger rates in the territory of the consolidated lines will have to take care of the interest and dividends on increased capitalization.

The whole Nickel Plate story that there are to be consolidations the government must take such a part in the process that it will be impossible to increase capitalization.

Crops

Were Not So Good

Throughout the United States last year and prices were almost as poor as yields. The result of this capitalization of law yields and unaffordable prices is that the farm incomes of those who practice agriculture is considerably lower than for several years. Usually small yields result in high prices but in last years results the fair prices resulting from the low yields of a few crops were mostly absorbed by losses sustained on the large yields of corn and some other major farm products.

As has been the case for quite awhile Texas leads in the value of all crops produced with a total of almost exactly \$800,000,000. Iowa, as usual, ranks second with a value for all crops of \$477,000,000. The farm value of all crops is estimated at \$9,615,455,000 which is less than last year's return by \$708,000,000, the lowest since the war. From these figures it is quite evident that debt paying and commodity purchasing by the farmers of this country will be on a much smaller basis than for a long time.

Estimates of the cost of producing the crops that have a value of nine and one-half billions of dollars have not yet been put out and probably will neither be made nor published for some little time. If Brother Kennedy of Iowa is right in his estimates of farm production in Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska the cost of producing last year's crops, if such costs are uniform throughout the country, amounted to about \$15,000,000,000 and or farms were operated at a loss of more than \$5,000,000,000. In the face of such figures agricultural unrest ceases to be a mystery.

FARMERS OF THE UNITED STATES MUST RECLAIM THE SOIL

(Continued from Page 1)

ence would not have been called. The Government has demonstrated that it can hire engineers, buy material and build dams, but the Government cannot buy people or impress citizens for agriculture. Farming must be made attractive by being made profitable, through accessibility to markets and an intensive diversity that will avoid possible failure.

How can we open the land to the plow and make it attractive to the plowman? After irrigation works have been built few now want to utilize them. It seems necessary to aid colonization and settlement of the land under canal. It would appear that the reclaiming of the unutilized lands in the rain belt of the United States might be easier at less outlay of money. This is a big country and we need to develop agriculture nearest the point of consumption. Irrigated agriculture is a specialty. Eastern farmers are not attracted to it. There is no movement of them to our projects. Farmers are provincial people and gregarious. They like kinship and local customs hold them. Reclamation is a national problem in conservation and should be so treated. It should be applied to the older sections of the United States as well as in the newer ones. A broader conception of reclamation must embody the reclaiming of every character of land capable of producing crops. We should farm less and farm better. No conservation policy in its broad sense, that does not deal primarily with production of human food near to the place of consumption is sound. The farmer's place in conservation is fundamental. All branches of human industry eventually trace back to the ground.

Straw lefts in poultry houses serve as insulation to keep the poultry house warm in winter and cool in summer, and to absorb moisture at all times.

The Country woman

A VOY
I vow, this year, I will be strong
To try each task;
A chance to help some other's need
Is all I ask;
I want to guide some weaker feet
From paths of wrong,
And prove the value of my life,
By being strong!

I vow, this year, I will be kind
To all about;
That I will not allow unpleasant
things
To make me pout.
If tempted to be harsh and give
Someone "my mind,"
I'll strive my hardest to "hold in,"
And just be kind!

I vow, this year, I will be true
To every trust;
And not perform the easiest tasks,
But those I must,
And live so when this short, short
Year is through,
Though I have not been great nor wise
I have been true!

I vow, this year, that I will work,
Love, laugh, and lift,
And guide my boat with steady hand,
Nor let it drift,
I'll try my best to make this year
My best—
My best—
If I should make a mess of 1926,
I'll vow again!

—Dr. John W. Holland.

RESOLUTIONS OF MY FAT FRIEND

1. I will not eat ham, pork, bacon, nor any fat meat.
2. I will not use sugars and starches, and I will cut from my regular meals such foods as bread, biscuits, cakes, cereals, "breakfast foods," potatoes, rice, macaroni, and dried beans.
3. I will not drink milk, except the small quantity I use in tea and coffee, and I will omit cream, cheese, and butter from my daily menu.
4. I will not eat pies, cakes, puddings, pastries, or custards.
5. I will not allow my friends to treat me to iced creams, chocolates, or other sweet desserts.
6. I will not overeat, even of lean dishes; I will not eat kinds of fruit, excepting bananas, figs, and grapes.
7. I will eat freely of green vegetables of all kinds, raw or plainly cooked, such as cabbage, celery, lettuce, spinach, asparagus, cauliflower, turnips, carrots, parsnips, tomatoes, onions, beets and string beans.
8. I will eat salads, peppers, olives, pickles, chili sauce, and like foods.
9. I will be cheerful while I am reducing, keeping always before me the image of a happy, healthy, person, with a normal waist line and a single chin.

CORN SUGAR

The American penchant for sweets promises to be an increasingly effective agency for stabilizing the corn market in this country, according to the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. White sugar made from corn grain is gaining in commercial importance. It has the appearance, wholesomeness and the purity of cane and beet sugar, but is not quite so sweet. From the standpoint of health it is said to be more easily digested.

More than 450,000 pounds of corn sugar are made daily in Illinois factories. A new plant for the manufacture of corn sugar is about ready to start at Kansas City. Several such factories would make quite a hole in the corn surplus, even in years of high yields and tend to keep corn prices at a more satisfactory level.

With all the talk about the surplus of corn that is on the market this winter, the question of a wider use of this grain is especially pertinent at this time. It is a matter of interest to every farmer who raises corn for market and who eats sugar, because it gives him an opportunity to assist directly in establishing a bigger market for his corn crop.

As only 1.7 billion pounds of the 10 billion pounds of sugar consumed in the United States, it is necessary to import 8.3 billion pounds to satisfy this nation's need for this product. If Americans would use corn sugar amounting to but 25 per cent of the present import of other sugar, they will make a market for 80,000,000 bushels of corn produced in the United States without injuring the present home sugar industry in the least, as the corn sugar would merely reduce imports.

One bushel of corn can be converted into 25 pounds of corn sugar that is exceptionally pure, being 98 to 100 per cent pure dextrose. Therefore, when farmers, who sell corn, buy 25 pounds of corn sugar, they have bought one bushel of corn from themselves.

A DREAM
A howl of protest has gone up from doctors all over the world since the establishment of a great service bureau at Liverpool, England, which sets the price on the labor of medical practitioners. For instance, the price of appendicitis operations dropped overnight from \$150 to \$75 each, the law of supply and demand being in control, the bureau states. As a consequence, the income of physicians has been cut in two in this particular work, and there will be dire suffering among them this winter unless the demand for other and more expensive operations takes on added strength.

Doctors are beginning to regret the day they turned over to other parties the right to fix a price on their services, the news dispatch continues, and there is much talk of organizing co-operative associations to regain their rights. Not only are the physicians protesting, but patients, too, are "up in arms" and are declaring the practice an injustice.

Thousands of persons underwent operations before the price collapsed. Now they are threatening suit against the doctors and hospitals, in the belief that they have been over-charged. "You may go down town today and purchase that Cadillac brougham," said Dr. Smith Jones to his wife the day the price of operations hit the toboggan. "I have a dozen appendicitis operations in sight," he continued, "and our prospects for a greater income this year were never brighter." Imagine the look of dismay with which he greeted the news that his services were worth just half as much that evening as they were that morning. "I will join the co-operative medical association forthwith," Dr. Smith Jones told his wife on greeting her that night. Only a day or two afterwards, an interview with the manager of the Liverpool service bureau quoted him as saying that never in the history of man were people quite so healthy. And almost immediately the price of operations of all kinds, in all parts of the earth, took a sickening and dizzy plunge downward.

Unless physicians regain their lost rights, they are unanimous in the opinion that thousands will be forced out of the profession into new fields and that those who remain will face depressed conditions for years to come. The federal health department has suggested cheap credit to the profession, but there is doubt in the minds of many whether this plan will afford more than temporary relief. Another government agency has suggested that the medical ranks be diminished by thousands of doctors moving to farms, as there is much land idle at present, the department points out. Only one in a hundred would take this step, they declare, because others are setting the price on labor of the producer.

Since the power of bargaining has left the hands of the medical profession, almost anyone now can afford to undergo an operation, but with the health of the world at nearly 100 per cent, it is not likely the hospital wards will be crowded for many moons. Medical colleges are losing students by the score since the news has become general that doctors are facing poverty, and are turning to professions where they can command twice the price of their services. All in all the situation is most acute and calls for the best business brains in the profession if doctors everywhere are to maintain their present standard of living.

The foregoing is pure fiction, of course, but this bit of hyperbole is used to show conditions under which the farmer has been laboring for half a century. Is it any wonder the farmer has an agricultural problem?

TRAVEL, EVEN THOUGH THE ROADS ARE MUDDY

Winter mud—that annoying, almost impassable kind which results from freezing night temperatures and thawing daylight sun—need no longer prevent the farmer from going to town for supplies or to market some of his own products. Not even the tricky stretch between his garage and his own front gate need stop him, if he scheme to keep the automobile wheels from sinking hub deep in the mud, such as was recently devised by a daily newspaper in Illinois.

That newspaper, seeking some means of transportation whereby its afternoon delivery service could be maintained during the winter around the mud, devised an attachment for an automobile wheel which takes the machine through any mud, and which almost any farmer can make himself.

Two ordinary rims are welded together, and at intervals of a few inches around the circumference of the arrangement is then bolted to the rim which already is on the car by means of lengthened rim bolts. It is well to strengthen the entire wheel by bolting an old brake drum inside out to the regular wheel at the hub.

From that brake drum may be run four rods connecting with the third rim. When those rods are drawn up the wheel is capable of standing severe jolts.

The attachment then stands rim high, with the exception of the mud hook flanges. To obtain initial traction it is necessary to place around the tire of the regular wheel non-skid chains of the weed type. If the tire and chains begin to cut their way through the soft, oozy mud the wheels will sink to the mud surface so that the chains again may secure traction aided in emergencies by the mud hooks.

That attachment can be easily made by an farmer who can obtain the use of an acetylene torch. The old rim and brake drum can be found at most any garage. And if an acetylene torch is not immediately available to the automobile owner, he readily can obtain one at any automobile service station.

INSPECTOR CLOSES CREAM STATION

TOPEKA. A cream buyer at Westmoreland, Kansas, allowed his permit to expire and disregarded instructions to get a new permit. And as the result, his station was later closed by an inspector for the State Board of Agriculture on orders from the dairy commissioner, until a new permit was issued to him.

FARM MORTGAGE DEBT HEAVY

Head of Kansas Farmers' Union Says Situation Is Critical
There is little cause for jubilation in the present agricultural situation, according to John Tromble of Salina, president of the Kansas State Farmers' Union and one of the directors of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association. At a meeting of the association board at Wichita, recently, he said:
"There never was a time in the history of the United States when agriculture was in as dangerous a position as it is at the present time. The farmer is not much better off than he was a year ago. The average debt

per acre in Kansas is \$27. This mortgage indebtedness has completely tied the farmers' hands."

Mr. Tromble then explained that a survey recently had been made of seventy-eight counties in Kansas. The average farm was found to be 235 acres. Everything was figured on a ten-year average. It was found that the cost of operation was \$3,000 a year on the average Kansas farm. The survey was taken in order to present the figures to the Interstate Commerce Commission at a meeting in Des Moines, Iowa, the farm interests hoping to defeat the plan of the railroads to increase freight rates in the middle west.

He asserted that the average farm indebtedness in Iowa was found to be \$91 to the acre; in Illinois, \$69, and in Nebraska, \$58. A survey was in progress in Missouri, he said. The speaker said that the survey was undertaken to prove that the farmers who asserted that the farmers are in a prosperous condition were mistaken. They pointed to large deposits as indicating a prosperous condition in the middle west farming communities.

"They are demanding," he said, "that the farmer pay his debts, and the farmer is not borrowing. He can not borrow until he pays what he now owes, and many do not have the collateral to borrow if they so desired. That is why deposits are heavy. None of the money is going out to the farmer, and the resulting situation is hurting the banks." The only chance for relief, he said, is for the farmer to establish his own marketing agencies. He must do more cheaply and get the full benefit of the best price. He cited government figures to the effect that the farmer gets about 35 cents out of every dollar's worth of products he sells. Such meager participation in the returns rendered farming unprofitable. —Agricultural Review.

USE HOMEMADE SOAPS; THEY ARE INEXPENSIVE

Some one has said that the civilization of a country is known by its soap bill.

Soap is not only a cleaner but also a disinfectant. It is made by combining animal or vegetable fats with an alkali such as soda or potash lye. Use only clean fats, advises Miss May Kiehl, extension specialist in home economics at South Dakota State College. Homemade soaps are not expensive and neither are they hard to make. Here is a good recipe:

1 pound can of lye, dissolved in 8 pints of cold water.
5 pounds fat, melted.
1 1/2 tablespoonsfuls of borax.

1/2 cupful of ammonia, added to the lye mixture when cold.

When the lye mixture is cooled, add it to the fat. Stir until as thick as honey then pour into molds. Set away to harden. Care must be taken in handling the lye mixture. It is well to put a paper bag over the hand while stirring. Stir lye mixture with a stick. Do not use tin or aluminum utensils for making soap. All soap should stand in a moderately warm temperature. The soap will be taken in cut into cakes. Homemade soap should stand for several weeks before using, thus giving the water time to evaporate so that the soap will not dissolve so rapidly.

A WEEKLY HINT FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Grandma's Cookie Jar Churns Hungry Kids

Whenever cookies are mentioned, one always recalls grandmother's cookie jar. Its supply was almost inexhaustible back in those days when we were youngsters. And the cookies we devoured; if one could see them now, stacked end on end, what a sight it would be. Somehow or other, grandmother's cookies were always better than those we might have had at home. Maybe it is because there were more of them. Anyway, grandmother's cookie jar helped to develop in most of us a never failing appetite for good cookies. Here are some recipes for new ones offered by Mary A. Dolve, extension specialist in foods and nutrition at South Dakota State College:

Cocoanut Macaroons
Two egg whites, 1-2 cup sugar, 1 cup shredded cocoanut, 2 cups corn flakes.

Beat eggs stiff, add sugar, cocoanut and corn flakes. Drop by spoonfuls on oiled sheets. Bake in a slow oven. One-half cup chopped nuts may be added.

Corn Flake Kisses
One cup water, 1 cup nuts, 4 egg whites, 1 cup cocoanut, 3 cups corn flakes.

Beat whites of eggs until very stiff and gradually fold into them the nuts, sugar, cocoanut and corn flakes. Drop in teaspoonfuls on oiled tins and bake about 15 minutes.

Bran Cookies
One-half cup butter or substitute, 1 cup granulated sugar, 1 tablespoon cream or milk, 2 eggs, 1 tablespoon baking powder, 2 cups bran, 1-1/2 cup flour, pinch of salt, 1 teaspoon vanilla.

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If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise 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 cut as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

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FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION Plants. Growing in open field, strong, well-rooted. Cabbage, damp moss packed to roots. Each bundle fifty plants, labeled separately. Write for samples and quotations. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield Succession, Copenhagen Market, and Late Flat Dutch. Parcel Post. Prepared, 100, 500, 1,000, 500 \$1.25, 1,000 \$2.25, 5,000 \$10.50. Red Top \$4.50. Timothy and Clover \$5.50. Meler Grain Company, Salina, Kansas. If you have any kind of seed to sell in any quantity send sample and ask for bid.

SUDAN \$2.50. ALPALFA \$7.00. SWEET Clover \$5.00. Millet \$1.50. Cane seed \$1.15. Blue Grass \$4.50. Red Top \$4.50. Timothy and Clover \$5.50. Meler Grain Company, Salina, Kansas. If you have any kind of seed to sell in any quantity send sample and ask for bid.

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RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has removed by death from our midst, Mr. Nordstrom, our brother and former Secretary of Lee Local.

Therefore be it resolved that the members of Lee Local No. 154 extend our heartfelt sympathy to the Nordstrom family. We realize that our local has lost one of her loyal workers in the Farmers Union.

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

Victor Johnson, Pres.
Miss Myrtle E. Ohnson, Sec.

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Mrs. Jacob Melmer, Sec'y.

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Henry Ed-
son, Sec. Washington County.

HURKIMER LOCAL NO. 1002.
Second and fourth Wednesday. Karl
Rohde, Sec. Marshall County.

HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1615.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday.
Mrs. L. C. Rice, Sec. Franklin County.

HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 278.
Meets first and third Wednesday. Ross
Claire, Sec. Sheridan County.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 732.
Meets the first and third Friday of
each month. Chas. J. Gleason, Sec'y.
Douglas County.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1532.
First and third Wednesday. W. E.
Fubman, Sec. Atchison County.

HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1669.
Meets the first and third Friday. G.
W. Fort, Sec. Miami County.

HAYS LOCAL NO. 864.
Meets first Friday of each month. S.
C. Butler, Sec. Miami County.

HILLSDALE LOCAL NO. 1605.
Meets the first and third Thursday.
R. W. Sullivan, Sec. Miami County.

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

I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1199.
Second and fourth Tuesday. C. O.
Taubee, Sec. Sumner County.

JUNCTION LOCAL NO. 1463.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of
each month. Geo. P. Warren, Sec.
Osage County.

JOHNSON LOCAL NO. 749.
Meets the first and third Monday
of each month. Adel Peterson, Sec'y
McPherson County.

KORBER LOCAL NO. 914.
Meets first and third Tuesday. F. A.
Korber, Sec. Nemaha County.

LAPON CREEK LOCAL NO. 479.
Meets second and fourth Wednesday.
P. E. Hoy, Sec. Washington County.

LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1538.
Meets the first and third Tuesday.
H. P. Horton, Sec. Greenwood County.

LITZTOWN LOCAL NO. 2064.
Meets every second and fourth Friday.
Mrs. Esther Williams, Sec'y. An-
derson County.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1462.
Meets the first and third Wednesday
of each month. Mr. J. O. Rambo, Sec.
Cowley County.

LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 688.
Meets Friday or before full moon
of each month. R. M. Glenn, Sec. Re-
public County.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984.
First and third Fridays. R. B. Jordan,
Sec. Stafford County.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1832.
Meets the fourth Wednesday night of
each month. Roy Flory, Sec. Douglas Co.

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

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

LILY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2138.
Meets the first and third Fridays.
Florence Koppert, Sec. Matfield Co.

MAPLE GROVE LOCAL NO. 2107.
Meets Tuesday night every two
weeks. Rol Workman, Sec. Cowley Co.

MERCER LOCAL NO. 1462.
Meets the second and fourth Wednes-
day of each month. W. M. Schmidt,
Sec'y Cowley County.

MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 489.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. J.
P. Griebel, Sec'y Rooks County.

MIDWAY LOCAL NO. 857.
Meets every first and third Tuesday of
each month. Fred Griswold, Secretary
Marshall County.

MILLER LOCAL NO. 1929.
Meets the second and fourth Thurs-
days. Vartie M. McDaniel, Sec'y
Chase County.

PAXICO LOCAL NO. 1922.
First and third Monday. R. J. Muck-
enthaler, Sec'y Dickinson County.

PHELON LOCAL NO. 2130.
Meets second and fourth Friday. Mrs.
A. R. Phelon, Sec'y Osage County.

PRAIRIE HILL LOCAL NO. 1505.
Meets second Thursday of every month.
E. B. Werner, Sec'y Thomas County.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 960.
Meets the first and third Mondays of
each month. Frank Sedlack, Sec'y
entler, Sec'y Wabaussee County.

PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2105.
First Tuesday of each month. J. H.
Scott, Sec'y Martin County.

PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1684.
Meets every second and fourth Thurs-
day. Martin Rohe, Sec'y Douglas Co.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1652.
First and third Wednesday. H. C.
Mathias, Sec'y Wabaussee County.

PLEASANT HOME LOCAL NO. 905.
Meets first and third Monday. Minnie
Carrio, Sec'y Anderson County.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 1902.
Meets first and third Friday. Frank
Friend, Sec'y Morris County.

PARK LOCAL NO. 909.
Meets last Saturday of each month.
Jos. Helm, Sec'y Gove County.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309.
First and third Tuesday. W. T.
Flinn, Sec'y Jewell County.

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

PUNKIN KOLG LOCAL NO. 2084.
Meets the first and third Friday of
each month. Mrs. Elizabeth Dutton,
Woodston County.

RYDALL LOCAL NO. 762.
Meets every second Wednesday of each
month. Geo. Duncan, Sec'y Republic
County.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2025.
Second Wednesday of each month. Mrs.
Frank McClelland, Sec'y Wabaussee
County.

RICHLAND LOCAL NO. 968.
Meets first and third Fridays of each
month. Mrs. J. C. Chase, Sec'y Mar-
shall County.

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

ROUND HOUSE LOCAL NO. 646.
Meets the first, third and fifth Tues-
day night of each month. R. H. Yod-
er, Sec. Washington County.

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

RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2132.
First and third Saturday. Pauline
Covett, Sec'y Saline County.

SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824.
Meets the first Monday. A. F. Lidaky,
Sec'y Franklin County.

SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1953.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. H.
M. Schrock, Sec'y Sheridan County.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1574.
Meets first and third Wednesday.
Alice Ames, Sec'y Greenwood County.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 2111.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of
each month. Wm. J. Wittner, Sec'y
Nemaha County.

SUNFLOWER LOCAL NO. 1051.
Meets first and third Tuesday of each
month. C. W. Fincham, Secretary
Marshall County.

SUNNYSIDE LOCAL NO. 2144.
Meets every second and fourth Wednes-
day of each month. A. H. Callar, Sec.
Coffey County.

SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1725.
Meets the first Friday in every month.
A. C. Baricklow, Sec'y Miami County.

SCIENCE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1946.
Meets every other Friday night. J. D.
Keasling, Sec'y Coffey County.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051.
Second and fourth Wednesday. F.
Lewis, Sec'y Cowley County.

SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 804.
Meets the first and third Friday of
each month. A. R. Wilson, Sec'y Rush
County.

SNIPPE CREEK LOCAL NO. 924.
Meets the first and third Thursday of
each month. George W. Thier, Sec'y
Pottawatomie County.

STONE LOCAL NO. 782.
Meets the last Friday of each month.
Other meetings called. D. O. Marcotte,
Sec'y Rooks County.

SLEEPY HOLLOW LOCAL NO. 462.
Meets the second and fourth night of
each month. Harry Watts, Sec'y Ot-
tawa County.

SUMNERVILLE LOCAL NO. 1402.
Meets the first and third Thursday of
each month. Edith S. Hubbard, Sec'y
Ottawa County.

SPRING CREEK LOCAL NO. 1174.
First and third Wednesday. Nell Lob-
engier, Sec'y Douglas County.

SHILOH LOCAL NO. 1573.
Meets the first and third Friday nights
of each month. J. C. Hankins, Sec'y
Cowley County.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 1100.
Meets the first Monday in the month.
Fred Hildebrandt, Sec'y Washington
County.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 859.
Second and fourth Wednesday. Mrs.
E. H. Warner, Sec'y Marshall County.

SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1561.
Last Wednesday of each month. John
A. Martin, Sec'y Washington County.

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 991.
Meets every two weeks on Friday
night. John A. Martin, Sec. Marshall
County.

WORDEN LOCAL NO. 842.
Meets second and fourth Thursday
of each month. Mrs. Lucas Floor, Sec'y
Douglas County.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 973.
Meets the first and third Monday of
each month. Mrs. A. E. Huseman, Sec'y
Ellsworth County.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1308.
Meets first and third Tuesday. Robert
J. Meyer, Sec'y Crawford County.

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1950.
First Tuesday of each month. B. H.
Oestelrich, Sec'y Dickinson County.

NORTH SIDE LOCAL NO. 1061.
Meets the first Wednesday of each
month. Fred Sundberg, Sec'y McPherson
County.

NOTICE OF MEETING

The Second Annual District Stock-
holders' Meetings of the Farmers
Union Cooperative Produce Associa-
tion are to be held as follows:

District No. 1
Meeting Date—January 21, 1926.
Miami County. Johnson County.
Meeting place—Court House, Paola,
Kansas.

District No. 2
Anderson County, Linn County,
Woodson County, Allen County,
Boutwell County, Meeting place—Court
House, Garnett, Kansas.

District No. 4
Douglas County, Wabaussee County,
Shawnee County, Morris County,
Meeting place—Office of the Secre-
tary of Agriculture, State House, To-
peka, Kansas.

District No. 5
Pottawatomie County, Riley County,
Clay County, Cloud County, Brown
County. Meeting place—I. O. O. F.
Hall, Leonardville, Kansas.

District No. 3
Meeting Date—January 22, 1926
Osage County, Franklin County.
Meeting place—Court House, Lyndon,
Kansas.

District No. 6
Coffey County, Greenwood County,
Marion County, Chase County, Cow-
ley County, Butler County, Lyon
County. Meeting place—I. O. O. F.
Hall, Madison, Kansas.

District No. 7
Trego County, Saline County, Ellis
County, Norton County, Ness County,
Graham County, Rooks County, De-
catur County. Meeting place—Court
House, Wakefield, Kansas.

The territory represented by the
sign-up has been divided in accord-
ance with Section Two, Article Six
of the By-laws of this Association.
The reason for the variation in the
number of counties included in the
various districts is that several of the
counties represented have a compar-
atively small sign-up.

All members of the Association are
requested to attend the meeting in
their respective district which is to
be held for the purpose of:

Nominating one individual as a
member of the Board of Directors
representing that district; and
Electing one delegate for each coun-
ty and one delegate for each town-
ship thereof in the county.

Those chosen are to attend the An-
nual Stockholders' Meeting to be held
in Kansas City, Kansas, at 10:00 A.
M., Wednesday, February 3, in ac-
cordance with Section One, Article
Four of the By-laws of this Associa-
tion.

If any members find it impossible
to attend the district meeting in per-
son, they are requested to appoint as
their proxy some member of the As-
sociation in their district whom they
know will attend the meeting to vote
in their stead.

Members of the Board of Directors
will attend the district meeting in
person; also, some representative
of the Association will be present at
each meeting to further advise the
membership concerning the activities
of the Association to date.

A. W. SEAMANS, Secretary.

MIAMI COUNTY
Miami County Union No. 59 passed a
resolution calling on every county
union in the state to send a dele-
gate from each county in Kansas to
meet in Topeka at the time the tax
commission call the township trustees
to raise farm land values. Now in this
county a majority of our land is
valued for more than we could real-
ize on it at a cash sale. Would you
kindly notify the different county
secretaries and oblige.

Miami County Union No. 59.
W. J. PRESCOTT,
Secretary.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.
The regular meeting of the Craf-
ford 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, Kansas.

S. Woods, President.
G. W. Thompson, Sec'y.

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.

NEOSHO COUNTY
Dear Sir:—Inclosed you will find
a Resolution from Neosho County
Farmers Union for which please pub-
lish in the next issue of the paper.
Also a brief report of the County
Union meeting held in I. O. O. F.
Hall, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1925. An off-
icial meeting. After the routine of
business was over the election of offi-
cers came. With Sanford Miller as
president, E. J. Wilson, vice presi-
dent, Walter J. Schumacher, Sec'y,
Johnsenhour, conductor, Albert, Liv-
dick, doorkeeper. After the election of
officers the executive committee re-
turned us for about thirty minutes
and then every body rushed to the
dinner room where a general dinner
had been prepared by the ladies. 250
present, a good time in general and
a very enthusiastic meeting. Every-
one interested. Next meeting March
13, 1926.

Sanford Miller, President.
J. O. Foust, Sec.

**RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE
NEOSHO COUNTY FARMERS
UNION**

Eric, Kans., Dec. 12, 1925.
We our committee on resolutions
beg to make the following report:

Whereas, Certain interests both in
and out of the state of Kansas are
using every means possible to call a
special session of Legislature for the
purpose of voting \$500,000,000 in
bonds for hard surface roads.

Therefore, be it resolved, that
the Neosho County Farmers Union in
regular session are opposed to any
special session for the purpose of
bonding this state for road purposes.
We further