



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Co-operation

Education

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1926.

## Different Products Made From Corn

When You Read the Different Things That Can Be Made from Corn, You Will Think It Is Quite an Important Crop After All. Who, in the State of Kansas Ever Thought of Making, Facepowder, Glue, Picture Frames and Gun-Powder Out of His Corn Crop.

Remarkable progress in utilizing the waste products of the corn crop, such as corn cobs, stalks and leaves, has been made during the past few years. A list of products made from corn, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, reads like an industrial catalogue.

The list contains 143 commodities, including such items as axle grease and face powder, shoe heels and chair cushions, cigarette holders and gun powder, incense, punk, phonograph records and shaving soap, shoe horns and varnish. The list of commodities ranges from absorbents for nitroglycerine in the manufacture of dynamite to xylene, a kind of sugar.

The value of the corn crop to the American farmer is greater than the value of any other crop grown in this country. It is estimated that 40 percent of the total crop is fed to swine on farms, horses account for 20 per cent, and cattle 15 per cent. The next largest use of corn is for human food, 10 per cent of the crop being used for this purpose on farms and ground in merchant flour mills.

In addition to the use of corn as grain, the plant is used extensively in the form of silage, fodder, and stored, as feed for animals. The department estimates that nearly four million acres of corn a year is now made into silage. More than two and one-half million acres are cut for fodder, and large use made of the stalks as feed for animals. More than two million acres have been grazed on by cattle and hogs in the last few years.

Chemists of the Department of Agriculture have been working on the problem of utilizing the waste products of this tremendously important crop since 1918, and have discovered many uses that are commercially practicable. Adhesives, materials belonging to the same group of chemicals as starch, dextrine and sugars are extracted from the cobs cooked under pressure in super-heated water.

**FIELD SERVICE GREATEST NEED CO-OP. IS TOLD**  
Government Officials and Farm Editors Recommend Improvements for Tobacco Pool.

In an effort to ferret out the real problems of cooperative marketing and make constructive recommendations, a non-partisan committee of public officials recently reported that more publicity and a larger field service are necessary. The Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association of Virginia and North and South Carolina. The board of directors are now taking steps to follow the suggestions contained in the report.

The investigation was conducted at the invitation of the tobacco pool, by the heads of the agricultural extension services, state commissioners of agriculture, chiefs of divisions of markets and prominent agricultural editors of the three states where members reside. The recommendations, presented in a comprehensive document of two typewritten pages, is the result of two months of consideration to the grievances of dissatisfied members, officers and even the general public. Every criticism of the association was traced to its source and analyzed, according to the committee. Hearings were held, minute books were examined and access was provided to every financial or sales record desired.

Although the report was a "clean bill of health" for the pool and its management, several mistakes made by the managers were pointed out. The chief criticism was that the officials had conducted its affairs too much the way a big successful private business would be conducted, and although they had handled the crops efficiently they had failed to keep the office in close enough touch with the distant members to maintain the degree of confidence and understanding loyalty necessary. It was pointed out that while big business is interested only in efficiency, the cooperative must do far more.

"Nothing should be kept from the members except those things which might interfere with the sale of tobacco," declared the investigators. It is particularly necessary, they reported, to give publicity to salaries of officers and employees, details of financial negotiations, redrawing contracts and warehouse purchase prices.

Pentosan adhesives can be used for pasting fiber boxes and cheap paper bags. A special use is in the manufacture of briquettes from fine sizes of anthracite. More than 60 patents on the production of furfural from corn cobs and its utilization have been issued in the United States and other countries during the past five years.

Laboratory work has also developed cheap processes for extracting from the corn cob a synthetic resin from which can be made telephone receivers, phonograph records, and noiseless gears. Pipe stems, electrical instrument parts formerly made of hard rubber, buttons, binders for brushes, glue, and a hundred other kindred articles are now being manufactured from synthetic resin compounds which are made with furfural.

Corn cobs, it has been found, can be used in the manufacture of a lumber substitute where high tensile strength is not required. The weight of the material approximates that of light wood and may be shaped by wood-working tools the same as lumber. It is desirable for making spools, which is estimated can be produced more cheaply than similar spools from birch wood. It can be used in picture frames and mouldings, and may be shaped with rolls to form a wall board of the desired thickness and width.

The subject of the uses and products made of corn is covered at great length in one of the most interesting mimeographed pamphlets which has been published by the Department of Agriculture. Copies of the pamphlets which have been prepared by Miss C. Louise Phillips, scientific assistant in grain investigations, and E. G. Boer, grain supervisor in charge of grain investigations, may be obtained upon request to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Only a limited number of copies is available.

the cornerstone upon which the cooperative is built, and therefore the committee recommends "that the field force be very much enlarged; that it be made the mouthpiece of the office to the grower and of the grower to the office." Furthermore, complete information on the problems and difficulties of the association as well as the progress and successes should be given to the members.

"If this department cannot retain the confidence of the grower the association cannot continue to function. The 96,000 growers in the main are not acquainted with business methods, business policies, market conditions and methods of organized economic activities, many of them incapable of reading and writing, but all of them essential to the success of the association, present the field division with an almost insuperable task of publicity and education. Therefore, the committee recommends that the association recognize that the supreme task of the association depends upon the service which the field service department can render to the members. We recommend that the highest class service possible be employed to carry on the educational and publicity work, and that men be employed in this department who have had experience in dealing with farmers in educational and extension work."

The investigators also recommended that an extensive campaign of education be carried out during the next few months for the purpose of acquainting the entire membership with the history of the pool to date, telling the mistakes and difficulties as well as the accomplishments.

It also pointed out that no one should be left returned to reach the general public and let it know what the association is trying to do.

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## N. A. OLSEN RECEIVES IMPORTANT POST IN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The appointment of Nils A. Olsen as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics was announced April 30 by Secretary of Agriculture W. M. Jardine. The appointment is a promotion for Mr. Olsen, who has been connected with the United States Department of Agriculture since 1919. He was first employed as assistant agricultural economist to do research work in agriculture. In 1922 he assisted in the administration of the seed loan funds in the Northwest, and later was placed in complete charge of this work, with headquarters at Grand Forks, N. D.

In July, 1923, Mr. Olsen returned to Washington and was made executive secretary of the committee which prepared the report on the wheat situation submitted to President Coolidge in the fall of that year by Secretary Wallace. Following this, he was placed in charge of the division of Agricultural Finance in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, conducting studies relating to farm credit, farm taxation and farm insurance. His efficient work in the department won the admiration of the late Secretary Wallace, and Mr. Olsen was called upon frequently to assist the Secretary's office in connection with nation-wide agricultural problems. He collaborated with Secretary Wallace in the preparation of the book "Our Debt and Duty to the Farmer," which only recently came from the press.

Secretary Jardine quickly recognized the ability of Mr. Olsen, and promptly approved the recommendation of Dr. H. C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, for his promotion to the position now announced. His duties will deal with the coordination of the work of the various units of the bureau doing research work, developing programs of investigation, and applying the results to the practical benefit of the Nation's agriculture.

The appointment of an assistant chief in charge of research is especially important at this time, in view of the plans being developed for cooperation with the State Agricultural Experiment Stations for Economic Research with funds made available by the Purnell Act and the project of the new few weeks in attendance at conferences in Europe on the adoption of universal cotton standards.

Mr. Olsen was born on a farm at Herscher, Ill., August 31, 1886. He received the A. B. degree from the University of Illinois, and the M. A. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1909. He was an instructor in history and economics at Mullenburg College, La Crosse, Wis., from 1910 to 1912, following which he spent two years in a graduate study at Harvard University. He received a traveling fellowship from this institution, from which he resigned in 1912 to assume the management of a corn belt farm, continuing in this work until his appointment to the department in 1919.

## CO-OPS SCORE TWO VICTORIES IN MINNESOTA

Win Scrap Over Marketing Law in State Legislature and Supreme Court.

Minnesota cooperative associations won two bitter battles against speculative interests in April when assaults upon the marketing law were made, first by lawyers who contested its validity before the Supreme Court and then by lobbyists who sought to have it repealed by the legislature. The final decision in both cases, however, upheld cooperative marketing in every detail.

The action in the Supreme Court was caused by a wheat pool contract violator who, losing his case in the lower courts, appealed to the highest court of the state. His case was supported by grain trade publications which consistently opposed the Minnesota Wheat Growers Cooperative Marketing Association.

A sweeping decision was handed down by Chief Justice Wilson, denying every allegation made by attorneys for the contract breaker. The decision declares that the standard commodity contract contains valid and mutual consideration; that the marketing act does not contravene the state constitution; that it does not contravene the 14th amendment to the U. S. constitution; that the marketing act does not control or burden interstate commerce. In addition, the court declared that the payment of liquidated damages is not an adequate remedy for contract violation and that an injunction preventing the member from breaking his contract must thus indirectly forcing delivery must be given.

The second of the two battles of the month was a victory for the cooperatives because of the fact that farmers figuratively smothered the legislature with an avalanche of tests against any and all proposals to alter the marketing law. Final adjournment was taken without even calling up the anti-cooperative measures for vote. The Minnesota potato, dairy, wheat, wool and livestock co-ops, together with the state farm bureau, stood shoulder to shoulder throughout the proceedings at the state capital.

## WHY OUR DOLLAR IS 87 CENTS

By J. R. Ashcraft in Washington City.

J. R. Ashcraft explains the farmers' dollar is worth only 75c or 80c. Mr. Ashcraft is in the cotton country and knows something about the price the farmers get for their cotton and the price they have to pay for overalls manufactured out of that cotton. He says:

Here is what takes place and has always been the hindering cause why the farmer has not prospered: The industrial and commercial world takes advantage of the farmer in the way of the price he pays for his cotton. They are men he never meets and who are not acquainted with what the farmer is going to be in advance of the farmers selling his products. If the report shows that production is going to be below normal, he marks up his stock on hand ten to fifteen per cent before he even begins to manufacture raw material. This price is passed on to the commercial world and it marks up from ten to twenty-five per cent on all stock on hand and all purchased from the manufacturer of the stock they buy and go on. Then when the manufacturer begins putting articles on the market manufactured out of the higher priced raw material, he always marks his goods with a per cent that covers all cost and an additional profit; this is passed on to the merchants and they do likewise. When the product gets back to the farmer, the price for it is all the more proportion to the increase in price he got for this product out of which the article was produced. Then the next year if he produces a crop above normal, his price is cut, but the manufacturer and merchant do not cut prices and the farmer has sold out his high-priced products. If he makes any complaint, he is informed that these goods were manufactured out of high-priced raw material.

Take statistics for the twenty years from 1906 to 1925. The price you want to, and you will find that the rise in the price of farm products has followed the rise of manufactured products. On the other hand, you will find that the decline in price of farm products first. This is self-evident that the farmer is not getting a square deal. The farmer is not altogether to blame for his condition. Either the lawmakers, the courts and their decisions are to blame to a great extent because they had their position and power by virtue of the law. Take statistics for the twenty years from 1906 to 1925. The price you want to, and you will find that the rise in the price of farm products has followed the rise of manufactured products. On the other hand, you will find that the decline in price of farm products first. This is self-evident that the farmer is not getting a square deal. The farmer is not altogether to blame for his condition. Either the lawmakers, the courts and their decisions are to blame to a great extent because they had their position and power by virtue of the law.

Some farmers cry the other fellows have the money. That is true, but they are not looking for what you have. You have just as much right to hold and fix the price on your products as the manufacturer and dealers in farm implement have. You have just as much right to restrain trade as they do. This is the way the law is. If you have just as much right to hold and fix the price on your products as the manufacturer and dealers in farm implement have. You have just as much right to restrain trade as they do. This is the way the law is.

Upon arising the morning of the 28th we found it rainy. But we started on our journey, driving toward Keweenaw, where we had five losses to settle. Since the roads were so muddy and finding the Phillips county Farmers Union meeting in full blast, we accepted the invitation of Mr. R. M. Clark and others to stay, which we were glad that we did, because we met many patrons of the Farmers Union Insurance Company besides hearing an address by our State President Hon. John T. Trowbridge, who made a fine talk on the benefits of the Farmers Union, which was heard with interest by all who were there.

On the 29th finding the roads dry, we drove on to Agra. We met Mr. Forsberg, the cashier of the Farmers Bank, who is a very pleasant man to know. After settling two losses satisfactorily, we drove to Phillipsburg, where we met Mr. Warner and Mr. Anderson. These two men, as full fledged Farmers Union men as you find, are for all things for the building up of the Farmers Union organization. After enjoying a good dinner we drove north to Woodruff, settling more losses.

After this we turned toward Norton our old home where Mrs. Simpson made good use of two days time visiting Brother and Sister and old neighbors and friends and your field man put in his time settling losses and writing insurance in the vicinity.

On leaving Norton we visited Norcraft, Lenora, Morland, Hoxie, Grinnell, Quinter, WaKeeney and on our return home checked up and found that we had driven 800 miles, settled 30 losses had several nice visits with policy holders and had written quite a lot of insurance.

Business is coming to the Farmers Union Insurance Company more and more as the years go by.

CHAS. SIMPSON, Fieldman.

## WHERE YOUR MONEY GOES.

A western newspaper, checking up expenditures, finds that the average American spends \$5.02 a year for jewelry and 15 cents for art; he spends \$27 for joy riding and \$1.28 for the work of the church. He is blowing in \$3 for ice cream and 98 cents for books. He spends \$45 for fancy foods and 8 cents for the salaries of professors. He gives up \$4.15 for soda water and 6 cents for ink.

He isn't entirely wild; he spends 11 cents for health service and 65 cents for coffins without turning a hair—

—A. H. Clough, News.

## FARMERS REFUSE TO LET PRESIDENT PASS BACK TO TARIFF COMMISSION ON INVESTIGATION OF METAL WOOL AND COTTON SCHEDULES

The national farm organization which recently wrote the President requesting him to instruct the Tariff Commission to investigate the schedule on metals and manufactures thereof, and cotton and wool manufactures, received a reply from the Chairman of the Tariff Commission to which the President referred its request, pleading poverty but indicating indisposition as the reason for not making the investigations. The farm-owners have again written the President asking him to request the Tariff Commission of its own initiative to investigate the duty on table, household, kitchen and hospital utensils, made chiefly of aluminum which was increased from twenty-five per cent in the Act of 1913, to fifty-five per cent, and eleven cents per pound on the Fordney-McCumber Act. It suggests Secretary of the Treasury Mellon as an able witness on this subject.

It also asks the President to request an investigation of the duty on steel plates, suggesting Judge Gary of the U. S. Steel Corporation and Chas. M. Schwab as witnesses, and the duty on cotton cloths, and cotton and gloves and hose. Senator Butler is suggested as an expert witness on cotton goods.

The farmers also ask the President to request the Tariff Commission to investigate the duty on woolen blankets, and fabrics and gloves, with the President of the American Woolen Company as star witness to tell the Commission why his aged father, suffering from infantile paralysis, after it has had its own medicine so long.

The President is reminded that Chairman Marvin of the Commission has had long experience in tariff matters before his present position.

An important labor union recently investigated the situation of a big cotton mill which has been demanding lower wages, and found that this mill had paid dividends averaging 18 per cent from 1916 to 1923, and the book value per share had grown from \$18 in 1914 to \$338 in 1923. The stock was doubled in 1924 and still dividends were 10.3 per cent on the outstanding capital stock and the total net earnings for the eight years 1916 to 1923 averaged 32.9 per cent of this stock.

## THE FIELDSMAN'S LAST TRIP.

On April 27, I, in company with Mrs. Simpson, left Salina and drove to Downs, by way of Minneapolis and Beloit, where we had a loss to settle. We settled two losses north of Downs, and Southwest of Fort. By this time it was late in the evening, so we turned toward Gaylord, where we enjoyed a good supper and obtained a good bed, we had a good night's rest.

Upon arising the morning of the 28th we found it rainy. But we started on our journey, driving toward Keweenaw, where we had five losses to settle. Since the roads were so muddy and finding the Phillips county Farmers Union meeting in full blast, we accepted the invitation of Mr. R. M. Clark and others to stay, which we were glad that we did, because we met many patrons of the Farmers Union Insurance Company besides hearing an address by our State President Hon. John T. Trowbridge, who made a fine talk on the benefits of the Farmers Union, which was heard with interest by all who were there.

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CHAS. SIMPSON, Fieldman.

## THE FUTURE.

And not by eastern windows only. When daylight comes, comes in the light; In front, the sun climbs slow, how slowly; But westward, look, the land is bright!

—A. H. Clough, News.

## Meeting of the State Board

State Board Met in Salina on April 30. Results of the Amendments That Have Been Before the Members Since the 1925 Convention Are Given Below. Also Important Facts Concerning the Division of Dues Are Called to Your Attention.

The Board of Directors of the Kansas division of the F. E. & C. U. of A. met in regular Quarterly Session, as per call of President Tromble.

President Tromble presiding. Members present were Henderson, Lippert and Clark. Huff and Lambertson being absent. Treasurer Grant Bliss in attendance.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted as read.

The Directors immediately canvassed the ballots as returned to the State Secretary on the referendum ordered by the delegate at the convention.

The result of the count of votes was as follows:

Amendment No. 1 had a majority against of 3265.

Amendment No. 2 had a majority for of 3475.

Amendment No. 3 had a majority for of 1167.

We, the members of the board of directors, have counted the ballots and find the above results.

Signed by Lippert, Clark, and Henderson.

Next in order was the reading of the Auditors report. Secretary calling attention to certain phases of said report. Action of board on said report was deferred until the next meeting. Moved seconded and carried that in counties where there is no county or district Union and if such County or District Union be organized, the State Secretary be and is hereby instructed to remit County or district dues as follows, if organized between Jan. 1st and Apr. 1st, the full county dues ..... \$20

Between Apr. 1st and July 1st ..... \$15

Between July 1st and Oct. 1st ..... \$10

Between Oct. 1st and Jan. 1st ..... \$5

Initiation Fees to be remitted in the same ratio.

The next in order was a general discussion pertaining to the collection of fractional dues and it appeared that all were in favor of collecting the National dues on a fractional basis. And a motion was made duly seconded and carried, that the state secretary, be and is hereby instructed that when the table showing amounts of dues to be sent to state secretary is made up for copy for the 1925 constitution and by-laws, said table be made providing for the collection of National dues on a fractional basis.

In the matter of selecting someone to act as director for the Kansas Farmers Union on the Board of the St. Joseph Farmers Union Live Stock Com. Firm, C. E. Brasted was elected.

Next presentation and allowance of bills.

Bills were allowed as follows:

C. E. Clark, service and expense \$10.00

C. E. Henderson " " 28.76

O. M. Lippert " " 17.10

Grant Bliss " " 16.14

No further business appearing, the Board adjourned.

C. E. BRASTED, Sec.

## COOPERATIVES BACKED BY LAW IN 37 STATES

Standard Co-op. Act Sets Record by Quick Spread from Coast to Coast.

With New Mexico, Nebraska and Indiana the last to add the standard cooperative marketing law to their statute books, the roster of states in which farmers are authorized to form commodity-wide cooperatives now includes 37. Only 11 states of the Union have failed to provide the legal machinery necessary for efficient operation of large associations.

The law, originally drafted by Aaron Sapiro and enacted by Texas in 1921, is said to have spread more rapidly from legislature to legislature than any other act ever proposed. In less than five years has gone farther than such former record-breakers as the negotiable instruments act and the uniform sales act.

The cooperative law has been challenged before the supreme courts of Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Carolina, Texas, Wisconsin and other states, but has been upheld in every case. States which have endorsed cooperative marketing by the standard act are the following:

Alabama 1921 Arizona 1921

Kansas 1921 California 1923

Arkansas 1921 New York 1923

Colorado 1923 Georgia 1921

Florida 1923 Illinois 1923

Idaho 1921 1923 Iowa 1921

Indiana 1925 Kansas 1921

Kentucky 1922 Louisiana 1922

Maine 1923 Maryland 1922

Minnesota 1923 Mississippi 1921

Missouri 1923 Montana 1924

Nebraska 1925 New Jersey 1924

New York 1924 New Mexico 1925

North Carolina 1921 North Dakota 1921

Ohio 1923 Oklahoma 1923

Oregon 1921 South Carolina 1921

South Dakota 1923 Tennessee 1923

Utah 1923 Virginia 1922 1923 Washington 1921

West Virginia 1923

WYOMING 1925

ODDESSA LOCAL 1571.

Odessa Local held its regular meeting Tuesday night, May 5, with a large crowd in attendance.

Geo. McGinn, manager of the Hackney Farmer Union Co-op. Association, made a talk on "How can the farmer get a higher price for his wheat?"

J. C. (Frosty) Felts gave an interesting discussion on Farmers' Union topics, especially the progress of the Produce Marketing Association. Mr. Felts is a State Organizer of the Marketing Association and is spending a few days at home. We were glad that he was able to include our meeting night in his stay.

Mrs. Burr C. Russell reported that the ladies of the refreshment committee had cleared over sixty-five dollars serving lunches at two sales during the past week. The ladies were given a well merited vote of thanks for their excellent work in replenishing our treasury.

Talks on poultry raising were given by Dave Cardwell and Mrs. Stanley Russell.

Our Lecturer, Stanley D. Russell was given authority to arrange for the exchange of programs with other locals.

Mr. Felts, who is a member of the famous "Hackney Harmony Hounds," led the crowd in singing some Farmers' Union songs, and the meeting was closed with musical numbers by Geo. A. and Beulah Beach and vocal solos by Helen Johnson.

Frank Snow, Pres. R. A. Reynolds, Sec.

Certified seed of adapted varieties will help fill the farmer's book. Get your share.



## The Kansas Union Farmer

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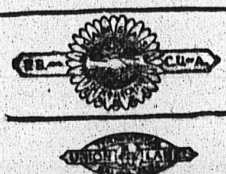
Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1925.



### BOOST YOUR OWN LOCALS.

There are three good ways to advertise the value of the Farmers Union Local and let the world know that you have some faith in it.

First, every member on the rolls should have his dues paid full to December 31, 1925. That would put the Local on the Honor Roll and make certain that its name is printed in this paper every week until the end of this year.

Second, advertise the date of your regular Local meetings in the notice column of this paper. Every subscriber for the Kansas Union Farmer in this state, with less than one per cent of exceptions, is a member of a Farmers Union and about half of them very frequently excuse their absence from the regular Local Meetings by explaining that they did not know the date on which it meets. Of course the most of them are kidding themselves and their brethren about that. They know the date all right. Well let's cut off one slacker excuse by advertising all the meeting dates in this paper.

Finally, we all know that the best proof of the quality of the pudding lie in the eating of it. The best way to convince our neighbors that the Union is a good thing is to act like we believe in our organization. The best evidence that the Farmers Union is worth something is the holding of regular meetings attended by large numbers of earnest and hardworking members.

Pay your dues, read your paper, have your Local meeting date advertised and attend your own meetings and the Union in your neighborhood will get along fine.

### WHEAT GOES UP AGAIN.

That heading is a pretty ticklish piece of writing for a man who loves to tell the truth. Well, wheat did go up again last week, almost ten cents a bushel on a single day. It may be down again by the time this paper is in the hands of the customers. No one can tell what the price of wheat will do more than a few minutes ahead any more than he can what card he will draw in a poker game unless he happens to be playing with "readers" furnished by himself.

The men who buy and sell wheat on the produce exchanges and boards of trade in this country are the only gamblers in our land who are allowed to ply their trade without police interruption. They are more dishonest than the old-time dealers of Faro, Poker, Keno, Roulette and other games once popular in all our centers of civilization as well as on our frontiers and in our mining camps. About one gambling house in every ten had the reputation of being square. Of course such houses were seldom square as their alleged honesty was merely a matter of reputation rather than character. But there may have been one honest gambling house in the United States somewhere during all those dead and gone wide-open days. If so that sort of gambling had something on the modern thimble rigging that goes on in the grain trade.

The producers of wheat and the consumers of bread are alike victims of the organized grain gamblers. The government that protects its citizens from lotteries and other such devices certainly has in the power and the authority to stop speculation in the necessities of life. But legitimate grain dealers always set up a howl and declare that there must be a market in futures where they can put "hedgers" on their transactions. This writer was never able to figure just exactly what a man does when he "hedges" his wheat. That it does not protect him against loss resulting from sales or purchases now such protection can be bought from the Lloyds or some other firm of respectable underwriters for much lower rates than are charged for "hedging" on the Chicago or Kansas City Board of Trade. And then again the man who insures his wheat in the bin against a decline in price or his guess that wheat will rise in price after he sells his can always collect the face value of his policies from respectable and reliable insurance companies.

Short selling should be abolished and penalized by congress and "hedging" should be done by dealing with underwriters instead of gamblers.

### ENGLISH FINANCE RECOVER.

The Great War left England with a very heavy debt, about \$40,000,000,000 or more than a billion for every million of her population. If our arithmetic is still working all right that figures down to about \$1,000 per capita which means that the debt distributed by families instead of individuals amounted to something over \$5,000 a family. Almost any one will admit that England owed a stupendous debt. We thought and still think that the American public debt is exceedingly burdensome and it is. Consider a moment, however, that England with about one-third our population and much less than one-third of our national wealth owes twice as much as the United States.

Like all other honest folks in the world the English people understand that there is only one thing to do about a debt and that is to pay it off at the earliest possible moment if it takes a shirt and the babies shoes. England could not pay forty billions right off. It will take some time, probably several generations but she has given her bond for the debt and is meeting her interest payments as they come due.

Honesty and sound business methods are just as valuable among nations as among men. Taxed white, her industries prostrate, her labor largely unemployed, England still has credit all over the world. The German mark has been inflated out of existence, the French franc and the Italian lire are about to give up the ghost but the English pound sterling is worth exactly what the old Rays arithmetic said forty years ago, that is, \$4.86.

It is reported that an English credit for \$300,000,000 has been arranged for in this country. That does not mean that a dollar of American gold is on the way to London. It does mean that England will buy \$300,000,000 of American goods in the near future and that she is able to do so because her credit is good. The effect of the English credit established in New York is already apparent. Wheat jumped up nearly ten cents in a single day, stocks increased in value, business of all kinds perked up. Even the gloomy and pessimistic officers of the Santa Fe, Burlington and Union Pacific railway companies grudgingly announced that after all it is possible that there is a balm in Gilead.

You see it makes a lot of difference in business to know for sure that our best customer is ready to buy goods worth \$300,000,000 and that cash or sound credit is available for all purchases. A lot of folks in this country still hate England and always will but the world would never look the same again without John Bull.

### THE KANSAS ROAD LAWS.

The legislature made some very material changes in the road laws or rather some very important additions to the provisions of the old laws. The State Highway Commission was not abolished. It was reconstructed and each of the three natural subdivisions of the state, east, middle and west has one representative on the board.

A state highway system was established. The Highway Commission in conjunction with the Commissioners of each county is required to designate statehighways in every county in Kansas up to a total mileage of not more than 8,690 miles with no mileage in any one county greater than the combined north and south and east and west lines through the county seat. This system of state roads will be numbered and uniformly marked. It is not at all certain that all such roads will be uniformly constructed and maintained for a good many years to come. We have not quite passed out of the period of paint brush highway construction.

The state roads designated in each county must be the first roads improved. After they have been taken care of the county commissioners may use the road's funds on county roads but only with the approval of the State Highway Commission.

The tax from motor vehicle licenses will, as before, be used in several blocks. Seventy-five per cent of such license money goes into the state-road fund where it becomes available for construction of state highways but under the constitutional amendment that state cannot use this fund to pay more than one-fourth the cost of any state road or to a greater extent than \$10,000 a mile on any one project. Only \$1,200,000 a year can be used by the state for construction.

The remainder of the state-highway fund, less the appropriation for the State Highway Commission which is limited to \$75,000 a year, is divided back among the counties. Forty per cent of the funds subject to distribution is divided equally among the 105 counties and the remaining sixty per cent is divided among the various counties in proportion to their assessed valuation, based upon the preceding years assessment. This distribution must be made semi-annually on March 1 and September 1. Not more than twenty per cent of the distributed funds can be used by the county commissioners of any county for the construction of county and township roads and bridges.

As the law stands the benefit district is still the starting point for highway construction. The cost to property in the districts, however, will be much lower and there are provisions for refunding some of the exorbitant expenses that have been paid by farmers and others in benefit districts heretofore created. To secure any reimbursement a benefit district must first make provisions for the maintenance of the road or roads within its boundaries.

It will take some little time to get all the new provisions working and perhaps still longer before the new law is generally understood. This particular piece of legislation may not be worth a dime and then again it may be a substantial progressive forward step. It may mess matters up worse than ever before and then again it may straighten things out. It seems sensible to postpone wholesale condemnation until the new law is better understood.

There are no longer very many people who oppose a good-roads program in this State. Opposition from now on will be based on method rather than utility. The roads are needed. Kansas lies in

the pathway of transcontinental travel. With anything like decent east and west and north and south roads more than a million out of state cars will cross Kansas every year. That means a considerable addition to the business of this State. We are likely to lose that business and a good many other things upon which we set a high value, if Kansas is cut out of the main line and put on the side track of cross country highway travel.

But, after all, the big thing about good roads is that the folks of Kansas need them for their own use. All they want is to be sure that improvements will be made where they can best serve the interests of those who pay and that they do not cost more than they are worth. On top of this is a pretty well-settled determination to issue as few bonds as possible and get our highway system on the pay-as-built plan.

### BOOST FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Nebraska has already taken in more than 3,000 new members this year. That is good news and this writer hopes that the number may run to 10,000 before the end of the year. Kansas must look out. For a good many years this state has ranked at the top in Union membership. To hold that place this year it is necessary to do quite a lot of real recruiting work.

There are fifty thousand farmers in Kansas who have belonged to the Union at one time or another and have dropped out. There is another fifty thousand who have never joined the organization although they know something about it. There is plenty of material for new members and plenty of arguments in favor of the Union. There is a big and successful Union program. Why not have 50,000 members before September 1? Why not continue to stand at the head of all the states in organized cooperative work?

### AGRICULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES.

A few days ago the Arkansas Gazette published at Little Rock, probably the oldest paper in existence west of the Mississippi river, published the following short news story for the purpose of convincing its readers that thrift and industry applied to farming are certain of greater rewards than can be realized in any other way this side of the River Jordan. Thus the Gazette:

"A man with \$35 capital 13 years ago bought 60 acres of Arkansas outover lands on credit for \$12.50 per acre. Last year his farm had increased in size to 175 acres, valued at \$17,000, and the net income from his crops amounted to \$4,895. During the 13 years he built a home with all modern conveniences for his family."

In the course of his more or less "intelligent" browsing among exchanges from all parts of our rather far flung republic the scissors editor or some other editor of Washington Post ran across the Gazette and reprinted the story with prefatory and supplementary comment in the course of which he said:

"This is an impressive example of what the pursuit of agriculture on a sound and economical basis can bring; and a fair rejoinder to the plaint that the farmer can not possibly help himself."

All must admit that such should hearten and encourage farmers who have about made up their minds that there is no profit in the business of producing crops. There are a few omissions in the article, however, that are much more significant than positive statements of alleged fact. Where is that farm located? The Gazette is a good newspaper. Did it omit the location of that particularly successful farmer because it feared a rush of other wealth seekers to that neighborhood for the purpose of converting cut-over timberlands obtainable at ten or twelve dollars an acre into highly improved farms worth \$100 an acre all in 13 years.

A return of \$4,895 from the sale of crops in a single year is fine but figures alone tell little. What crops were produced? What was the net return? How much money did that farmer have left after his expenses were paid? Are there still such opportunities in Arkansas? If so, where? Why not give the farmers name and post office address?

No one is asked to make any rejoinder to the "plaint" that the farmer cannot help himself. The farmer can help himself and has been doing just that very thing for a good many years. His principal "plaint" is that he cannot help himself but that he is not permitted to help himself except by going out into the cut-over lands of Arkansas, the arid lands of the west or the reclaimed swamps of the south there to carve a farm out of the waste places. Engaged in that sort of endeavor the farmer has the cheers of all the world if he succeeds. But let him once make an attempt to act in business for himself it is another story. Simple requests for enabling legislation are characterized as whining demands for subsidies. Indications of success in cooperative marketing are the signal for wholesale charges that farmers have become anarchists or bolsheviks or some other sort of outlandish and awful critters that insists on blazing new trails in business.

It is mighty fine that some farmer has done as well as the Gazette story indicates but after all the comfortable competency accumulated is not the result of profits from agricultural operations. Most of it is represented by increase in the value of land from \$12.50 to \$100 an acre. How much more of it was the product of the unpaid labor of wife and children no one knows. How much of last years sale of products for \$5000 was the sale of crops and how much was the soil fertility mined from the soil is not in evidence. By all means publish names and postoffice addresses, crops produced and other all but material facts with the next story of agricultural success.

## COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

### Napoleon

Once Declared  
So it is said, that "History is a fable agreed upon." The great Corsican may or may not have been the author of that aphorism. Most of the wise cracks of great men have been put into their mouths long after they themselves, have passed on. A story in a recent issue of the Columbus Advocate describing the founding of the Long-Bell Lumber Company which recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversary illustrates the mixture of truth and fable that gets into the records of humanity and passes for history. Concerning a business that was founded in Columbus by a man still living there are at least three misstatements of fact and the queerest part of the whole thing is that one of the pieces of misinformation is in a reprint of a news story that was first published at the time and in the place that the Long-Bell business was started. That reprint says that "Mr. Robert Long has located his lumber yard one block north of the Lagonda Hotel. This writer then eleven year old was then living on a farm six miles out of Columbus and remembers that the lumber yard started by Mr. Long was one block north and one block east of the Lagonda Hotel."

### Columbus

Was a Small Town  
At that time and has not yet become very much of a metropolis. The Advocate says that only a few permanent buildings had been erected on the public square. It is right about that but when it undertakes to locate the structures that were here when Mr. Long went into the lumber business it goes badly wrong. Only one building now facing the public square was built before 1875. That was a stone building long known as "Hunt Block" which for many years was occupied by A. T. Hunt as a drug store with the other room used for the banking offices first of Condon and later of Doubleday, which later became the firm of Bitter and Doubleday.

The building now known as the Bell building was erected by Julius Varick in 1879 or 80. The writer while attending his first teacher's institute worked on that structure on Saturdays while it was going up and earning about \$1.25 to assist him in paying his expenses while preparing to teach district school. The Lagonda House, operated by Judge Fry, was a wooden building that stood on the site of the brick store now occupied by the Brown dry goods store. The present structure was erected after the old hotel building was removed which was a number of years subsequent to 1875. The writer is unable to identify the "state building" now occupied by Ned's Book Store but is certain that it had not been erected in 1875. The only building on the public square of Columbus that dates back of 1875 is the old Hunt Block.

### History

Is Further Distorted  
By the esteemed Advocate in its statement that "Mr. Long continued to operate his lumber yard alone until some time in the early 80s when he entered into a partnership with his cousin, Victor B. Bell." As a matter of fact the R. A. Long Lumber Company was started as a partnership. Mr. Long's associates from the first were Victor B. Bell and Robert White. Bell was not related to Long but White was his cousin. Bell never took any very active part in the business but continued his association with the enterprise for many years both in the partnership and the corporation that was later formed under the name of the Long-Bell Lumber Company. Mr. Long's cousin, Robert White, was active in the business at first but died before the concern had grown to very large proportions.

From the first Mr. Long was the directing, guiding head of the company. Even now, although he has retired from active presidency of the corporation, he is still the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the presiding and directing genius of the business.

### Longview

Forty Miles West  
Of Portland, Oregon, but on the north side of the Columbia River in Washington is the latest and in many respects the greatest achievement of R. A. Long and his Long-Bell Lumber Company. The new town is probably better planned than any other American industrial community. The lumber manufacturing plant, the biggest in the world, has been in operation since July 1924. The town, not only modern but in advance of every other similar city in the world, now has a population of more than 10,000.

Few men now living have exceeded the achievements of R. A. Long in the business world. His little retail lumber yard opened at Columbus, less than one person to the square mile and, in many places, less than one to 10 square miles. Practically the entire population lives on the fringe of the continent, which ranges from 200 to 600 miles in width, has an average rainfall of 20 to 30 inches, and is capable of supporting ten times as many people. The Commonwealth's population is more than 98 per cent British.

Australia has experienced great difficulty in inducing her immigrants to stay on the farms where they are needed. The reason is plain. The majority of the emigrants leaving the United Kingdom were accustomed to living in cities or hamlets. Having spent their lives in trades or factories they knew little of the practical side of farming or grazing, and gradually they drifted to the urban centers chief cities, the population averages

Kansas, fifty years ago has expanded into a great enterprise with resources approximating \$50,000,000. Such a career, made possible by great ability, high character, flawless integrity, and tireless industry is an inspiring object lesson to all who believe that America is still the land of opportunity.

### America

Has Put Europe  
On notice that no aid can be had from this country unless the peace is kept. In an address delivered last Monday night to a distinguished British audience which included the Prime Minister the American Ambassador, Alanson B. Houghton, said: "The full measure of American helpfulness can be obtained only when the American people are assured that the time for destructive methods and policies has passed and that the time for peaceful upbuilding has come."

"The American people are asking themselves if that time has in fact arrived. And that question they cannot answer today. The answer must be given to them. It must come from the peoples of Europe who alone can make the decision."

"If the answer is peace, then you may be sure that America will help to her generous utmost, but if—which God forbid—that answer shall continue confused and doubtful, then I fear that those helpful processes which are now in motion must inevitably cease."

That was mighty plain speaking but it is time that Europe should know the truth. America proposes to preserve the peace of the world and will use all her great financial power for that purpose. Frostrated Europe may have billions of American capital for the work of peaceful reconstruction but not another dollar for making wars.

1900  
American Citizens  
Were killed in automobile accidents during the year 1924. That is a distressing and shameful record. Distressing because of the grief and loss resulting from such a useless and foolish sacrifice of life. It is shameful because it is a serious reflection on the good sense and the law abiding spirit of our people. Practically every accident was avoidable and therefore without excuse.

In a great majority of the cases fatal accidents resulted in deliberate violation of laws enacted to secure safety. The driver who masters and observes all the traffic regulations as a rule neither comes to grief himself nor forces others to disobey the wholesome and necessary regulations made to insure the public against accidents.

But the sensible, law-abiding and careful drivers are more or less at the mercy of the ignorant, selfish, foolish, reckless and often drunken drivers who are to be found on the streets and highways of the country. The time has come to stop fooling with the half witted and vicious drivers who imperil the lives of all who venture forth in motor cars.

The traffic laws must impose real penalties on the careless and witless morons who clutter the public roads with their foolishly driven cars. Jail sentences must be imposed. License to drive must be revoked. Both physical and mental tests must be imposed on all applicants for permits to drive. In no other way can the toll from fatal accidents be reduced. The fools and drunkards must not be allowed to kill 19,000 Americans every year. That is more lives than were lost in any three battles of the Civil War.

### Painleve

Prime Minister  
Of France, is having a bad time. He cannot induce the jangling and discordant parties and factions to unite in the prosecution of plans for the reconstruction of the republic and of the fortunes of her people. The real trouble is that the private fortunes of the French need no reconstruction. The country is full of wealth and the folks who have it intend to keep it.

Frenchmen who are smart enough to attain the office of prime minister know that their country is about at the end of its row so far as other nations are concerned. The world at large is about fed up on France. That country will never regain its former place among the powers until its people make up their minds that the only thing to do with debts is to pay them, an idea that down to this good day is repugnant to the average Frenchman.

Painleve will not secure unity of action. Neither will his successor whoever that unfortunate man may be but one of these days the public opinion of the world will force France to try honesty as a national policy.

### Reduction

Of Federal Taxes  
To the extent of a million a day is the goal set for the Sixty-Ninth con-

gress. The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and his expert advisers are already on the job and will have new revenue bills ready for congress when next December comes round. The customers of the government throughout the country are always interested in tax reduction and will endorse the program that has for its slogan "Cut tax away, Million a day."

It seems that the big dogs in Washington and throughout the country are desperately afraid of a treasury surplus. They propose to avoid any such dangerous complication of the national finances. Heretofore the problem of the surplus has been dealt with along simple fashioned lines of procedure. Whenever money accumulated in the treasury it was promptly appropriated out for various governmental and humanitarian purposes. It requires only a moderate amount of genius to dispose of surplus by spending it.

Now we have a new school of statesmen who propose to evade the dangers and temptations of a surplus by reducing tax rates until the income of the government balances the expense. Our European friends have a hard time in balancing their national budgets but their problem was the other way around. The average poor boob who watches government from the side lines is often moved to exclaim, "A'int finance and administration wonderful?" He cannot understand why or how a country is in debt more than \$20,000,000,000 can have any surplus. Why not retire a few bonds and cut down the interest bill while times are good at the treasury?

### Congress

Will Reduce Taxes  
Nearly half a billion dollars a year. The only quarrel over tax reduction will be in connection with who gets it. That is always the interesting thing about any money problem. Who gets it? Congress is going to make the taxpayers a present of half a billion dollars a year in the way of lower rates but who gets the half billion?

Notwithstanding a lot of previous bad luck in the forecasting business this writer predicts that there will be substantial reductions in estate and gift taxes, that the surtaxes on incomes will be greatly reduced and that some way will be found to lighten the tax burdens of the down trodden corporations like the Union Pacific, the Santa Fe, the Burlington and other railways and such struggling industries as the United States Steel Corporation, the Ford Motor Car Company and the International Harvester Company. Those boys are up against it. Nor can the poor man kick. He had his tax reduction last year. Besides the average farmer has now learned that production pays all taxes anyhow and that the only way that his burden can be lightened is by giving the corporations fewer chances to pass the buck to him.

### Reclamation

Should Be Concerned  
With four classes of non productive lands. Arid and desert lands have no water plant nourishment. Then there are the swamp and marsh lands that have too much water. The cut-overs of the timber regions include many millions of acres grown up in jungle and scrub. Finally there are the worn out and abandoned farms of the Western states.

Congress annually appropriates huge sums for the irrigation of the arid and semi-arid lands. Municipalities and corporations organized by speculators and always conducted for profit annually drain large areas of swamps and marshes. There are those who make money by selling cut-overs to unsuspecting but there are very few farmers in the cut-overs who are making any money for themselves. Some abandoned farms are being restored.

The suggestion about to be made by the writer may be foolish. He has made a lot of silly cracks in the past and is not through yet. He believes, however, that the desert lands should be left alone until all other areas are naturally fit for human habitation are utilized. Swamp lands should not be drained but dams should be built and the swamps should be converted into lakes to serve as reservoirs for moisture and homes for fish. Cut over lands can be brought into cultivation only at heavy expense. For the most part the only crop to which they are adapted is trees and they should be reforested and set to producing along the lines of their natural possibilities.

The diminishing fertility of operated farms and the restoration of production from abandoned lands located in sections desirable for homes are the problems that should have the benefit of the best thought of the nation.

patrons to which they were accustomed.

This is a situation which Australia will have to remedy. In Argentina, emigrants are quartered in barracks for a set period, where they are taught how to use agricultural implements, and familiarized with farm work. They are then distributed as wanted throughout the agricultural areas, and having learned the work they are content to remain there. Australia may well take a leaf from the Argentine book.

President Von Hindenberg, of Germany, has already indorsed the Coolidge brand of economy by appearing at a function clad in a sack suit, if we accept as true the accounts of Washington correspondents concerning the President's wardrobe, which are largely imaginary.



## The Countrywoman

### FARM WOMEN START GREAT NATIONAL FEDERATION

All during the Sixty-eighth Congress, when so-called Farm Relief legislation was pending, the women of the farm were entirely ignored. No woman was invited to any of the twenty-one sessions held by the President's Agricultural Commission; no woman was invited to discuss farm legislation at any of the sixteen sessions of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry; no woman was invited to the thirty-four sessions of the House Committee on Agriculture. Legislators, commissioners and others seemed to think that a woman's voice was not necessary.

Governmental action was taken by the Farmers' Magazine and that no satisfactory law can be drafted without women's counsel.

Just as we go to press a large gathering of farm women from several states met in Washington, and after an hour's discussion of farm conditions formed the organization of the Federated Farm Women of America. We are delighted to make this announcement. In order to print something about this meeting we held up our Magazine.

Permanent headquarters for the new Federation were established in Washington. From these offices a countrywide campaign will be quickly started to unite all the present women's organizations and all the individual farm women into one great national body.

When the women are thus united it is certain that farm women's voices will be heard hereafter in farm affairs.

The Farmers Magazine has insisted from the start that no great step to solve present difficulties could be made without having a part in it. After organizing a committee which will prepare the Constitution and lay out the program, the women called on President Coolidge and had a long talk with Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, who said:

"The bringing together of the farm women of America is a great and good work. I have a keen realization of the position of our farm women and you have been working to perform in bringing us into closer touch. You are starting out to solve our country's greatest problem, and I am sure we will work together toward this objective. The making of a better understanding of the economic problems the country must meet and the balance of the farmer in his own ability to work on the problem himself can be vastly helped through the Federated Farm Women."

Among the farm women who have set in motion this national organization are: Mrs. Samuel Bye, East Palestine, Ohio; Miss May Kimball, Portland, Me.; Mrs. Jane A. Harris, Oxford, Miss.; Mrs. J. W. Batchelder, Mission Hill, S. Dak.; Mrs. Caroline A. Wilson, Haddon Hall, Alexandria, Va.; Mrs. W. B. Doak, Clifton Station, Va.; Mrs. A. E. House, Kimball, S. Dak.; Miss Fannie B. Howland, East Smithfield, Pa.; Mrs. J. J. Barrow, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; Mrs. Jessie Parham, Guttenburg, Neb.; Mrs. Evelyn Harris, Bettendorf, Md.; Mrs. C. B. Parkins, Staunton, Va.; Mrs. Ruth Sumner, East Smithfield, Pa.; Mrs. Aldo Mayo was chosen chairman of the Organization Committee.

For a long time Mrs. Aldo Mayo has been a loyal and enthusiastic supporter in advancing the interest of the farmers, and has written and made many speeches on the subject. In 1922 she said:

"The American woman of today is facing, in political participation, her greatest opportunity, a most important field, and the supreme test of her capacity, her sincerity of purpose and courage, in exposing the cause of some of the big economic questions of the day.

"One of her greatest fields of activity and usefulness is found in the advancement of agriculture, with a view to aid those who work the fields to produce the foodstuffs for the Nation."

In an article to the Farmers' National Magazine in 1923, Mrs. Mayo said:

"For fifty years the men have been unable to solve the troubles of farming. Maybe the time has come to solve it. Farm women and the men in sympathy with them can collectively exert such a powerful influence that substantial attention would be given the industry, that Mr. Coolidge says 'must be rescued through leadership.'"

"Women on the farms are the greatest sufferers through bankrupt agriculture. The farm women want to place the farming industry on a higher plane. They silently grieve over the desertion of their sons and daughters from the farm. They want to keep them from deserting the farm homes to seek employment in congested cities."

"I attend farm meetings and I find the farm women intensely interested and determined to help rescue farming that they may do more for the country and improve their home situation."

"The farm women surely are entitled to an opportunity to express their ideas on what is nearest to them, because without the home that the farm women help to make, no farm would be a success and we could never have a successful agriculture," declares Abbie C. Sargent, of New Hampshire.

### EAST HANSKA POULTRY WOMEN'S CLUB HOLD THEIR LAST MEETING

The last poultry meeting of the Lake Hanska Women's Club was held at the Carl Olstad home Wednesday, the 29th of April.

Considerable time was spent discussing plans for the showing of exhibits and also for our part in the program for achievement day to be held June 3rd at Sleepy Eye.

Several new club songs were added to those we already had and considerable enthusiasm was shown in the singing of these poultry songs. The lesson on housing was then presented with the aid of diagrams, were shown how to remodel several different types of poultry houses cheaply. A very simple and effective system of ventilation was described, also how to insulate the ceiling to prevent frost.

The building of new houses was also discussed. These furnishings together with a dust box, water fountains, feed hoppers and grit boxes are necessary both for the comfort of the flock and also for the convenience of the caretaker.

We were told not to use too much glass in our poultry houses as this would cause abrupt changes between the heat of the day and the cold of the night, also not to keep more hens than our house would accommodate.

Our hostess served a delicious lunch after the meeting. A new and modern poultry house will be erected at the Olstad home this summer. —Peoples Weekly Press.

### BOYS AND GIRLS IN THE RURAL COMMUNITIES.

By Olay Zeigler, Ebenzer, Mo.

Is the boy or girl of the small community any less deserving of the best very best life than the boy or girl of other places?

This is a question to which all of us who live in small communities will answer "no." Because there are not many of our boys and girls, and they do not live close together, is no reason why they do not deserve the very best life that can be given them.

All fathers and mothers want their children to have every advantage people in large cities give their children, so they provide food that is healthful, homes that are pleasant, and books that they may learn of the things that city boys and girls know. However, the social and religious life of the child should be taken into consideration.

The social life is taken care of in the schools to a great extent, but schools in small communities do not have long terms as city schools have, and in some places have only five or six months. That leaves a large period of time during which the boys and girls have no social life whatever unless some other means are provided.

One of the best institutions that can be suggested for the children and older people as well is the Sunday school. Here they may get together and study the Bible and learn of things that will never fail to be a help and inspiration to them. The Sunday school provides a good social life and teaches the Bible as well. It is one of the greatest advantages a small community can offer.

The Sunday school is the smallest of the children are taught stories from the Bible, and they learn to love the stories. Naturally, as they grow older, they still follow their childhood ways and go on to church and Sunday school. We know that a child who is brought up in the church, and taught the lessons given in the Sunday school, will not become as wayward as a child who has never had these advantages.

In many ways people in small communities have an advantage over those who live in cities. They cannot help seeing the works of God through nature. Such a life in the open makes the children more energetic and often more ambitious than the children in cities. When we look back through history, we find that a large part of our great men came from small rural communities. Abraham Lincoln is one of the best examples we have of a country boy. His honesty was a thing to be proud of. In those days it was very difficult to have Sunday schools, because the people lived far apart, and had no good way of traveling over long, rocky trails. Today we live closer together for the country is more thickly populated, we have good roads; we have cars, and it is no trouble for us to meet once each week and have Sunday school services.

"The Sunday school is an organized and scientific effort for religious education." It tries to develop in each pupil a religious character, which is shown through words, right living, and service. It also teaches how to serve well.

Sunday schools are provided for boys and girls in the cities, and a rural community without a Sunday school is not doing all it could do for its children. Every small community should endeavor to give its boys and girls the benefit that even a small Sunday school offers. —Farm Club News.

### CONTROL OF CUCUMBER BEETLE PREVENTS BACTERIAL WILT

Any one of the four following sprays may be used effectively to combat the striped cucumber beetle: Calcium arsenate dust at the rate of one part of calcium arsenate to 20 parts of gypsum or land plaster; lead arsenate spray at the rate of two pounds in ten gallons of water; nicotine sulphate dust at the rate of 2 1/2 pounds of 40 per cent nicotine sulphate in 50 pounds of hydrated lime. The material should be applied

when the young seedlings are breaking through the ground. Succeeding applications should be made from two to three times a week, early in the morning while the dew is still on, and immediately after a heavy rain, being sure to cover the entire plant. Applications are necessary until the first picking.

### A SCORE CARD FOR RURAL SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS.

We have long had score cards for the purpose of rating school children, score cards and certificates both for the purpose of rating teachers and, in some states, certificates showing educational qualifications of school superintendents. Now comes the department of Rural Education of the Kansas State Teachers College at Pittsburg, with a score card for rating rural school board members. This card is said to be widely used in certain parts of Kansas. After all, few officers for whom farm men and women vote are entrusted with more important responsibilities than school board members. Unfortunately, many farmers go to the school election and vote for trustees without giving careful attention to the qualities of those for whom they vote. In many states school board members will be elected during the spring and early summer months. They will decide such important questions as: How shall the schoolhouse be lighted, heated and ventilated? how safeguard the lives of the children through satisfactory sanitary conditions of the school and school grounds; what kind of tools will the teacher and children have to work with next year in the way of libraries, reference and textbooks, maps, and other teaching materials? Most important of all, they will decide upon the educational, professional, and personal qualifications of the teacher. According to the Kansas score card, candidates for rural school boards should have a good common school education, own their homes, read a standard farm paper, and at least one magazine of recognized worth, be in favor of spending money for well-trained and efficient teachers and of retaining such teachers once they have been found, and of utmost importance, should have expressed themselves as believing that rural school boys and girls should have as good buildings and equipment as well prepared and efficient teachers, as good supervision of instruction as have city boys and girls. Other desirable qualifications are enumerated. The Kansas State Teachers College at Pittsburg will furnish a copy free of charge.

### NEW ERA FOR AGRICULTURE.

NEW YORK.—A new era lies ahead for agriculture hereafter, commands the best economic thought of the business world directed on its prime requirements of better distribution and marketing, President W. C. Gordon of the State Bank Division, American Bankers Association, declared in a communication to the new thousand members of the division. He seeks to enlist their interest in the work of improving the marketing of farm products.

"The farmer today finds himself far removed from his consumer-customer by a long chain of intermediaries, agencies, which often leave him in a position of disadvantage as an individual producer," Mr. Gordon says. "It is, therefore, not strange that he should seek to apply to agriculture those principles of production and distribution found successful in industry. His right and his duty is to make, where feasible, a general application of successful business experience to the marketing of agricultural products. Commanding the best economic thought of the business world, agriculture undoubtedly stands on the threshold of a new era. In lieu of fantastic panaceas, agriculture is welcome to a new era which after all is the Nation's welfare—has need of a sane, long range program that is at once practical, constructive, and economically sound."

He goes on to call attention to the "wonderful program suggested for agricultural distribution" at Washington by the Agricultural Conference, urging study of it.

### GARDENING KEEPS DOWN THE COST OF LIVING ON THE FARM. IT'S NO LONGER JUST A DAY'S JOB.

It is no longer just a day's job.

### HONOR ROLL.

Square Deal 923—Maggie Stanley, Delvate, 32 p. 1046—Mrs. A. S. Lee, Michigan Valley, Sec. 29 paid. Sunny Slope 532—E. H. Hulst, Stockton, 8 paid. No. 5761—Clarence Smith, Phillipsburg, 6 paid. Pleasant Home 2055—Minnie Carico, Parker, 43 paid. Prairie Dell 910—C. E. Edenborough, Lenora, 8 paid. Blue Valley 574—Morris Nelson, Barnes, 32 paid. Crooked Creek 1205, Milburg, Bergeson, Leonardville, 15 paid. Hawkins 1615, Mrs. L. C. Rice, Ottawa, 14 members paid. Cargy, 2136, Fred Steele, Pomona, Sec. 35 paid. Fairview 1070, W. S. Hohl, Ellsworth, 10 paid. Victor 775, A. J. Beck, Natoma, 8 paid. Pleasant Ridge 897, J. A. Schoen, Lenora, 19 paid. Odessa 1337—D. E. Kennerly, Esbon, 5 paid. Walnut 871—Frank E. Walker, Alma, Neb., Sec. 16 paid. Science Ridge 1355—C. E. Mitchell, Burr Oak, Sec. 8 paid. Post Creek Local No. 2063, Sam Verhage, Sec. 17 paid. Salem Hall, 1824, R. F. Lidakay, Wellsville, Sec. 35 paid. Maple Grove, 1803, Harold Timberman, Hepler, Sec. 5 paid. Gustaf Local 593—Geo. Kaad, Jr., Randall, 5 paid. Schoenchen, 1619—J. P. Kramer, St. Marys, 12 paid.

Brownville 1100—W. R. McVean, Brewster, Kans. 13 paid.

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

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

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

Odell 796—W. F. McCullough, Belle ville, 35 paid.

Blue Valley 731—Chas. Musil, Blue Rapids, 12 paid.

Midway 857—R. C. Schwartz, Home, 16 members paid.

Summit 1574—Mrs. Alice Ames Madison, 35 members paid.

Franklin 1301—L. C. Heitschmidt, Geneseo, 13 paid.

College Hill 1641—Mrs. J. M. Kimball, Manhattan, 6 paid.

Lily Creek 2188—Florence Koppes, Marysville, 21 paid.

Prairie Local 1227—L. L. Bruning Robinson, 29 paid.

Cass Ridge 1038—Chas. Valenta, Lorrain, 8 paid.

Liberty 883—Robt. Steels, Centralia, 25 paid.

Everest 966—M. E. Sherbondy, Hunter, 5 paid.

Pleasant View 1748—Fred Peterson, St. John, 31 paid.

Robbers Roost 491—V. L. Maddy, Stockton, 18 paid.

Obendorf 1275—Frank J. Braun Centralia, 36 paid.

Bavaria, 1978—C. A. Olson, Bavaria, 7 members paid.

Troli 1001—W. H. Fleming, Geneseo, 14 members.

Emmons 783—C. E. Wilson, Washington, 27 members.

Three Corners 769—Geo. Crissman, Russell, 6 members.

Wilson, 9 members.

Prairie Dale, 370—Thos. Hamp, Luray, 8 paid.

Neal 1313—J. C. Graves, Toronto, 12 members.

Prairie Star 944—Anton F. Kepka, Wilson, 18 paid 1925.

Marland Elevator No. 1822—W. P. Baird, Moreland, 34, all paid 1925.

Liberty Local 925—Ed Mog, Wilson, 42, all paid, 1925.

Point Lookout No. 1072—John Hoffmann, 12 members.

Rose Hill No. 1293—P. L. Dodd, Esbon, 8 members.

Excelsior 975—W. A. Shaffer, Wilson, Kans., 39 members.

New Drop Local No. 454—Louis Trawell, Lincoln, 5 paid.

Admiral No. 1255, J. F. Martin, Secretary—9 paid for 1925.

Washington No. 1680, Geo. J. Meade, Secretary, Drexel, Mo.—17 paid.

Sunrise Local No. 738, Chas. Radina Luray, 5 paid. Local No. 1427—Heny Eden, Hanover, 19 paid.

Catherine Local No. 884—Wm. R. Staab, Catherine, 7 paid.

New Hope Local No. 1834—Wm. Craig, Cedar Point, 8 paid.

Valley View Local No. 438—Bryan Look, Stockton, 33 paid.

Grimsley Local No. 420—H. R. Jensen, Allen, 12 paid.

Hays Local No. 864—Frank B. Preifer, Hays, 67 paid.

Greenleaf, 19 members paid.

Amiot Local 2130, J. M. Swazy, Harris, 28 members paid.

Round Grove Local 1213, R. M. Boyd, Round Grove, 6 members paid.

Thiemo, 8 paid. Guy V. Dunlap, Concordia, Kans., 8 paid members.

West Hyacinth 571—P. N. Dreiling, Ellis, 11 paid members.

Udall 2013—H. E. Weeks, Udall, 95 paid members.

Deaver Flats Local 2117—H. Krebs, Scott City, 17 members paid.

Prairie Hill 1190—Gerhard Letert, Wakarusa, 11 members paid.

Line 1625—W. M. Price, Wamego, 6 members paid.

Healy 1400—C. M. Jensen, Healy, 71 members.

Swoboda, Ellsworth, 14 paid.

Prairie Bell Local No. 1305—E. R. Werner, Colby, 22 paid.

Burmeister Local No. 943—Roy Huer, Ellsworth, 23 paid.

Caldwell Local No. 2100—Chas. Dale, Parsons, 7 paid.

Mt. Vernon Local No. 489—J. P. Greibel, Stockton, 17 members.

Twelve Mile Local No. 2002—C. H. Allen, Otis, 16 paid.

Otis Local No. 1405—G. F. Rothe, Otis, 16 paid.

Bell Local 1565—H. A. Darrson, Lancaster, 27 paid.

Sunnyside Local 1118—F. A. Moore, Wells, 5 members paid.

Wells Local 1534—F. E. Hess, Grigston, 16 members paid.

Prairie Gem Local 540—Mrs. Chas. Oplinger, Jewell, 15 members paid.

Horse Shoe Local 1010—Eddie Lesberg, Hanover, 40 members paid.

Midway Local 1004—G. A. O'Neal, Brewster, 8 members paid.

Silver Lake Local 679—Wm. Lutz, O'gallah, 12 members paid.

Sand Creek Local 1220—W. A. Brown, Pomona, 9 members paid.

Midway Glen Local 1143—G. W. Hauserman, Longford, 13 members paid.

Freemont Local 2014—A. W. Eisenmenger, Belvue, 14 members paid.

Moss Springs Local 1901—C. B. Brown, Alta Vista, Kans., 41 members paid.

Ogallah Local 2046—W. A. Tawney, Ogallah, 16 members paid.

### KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

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 count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

#### FARMS FOR SALE

Farms and Town Property Wanted. . . 8 Per Cent Commission. Write for blank. Smith Farm Agency, 1407 W. York St., Philadelphia, Pa.

#### LAND WANTED.

WANTED—Florida Land and City Lots. Give your lowest price and legal description. First letter. C. F. Eckelmann, Box 524, Salina, Kansas.

#### SEEDS AND PLANTS.

FOR SALE—GOOD CLEAN SUDAN Seed 60 per pound. A. Schweitzer, Ransom, Kansas, Rte. 2.

#### DISTEMPER CURE.

WHY LET YOUR HORSES HAVE DISTEMPER? For \$1.00 I will send recipe and directions that will absolutely prevent it. W. R. Vaughn, Fort, Kans. R. 1.

#### TOOLS.

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

#### ELECTRO CARBON PENS.

We send, postpaid, eighteen assorted pens of Beachamp Local No. 729 of the Howard Pen Co., 16 East 23rd St., New York.

#### RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY.

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from us Mrs. Gaylord Childs;

Therefore, be it Resolved, That we, the members of Beachamp Local No. 729 of the Farmers Union extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives in this hour of sorrow and loss. And be it Resolved Further, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family and a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication. E. J. Richards, E. M. Palmer, Committee.

#### FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.

What can we do with the children during the summer months? This may be a serious problem in the cities, but there is not much danger that children in the country will get into mischief on account of idleness. There is plenty of work to do there and it need not be hard work. Near to nature it is health promoting, body building work. The country schools are closing now and the wise teacher has already given to each one of her pupils some easy mental task for vacation. They are not dumb driven cattle. If John keeps his brains busy while helping his father in the cornfield, and if Mary is alert, asking why this and that is being while helping her mother with the canning or feeding the poultry, both the children will have interesting stories to tell the teacher when school begins in the fall.

Radio, as now functioning, has three major divisions: marine radio communication between moving vessels at sea and fixed points on land; trans-oceanic communication, a linking of all the nations of the world together; space broadcasting, putting the homes into touch with the world outside. It is here that radio makes contact with nearly every social and intellectual activity of human life.

Education is the first principle on which the Farmers' Union is supposed to be founded. My experience by observation and contact has brought me to the conclusion that there is a great opportunity and a great need for an extensive campaign of education among the farmers. Very few farmers understand the underlying principles of real co-operative business among farmers. The farmers are not to blame for this altogether for they have been taught for a farmer to be a benefactor to the human family: "He must be able to grow two blades of grass where one did grow."

All agricultural departments and all so-called farm journals have stressed this idea, and their pages are closed today to those who can and would help the farmer to learn more about the business side of farming. Whether it is intentional or not, the tendency today with other classes is to bind the farmer closer to the soil, reduce him to the condition of the semiskilled laborer and keep him as ignorant as possible of economic conditions. They would not have him know anything only production. What is production worth to the producer unless it raises him to higher planes of living and gives him an opportunity to educate his children better? Who is going to give the farmer an opportunity to educate himself along business lines? Who is going to educate the farmer and show him that the social and economic conditions are against him? Through what channel or medium is he going to get his much needed education?

As education is the fundamental

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# Department of Practical Co-Operation

## MEETING NOTICES.

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

**BETHEL LOCAL NO. 1963.**  
Meets First and Third Friday, Roy E. Osburn, Sec.

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

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

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

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

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

**COOK LOCAL NO. 1046.**  
Meets Second and Fourth Thursday, Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec.

**CARGY LOCAL NO. 2138.**  
Meets First and Third Friday, Fred Steel, Sec.

**COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1232.**  
Second and Fourth Friday, Lee Bonar, Sec.

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

**CRESCO LOCAL NO. 837.**  
First and Third Thursday, John Wolf, Sec.

**CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 864.**  
Third Tuesday, Geo. J. Schoenhof, Sec.

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

**COLLINS LOCAL NO. 639.**  
Fourth Wednesday, Winifred Crispin, Sec.

**BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122.**  
Meets each Tuesday at 8 p. m. I. M. Sewell, Sec.

**CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1917.**  
Meets First and Third Tuesday, Mabel Bayles, Sec.

**DIST. ST. LOCAL NO. 1232.**  
Meets Friday in each month, Mrs. Ernest Brauch, Sec.

**EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1468.**  
First Tuesday of each month, Philip Stenzel, Sec.

**ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1738.**  
Meets the second Friday of each month, M. Joy Hammett, Sec.

**ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2063.**  
First and Third Thursday, Brad Hooper, Sec.

**EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 888.**  
First and Third Wednesday, Ralph E. Hauptli, Sec.

**FERRENT LOCAL NO. 2014.**  
First Friday in each month, A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec.

**FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1769.**  
First and Third Friday, W. H. Saylor, Sec.

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

**GRAND VIEW LOCAL NO. 1214.**  
Meets every other Friday evening, L. D. Busch, Sec.

**GIRARD LOCAL NO. 404.**  
Second and Fourth Tuesday, Roy W. Holland, Sec.

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

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

**HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 378.**  
Meets First and Third Wednesday, Ross Clark, Sec.

**HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1688.**  
First and Third Wednesday, W. R. Fuhrman, Sec.

**I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1469.**  
Second and Fourth Tuesday, C. O. Taubert, Sec.

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

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

**LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1358.**  
Meets the First and Third Tuesday of each month, H. F. Horton, Sec.

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

**LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 885.**  
Second Saturday of each month, U. D. Bestina, Sec.

**LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1988.**  
First and Third Friday, R. Law, Sec.

**LILLY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2138.**  
Meets the First and Third Friday, Florence Koppes, Sec.

**MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 2072.**  
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday, Maude Carnes, Sec.

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

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

**NEW BASIL LOCAL NO. 1787.**  
Second Monday of each month, Henry Hoffman, Sec.

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

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

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

**PRAIRIE BELL LOCAL NO. 1303.**  
Meets Second Thursday of every month, E. B. Werner, Sec.

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

**RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2138.**  
First and Third Saturday, Pauline Cowger, Sec.

**SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1968.**  
Meets the First and Third Tuesday, H. M. Schrock, Sec.

**SQUARE DEAL LOCAL NO. 923.**  
Meets the First and Third Thursday, Maggie Stanley, Sec.

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

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

**SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 859.**  
Second and Fourth Wednesday, Mrs. E. H. Warner, Sec.

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

**UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1079.**  
Second and Fourth Tuesday, J. M. Wagner, Sec.

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

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

**VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1778.**  
First and Third Thursday, Herman Wigler, Sec.

**VODA LOCAL NO. 742.**  
Meets every Fourth Friday, J. C. Stradai, Sec.

**WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1308.**  
Meets First and Third Tuesday, Robert J. Meyer, Sec.

**WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1989.**  
First Tuesday of each month, B. H. Osterlich, Sec.

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

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

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

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

**NOTICE NIOSHO COUNTY.**  
Niosho 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.

**RILEY COUNTY.**  
The second quarterly meeting of Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 will be held at the Lower Deep Creek schoolhouse, Saturday, May 23, 1925. Beginning at 10 o'clock, dinner will be served at noon. All union members are invited to attend.

Gust Larson, Sec.

**MIAMI COUNTY.**  
The Miami Co. Farmers Union No. 59 will hold their second quarterly meeting on June 13 at Osawatimie in John Brown Park in Memorial hall at 10 o'clock. Send your regular delegates. This is to be a basket picnic and every member is urged to be present with well filled baskets. There will be plenty of entertainment for all.

W. J. Prescott, Sec.

**OSBORNE COUNTY.**  
The Osborne Co. Union will hold a special Union meeting May 16th, Saturday at 2 p. m. at Farmers Union Elevator. Concerning Union meeting the First Wednesday in June, farmers, farmers' wives and children are all expected to be there. A lady speaker is expected if possible.

Yours respectfully,  
M. D. Larosh, Pres.  
G. W. Kissell, Sec.

**NOTICE.**  
Washington County Union will hold quarterly meeting and picnic on the Anton Peterson Farm 1 mile east and 1-4 mile south of Greenleaf on May 27, starting at 10 a. m. Basket dinner at noon. Ice cream free. State speaker and ball game in afternoon.

The Committee wants all the family to come as the County Union will furnish the ice cream free and don't forget to bring along your basket.

J. T. POLAND,  
Co. Sec. & Treas.

**LONE STAR LOCAL 1463.**  
Lone Star Local No. 1463 met at the regular meeting place, Martha Washington schoolhouse, May 6. This was "open meeting" night and it seems those who do not belong to the local are more appreciative of our efforts to entertain than those who do belong as we noted, with pleasure of course, a great many visitors in our audience.

After a short business session the program was presented. As our members have helped quite faithfully during the winter to provide entertainment we are now trying to give them a much needed rest now as we know they are all very busy with spring work. Therefore we were pleased to be able to get the services of the ladies of the Methodist Aid society of Arkansas City, Kansas to present a play "Susie's Kitchen Orchestra". They also had in their company some excellent readers and singers. The orchestra can hardly be described, suffice it to say that every known kitchen utensil, and some unknown, were which in the beginning they would

used in this twenty piece orchestra and each one was an "artist" on their instrument. Anyway those who mistook the performance are certainly losers.

No admission was charged but a collection was taken during the evening which netted \$12.67. Needless to say the ladies were delighted as they hadn't expected so much.

The next meeting May 20, same place, time 8 o'clock, or as near thereafter as possible. As this is "eats night" the refreshment committee ask me to state that each lady is asked to bring a cake.

Rilla Rambo.

**EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 753.**  
WaKeeney, Kansas.  
May 2, 1925.

May the First was a lovely day in Western Kansas. It was one of those days that make a man glad that he is living. It is an ideal time of the year and to make it better in the neighborhood of Exelsior Local No. 753, a group of neighbors and friends gathered together at the school house to enjoy the afternoon. There were about 75 persons present, and at two thirty, the meeting was called to order by the Pres. F. M. Farman and then for about thirty minutes there was a fine program of reading and music and story telling, which every one enjoyed immensely. After this the ladies served a lunch of coffee, sandwiches, pie and cake, then for about an hour we had a nice time visiting together, after which we went home, glad that we had been there, and hoping that we may have a chance to spend many more pleasant afternoons together.

By One Who Was There.

**CO-OPERATION VS. DESTRUCTIVE COMPETITION.**

Human nature has a short memory and therefore is prone to brand as "newfangled" some things that are as old as the hills and as solid. That is the way some people look at co-operation. They and their forefathers have viewed business solely from the angle of unchecked, destructive competition, and it is impossible for them to realize that cooperation rather than destructive competition is the law of life.

When unchecked, competition is bad and is self destructive in the long run. In this day and age it is found that certain bounds, restraints, rules of the game, must be set and respected. But competition thus controlled implies—necessitates—a considerable degree of cooperation even among persons or agencies whose interests are directly competitive. In the animal world, birds of prey hunt gulls, gulls feed on fish, fish devour smaller fish, and thus goes on the struggle for existence, but deeper and deeper the animals and their kindred reveal equally the relation of mutual aid, or cooperation.

Bees have many enemies; their honey has many ruthless admirers in animals of every sort from the beetle and bear up to man. Yet by working in common, these little creatures multiply their individual forces; by resorting to a temporary division of labor combined with the capacity of each bee to perform every kind of work when required, they attain such a degree of well-being and safety as no isolated animal could ever expect to achieve. However strong or well armed it may be. By this combination they are often more successful than highly educated men who fail to take advantage of well planned organization.

In the case of ants, the ant hill so common to all of us, yet superior in relative size to most man-made structures, paved roads, great canals, spacious halls, and many wonderful things; is one of the finest examples in nature of the mutual helpfulness and cooperation.

Birds slowly move southward as winter comes or gather in countless numbers or societies and the long journeys, rodeoing rather in large villages in order to obtain necessary protection when at work. Reindeer herds migrate toward the sea when vegetation is dry in the interior. Buffalo used to cross an immense continent in order to find food. Beavers when they grow too numerous on a river, divide their settlement into two parts, and the old ones down stream and young ones up stream, thus avoiding competition.

Self preservation demands constant effort. No living being may with impunity neglect work, but the law nature which enjoins work for self preservation can be fulfilled in a better way than by destructive competition with other individuals.

By following the above examples and many more that might be given man may reach higher, industrially and socially. Every human being is a member of society, and society has come to be what it is, only by mutual aid among its members. When a member of society wages war upon his fellow members, society itself is brought into a state of confusion. This disorder is harmful to all members, as well as to the one who started the trouble, accordingly the interests of the individual compel him to avoid strife where it is possible and instead to seek safety in mutual aid and cooperation.

Experience shows that unrestricted competition produces more harm than good. Business men should match their wits and skill in order to produce better goods and sell them for less money, but sometimes they naturally become selfish, their broader vision obscured, by petty inclinations, this sometimes results in short weight, poor workmanship, adulteration, or substitution.

The constant strain of destructive competition has so worn their business standards and their sense of ethical values that eventually they find that they are engaging in practices which in the beginning they would

have condemned most severely. Let us strive therefore for a goal that has a basic principle of mutual aid or cooperation, by encouraging honest competition and discouraging everything which makes for lower ideals and smaller prosperity. Progress can be brought about most quickly and fully through a first class organization the purpose of which is the building of a bigger and better industry, not only for the immediate benefit of the cash who comprise it, but for the permanent advantage of all, producer, marketer, and consumer.

**"OUR DEBT AND DUTY TO THE FARMER"**

The late Secretary of Agriculture, Wallace's book published since his death, "Our Debt and Duty to the Farmer" is a very careful study of the farm situation with splendid stress upon the human aspects. Those who agreed with Secretary Wallace's viewpoint before his death will doubtless agree with this book published since his untimely death. It is unfortunate that most writers on agricultural problems like many tenement house reformers, ignore the importance of land in the general economy of the Nation.

"Land speculation by non-farmers is a curse, injuring both the man who farms and the consumers who must buy what he produces." His discussion of the land problem however, shows that he recognized that land speculation by actual farmers is equally injurious to farmers. The Secretary states:

"From a recent study it appears that the market value of farm land in the Middle West was 42 to 56 per cent higher in 1920 than in 1910. It has been if the fact that each year the prosperous year 1919 had been capitalized at the current rate of interest on first mortgages. The high land values of those years were largely due to the fact that buyers and sellers of land expected the income from land to keep on increasing. The income from farm products broke, the income from land dropped to low levels and land values dropped likewise. A large part of the land values of 1920 were 'blue sky'; that is, they rested on an expected annual increase in the price of farm products. Farm income which was not realized, Farm income, as a result of fact, declining instead of increasing. The selling of land at a profit is a subject to the uncertainties of the future. As a basis for taxation it is highly speculative. Farmers may properly object to paying taxes on property which they do not possess."

As long as the price for their farm lands, they will doubtless find that honest and intelligent assessors will avail themselves of the information as to assessments, given by the asked price.

It is extremely unfortunate that Secretary Wallace did not devote more space in his book to a discussion of the relation of the tariff to agriculture and point out what his own experience taught him—what a futile thing a protective tariff is for American agriculture certainly at the present stage of the game. As a historian of agriculture, Secretary Wallace is no longer than an agricultural economist.

**FARMERS HOPES BUOYED BY IMPROVED CONDITIONS.**

Agriculture has entered the new crop season with good prospects for a more prosperous year. The pressure of hard times, though still in force, has relaxed somewhat, and farmers are in a better frame of mind than last spring, according to the May agricultural review of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Crop work, aided by an early spring, is already well advanced in the main agricultural regions, the view says. Small grains are in the ground and coming up. The generally good stands throughout the central Spring wheat upon abandoned winter wheat acreage in the Pacific Northwest and some in Nebraska, are also reported.

Cotton was planted under splendid conditions in southern areas east of Mississippi. The stands are mostly good, and chopping and other crop work are considerably ahead of the same date last year, the department says. Corn planting is well along, and the grain is up in southern areas. Cheaper corn might benefit farmers next winter, it is pointed out, inasmuch as a considerable grain can be absorbed by livestock without much immediate effect on basic, breeding herds.

"The livestock industries, although slow to right themselves, are in much better general position than a year ago. Sheep are apparently at or near the peak of price cycle. Hogs have doubled in price since last spring and are likely to repeat itself, will be high for at least a year to come. Beef cattle have apparently turned upward in their price cycle, and again, should rising prices ahead.

"There are 12 per cent fewer cattle on feed in the Corn Belt than last year. The dairy industry shows signs of some improvement on the eastern, market-milk end. The poultry industry has undergone a rather heavy lull within a year, and its position for next season's markets appears somewhat strengthened."

**"WHEAT-SICK" LAND IS CURED BY ROTATION.**

"For best results, even wheat lands must have a change," says H. M. Bunker, Director, The Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association. Continuing, he says, "Under a continuous cropping system of wheat following wheat, the land is sure to become 'wheat-sick' in the course of time. There is no possibility of being able to maintain yields, when the same fertility elements are being constantly removed with no provision for returning anything to the soil. Besides

support such a change." The legislature, by enactment of the law, has indicated very clearly what it considers to be proper public policy toward cooperatives, it said.

"So far as we are advised, no American court has condemned a cooperative marketing contract of the character of this association as injurious to the public interest, in any way violative of public policy. On the contrary, such contracts have been everywhere upheld as valid, if not positively beneficial to the public interest."

**INDIAN WHEAT CROP.**

The Indian Punjab wheat crop is forecast at 108,000,000 bushels against 150,000,000 bushels produced last year, a reduction of about 42,000,000 bushels or nearly 30 per cent, according to a cablegram received by the United States Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The Punjab is the most important wheat producing province, accounting in normal years for approximately one-third of the total Indian wheat crop.

No definite forecast has been received for the wheat crop of the United Provinces which are next to the Punjab in importance, but a recent condition report indicated a crop about 70 per cent of normal. If these forecasts are borne out, it seems likely that the total Indian crop will show a considerable decrease, and India will have no exportable surplus of wheat for the coming year.

The effect of the decrease in the Indian crop, however, may be partially offset by the favorable conditions in Europe and North Africa. In Europe conditions outside of Russia are generally favorable. In the Lower Danube the crop is showing steady improvement. A recent report from Hungary states that wheat is tilling well and growth is now making rapid progress. The April 1 condition reports of Germany, Austria and Poland are above average. Conditions in Czechoslovakia on the same date were good.

Crops in North Africa have developed rapidly since the moisture supply has become adequate. Conditions in Egypt and Tunis are reported as 100 per cent of normal. In Morocco average yields are expected. Conditions in Algeria are satisfactory except in a few districts where the effects of the drought remain.

It is usually unprofitable to replace trees in orchards ten years old.

**PROPORTION ON FARMS OF THOSE ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATION FALLS RAPIDLY.**

In 1910, out of 38,167,000 persons ten years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations, 12,659,000 or 33.2 per cent were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry. In 1920, out of 41,614,000 such persons so engaged, only 10,953,000 were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry or 26.3 per cent. Nearly all of course at both times were engaged in agriculture directly. The reduction in the decade of 1,706,000 persons engaged in agriculture and the reduction of the proportion from one-third in 1910 to just over one-quarter in 1920, is of extreme importance and significance. It is reported that the census of agriculture for 1925 will show nearly 250,000 fewer farms being operated than in 1920. This reduction will probably increase even more rapidly. It is therefore, of vital importance that immigration should be stopped, and that Federal and state departments and farm and labor organizations should work out a method of helping farmers who can not produce efficiently to save their equity in their farms and get into industry with the least detriment to the standards of living, which means with the greatest benefit to the farmers who leave their farms.

**COLORADO POOL PAYS LOCAL CENT A BUSHEL.**

By the terms of an agreement drawn up between officers of the Colorado Wheat Growers association and the community locals, business details in connection with local elevators, shipping, etc., will be handled by the farmer members at each town. The agreement specifies that the local units will receive 1 cent on every bushel of wheat handled through the local delivery point.

One of the biggest results of the new plan, according to Bruce Lampson, manager of the association, will be the dissemination of more detailed knowledge of the operations of the pool. "Up to the present, the association has been very much at fault in not giving the members a more thorough knowledge of the principles, aims and manner of pool operations. Too much was taken for granted. We have discovered that the loyal members who deliver their wheat to the pool are the men who understand the movement. The disloyal ones were simply those who did not understand. Part of the blame for this must be laid to the association officers."

"The members today are busy remedying the situation by establishing local units."

**FARM CO-OP. ACT GIVEN SUPPORT BY SUPREME COURT.**

State Law Held O. K.—Contract Said to be Just and Reasonable.

In an important decision just handed down by the Supreme Court of Alabama, the cooperative marketing law of the state was upheld in every particular. The case arose from an injunction obtained by the Alabama Farm Bureau Cotton Association to prevent one of its members from violating his delivery contract, and was originally tried in the Perry county circuit court where decision was rendered for the pool.

"As to the objection that the contract is unjust and unreasonable," declares the Supreme Court, "there is nothing in the apparent purpose or the stated terms of the indicated operation of the contract, which can

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