



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Co-operation

Education



VOLUME XVII

SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1925

NUMBER 2

W. F. RAMSEY SENDS GOOD ADVICE TO THE FARMERS

The Farmers Should Organize Business Associations to do Business With Members Only. Should not Tie Themselves to Any Political Party. And Should not Allow Themselves to Become Anybody's Slave.

In 1916, before the United States declared war, the Government took possession of the railroads. At once it raised the wages of the railway men out of sight, and shortened their hours of labor. What did it do for the farmers?

To obtain the money, to pay those enormous wages; it increased the freight and passenger rates to an enormous amount and continued to raise them.

This struck at the farmer in three different ways. It increased the price of everything the farmer bought.

It decreased the price of everything that the farmer sold; and increased the farmers' life taxes. Then, to make the farmers' life still more interesting, it pressed the eight hour bill; and the daylight saving law. The net result of all this, was the poorest railroad service we ever had. Our farmers Union Elevators could not get cars to move their wheat.

Then our American government regulated the price of wheat down and the price of flour up. The millers were placed on the cost plus basis; and flour was made a war necessity, and entitled to all this government regulation. The result of all this government regulation was confiscation, debt and ruin to the Farmers Union elevator corporations.

All of this came upon us so suddenly that no one knew what to do. After a period of indecision, of doubt it was decided to raise a new capital of \$20,000, to make a new start. This new capital and the good will of our members, was the nucleus of our present business.

What we ought to have done, then, was to have organized under a slightly different name. We can still do that.

A special audit should be taken to determine the real value of the old shares; for which shares in the new corporation should be issued.

We could style ourselves "The Farmers Cooperative Union" or "The Cooperative Farmers Union." Each share to be of the par value of Fifty Dollars.

Every member subscribing for a share of stock and paying in ten dollars shall be entitled to all the privileges of membership. But all profits accruing on such shares shall be applied as payment on said shares until fully paid up.

For all the stock subscribed after 1919, new shares shall be issued at the rate of fifteen dollars for each ten dollars paid in.

Each and every share of stock shall be upon a contract basis; guaranteeing to sell all wheat disposed of to our cooperative elevators. And, That no business shall be done with non-members.

Now brothers, I perceive that you are ready to jump on me with both feet. Let me explain further.

When the war commenced in 1914, wheat and everything else, commenced to go up. Each month, of every year, saw an increase in prices. Just as wheat went up, the wages of labor and the price of commodities went up also.

Wages and prices went up upon an economic basis. The whole civilized world had gone to war.

Forty millions of men had left the pursuits of peace; had become destructive consumers; of everything. Prices had to go up. Just when the wages of labor and the price of goods were the highest ever known; our American government turns upon the wheat producers and reduces the price of wheat. Right here I touch upon a mystery.

While that measure was being debated in Congress it was carefully explained to the farmers that the government was proposing to fix a minimum price. But mysteriously it became a maximum price, fixing plan, out in the country when put into operation.

And one other point, will require a whole lot of explanations; who got the cash? Who got the benefit of that reduction in price? Was there, at any time a drop in the price of bread to the city consumer? Was there any decrease in the price of wheat to Europe?

Just how much did the Government graft off the wheat men, during the war and afterwards? Who got the rake off? At present no one knows. I shall only consider one year here in Mitchell County.

In one of those years Mitchell Co. farmers produced and sold 3,000,000 bushels of wheat. The towns in this County are almost on the County lines. This is true of east, west, north and south lines. The mills and elevators located in this county handle about 2,000,000 bushels raised in the adjoining counties. Five million bushels in all.

In 1914, wheat in this county sold for \$1.05. During the war cotton made a twelve fold advance. Three dollar hogs made an eight fold advance; selling for \$24.00. Let us assume that wheat had an advance of only five fold to \$5.25 a bushel. The government maximum price was \$1.80. In other words, \$3.45 less than it would have been without government interference. Multiply this, by five mil-

lion, the number of bushels marketed in this county, and we have the inconceivable amount of \$18,250,000. In the crop year of 1918, in the territory tributary to Beloit, that amount would have been deposited in our banks, to our individual credit. There would have been no wrong or injustice committed. Wheat at \$5.25 per bushel, then, would have been the cheapest thing on the market.

Consider carefully, one other fact. The wheat men were the only economic outlaws, recognized by this government. They had to be curbed, but everybody else was turned loose. Woodrow Wilson and Samuel Comer must have hated the farmers. Every measure that they carried through Congress for the benefit of the city elements reacted against the farmers. The facts speak for themselves.

BROTHERS, I believe that these facts justify us in demanding a readjustment of these wrongs; to the utmost extent. The government should repay, (with compound interest added) every penny extorted from us. Let me cite one illustrative fact.

The war bonus advance in wages of the railroad men in 1916 was \$1,468,000,000. That was only the beginning. By 1920 that annual bonus had become \$2,224,000,000. The war bonus wages advanced to the railroad men in the first seven years exceeded \$15,000,000,000. Most of which was paid, at once, out of the pockets of the ultimate consumers, mainly the farmers. The real profiteers have been the railway men, who collected that amount through the advance in freight and passenger rates.

What an enormous steal it was. Talk about Sir Henry Morgan and Sir Francis Drake; our modern pirates have them beat a million miles. What I can not understand is the attitude of the average business man; lawyer, banker, merchant, who sits quiet and don't interfere with the other fellow's game.

The farmers are the great producing class, they are great wealth investors in land, in machinery, in live stock, in improvements, in life insurance. They are great consumers, buying supplies for their families, (the same as the wage workers and also providing for all of their different investments. They are the Great Tax Paying Class of laborers who never go on a strike.

They have more wants than any other class, because they touch the life of their nation at more different points. If you include their wives and children and hired help, they are still the most numerous class. And they never have waged war, on the rest of the nation. They do not believe in murder or massacre.

This robbery of the wheat men, was really a blow at the prosperity of all other classes. Therefore I wonder why there was no protest against such a scheme. At that time, the farmers were not adequately organized to do so. The State Agricultural Colleges missed a great opportunity. BROTHERS, a precedent has been established. We must reverse it. If we do not, if we lie down like slaves; we will be slaves. Other men in other years, will improve upon this precedent.

Brothers I hope that you have noticed that I have used the word "government" instead of the party words, Republican and Democrat. In doing so I have simply recognized a fact.

When the United States entered the war the Democratic party happened to be in control; and the Republicans took the unprecedented step of abdicating, as a party. Throughout the war Mr. Wilson received more support from Republican votes than from Democratic members. The only opposition I had was from such men as LaFollette and one or two Socialist members.

As farmers, we are under no obligation to either party. Both parties have swindled us. Those men were not studying business science, they were learning the principles of scientific theft. Those politicians took money out of our pockets to put into some other pockets; but they were cajoled into it by shrewd men than themselves. They got nothing for themselves out of the deal. They were cheap rascals.

Guineas will remain closer to the farm buildings if only one male bird is kept for every three or four females.

FARMERS UNION PICNIC

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

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

PUGSLEY SPEAKS ON AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

A false impression concerning agricultural college enrollment in South Dakota was corrected by President Charles W. Pugsley of the South Dakota State College in a recent talk at a meeting of the South Dakota Association of Secretaries at Mitchell, S. D. He stated that publicity which was being broadcasted over the country left the general impression that the enrollment of agricultural students in all agricultural colleges was on the decline. He admitted that a good many of the land grant institutions were having their troubles along this line, but cited figures to show that the enrollment of agricultural students at South Dakota State College was in the other direction.

"Two years ago," said President Pugsley, "State Colleges decided to give special emphasis to the four year practical course in agriculture, and the result, so far as enrollment is concerned, has been very gratifying. There was a 22 per cent increase in the total enrollment of the School of Agriculture during the last year, the freshman class enrollment increasing 90 per cent above the enrollment the year before. There is every reason to believe that there will be a large percentage increase next year."

"Neither is South Dakota State College complaining about its enrollment in collegiate work proper. During the past year there has been an eight per cent increase in total enrollment, and all signs point to a larger increase this fall."

President Pugsley then gave it as his opinion that the increased enrollment in agriculture in a state like South Dakota is an excellent indication of the state's soundness.

Speaking on the problem of marketing, the president told his audience that the farmer is entering a field filled with hidden difficulties. Some of the enemies of cooperative marketing are the farmer's own habits, the failure of the largest farmers cooperative marketing enterprise ever undertaken, namely, The Grain Marketing Company of Chicago. It is true that this company failed, but it failed because it was organized from the top down and not from the bottom up. A foundation must be built if organizations are to succeed.

"It is the business of an agricultural college to train farm leaders by teaching them sound economic laws," he declared. "I suspect that one of the reasons that farmers have been slow in sending their sons to agricultural colleges during the past few years has been the fact that agricultural colleges have not given enough attention to economic problems. This matter is changing rapidly, and a future agricultural graduate will be equipped not only to handle his own farm as a unit, but to work with the others in his community and state to carry on organizations which will permit the securing of the highest possible prices for his product. We cannot hope for these organizations, however, until there is a sufficient number of trained farmers in each community to act as leaders."

"If agriculture is to be helpful to solve farmers problems. Groups of people with interests parallel to the farmers interests will get very far in solving the farmers problems, until the farmer is able to help and to take his part in the work. "One of the very best ways to bring all this about is to get a large number of trained farmers, trained both in production and in economics. An agricultural college is neglecting its duty if it does not seek to bring about such results."

BURNED LAST NOTE

The Farmers Union Creamery Company of Superior is now out of debt entirely and absolutely. "Yes sir, we

have burned our last note, and here is hoping that we may not have to sign another," writes Manager Norgaard. He says, also, that the creamery has made a steady gain this season. If the condition of the corn crop doesn't warrant throwing up your hat, this should furnish a reasonable excuse for such a caper. The Farmers Union store at Graf, Nebr., is the latest new patron on the growing list of stations patronizing the Superior creamery. —Nebraska Union Farmer.

OPENING OF AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CO-OPERATION PHILADELPHIA.—The cooperative movement as the best means of giving the producer equality with other groups was stressed here today by Chairman Richard Pettee of Boston Massachusetts in opening the first summer session of the American Institute of Cooperation which began a four weeks conference at the University of Pennsylvania.

"In this country there has arisen a system of business practice under which the necessities of production have seemed to be less rewarding or remunerative than the operation of service," said the speaker. "Consumers have organized along occupational lines to secure for themselves and their children the necessities of life, and a reasonable degree of its comforts and opportunities. The great producing class has been forced to produce combined action to provide for itself a living. Between these two classes, and to a degree mingled with each of them, stands that lesser group commonly known as the middle-men, whose contribution is one of service and who have seemingly received a disproportionate reward and in whose hands the wealth of the country has been unduly concentrated. It has been generally conceded that such processes are a necessary part of the life of the nation and the owners of their efficient operation. It is, however, contrary to the public welfare and to the preservation of American institutions that the surplus wealth of this country should become concentrated into the hands of the lesser group."

"The trend of modern thought has been toward such a reorganization of the intervening processes of service that while they shall be performed upon a basis of reasonably adequate reward, the processes of production shall yield a return sufficient to guarantee their continuance by enabling the producer to maintain a standard of living comparable to that of those who handle and of those who use his products."

"This trend has now become a movement. That movement has reached vast proportions. All over the land, in places accessible to the remotest among people of various occupations, upon scales minute and magnificent, attempts have been made, are being and will be made, to set up the machinery through which distributive processes may be operated at cost for the benefit of those whose product is handled or by whom it is used. Without much knowledge or understanding of the history, principles or requirements for success in such operations, they are being undertaken by honest men of high purpose who are for the guidance of the fragmentary and incomplete information. They are pioneering in a new field of business, guided by judgment rather than experience and by ability rather than knowledge."

"Business operations of this nature have been both successful and unsuccessful. In different places, with different commodities, dealing with different conditions, such operations have been conducted long enough to establish with reasonable certainty the fundamental requirements for success. There operations have been reviewed by people of varying degrees of competence and there has appeared a literature of varying credibility and value."

Chairman Pettee stated that "the outstanding fact of the cooperative movement is that such enterprises have lived and grown through vicissitudes that have overwhelmed many private operations and have come to dimensions of national importance and recognition."

He said the purpose of the institute is to bring together the best of experience and academic thought in order that the true facts of the cooperative movement might be clarified and the best of experience sifted and retained. He pointed out that the legal status of the cooperative movement at the present time is uncertain. He also feared the trend of national legislation. "All cooperators," said he, "are more fearful of too much government interference than of not enough."

He said the institute foresees the beginning of adequate and definite training for a new career and that the future of the cooperative movement will depend upon the quality of the manpower behind it.

SHORT COURSES FOR ELEVATOR MANAGERS HELD IN IOWA

Three short courses covering two days each, have been held in the past year in Plymouth County, Iowa, for the officers and managers of farmers' elevators, under the auspices of the county agent and the extension specialist of the Iowa State College. In addition to these courses the county agent and extension specialist have met with the boards of all the elevator companies to learn what assistance they could give. Financial statements and trading statements secured from the various companies and analyzed and discussed at the short courses. As the classification of accounts was not the same for the different associations, satisfactory comparisons could not be made, therefore, a committee was appointed from the managers to recommend a uniform classification. Grading demonstrations were given and management problems discussed. Social features were added for the sake of better acquaintance. A similar short course was held in Sioux County and one is scheduled for Woodbury County.

APPROVES A FARMERS' UNION

WILIAMSTOWN, MASS. Aug. 9.—Unlatching of farmers was endorsed at the Institute of Politics yesterday by Henry Charles Taylor, chief of the bureau of market and crop estimates of the department of agriculture. He was discussing how farmers might gain a greater share of the national wealth.

"There is danger at this moment of conflict between farmers and cities," he said. "Each person engaged in the series of operations of distribution of farm products wants to increase his share of the profit, but doesn't want others to increase the cost of the product by increasing their profits. It is as proper for farmers to organize as it is for miners, plumbers and business men to organize to increase their gains at the expense of others."

A BRIEF SERMON

Cooperation, like the measles, only spreads by exposure. The closer you come in contact with it, the more you are likely to get it. Some folks who oppose cooperative activity are afraid to come within gunshot of it, for fear they might be convinced they are wrong. It's up to the growers who understand cooperation to inoculate their less fortunate neighbors. Since we can't vaccinate them, nor feed it to them with a spoon, the next best thing is common sense and unbiased publicity.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AIDS CO-OPERATION

Miss Verna Elsinger, "the Lady from Kentucky" Discusses Community Organization as her part in the Institute of Co-operation at the University of Pennsylvania

Every cooperative marketing organization to be a success must be a "big family of neighbors" working for advancement not only along agricultural lines but also to bring about a higher standard of country social and cultural life.

Miss Elsinger gave the 200 attending the Institute the "human touch" which they needed to make complete the second week's sessions. The "lady from Kentucky" as she has been affectionately named by the Institute "students" stood before the group which filled the auditorium of the Zoology Building and in an hour's talk brought home to the members the importance of the "human side" of cooperative work.

"We believe that an essential factor must be a cooperative which grows out of a group-mindedness as opposed to the individual," she said. "Group mindedness must be based on a sense of common interest, common problems and common needs. Individualism which has its being in farming as a mode of life must yield to an appreciation of joint effort. The large cooperative must be based on the members presents a mind picture of a cold mechanical far distance office. This must be supplanted with one of warm neighborly voluntary association."

The goal of her work among the tobacco growers has been a higher standard of country life and culture, she explained.

"Our actual objective is culture, arts, music, schools, roads, attractive homes, conveniences and comforts, health bodies and a knowledge of things that are lovely, available to every rural boy and girl."

Throughout her address Miss Elsinger stressed the fact that there must be a "fundamental acceptance of the democracy in the movement and a confirmed belief that it must have its roots deeply grounded in the lives and hearts of its followers."

"The medium through which this program is being put into effect is a group of neighbors known as a community club," she said. "A county mass meeting adopts a plan of local organization and determines their locations in the county. For the most part natural community boundaries, wherein there is some identity of social and economic interests, are selected. Accessibility, available meet-

ing places and density of membership are also considered. The school is usually the selected nucleus, though in some instances churches, stores, halls, private homes, barns, buildings and mills have been chosen. It is in these little corners of the world, that the cooperative movement really has its foundations, she pointed out. It is there that men, women and children meet together to promote cooperative working and living. There they undertake to develop a knowledge of principles and methods of cooperative enterprises, designed to benefit the community and its homes.

"Women are included as equally interested, equally capable, and equally responsible with their husbands and fathers," Miss Elsinger said. "Farm home life is a closely knit unit which women partake of industrial and economic activities. They share its burdens and problems. For the most part they determine its attitudes and opinions. We have found the women of the Kentucky territory quick to appreciate the fundamental purposes in cooperation and devoted in their zeal to insure its success."

The children are interested in the movement because leaders have found that it is easier to "grow cooperative" than to train older people to change their ways of living," she said.

"Everyone takes part in the meetings," Miss Elsinger said. "Men, women and children have something to do. Some lead the discussion and some light the lamps but with everyone taking part everyone has a personal interest in the proceedings. Some pertinent topic related to cooperative agriculture or community activity is chosen for discussion. The program is a happy balance of the serious and the gay, of education and recreation."

Miss Elsinger outlined five things she has found are of importance in the cooperative movement: "First, that there must be an organization medium through which members of associations can come together on a community basis. "Second, that women and children must take part. "Third, that the organization must furnish an educational background about cooperative work. "Fourth, that it must relate itself to an interpretation of income into channels of improved community life. "Fifth, that it must foster and promote the qualities of good will, helpfulness and neighborliness and a development of group consciousness."

"Fourth, that it must relate itself to an interpretation of income into channels of improved community life. "Fifth, that it must foster and promote the qualities of good will, helpfulness and neighborliness and a development of group consciousness."

MEMBERS RAZZ NEIGHBOR WHO BREAKS CONTRACT

"Give the Rest of Us Fellows a Square Deal," One Local Demands of Another

When a group of dissatisfied members at Dalhart, Texas, refused to deliver their crops to the Gran Sorghum Growers Association at Amarillo, Texas, they sent circular letters to all the other locals, urging that other farmers follow their example. As a result, the local at Clovis wrote to the Dalhart group in vigorous language. The unminced wording of part of the letter follows: "Your printed letter received. Contents noted. Regarding same will ask: How come that you of Dalhart were so close in touch with what was going on at headquarters and did not inform the members of the Association in general and get action before all 'our' money was spent? As I say 'our' not 'your' money. You are a self confessed slacker on your contract. "Your excuse for holding out on us is piffle. Note again I say 'us', not 'our' hired men up at headquarters; they received their pay just the same as if you had delivered, only we pay alone. By violating your contract you caught your fellow farmers, not the bunch at headquarters. "You speak of confidence being restored: how in hell do you expect us, who have fulfilled our contract to the letter to throw in with a bunch and have confidence in said bunch who openly and brazenly admit that they have violated their signed agreement? Do you expect us to believe that you will live up to any future contract you may sign any better than you have to the one we now hold on you? You say if we need assistance you will come. The kind of assistance we need is men who will keep a signed agreement, win or lose. "As to advising us about voting you certainly have perve to even talk about voting or having any voice in an organization in which you have no financial interest. When you have delivered the goods, taken your share of the loss, paid the penalty that your contract calls for and promised to be good forever more, you might think about voting. At present it would appear you were an outlaw so far as your membership in the Sorghum Growers is concerned. "It is reported that Dalhart members are thinking hard."

WHEAT GROWERS PROFIT 25 CENTS BY DAKOTA POOL

Grain Per Bushel Estimated by Officers in Comparison with Elevators

Fifteen thousand North Dakota wheat growers have gained 20 to 25 cents per bushel on their 1924 crops, as the result of their membership in the state wheat pool, according to the claim of officers of the North Dakota Wheat Growers Association which has just made its final distribution on the 1924-25 season. This gain is the difference between what the private dealers paid for grain, as compared to what the cooperative members realized. Ninety percent of the members realized their profits; it is pointed out, the other all "our" money was spent. As I say 'our' not 'your' money. You are a self confessed slacker on your contract. "Your excuse for holding out on us is piffle. Note again I say 'us', not 'our' hired men up at headquarters; they received their pay just the same as if you had delivered, only we pay alone. By violating your contract you caught your fellow farmers, not the bunch at headquarters. "You speak of confidence being restored: how in hell do you expect us, who have fulfilled our contract to the letter to throw in with a bunch and have confidence in said bunch who openly and brazenly admit that they have violated their signed agreement? Do you expect us to believe that you will live up to any future contract you may sign any better than you have to the one we now hold on you? You say if we need assistance you will come. The kind of assistance we need is men who will keep a signed agreement, win or lose. "As to advising us about voting you certainly have perve to even talk about voting or having any voice in an organization in which you have no financial interest. When you have delivered the goods, taken your share of the loss, paid the penalty that your contract calls for and promised to be good forever more, you might think about voting. At present it would appear you were an outlaw so far as your membership in the Sorghum Growers is concerned. "It is reported that Dalhart members are thinking hard."

FARMERS BUILD SLOWLY BUT SOLIDLY

"The wonderful thing about the farmer," declares Master A. S. Goss of the Washington State Grange, "is that with more capital invested than any other three industries in America and with more economic power than all the other industries combined, he is so unwilling to help himself that he won't take this plain business proposition of cooperation into his daily life and spend a portion of his time and money in building up a cooperative which will do for agriculture what other organizations have done for other industries."

Cooperative progress since the war, however, may well be cited to show what the American farmer is "coming to" with a rapidity that will astonish those who know the inbred conservatism of farm methods.

SUBMIT A NAME

WIN A PRIZE

\$25.00 \$15.00 \$10.00

Awarded

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

RULES OF CONTEST

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

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

The Kansas Union Farmer

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

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1872.

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized July 30, 1918.

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

Subscription Price, per Year\$1.00

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

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

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

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

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1925



POOLING SYSTEM IS BEST

Wheat marketing is such an important matter to the farmers and may be done in so many different ways that it is almost impossible to discuss any one method without stirring up the advocates of some different plan. A few weeks ago this paper published an editorial article suggesting a marketing procedure for the use only of those farmers who have not yet accepted the pooling plan and are not able to finance their own wheat in storage until market conditions justify sale. Some of our friends who are certain that pooling is the best way to get anything like justice for the wheat grower thought they saw in that article a more or less open attack on the merits of their system. Nothing could be further from the intention of the writer who was about the first man in Kansas to advocate pooling and has never been shaken in his conviction that wheat can be marketed in no better way.

Unfortunately there are a lot of farmers who are members of the Union who have not yet been able to accept the pooling plan and sign contracts with the association. Many such farmers have already been forced to sell their wheat at a loss. Others must sell in the near future and accept whatever price the organized grain trade is willing to offer. Such farmers need assistance. The best thing for them to do and what all should do who are not already in the Association is to sign the pooling contract now, deliver their grain to the Association, take the advance that it is possible to make to them and thereby get the advantages of the rising market that may not reach its peak for many months to come.

It is equally unfortunate that many of them will not sign up now even though they may yet have all the advantages assured to their fellow farmers who entered the pool on its organization. Perhaps they are getting only what is coming to them as a result of their refusal to join in the co-operative marketing movement but they are members of our organization and if we have any agencies through which they can get help it is our duty to offer them such services. That was all that was suggested. The Jobbing Association, which belongs to the organized farmers of Kansas, exists for no other purpose than to serve the members of the Farmers Union. Its arrangements for storage are not in any way in competition with the activities of the pool but have been made for the service of those farmers who are not poolers. In offering its aid the Association is simply discharging a plain duty that it owes to the Union farmers of Kansas and such a proffer should not be regarded as competition with the pool.

One well meant sentence in our previous editorial was so constructed that it has been misunderstood. In discussing the service offered by the Jobbing Association we said, "Practically all the benefits of the pooling plan may be secured without signing the five year contract that has kept so many farmers out of the Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association." That is a little too broad. What we should have said and what is true is "Some of the benefits of the pooling plan may be secured, temporarily, by the use of the service offered by the Jobbing Association." At the best individual storage is an expedient and its benefits end when sale is made. The plan offered by the pool creates a permanent marketing agency that not only assists individuals in securing better prices but through its orderly marketing machinery stabilizes and raises the returns to all growers from the sale of their grain.

The Kansas Farmers Union as an organization has been fully committed to the pooling plan for more than four years. Its president and several of its members are directors of the Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association. Several thousand of the best Union men in the state are members of the pool. The pooling plan is the only logical, business like and effective method of securing better prices and fairer treatment for the wheat growers. It will be a great thing for agriculture when all our staples are marketed in that way. But the Union is maintained for the benefit of all its members. Men who have not joined the pool have the right to such services as can be given them by their own agencies. They should go into the pool but they have not and therefore the pool cannot help them in this emergency. Shall they be denied help that can be ex-

ended to them by another agency all their own?

So we repeat: Every farmer who still has wheat in his bins should become a member of the pool at once. Nothing is easier. All that is necessary is to sign a contract which may be obtained from the Wichita office. But as no contract is signed and the farmer still refuses to consider the pool then it is right to seek and accept such relief as other Union agencies have to offer. If storage through any agency results in profits the merits of the pooling plan are half proved at once. The pool can only serve its own members. The Jobbing Association cannot get any pooled wheat. The contract forbids that. What service it may render through provisions for storages should help rather than hinder the pool because it will thereby increase the volume of wheat marketed in an orderly way through agencies controlled and directed by growers.

COOPERATION CREATES VALUES

The Minnesota Cooperative Creameries Association is one of the most successful and powerful organizations of dairy farmers in the United States. It is a federation of 476 member creameries, that is local organizations, scattered all over the state. Its annual statement at the close of the business year 1924 showed resources in the amount of \$1,682,105. It has the patronage of 74,256 farmers who deliver the milk and cream produced by 714,685 cows. Its total sales for the year amounted to \$13,122,998.48.

This organization has been in business for about five years and has had a steady growth from the beginning. It now includes a very large percentage of all the cooperative creameries of Minnesota and is receiving applications for membership in such volume that the day is not far distant when every farmers creamery in the state will be in the association. That much has already been done in the average returns paid the farmers of that state for their deliveries of cream.

The big centralized creameries are the natural business rivals of the cooperative movement and the interest of Minnesota dairying is evidenced by of course are doing all they can to prevent farmers from manufacturing and selling their own butter. They are having an uphill fight in Minnesota, however, as the records of the Association disclose. Figures collected from 13 states in the middle west for October, November and December of last year show an average cream station and centralizer price for butterfat of 34.4 cents per pound. During the same month the average price realized by patrons of Minnesota cooperative creameries was 45 cents.

These figures are correct and speak for themselves. The dairy farmers of Minnesota are making millions of dollars a year for themselves because they have the courage to organize and transact their own business in a business like way. Dairying is not quite so important in Kansas as in Minnesota but it is one of the big lines of farm production in this state. There is a field here not only for cooperation to secure better prices for dairy products but for educational work through cooperation to add to the value of each pound of cream or butter produced.

KANSAS NEEDS COOPERATIVE PRODUCE MARKETING

There is hardly a farm family in Kansas that does not receive a substantial part of its income from the sale of cream, eggs and poultry. Hens and cows have saved many farms from foreclosure, have provided clothing and food in seasons when all other crops failed, and have contributed more to the safety and comfort of the average farm family of this state than any other single source of revenue.

Although the returns from farm sales of cream, eggs and poultry are a very material part of the farm incomes of Kansas they are not nearly so large as they should be. Without substantially increasing the present investment in cows and hens with only slightly more labor the produce receipts of the average Kansas farm can be trebled.

Three things are necessary to increase the profits from poultry and cows. The first is better marketing, the second is higher quality; and the third is greater volume. Cooperation can accomplish all these desirable results.

Under the existing system farmers are losing an average of ten to fourteen cents a pound on all the butter fat sold in this state. They are losing an amount on poultry and eggs that is much more considerable. A cooperative marketing association will teach its members to practice more care in getting their produce ready for sale, will give attention, in the interest of producers, to quality and grades, and will work out methods of handling sure to result in large returns.

With assurance of fair prices for their stuff it at once becomes desirable to increase quantity and quality. Without adding materially to the number of hens in the state the volume of egg production can be more than doubled. The average Kansas hen lays less than a hundred eggs a year. The average well bred hen of a properly selected laying strain lays close to two hundred eggs in a year and eats very little more than the star boarders that clutter up the farm yards of Kansas at this time. The same is true of cows. Good milking strain cows pay their way and more. The present Kansas production of cream should be had from one half the number of cows now being milked in the state. Or to put it another way if all the cows now being milked in Kansas were of the right sort the cream production would be doubled without adding so very much to the feed bill.

But getting production is only half the battle. Cream and eggs must be properly handled all the way from the farm to the consumer. Bams must be clean and wholesome, separators must be of the right type. All the vessels in which milk and cream are kept and transported must be free from dirt and germs. The cream must be marketed while it is fresh and if the best results are obtained some system must be worked out that will enable the producers to deliver sweet cream whenever it

can be done to advantage. All this work can be accomplished, not here and there, but generally through cooperation.

As eggs are marketed at the present time the careless and slovenly producers really fix the prices. Eggs taken in from the country are an uncertain proposition. The buyer takes no chances so he bases his prices on the assumption that a very large part of what he takes must be candled out. There is no incentive for the producer who is without a private market for his stuff to be careful and conscientious, modern and scientific in the handling of his eggs. He gets no more than his neighbor who markets the new laid eggs and the findings from nests stolen out altogether.

The cooperative association will enable its members to get paid by quality rather than quantity and will have agencies through which its members may learn all the needful things connected with their end of the egg and poultry business. Cooperation can easily treble the returns from Kansas produce without adding materially to the investment or labor required. Why not try it for the next three years as a member of the Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Association?

Ingrowing knowledge is worth very little to its possessors. Every man or woman who expects to count in the community must learn the arts of expression. There are several steps. Observation, experience, reading, writing and speaking all play their part but the last two are reasons, or are the best reasons, for the first three. A full vessel is wholly worthless unless its contents are utilized in some fashion.

BEST PREPARATION FOR HAYS

Every loyal Union man in Kansas wants to help make the Hays convention the biggest and the most important and useful agricultural meeting ever held in the United States. Looks like a big undertaking but if all of us will work together and work in earnest it can be done.

In the first place there should be a very large attendance, not less than 10,000 Kansas farmers and their wives. In the second place that attendance, big as it sounds, should be only a fair indication of the strength of our organization back at home. When the treasurer of the State Union and the secretary make their annual reports it should be clear to every one that we have had a steady and permanent growth since last January. A membership of at least 30,000 should participate in the Hays meeting either directly or indirectly.

No force on earth except the devotion and loyalty, the purpose and the courage of the members now in the Union and paid up can give up the sort of convention that we must hold this year. Between now and time to start the big caravans to rolling towards Ellis county every member of the Union should be a recruiting officer and all should work with such earnestness and effect that by that time we should have at least 10,000 new soldiers in our ranks.

The successful and respected farmer must know agronomy, animal husbandry, horticulture, carpentry, elementary surveying and civil engineering, mechanical engineering, markets, prices, politics, business, finance and a dozen other things equally essential to his prosperity. An ignorant man has a much place on a farm as a section hand has in the operating room of a hospital and about as much chance to succeed.

HAYS ONLY A BEGINNING

The big, earnest and enthusiastic meeting that we are now certain to have at Hays in October should be the starting point for a membership campaign to extend all through the winter months to follow and not to end until every farmer who can help our organization in Kansas or be helped by it is a member of the Kansas Farmers Union.

As an organization we have the right to ask our fellow farmers to come in with us because the Farmers Union of Kansas has made good. In fact it is a duty that we owe to organized agriculture to see to it that the Union is recruited to effective strength this winter. All admit the necessity for such an organization. The Union has survived all its rivals and competitors in Kansas and has this great state all for its own. Our opportunities are greater than they have ever been before. The need of organization intensifies daily. We are therefore under heavy obligations to see that our Union reaches all the people and that it does the work proper to such an organization of farmers.

Get as many new members as possible before the Hays convention and with the momentum of that meeting to assist go on and get all the rest of the farmers of this state during the winter.

Some Minnesota farm leader recently declared that cooperation always tends toward perfection. That is true and because the principles underlying cooperative business are so sound, just and reasonable it is not at all difficult to attain perfection if loyalty, good sense, and average intelligence are in the members of such associations.

In the next Farmers Union experience meeting get up and tell the brethren and sisters, not how much the Union has done for you, but how much you have done for the Union.

Kansas farm property will continue to be overtaxed until this state shifts some of the burden of public expense to incomes, occupations and production from national resources.

The people of Hays are not going to hold a state convention of the Farmers Union. All they have contracted to do is to take good care of the Convention that the Farmers Union will hold there next fall. It is up to the members all over the state to see to it that Hays and Ellis county find themselves with a big job on their hands. There need be no fear that the folks out there are not big enough for the job. They are equal to any job they undertake.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Prohibition

Enforcement Appears

To be making a new start under the direction of General Andrews the army and navy man who has been designated as assistant secretary of the treasury and given orders to stop booze making and peddling in this country. The most hopeful thing about the Andrews policy is that he is going right after the rich and fashionable people whose open defiance of the law is one of the big scandals of this age.

Saturday night, August 8, prohibition agents raided two fashionable clubs and a famous cafe in Chicago. A large quantity of joy inducing waters was found at each place and confiscated as evidence. Also the raiders secured lists of the names of 8000 club members, the majority of whom are heretic violators of the law. If that raid results in the padlocking of two clubs and a cafe for a year it will go a long way towards discouraging law-breaking by rich folks.

Prohibition

Has Long Been Accepted

By almost all the ordinary citizens of the republic. The rank and file of workers, farmers, and city folks of moderate means have long since re-ordered their lives so that they get along without intoxicants. This situation has made the bootlegger, the smuggler and the illicit distiller the servants of the rich who still refuse to permit their personal liberty to be interfered with by a little thing like the constitution of the United States and the statutes enacted thereunder by congress.

Enforcement officers have given altogether too much attention to petty violations of the law by bell boys, amateur distillers and dark alley booze peddlers and too little to the activities of the big law breakers who cater to the rich and the constitution and believe that the constitution and statutes of the republic are made for the government and regulation of poor folks.

Law is a force unless there is one law for all classes. The Mayflower Hotel at Washington was caught violating the law and should have been padlocked for a year. The way to reach such disregard of the constitution is through the pockets of the law breakers. If Andrews proposes to enforce the law against rich and poor alike he will have the support of all the patriotic citizens of the republic.

Missouri

Proposes a Probe

Deeply into the lynching that occurred at Excelsior Springs last week. Such talk is all bunk. Thousands of men have been lynched in the United States during the past fifty years. Every such execution by private persons was a murder and in the eyes of the law every member of every mob that has satisfied vengeance, hate or justice by lynching is either a murderer or an accessory to that crime. Not a dozen men have ever been punished for lynching. The probings are farcical and are not intended to serve justice but to close the incidents of law violation with some sort of a coat of legal whitewash.

If the application of the law to crimes was impartial, if there were not so many delays in the punishment of convicted criminals, if the rich and poor had equal chances in the courts there would not be so many lynchings because there would be fewer excuses for mob violence. If the investigation of the Excelsior Springs lynching by the state of Missouri fixes responsibility for such crime on the slowness, laxity and inefficiency of the courts it may be worth while. Even then no good will be done unless the law makers of this country get together on some plan that will re-establish the courts in the confidence of the public.

Belgium

Begins Talking

About her war time obligations to this country with a statement of her resources and liabilities. She owes the United States about half a billion, to be exact \$480,000,000 upon which to this date she has paid neither principal nor interest. Of course Belgium should pay her debts but she is

INCREASING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION TO KEEP PACE WITH POPULATION

Some Practical Applications of the Finding of Scientific Work Done at the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research

The vitality of seeds can now be determined within 12 hours or less, according to methods established at the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, at Yonkers, New York. The prolonged and costly method of determining by generation whether seeds are dead or alive may be supplemented or displaced, as circumstances indicate, by a quick test, resulting in safe seed buying and more certain results in planting. The agricultural wealth of the country is, obviously, greatly safeguarded and promoted by such a procedure.

The uncertainty of seed purchases in the past has been a sore point with the planter. With no way of detecting good seeds from bad, and say nothing of intermediate quality, except by the slow germination test, the farmer's nurseryman's investment in time and labor, as well as the initial purchase, has often been a sort of legalized lottery. Where prompt deliveries and quick planting are necessary a method of quickly testing samples of seed is invaluable. At the Laboratories of the Boyce Thompson Institute, under the supervision of the Director, Dr. William Crocker, Professor Wilmer E. Davis of the Kansas Agricultural College, a visiting investigator, has developed such a method, based on the Catalase activity of seeds. This being interpreted means that a living, vital

seed produces a substance known as catalase, which has the property of breaking up peroxide of hydrogen into water and oxygen with the foaming noticed when peroxide is poured on a cut or wound. In dead seeds however the catalase may still be active but is more easily disorganized. Herein lies the distinctive factor. Live seeds soaked in water at 128 degrees F. for 2 hours (or for twelve hours at 90 degrees F.) will still be active under the catalase test; but seeds that have been injured by frost, heat or age will show greatly decreased activity if any. Thus a measure of the vitality of the seed is accurately and quickly established.

By another discovery, at the Thompson Institute, it is now possible to curtail the period of dormancy in live seeds and force them into growth much more promptly. Seeds that normally require several years to germinate (for example the rose family including the peach and apple), will do so in four or five months if kept at a constant, low temperature (about 45 degrees F.). This is of special importance to rose growers who might otherwise wait and work for five or six years before finding out the results of experimental hybridizing. Such seeds formerly sown in peat and vermiculite to the seasonal variations in temperature were alternately awakened and put to sleep, to the nurseryman's loss.

Another point, which speeds up seed germination to meet the twentieth century demands (to say nothing of the century ahead of us), is brought out in connection with the fact that

not able, like England and France, to get the money from this country with which to pay us. If she ever settles her people must dig the money up from their own savings.

Belgium suffered more than any other country that was involved in the Great War and got less out of it. Some of these days a just and fair historian will show how foolish and uncalled for was the Belgium attempt to stop the passage of the Germans through that country but no one will ever be able to discredit her heroism and self sacrifice of that desperate war that little Belgium waged against the invading forces of mighty Germany. Nations that guaranteed Belgium territorial integrity should pay her war debts.

Baldwin, Prime Minister

Of England has hit on a new way of preventing labor strikes. The English coal miners asked for higher wages and saved notice on the operators that mining would stop on a certain date unless their demands were met. The operators declared that to pay the scale asked by the miners would result in operating losses so huge that the whole industry would soon become bankrupt.

A miners strike in England is a much more serious matter than in this country. It ties up all industry and England is almost purely an industrial country. Much of the business of Great Britain is only about one jump ahead of bankruptcy. A general coal strike would result in disaster so great that general insolvency would surely follow.

In such a crisis Baldwin decided that a strike must be averted and he will pay the operators \$100,000,000 out of the public treasury. What would happen in this country if President Coolidge were to suggest the payment of a hundred million dollars to the anthracite coal operators to enable them to carry on and meet the wage demands of the miners?

Anthracite Coal Operators

Are engaged in one of their regular periodical quarrels with the United Mine Workers of America. The contract between the operators and the Union is about to expire. The miners want higher wages under a new contract and also ask for what is known as the "check off" for the support of the Union.

All the indications are that a general walk out of the anthracite miners will take place on August 31. The operators refuse to pay more wages or to give full recognition to the Union; the miners refuse to dig coal unless they are paid more for their services and their Union is recognized.

Consistency is a small matter in the business world but at that there have been few stranger proceedings in this country that the continued fight of ORGANIZED coal operators to prevent or cripple the ORGANIZATION of coal miners.

President Coolidge may find a way to keep the peace between the operators and miners or he may decide to stay out of it and let the contestants fight their battle to a finish without governmental interference or suggestion.

Gasoline May Be Displaced

By a synthetic motor fuel that can be manufactured for sixteen cents a gallon. Tests indicate that, ordinarily, four cylinder engine can be driving fifty miles on a gallon of the new gas. It is manufactured from by products of oil, coal and other minerals. A new type of engine will be required so that the full usefulness of the fuel cannot be realized until 20,000,000 motors now in use in this country are either worn out or scrapped.

It is reported that the new gas will be manufactured by a great combination of capital which will include General Motors and the Duponts. The new company will not only make the fuel but the engines that will use it and will represent merged investments and properties worth about twelve billions of dollars. This is a great age. Millions are no longer factors in the financial world but are

regarded as more white chips in the great game that capital is playing.

Kansas

Was Remembered

By the Good Roads Meeting recently held at Washington for the purposes of constructing more national highways by the use of the paint brush. We get five national roads through our state. The Meridian Highway from Belleville to Wellington, the Victory Highway from Kansas City to Goodland; the Rock Island Highway from St. Joseph to Colby; a road from Lincoln, Nebraska through Junction City, Marion and Winfield to Newkirk, Oklahoma; and the Santa Fe Trail from Kansas City to Syracuse through Ottawa, Hutchinson and St. John.

The east end of the state was ignored and the federal highway south from Kansas City to Joplin through the western tier of Missouri counties was designated. The unimproved roads in Miami and Linn counties are said to have prevented the Kansas part of the Jefferson Highway from being named but there is more unimproved road on the Missouri line named than on the Kansas highway that was ignored. There must be some sort of politics even in a national good roads meeting.

Anyhow the whole country will be provided with a national highway system just as soon as the paint and paint brushes can be obtained and used. One good feature of such a system of roads is that speeding is not very likely to interfere with safety.

Bryan

Left An Estate

Estimated at \$860,000. It appears therefore that the Commoner was nearly or quite in the millionaire class at the time of his death. It must be said, however, that not a dollar of the Bryan property was acquired in a way or in a business that interfered with the rights, happiness or security of any human being. Mr. Bryan lived to serve and that the people were willing to pay him for his services is evidence of the respect and admiration in which he was held.

Quite a substantial portion of the Bryan estate will go to schools and churches for the purpose of advancing religion. Mr. Bryan believed that the simple, old fashioned faith of our fathers which is still professed by most of the plain folks of the republic is filled with saving grace and power not only for the souls of men but for the improvement of temporal conditions. He was an advocate of fundamentalism because he could not accept the unproved theories of evolutionists and because the general acceptance of evolution would destroy that old time democratic faith that is shared by most of the poor folks of this country as the foundation of morality and the bulwark of patriotism.

Parks

On State Highways

Are now being advocated by many road organizations. It is a good suggestion. Every acre of land in this country that is not suitable for tillage or lakes should be planted to trees and as much as possible of the reforested areas should be assured to the public. Every natural depression and every acre of land in the cultivated areas that is not suitable for crops and timber should be converted into lakes.

The safety of our population during the next fifty years will depend largely on the restoration of the forests and the conservation of flood and surplus waters. Drainage and forest destruction have so reduced the water storage of natural reservoirs in Minnesota and Wisconsin that both of those states suffer annually from devastating droughts that can only be prevented by restoring nature's provisions for the conservation of moisture. The Mississippi river at St. Paul is now little more than a trickle through the sands that were once the bottom of a mighty navigable stream. The people that are unable to conserve natural waters and keep their rivers and lakes free from pollution is certainly doomed to the fate of the kingdoms that once flourished in the valley of the Tigris.

under the laws of nature seeds sown together germinate at intervals, over a considerable period of time. This is one of Nature's schemes for self preservation, keeping a reserve supply of seed always in the ground, and so preventing the wiping out of a species of plants by drought, earthquake, fire or flood. It is, however, hard on the farmer who sows a crop of clover for example, and gets a poor stand.

"Hard-coatedness" in one of the reasons for this failure to germinate, for until the seeds have "weathered", been broken and the moisture and oxygen can reach the embryos, germination is delayed. Hard seeds are common among such important crops as clovers, alfalfa, beans and peas, and are a source of much disappointment and loss.

Fortunately here the problem is partly met by the cracking of the seed coats of the red clover when hulled by machinery; the sweet clover is harder still and gives a slower return because it is less thoroughly cracked in threshing. Careful hulling of red clover will yield only 10 or 15 per cent of seeds that germinate promptly, and of the sweet clover only 2 per cent; showing how important the cracking of the coat is to a full stand of this essential crop.

All this "speeding up" and safeguarding of agricultural processes has a very definite bearing on the problem of adequate food production to meet our increase of population. For at present rates we shall be running short of food in the course of another fifty years, unless we increase our agricultural efficiency.

The Countrywoman

SAY SOMETHING GOOD

Pick out the folks you like least and watch 'em for a while; They never waste a kind word, they never waste a smile; they never waste a fellow-man at they criticize they get, every chance they get, they never found a human just to suit their fancy yet. From them I guess you'd learn something, if they were pointed out. Some things that every one of us should know a "brother," when someone "knocks" a brother, pass around the loving cup. Say something good about him if you have to make it up. It's safe to say that every man God made holds trace of good. That he would fain exhibit to his fellows if he could; The kindly deeds in many a soul are hibernating there, Awaiting the encouragement of other souls that dare to be in them; and To show the best that's in them; and a universal move. Would that the whole world running in a hopeful, helpful groove. Say something sweet to paralyze the "knocker" on the spot. Speak kindly of his victim if you know the man or not. The eyes that peek and peep to find the worst a brother holds. The tongue that speaks in bitterness, that frets and fumes and scolds; The hands that bruise the fallen, though their strength was made to raise. The weakling who have stumbled at the parting of the ways. All these should be forgiven for "they know not what they do"; Their hindrance makes a greater work for wiser ones like you. So, when they scourg a wretched one who's drained sin's bitter cup. Say something good about him if you have to make it up.

MILK IS BEST OF ALL FOODS

One quart of milk, best food of all, contains more lime, principle building material for bones and teeth, than 28 pounds of lean beef, 28 pounds of potatoes, or nine pounds of bread, according to Mary A. Dolve, extension specialist. Milk also contains all the vitamins which are so essential to normal growth and health. Milk proteins are of high quality and enable the body to utilize other proteins much better advantage. Milk is an excellent material for building material. It is evident by the fact that an infant will double its weight on a straight milk diet in a comparatively short time.

Milk fat, or cream, is in an easily digested form.

Milk has a favorable influence on the health of the digestive tract.

Milk contains all the elements and compounds which are essential for the nutrition of the body, and is especially rich in everything except iron, that is needed to supplement the things which are lacking in cereals, roots and meat.

Together with leafy vegetables, milk is a preventive food and should be used generously to supplement the other foods.

To be a good food, however, milk must be clean. Care, cleanliness, and a low temperature for keeping are needed to produce a satisfactory grade of milk. Clean and healthy cows; healthy milkers; milk pails, cans and other utensils, and separator or sterilizer by steaming or scalding; clean hands, and prompt chilling after milking are essentials in the production of milk.

Apple Chutney
Pare and core 5 pounds of sour apples. Cook with 2 pounds brown sugar and 2 quarts vinegar until thick and smooth. Remove from fire and add raisins, mustard, ginger and salt to taste, and three red peppers chopped fine. Mix well and let stand eight hours. Seal well after bottling.

Spanish Pickles
Three dozen large cucumbers, 4 large green peppers, 1/2 cup onions. Put all through meat chopper and sprinkle with 1 pint of table salt. Let stand all night. Drain the next morning and add 1 ounce mace, 1 ounce pepper, 1 ounce white mustard seed, 1/2 ounce cloves, 1 1/2 pounds brown sugar, 2 table spoons horseradish. Moisten with vinegar, blend all together well and seal airtight.

Cucumber Catsup
Grate the cucumbers, strain the juice

and add an equal amount of vinegar. Pour over the grated cucumbers, add salt and 1 or two sweet red peppers, 3 tablespoons salt, 3 cups sugar, 4 tablespoons white mustard seed, 2 tablespoons celery seed. Mix all together well, cook half an hour and seal in bottle or jars while hot.

Worcestershire Sauce
Two quarts of ripe tomatoes, 4 large onions, 2 red peppers. Chop all together, add 4 cups vinegar, 3 table spoons brown sugar, 2 table spoons each of cloves, cinnamon, ginger, allspice and nutmeg, and 2 table spoons salt. Boil one hour, strain and bottle in sterile bottles while hot.

Cucumber Pickles
Fill a half gallon jar half full of small cucumbers. Add 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 cup of mustard and a scant 1/2 cup salt. Fill the jar to top with cold vinegar and seal. Very crisp and delicious.

Stuffed Green Peppers
Two dozen large peppers, cut in half, remove seeds and place pepper shells in strong salt water. Leave them for ten days, keeping the pepper well under the brine. The night before making pickle take them out and soak them in cold water. Chop 5 pounds cabbage fine, add 2 large bunches celery chopped fine and 6 red peppers after removing seeds and chopping fine. Mix these ingredients well and stuff peppers. Fill each half full and tie together. Pack in stone jar and pour over them the following mixture, while it is boiling: 1 gallon vinegar, 2 pounds brown sugar, 1 table spoon whole cloves, some mace and allspice (about 1 table spoon of each).

Sweet Tomato Pickle
1/2 peck of green tomatoes, 4 onions, 4 green peppers, 1 cup salt, 1/2 cup white mustard seed, 2 table spoons pepper, 3 table spoons allspice, 3 table spoons cloves, 2 quarts vinegar, 1 pound brown sugar.

Chop tomatoes, onions and peppers. Cover with salt and allow to stand over night. Drain, and add to vinegar spices and sugar which have been heated to boiling. Cook fifteen minutes and seal in sterilized jars.

USE AMONIA TO WASH BRUSHES
Bristle brushes may be washed with lukewarm water and a little ammonia (3 table spoons of ammonia to a quart) and then rinsed in clear water. Water is likely to injure the back of the brush. The brush therefore, should not be covered with water, but should be rinsed by sousing the bristles back and forth in shallow water.

AN AID TO MARMALADE MAKING
When making marmalade oil the preserving pans with butter and marmalade will not stick, also skim well. This makes the preserve beautifully clear.

BEFORE ICING CAKES
Dust a little flour over the top of cakes before they are iced. This will prevent the icing from running off.

RETIRE FROM FARM
"Retire from the farm? No, I'm not thinking about it at all. For we've got it pretty comfortable here. There's plenty of room for all of us, the house and other buildings are comfortable and since we've got our new electric light plant so that we can have electric light and so much more to me there is nothing more to ask for than just all the years I can possibly have left to enjoy it."

"Do you know, I believe it is the lack of power to do the little jobs that electricity in the farm will do, and the lack of modern lighting that drive the farmers from the farm when they get to the age where they do not want to farm actively."

"They never seem to enjoy the change a whole lot after they have made it. I think my way is best, to bring the city conveniences to the country and just to retire in the home where I've spent the active years of my life."

—A Wise Farmer.

NEW GRAIN CAUSES POULTRY LOSSES
Threshing time in South Dakota brings with it an increase in poultry diseases and infestations. As a consequence immense losses occur every year at this time.

Much of the loss in poultry flocks at South Dakota State College, is due to the fact that chickens are allowed to run around straw piles after threshing where grain is plentiful. The grain is easily found and chickens eat a lot of new grain. While the grain itself is not poisonous, there is a great danger of fowls overloading their digestive systems.

On many farms, the chickens have gone without grain feed since early spring when green feed became plentiful so that the sickness which occurs in poultry following threshing time is due to digestive troubles which lower the vitality of the fowl to such an extent the cholera, tuberculosis, and other familiar poultry diseases have a chance to develop. Fresh or new grain is especially harmful to turkeys.

Another cause of loss at this time of the year, according to Miss Sutter, is ptomaine poisoning caused by birds eating mouldy grain that has been cleaned out of grain bins in

preparation for the new crop. Farmers may cause considerable loss among their poultry flocks if they attempt to save mouldy grain by feeding it to chickens.

Chickens should be kept away from the straw stacks if this is possible and never should they be given mouldy grain. If many birds are dying just after the bins have been cleaned, if possible, they should be shut in a dry yard or building and given Epsom salts mixed with the drinking water at the rate of two table-spoonful to the gallon.

QUESTIONS THE TEACHER MAY ASK THE COMMUNITY
Much has been written about the demands that the community may make of the teacher. Not so much has been written upon the other side of the question. That there is an other side no one doubts. Every teacher has a right to ask certain questions of the community regarding its ability to furnish her with comfortable living conditions.

It is encouraging to find that school officials are giving increased attention to the teacher's side of the question. A good example is found in the latest report of the State Board of Education of New Hampshire. In discussing the subject of the home for rural teachers certain questions are found which, it is stated, the teacher has the right to ask of her school community. Among them are the following:

Is the community split by a neighborhood feud which is likely to engulf the teacher or is it one which defects the teacher against idle gossip? Is there a boarding house within a mile of the school in a family of refinement? Will the teacher have privy and room, heat when necessary, and is the house provided with the equipment and conveniences of modern homes? Are there arrangements for Sunday? The discussion closes with the statement that districts not answering these questions satisfactorily can not expect to secure good teachers.

The opening of school revives a discussion of the perplexing problems connected with the teacher's boarding place. School officials and others who have at heart the best interests of the school can do well to apply to their own communities the questions asked in the New Hampshire report.

FAIR EXCHANGE BETWEEN COMMUNITIES
Are school districts parasites if they get their teachers from other communities and have none to offer other communities? The supply of trained teachers—minimum of two years of advanced preparation beyond high school graduation—is not sufficient to place one in each school room. Should not communities study their needs and plan intelligently to meet them? Few communities are fortunate enough to have enrolled in the State normal schools at least one student to each three teachers in their district. This sparse ratio, however, due to the two-year period of training, furnishes enough new teachers for replacements providing each teacher serves at least six years. Since this number of years is considerably above the average of tenure in rural communities, more students are encouraged to enter normal schools.

Teaching is not a commonplace vocation. It includes more than giving information and developing skill in pupils to use the three R's. Reading, writing and arithmetic in and of themselves are of little value. They are tools which pupils may learn to use with little or with much value. Pupils may learn to read but if they spend their time reading degenerate literature, they may be ill-equipped for their proper use. Pupils may learn to write and use skill in writing and ability to calculate sums in arithmetic may assist pupils to become artful forgers of notes and professional swindlers. To teachers, second only to the privilege of the privilege of leading pupils to form ideals of self control and of inter-relationships with others. Young people are beginning to appreciate this fact and to realize that the greatest service they can do this Nation is in guiding the intellectual and the hearts of the 21 million children in its public elementary schools.

LARGER VOLUME IN CO-OP MEANS LESS OVERHEAD
Oklahoma and Texas Wheat Pools Have Conclusive Proof of One of Cooperative Fundamentals

One of the fundamentals of cooperative wheat marketing constantly preached by cooperative leaders is proved in the comparison recently made public by the Oklahoma and Texas wheat growers' associations of various years' production. This fundamental is that an increased volume of business automatically lessens the operating cost per unit.

The two organizations started operation in 1922 when 3,179,595 bushels were handled. The business in 1923 leaped to 5,771,277 bushels, and to 6,710,273 bushels in 1924.

Carrying charges for the 1922 pool per bushel were .07628, with .06849 in 1923, and .05490 in 1924. Likewise the operating expenses were reduced for \$2205 per bushel in 1922 to .01797 in 1923, and to .01464 in 1924. Thus, in 1923, and to .01464 in 1924. Thus, in 1923, and to .01464 in 1924. Thus, in 1923, and to .01464 in 1924.

It is cost as much per bushel for the 1924 pool as it did for the 1922 pool,

members would have received \$250,768.85 less than they did receive. The local handling charge at the 400 elevators show a substantial reduction for each year since the first. The average cost per bushel charged by elevators in 1922 was .04490, while it was reduced to .04271 in 1923, and to .03985 in 1924.

No storage was paid in 1922 to members who held their wheat in their own farms. In 1923 a total of \$43,183.04 was paid, while in 1924 a total of \$132,433.31 was paid to the growers.

The comparisons are made by R. L. Burel, executive accountant of the Southwest Wheat Growers Association, which is the exclusive selling agency owned by the two state associations.

KINDNESS PAYS
Cows that are kindly treated and never given any reason to fear their owner will give more milk than those cattle that are beaten by their owners at the least provocation. Horses that are uniformly treated with humane care, will do much better work than those beasts that are unfortunate enough to have owners that misuse, whip and use profane language around them. In the army the horses are never allowed to be cruelly used. Each horse is assigned to its owner, who gives him the very best of care under the supervision of an officer. Each horse has a daily ration of twelve pounds of hay, and the equivalent of twelve pounds of oats. His coat is brushed carefully each morning, his back massaged and his feed carefully tended to. At night his feet are thoroughly cleaned, and his body rubbed over. Such scenes as horses making their tracks in blood, from grease heels brought on by carelessness, raw spots in the flesh from chafing of an old harness, blind eyes from being overdrawn, heaves caused by being overdriven are relics of a barbarous, inhuman age, and have no right to a place in this day and age of our country.

Great gloom hangs over the army and navy as a result of President Coolidge's announcement that \$25,000,000 of the war surplus must be paid from the expenses of these establishments when their estimates are presented to the Director of the Budget. The generals and admirals are unnecessarily alarmed. The amount may be saved without discharging the "cookies" simply cut out the waste which follows red tape and antiquated methods.

Build a Boat
How to Make 21 Kinds. If you want a boat, you can make it yourself. It doesn't cost a lot of money. Everything is made so simple and easy in "Popular Mechanics Building Boat". Complete and simple directions and necessary illustrations for building these boats and canoes: Fast runabout motor boat, Canadian model canoe, Green sailing canoe, Portulac motor boat, Motor canoe, Peterborough canoe, tall keel motor canoe, Redoubt motor canoe, Crissal motor canoe, Paper boat, Long and narrow canoe, Paddle-wheel motor canoe, House boat and camp, Sea gull sail boat, Pine-driver punt, Gasoline motor boat, Steel boat, Concrete boat, Bicycle boat, and Power-driven catamaran.

This wonderful book, together with its companion, "Outdoor Sports" containing hundreds of practical plans and ideas on sports, games, tours and camping will be sent to you on approval if you write a postal for them.

SEND NO MONEY
Just write a postal saying you want the Boat Book. No money is needed. If you are not more than satisfied, simply return the book and your money will be refunded at once.

KANSAS UNION FARMER
SALINA, KANSAS

PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES
Farmers' Union Song Books, 10c
Business Manuals, new used
Instead of Ritual, each, 5c
Farmers' Union Song Books
published by Jobbing Assn. 20c
published by Hackney 25c

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

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

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

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

FARMS WANTED

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

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER POOL man's price—only \$23.00 with bundle of ing attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. P. U. Box 523, Salina, Kan.

PURE BRED AYRESHIRE

Write for prices on week old calves. Lindale Farm, Manhattan, Kansas.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
Whereas, The Lord, in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to take from us our Brother Julius A. Jordan the Vice-President of our Order.

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of The Killey County Farmers' Union No. 4, express our sympathy to the bereaved relatives. We keenly feel the loss of so loyal member to the farm-ers cause.

Be it further resolved: that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to some of the country paper and a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer.

Mrs. John Linn, Jr., E. J. Day, F. E. Ahlsted, Committee.

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

NATIONAL OFFICERS
C. S. Barrett, Pres., Union City, Ga.
E. L. Harrison, Vice Pres., Lexington, Ky.
A. C. Davis, Secretary, Springfield, Mo.
W. C. Landson, Lecturer, Salina, Kas.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
John T. Noble, Salina, Kansas
J. O. Osborne, Omaha, Neb.
Geo. M. Bowles, Lynchburg, Va.
W. M. Collins, Denver, Colo.
J. W. Batcheller, Mission Hill, S. D.

KANSAS OFFICERS
John T. Noble, Pres., Salina
W. C. Landson, Vice Pres., Salina
C. E. Brasted, State Secretary, Salina
Grant Biles, Treasurer, Emporia
J. O. Glessner, Lecturer, Salina

DIRECTORS
W. P. Lamberson, Fairview
W. C. Landson, State Lecturer
C. M. Lippert, Oronoque
C. E. Huff, Kincaid
C. E. Henderson, Kincaid
H. C. Clark, McPherson

LECTURE BUREAU
M. J. Glessner, State Lecturer
W. C. Landson, State Lecturer
H. C. Clark, State Lecturer

GENERAL ATTORNEY
James S. Koehler
400 Brotherhood Block
Kansas City, Kansas

Farmers' Union Jobbing Association
643 New Board of Trade Bldg. and
Farmers' Union Bldg., Room 214
Kansas City, Missouri

Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission
406-8-10 Live Stock Exch. Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.
Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kas.

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.
Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Auditing Association
Thomas B. Dunn, Salina

Farmers' Union State Bank
Kansas City, Kansas

Kansas Union Farmer
Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Managers Association
A. M. Kinney, President, Huron, Kansas.
Harry Neith, Secretary, Kansas City, Kas.

M. F. A. COMPANY AT SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI
The volume of business of the Farm Club Cold Storage Company at Springfield, Missouri, for the first six months of the year surpassed the business for the entire year of 1924.

The volume of poultry handled amounted to 1,126,733 pounds or 65 cars, while 99,451 cases or 250 cars of eggs were handled and marketed by the company.

Figures compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture on the prices of poultry in Missouri in 1915, prior to the establishment of the Farm Club Cold Storage Plants, as compared with the prices being paid in 1915 show that poultry was bought on a margin of 13.7 cents per pound in 1915 while the margin in 1925 for the same period was 8.1 cents.

If this volume of poultry handled by the Farm Club Cold Storage Company was bought 5.6 cents per pound nearer the New York market than it was under the old system of marketing in 1915, the Missouri Farmers' Association, through its marketing agencies, made the customers in the Springfield territory \$680,970.48, which otherwise would have gone into the hands of the men who have been manipulating the poultry markets.

This proves, conclusively, that all farmers in the state whether they were members of the Missouri Farmers' Association or not, have received benefits, which were made possible by the Farm Clubs. The Farm Club Cold Storage Company of Springfield has rendered a valuable service to the Ozark farmers who patronize its 84 tributary Produce Exchanges.

ATTENTION CAR LOT BUYERS
GET OUR PRICES ON COTTONSEED MEAL FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER DELIVERY. FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSN. Kansas City, Mo.

ROLL-ROOFING \$1.00 PER ROLL
Slate surfaced, \$2.00 per roll. C. A. Ransom, 527 Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass., Dept. M.

Build a Boat
How to Make 21 Kinds. If you want a boat, you can make it yourself. It doesn't cost a lot of money. Everything is made so simple and easy in "Popular Mechanics Building Boat". Complete and simple directions and necessary illustrations for building these boats and canoes: Fast runabout motor boat, Canadian model canoe, Green sailing canoe, Portulac motor boat, Motor canoe, Peterborough canoe, tall keel motor canoe, Redoubt motor canoe, Crissal motor canoe, Paper boat, Long and narrow canoe, Paddle-wheel motor canoe, House boat and camp, Sea gull sail boat, Pine-driver punt, Gasoline motor boat, Steel boat, Concrete boat, Bicycle boat, and Power-driven catamaran.

This wonderful book, together with its companion, "Outdoor Sports" containing hundreds of practical plans and ideas on sports, games, tours and camping will be sent to you on approval if you write a postal for them.

SEND NO MONEY
Just write a postal saying you want the Boat Book. No money is needed. If you are not more than satisfied, simply return the book and your money will be refunded at once.

KANSAS UNION FARMER
SALINA, KANSAS

PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES
Farmers' Union Song Books, 10c
Business Manuals, new used
Instead of Ritual, each, 5c
Farmers' Union Song Books
published by Jobbing Assn. 20c
published by Hackney 25c

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

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

If electrical development and scientific research proceed at their present rate, light may become so cheap that it will be used universally, thus abolishing night. Electric heat may be derived directly from the sun or the interior of the earth, so that winter will no longer hamper mankind, and food may be made from its chemical elements, thus averting all danger of famine, said G. E. Tripp, chairman of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, in an address on "The Future of National Electric Service" delivered before the convention of the Southwestern Public Service Association.

Soybeans seeded just after wheat harvest will make a good green manure crop if there is plenty of moisture in July and August. If it is dry, there will be a small growth.

\$6 A THOUSAND LETTER HEADS
\$5 A THOUSAND FOR ENVELOPES
Printed and Mailed You the Same Day as Order is Received
CENTRAL KAN. PUBLISHING COMPANY
Salina, Kansas

SALINA SANITARIUM
J. A. Gaume, M. D.
Specialist rectal and colon diseases. Also Sulphur Baths for Rheumatism. Piles cured without the knife. Little or no detention from business.
Phone 2000, Salina, Kansas
Call or write for further information.

Provide Song Books for Union Meetings

Save Money by Purchasing in Lots of One Dozen at Fifteen Cents per Book. Single Books, Twenty Cents.

Buy From
KANSAS FARMERS UNION, Salina, Kansas

OR
FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N., Kansas City, Mo.

FARMERS ATTENTION
Before seeding get my CLIMAX MILL AND SEED GRADER that I have been making for more than fifty years, keeping it improved up to date. Cleans and grades all seeds from alfalfa seed to corn. Thousands of them in use all over the country. PRICE REASONABLE. Send for circular showing cut of mill and price.

W. SULLIVAN, MANUFACTURER
387 South 11th Salina, Kansas

Consignments Repeat Themselves Thru HABIT

Your first consignment of grain came thru cooperative channels because you believed in cooperation and in the institution established on cooperative principles.

Your second consignment of grain came thru cooperative channels for an additional reason—you wanted SERVICE.

HABIT, formed by a steadfast background of thought, brought later consignments. A good habit, you will say, because good habits are friends. Your neighboring Farmers' Union friend may not have the habit. Can you help him?

To those desiring No. 2 Red Oats for seed or corn for feed, we are saving freight by shipping on a cross-country basis.

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

Farmers Union Men---Listen

The Stock Yards Company has under construction, new scales to care for the increased business in the South division of the Yards. These scales will be open about the 15th, and will greatly facilitate the handling of our business.

The FARMERS UNION is going ahead. We are better equipped to handle your business than ever before.

Our splendid sales force, backed by efficient service all down the line is building our business rapidly.

WHY don't you join the caravan of Shippers, who are headed for the FARMERS' UNION alleys?

Farmers Union Livestock Commission
Kansas City, Missouri

FARMERS CLASSIFIED AD

Mail This To
THE KANSAS UNION FARMER
Salina, Kansas

RATE: 3 Cents a Word Straight

Minimum charge is 50c

Count Initials or Abbreviations as Words

(Your Name)

(Town)

(State)

NOTE: Count your name and address as part of advertisement

USE THIS FORM—IT SAVES DELAY

Fill This Please!

Your Count of _____ Words

No. Times to run _____

Amount Enclosed \$ _____

Place under _____

heading of _____

25c Only 25c

Send us any roll of Kodak Films, 6 exposures and 25c. We will develop and print one of each kind and send them back to you prepaid.

SALINA PHOTO CO.
136 So. Santa Fe. Salina, Kan.

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.

AMTIO LOCAL NO. 2120 ****
Meets first and third Friday, J. M. Swartz, Sec. Anderson Co.

BARNES LOCAL NO. 800 ****
Meets the second and fourth Saturday night of each month, T. H. Roberts, Sec. Neosho Co.

ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 1181 ****
Meets first and third Friday, Wm. Fincham, Sec. Marshall Co.

BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122 ****
Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. I. E. Sewell, Sec. Ottawa Co.

BETHEL LOCAL NO. 1908 ****
Meets first and third Friday, Roy E. Osburn, Sec. Cowley Co.

BELLEVUE LOCAL NO. 2042 ****
Meets first and third Thursday, John T. Anderson, Sec. Anderson Co.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226 ****
Second and fourth Thursdays, L. L. Vanneman, Sec.

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 408 ****
First and third Thursday, O. J. Lamerton, Sec. Ottawa Co.

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1031 ****
Meets first and third Wednesday, J. J. Maska, Sec.

BEAUCHAMP LOCAL NO. 120 ****
Meets first and third Friday of each month, E. J. Richards, Sec. Republic Co.

BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 922 ****
Meets first and third Wednesday, G. W. Cashman, Sec. Neosho Co.

BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1788 ****
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday, Aug. Kolisch, Sec. Miami Co.

BELLEVUE LOCAL NO. 1192 ****
Meets the first and third Tuesdays, J. Sloan, Sec. Miami Co.

COOK LOCAL NO. 1045 ****
Meets second and fourth Thursdays, Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec. Osage Co.

CARGY LOCAL NO. 2186 ****
Meets first and third Friday, Fred Steele, Sec. Douglas Co.

COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1232 ****
Second and fourth Friday, Lee Donar, Sec. Franklin Co.

COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1788 ****
First and third Monday, Ethel Roberts, Sec. Cherokee Co.

CRESCO LOCAL NO. 871 ****
Meets first and third Thursday, John Wolf, Sec. Sheridan Co.

BEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1678 ****
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday, L. O. Keethly, Sec. Miami Co.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 884 ****
Meets first and third Thursday, Geo. J. Schoenhof, Sec. Neosho Co.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911 ****
Second and fourth Wednesday, R. J. Logan, Sec. Dickinson Co.

COLLINS LOCAL NO. 628 ****
Fourth Wednesday, Winifred Crispin, Sec. Jewell Co.

CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1917 ****
Meets first and third Tuesday, Mabel Sayles, Sec. Jefferson Co.

DANE LOCAL NO. 548 ****
Meets first and third Wednesday, Leila Nelson, Sec. Washington Co.

DIST. 57 LOCAL NO. 1232 ****
Meets first and third Friday, Mrs. Ernest Branch, Sec. Marshall Co.

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

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

ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1788 ****
Meets the second Friday of each month, N. Joy Hammett, Sec. Pottawatomie Co.

ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2020 ****
First and third Thursday, Brad Hooper, Sec. Ellsworth Co.

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

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 288 ****
First and third Wednesday—Ralph E. Hauhill, Sec. Mitchell Co.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 984 ****
Meets the third week in each month, Mrs. Delpha Burton, Sec. Marshall Co.

EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2187 ****
Meets the third Friday of each month, Mrs. J. S. McInden, Sec. Anderson Co.

EUDORA LOCAL NO. 1881 ****
Meets every third Friday of the month, W. W. Gerstenberger, Sec.

FREMONT LOCAL NO. 2014 ****
Meets first and third Monday, A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec. Wabasha Co.

FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1788 ****
First and third Friday, W. H. Syster, Sec. Miami Co.

GRACE HILL LOCAL NO. 1212 ****
Meets first and third Friday, Homer Albrecht, Sec. Republic Co.

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

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 484 ****
Second and fourth Tuesday, Roy W. Holland, Sec. Crawford Co.

GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1891 ****
Meets second and fourth Friday, Al Fred P. Hotten, Sec. Geary Co.

HAPPY LOCAL NO. 1008 ****
Meets first and third Tuesday of each month, G. A. Dorman, Sec. Trego Co.

HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1392 ****
Meets the first and third Wednesday night of each month, J. M. Tuttle, Sec. Cove Co.

HERVYNK LOCAL NO. 1427 ****
Second and third Tuesday, Henry Eder, Sec. Washington Co.

HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1002 ****
Second and fourth Wednesday, Earl Rohde, Sec. Marshall Co.

HEADHILL LOCAL NO. 878 ****
Meets first and third Wednesday, R. C. Sheridan, Sec.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1888 ****
First and third Wednesday, W. R. Fuhrman, Sec. Atchison Co.

HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1605 ****
Meets the first and third Friday, G. W. Fort, Sec. Miami Co.

HILLSDALE LOCAL NO. 1905 ****
Meets the first and third Thursday, R. W. Sullivan, Sec. Miami Co.

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1077 ****
Meets the first and third Friday, Mrs. Vedder, Sec. Miami Co.

I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1498 ****
Second and fourth Tuesday, C. O. Taubles, Sec. Sumner Co.

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

LABON CREEK LOCAL NO. 479 ****
Meets second and fourth Wednesday, F. E. Hoy, Sec. Washington Co.

LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1588 ****
Meets first and third Tuesday of each month, H. F. Horton, Sec. Greenwood Co.

LIZTON LOCAL NO. 2004 ****
Meets every second and fourth Friday, Mrs. Esther Williams, Sec. Anderson Co.

LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 688 ****
Meets Friday on or before full moon of each month, R. M. Glenn, Sec. Republic Co.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1894 ****
Meets first and third Friday, Clyde B. Wells, Sec. Stafford Co.

LONG STAR LOCAL NO. 1882 ****
Meets the fourth Wednesday night of each month, Roy Flory, Sec. Douglas Co.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 898 ****
Meets the first and third Monday, H. D. Byrns, Sec. Marion Co.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1988 ****
Meets first and third Friday, R. Lawrence Wright, Sec. Crawford Co.

LILY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1188 ****
Meets first and third Friday, Florence Koppes, Sec. Marshall Co.

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

MERCER LOCAL NO. 1439 ****
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month, W. M. Schmitt, Sec. Cowley Co.

MILLER LOCAL NO. 1028 ****
Meets the second and fourth Thursday, Yelma H. McCandless, Sec. Chase Co.

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

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

MARINE LOCAL NO. 648 ****
Meets first and third Friday, Albert Spoonman, Sec. Riley Co.

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

NEW BASIL LOCAL NO. 1878 ****
Second Monday of each month, Henry Hoffman, Sec. Dickinson Co.

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922 ****
First and third Monday, R. J. Muchenthaler, Sec. Dickinson Co.

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

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

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1688 ****
Meets second and fourth Friday, Jacob Smith, Sec. Miami Co.

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

PHELOX LOCAL NO. 2189 ****
Meets second and fourth Friday, Mrs. A. R. Phelox, Sec. Osage Co.

PRAIRIE BELL LOCAL NO. 1305 ****
Meets second Thursday of every month, E. B. Werner, Sec. Thomas Co.

PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2103 ****
First Tuesday of each month, J. H. Scott, Sec. Marshall Co.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1682 ****
Meets first and third Wednesday, H. C. Mathias, Sec. Wabasha Co.

PLEASANT HOME NO. 2035 ****
Meets first and third Monday, Minnie Carrio, Sec. Anderson Co.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 1902 ****
Meets first and third Friday, Frank Friend, Sec. Morris Co.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309 ****
Meets first and third Wednesday, W. T. Flinn, Sec. Jewell Co.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1874 ****
Meets second and fourth Wednesday, Orth O. Miller, Sec. Miami Co.

RYDAL LOCAL NO. 708 ****
Meets every second and fourth Tuesday, Geo. Duncan, Sec. Republic Co.

RICHVIEW LOCAL NO. 2087 ****
Meets the second Friday of each month, Chas. Basil, Sec. Osage Co.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2020 ****
Meets second and fourth Monday, Mrs. Frank McClelland, Sec. Wabasha Co.

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810 ****
Meets first and third Friday, S. J. Lehr, Sec. Miami Co.

RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2188 ****
Meets first and third Saturday, Pauline Cowser, Sec. Saline Co.

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

SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824 ****
Meets first Monday of each month, A. F. Lidyak, Sec. Franklin Co.

SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1958 ****
Meets first and third Tuesday, H. M. Schrock, Sec. Sheridan Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 2111 ****
Meets the second and fourth Thursday, Alice Ames, Sec. Greenwood Co.

SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1128 ****
Meets first Friday in every month, A. C. Bartchlow, Sec. Miami Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1874 ****
Meets each first and third Wednesday, Alice Ames, Sec.

SCIENCE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1984 ****
Meets every other Friday night, J. D. Kealing, Sec. Cowley Co.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2081 ****
Second and fourth Wednesday, J. E. Lewis, Sec. Cowley Co.

SNIPER CREEK LOCAL NO. 924 ****
Meets every first and third Friday night, H. M. Cope, Pres. Marshall Co.

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

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

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 880 ****
Second and fourth Wednesday, Mrs. E. H. Warner, Sec. Marshall Co.

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

STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2060 ****
Meets first and third Friday, H. Egan, Sec. Crawford Co.

SQUARE DEAL NO. 923 ****
Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Margie Stanley, Sec. Norton Co.

TEMPLE LOCAL NO. 1891 ****
Meets the first and third Friday of each month, H. E. Kietmann, Sec. Wabasha Co.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1679 ****
Second and fourth Tuesday, J. M. Wagner, Sec. Miami Co.

STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 273 ****
Second and fourth Thursday, Chas. Grossardt, Sec. Barton Co.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2008 ****
Second and fourth Friday, E. F. Lutz, Sec. Jefferson Co.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1778 ****
First and third Thursday, Herman Wigger, Sec. Osage Co.

VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1967 ****
Meets twice a month, G. W. Kalsen, Sec. Miami Co.

VODA LOCAL NO. 742 ****
Meets every fourth Friday, J. C. Stradal, Sec. Trego Co.

WORDEN LOCAL NO. 842 ****
Meets second and fourth Thursday each month, Mrs. Lucas Fleer, Sec. Douglas Co.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1308 ****
Meets first and third Tuesday, Robert J. May, Sec. Crawford Co.

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1980 ****
First Tuesday of each month, E. H. Osterlich, Sec. Dickinson Co.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE
Phillips County Farmers Union will hold a picnic in the Phillipsburg area on Thursday, August 27. Do not send a delegation. Come yourself and bring every member of the family. Bring basket dinner and enjoy the day. Assemble at 11 o'clock. Music by the Phillipsburg band. President Simpson of the Oklahoma State Union will give an address at 2:30. Come out and hear what other states are doing.

J. P. JOHNSON,
Co. Sec. Treas.

RANDOLPH FARMERS UNION
PICNIC
Will be held in Fancyville, Kan., August 19-20-21, 1925. Everybody is welcome.

C. F. Peter, President,
M. E. Fritz, Secretary.

GEARY CO. UNION NO. 81
Meets first and third Friday in every month, Mrs. A. P. Hotten, Sec.

WASHINGTON COUNTY MEETING
The quarterly meeting of Washington County will be held at Barnes City Park, September 8th. A state speaker will be present—J. T. Poland, Co. Sec.

NOTICE OF THIRD QUARTERLY MEETING
The Miami County Farmers Union No. 59 will hold its third quarterly meeting in Memorial Hall in the John Brown Park at Oswatimie, Kan., on September 5, 1925. Meeting will be called to order at 10 o'clock. At 12 o'clock there will be a basket picnic. So come with your baskets filled and enjoy a social time. There will be a speaking and entertainment for all. We hope each Local will send their quota of delegates as considerable business will be on hand. Every member of the Farmers Union is requested to be on hand. So don't forget the day and dates.

W. J. Prescott, Sec. Treas.,
W. Syster, Pres.

HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1615
Farmers Union held a very interesting meeting at the school house Tuesday evening, August 18th.

Mr. O. M. Lippert, who is working in the interest of the Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Association was the speaker of the evening. A good sized crowd was present and all were much impressed with the manner in which he brought the facts on cooperative shipping home to them. After Mr. Lippert's talk ice cream and cake was served to about fifty persons. Several contracts were signed up that evening. Mr. Lippert spent the first of the week on a tour of the neighborhood and was very successful in his work of signing up contracts. He hopes to return here in a few days and make a more complete canvass of the community which he proved very encouraging the short time he was here.

Let us all put our shoulder to the wheel and boost the good work of the Farmers Union.

Yours respectively,
Mrs. L. C. Rice,
Ottawa, Kansas.
Sec. Treas. Hawkins Local, Franklin County.

AUGUST 25TH BIG DAY FOR BIG DOLLARS
For on that day, the five Locals of the Farmers Union, which are situated in the north end of the county, will hold a union picnic at Holcomb's Grove.

The Locals are Pleasant Valley, Lone Star, Franklin, Blue Mound and Eudora.

The principle attraction will be an

address by Mr. Simpson, president of the Oklahoma Farmers Union. Other attractions will be a baseball game at 10:30, a basket dinner at 12 o'clock, a musical program at 1 o'clock, consisting of local talent and a band.

The address by Mr. Simpson at 2 o'clock and another ball game at 8 o'clock.

Perhaps some will wonder just why we set the date for the 25th. That was the only day we could get hold of Mr. Simpson.

We want everybody to boost and come out on the 25th and we'll make it a great, if not the greatest picnic of the season.

We extend a hearty welcome to all our neighboring Locals and in fact to everybody. Because it's a Farmers Union picnic doesn't mean that it's for members only, but for everybody.

Signed,
Committee on Publicity.

REPUBLIC COUNTY PICNIC
The annual picnic of the Republic County Farmers Union was held at Riverside Park, Wednesday, August 12, and was probably the largest attended Farmers Union picnic ever held in the county and this in spite of the fact that the heavy rain of the night before made the roads nearly impassable, especially from the north part of the county.

After the usual picnic dinner a short program consisting of readings from Willow Dale and Odell Locals and song by a quartet from Rydal Local after which State Lecturer, Wm. Gleason entertained the crowd with a good straight Farmers Union speech telling the truth about the Union and its accomplishments. Surely loyal Union members have nothing to be discouraged about, it's the ones who should be discouraged.

After the address everybody enjoyed the sports, there was horse shoe pitching for the men, sack races for the boys and hammer throwing and slipper kicking contests for the women and all followed by a ball game between Union Valley and Willow Dale.

The only ones who missed it were the ones who failed to attend.

—R. M. Glenn.

GEARY COUNTY PICNIC
Geary County Farmers Union will hold their annual picnic in "Logan's Grove," Junction City, Sept. 3rd.

Picnic dinner, speaking contest, sports, and a ball game, refreshments, and a dance in the evening. Everybody come and have a real holiday.

H. L. Hunt, Pres.
Mrs. A. P. Hotten, Sec.

CO-OPS COOPERATE IN SELLING FRUIT; PROFIT \$2,000,000
Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc. Handing Sales for 30 Associations

Federation of the sales activity of grower cooperative fruit associations in the United States cut waste in marketing costs by \$1,700,000 in the past year, and an additional \$2,000,000 were added to the farmers' returns.

The Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, Inc., a national organization, cost declared Arthur R. Rule, executive committee member of the National Council and general manager of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, speaking before the American Association of Cooperatives recently. His estimate of the cooperative movement in the United States is composed of more than thirty fruit associations.

Cooperative marketing tends to bring about orderly distribution which in turn tends to stabilize prices, Mr. Rule pointed out in his comments concerning the effect of cooperative marketing on the general public. He continued:

"Stability of price tends to narrow margins of profit by jobbers and retailers. This means lower average cost to consumers. Thus, the cooperative movement reduces the cost of living and justifies the wholehearted support of the consumer; and consumers generally are uninformed concerning the beneficial effects they may receive from the cooperative organization of agriculture."

Mr. Rule said that the cooperative movement is a chain of restaurants, for instance. He said:

"If the producer ever undertakes to go direct to the consumer he will go further than most people suppose. Instead of the consumer's door he will slice those peaches and serve them with cream on the tables of a chain restaurant, outstripping present restaurant organizations. This may be a long way off. The meat, the milk, the butter, the cheese, the wheat, the vegetables, the fruit in fact, everything used in the restaurant is produced by cooperative grower organizations in some part of the country."

A big restaurant chain, properly organized, to consume straight carload quantities of commodities in the big cities, can obtain practically all of those supplies direct from the farm and serve direct to the consumer. Such a chain would be run on a strictly business basis without disrupting effect on the restaurant business. It would set standards of efficiency and costs as the chain store system in the retail grocery world set the pace for independents. The result would benefit the public.

Public acceptance of the cooperative idea is indicated in his prediction that within the coming year a great motion picture classic on agriculture will be developed, visualizing the struggle of the farmer up from serfdom and peasantry, through tenant farming, to a place of liberty and ownership of the land and the intelligent application of modern cooperative organization for the good of both producer and consumer.

POOLING PLAN GROWS Apace with Canadians

Livestock, Dairy, Eggs and Cattle
Grains Pools Formed — Wheat Pools Distribute \$15,000,000

The organization of several new crop pools, a large second interim payment to wheat pool members, and a substantial increase in the proportion of Dominion wheat under cooperative control, are the highlights in the startling progress made by Western Canadian farmers during the past two months, declares a statement by the National Council of Cooperatives in reviewing Canadian conditions.

Checks were mailed August 1