



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



NUMBER 11

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SALINA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1926

AUDIT OF SECRETARY'S BOOKS MADE BY FARMERS UNION AUDITING ASSOCIATION

This Report Covers the Period of Twelve Months From October 1st, 1925 to September 30, 1926.

Auditor's Annual Report

To the Board of Directors,
Farmers Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, Kansas Division,
Salina, Kansas;
Gentlemen:

In accordance with your wishes we have made an audit of the books and records of the secretary's office (Mr. C. E. Brasted) for the year commencing October 1, 1925, and ended September 30, 1926, and herewith submit our report accompanied by the following exhibits and schedules:

Exhibit "A"—Balance sheet as at September 30, 1926.
Exhibit "B"—Profit and loss statement publishing department.
Exhibit "C"—Income and expense statement, state office.
Schedule No. 1—Farmers' Union State Bank Reconciliation.
Schedule No. 2—Building Fund Investment.
Schedule No. 3—Secretary's Fund Investment.
The expenditure for the year just closed exceeds the income by \$194.46. The cost of printing, mailing and

publishing the Farmers' Union paper exceeds the amount deductible from the members' annual dues by \$3,777.68.

We have written off uncollectible accounts amounting to \$342.44 and written off depreciation on furniture and fixtures amounting to \$121.62.

It may be noticed that the Farmers' Union Life Insurance Company paid the state office commissions amounting to \$642.63 and the Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission paid refunds on non-members' business amounting to \$3,293.25 and of this amount \$1,004.21 was paid back to certain districts leaving a balance applying to income of \$2,289.04.

But for the foregoing additional resources of income the state office would have shown a serious deficit for the year just closed.

We found the records in good shape and congratulate Mr. Brasted on his efforts to economize, as we cannot find any instance of needless expenditure during the year audited.

Very truly yours,
KANSAS FARMERS' UNION CO-OPERATIVE AUDITING ASSN.
T. B. D., auditor.

ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS:	
Cash on Hand	\$ 29.55
Farmers Union State Bank	8,242.52
Farmers National Bank	2.08
Douglas County State Bank	3,000.00
Post Office Deposit	551.78
Accounts Receivable	198.50
Local Supplies on hand	12,044.43
INVESTMENTS:	
Building Fund	24,510.00
Secretary's Fund	1,000.00
DEFERRED CHARGES:	
Rent	60.00
Interest on Investments	217.06
FIXED ASSETS:	
Furniture and Fixtures	1,094.61
	\$ 38,926.10

LIABILITIES	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Building Fund Assessment	\$ 24,771.38
County Dues	1,550.48
County Fees	318.97
	26,640.83
SURPLUS:	
Surplus at October 1, 1925	12,479.73
Less deficit year ended 9-30-26	194.46
	12,285.27
	\$ 38,926.10

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT	
INCOME:	
Advertising	\$ 4,877.27
Subscriptions	9,031.03
Subscriptions (Individual)	16.50
	13,924.81
EXPENSES:	
Publishing	\$ 13,081.60
Postage	1,081.74
John Tromble	1,200.00
W. C. Landon	1,200.00
L. Ritters	600.00
	17,083.34
	\$ 689.15

Rent	\$ 345.00
Audit	78.25
Postage	48.63
Office Supplies	4.00
Commissions	128.74
Telephone	17.38
P. O. Box Rent	6.00
Binding Mailing Lists	4.80
Co-op. News Service	4.00
Sundries	2.35
	639.15
Deficit in Publishing Department	\$ 3,777.68

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATE OFFICE	
INCOME:	
Association Dues	\$ 13,546.54
Fees	1,701.50
Interest	250.68
Interest Building Fund Investment	48.63
Commission from Life Insurance	642.63
Commission from Livestock Ass'n	2,289.04
Magazines & Patterns Sold	21.37
Local Supplies	146.13
	19,266.40
EXPENDITURES:	
National Dues	\$ 4,484.04
Salaries & Expense	6,962.86
Salaries Secretary's Staff	2,300.00
Convention Expense	188.22
Donations	135.00

CONVENTION NOTES	
The Farmers' Union Convention just held in Arkansas City was the most harmonious Farmers' Union meeting ever held. A general good feeling dominated the meeting from start to finish.	
The most important business transacted at this meeting was the starting of the Women's Auxiliary. I believe this organization will have a far-reaching effect upon the future of the Farmers' Union. It was the one thing needed to round out the Farmers' Union program in this state.	
I will not attempt to write up this meeting, as the entire proceedings will be printed in the Kansas Union Farmer. I think, but I will just touch upon some of the high spots.	
The best looking man at the meeting was Charles Barrett, our National president. I have arrived at this conclusion because I understand	

he was the first man chosen to become a member of the Women's Auxiliary. I understand that he promised to entertain the ladies at a possum barbecue at our next meeting.

Has anyone seen Jack Stevens since the meeting? Several people who roomed at the Osage hotel got rather deeply into his debt, and are anxious to meet him and settle up.

Mr. Augustine, the superintendent of the creamery, is a persistent collector of souvenirs; any old spoons, dish rags, curry combs or other junk which you wish to get rid of, if carefully placed into your cream cans, while not increasing the quality of your cream, will be sure to reach him and added to his already large collection.

I was told down there that a very prominent member of the Johnson Association force whose initials are H. W. has been doling himself up with powder and paint. A compact

Audit and Dues	78.25
Rent	4.50
Bonds	345.00
Postage	296.29
R. R. Freight Protest	216.57
Telephone	44.20
Light	47.65
Office Supplies	62.80
Telephone	11.58
Depreciation Furniture & Fixtures	121.62
Adding Machine & T. W. Expense	18.85
Taxes	9.00
Referendum Ballots	9.00
Flowers (Late Members)	8.20
Mrs. Reeves Expense	2.25
Missouri Corp. Fee	5.00
P. O. Box Rent	6.00
Repair Electric Heater	2.50
Washing Windows	1.75
Lettering Door	1.12
National Minutes	.60
Punching Checks	.20
Glue	3.50
Bank Deposit Box Rent	150.00
Delinquent Members Campaign	152.71
Bad Debts	152.71
	15,683.18

BALANCE SURPLUS	3,583.22
Less Deficit Publishing Department	3,777.68
	194.46

NET DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR	
Schedule No. 1	
BANK RECONCILEMENT SEPTEMBER 30, 1926	
Bank Balance 9-30-26	\$ 11,167.92
Add Interest for September	19.10
Add Deposit	299.90
Adjusted Balance	11,486.92
Less Outstanding Checks	3,244.40
	\$ 8,242.52

OUTSTANDING CHECKS:	
15	\$.25
264	1.45
278	25
317	25
331	2.70
342	1.00
458	1.25
465	1.35
502	4.25
544	3.20
597	.80
619	.60
627	.80
650	.80
680	1.45
697	.80
780	19.40
954	.20
1063	.80
1145	13.30
1153	22.60
1168	2.60
1187	2.65
1200	.50
1233	1.00
1285	.40
1289	.20
1293	.37
1320	1.00
1313	.25
1327	.50
1348	12.80
1363	1.80
1381	8.70
1453	37.83
1463	7.81
1495	1.00
	16.20
	42.43

FARMERS NATIONAL BANK RECONCILEMENT	
Balance as per bank statement	\$ 44.51
Less Outstanding Checks	42.43
Balance as per Ledger	2.08

OUTSTANDING CHECKS:	
78	\$ 1.00
207	.16
273	9.00
314	.50
385	.50
399	1.00
429	.13
449	4.00
479	1.00
	1.00
	1.50
	.60
	.25
	1.00
	2.50
	1.50
	.50
	42.43

BUILDING FUND INVESTMENTS	
Farmers Union Livestock Comm. Co. Note	\$ 7,000.00
Farmers Union Livestock Comm. Co. 2 cert.	1,000.00
Farmers Union Jobbing Ass'n stock	4,000.00
Farmers Union State Bank stock	10,000.00
Farmers Union State Bank C. D. 2-27-26	510.00
Farmers Union State Bank C. D. 6-2-26	2,000.00
	24,510.00
	\$ 217.06

SECRETARY'S FUND INVESTMENT	
Farmers Union State Bank Stock 5 shares	\$ 1,000.00

the trip safely from Paola without meeting any highwaymen.

Arkansas City is a fine town, and they treated us royally down there. The chief of police even came into our meeting with an invitation for one of our bright young men to accept the hospitality of the city. They have a most very important business to look after outside of the city, and could not accept the invitation; but I understand the chief has extended his invitation indefinitely.

I shall take this opportunity to most emphatically deny the base rumors circulating around the convention that I did not go to bed while I was at the meeting, but provided I do not believe in sleeping all of the time at these Farmers' Union meetings, someone started this slander on me. The truth of the matter is, I could not go to bed and sleep until

I knew everyone else were in their rooms safely; and as I was always the first one up in the morning, some folks arrived at the conclusion that I did not go to bed at all. I want to assure you that I got from one to three hours sleep every night that I was down there. Well, it was a good meeting.

A. M. KINNEY.

DELEGATE CONVENTION

of the Grain Belt Federation of Farm Organizations (The Corn Belt Committee), Des Moines, Iowa, October 1920, 1926.

The Grain Belt Federation of Farm Organizations in meeting assembled at Des Moines, Iowa, on October 19, 1926, do declare and resolve as follows:

The people of the United States are still facing the greatest issue in American history since the Civil War, the emancipation of agriculture! There have been in operation for a period of years certain forces which have tended to create a progressive inequity and maladjustment between the position of agriculture and that of other branches of our economic life—a situation which arises from a discrepancy between the cost of production and selling prices. The law of supply and demand has been supplanted by a law-made price fixing and price maintained by the system that compels the farmer to buy what he uses in a law-protected market on a scale of prices more than one hundred per cent above price levels prevailing in 1914, and at the same time forces him to sell his major products at the price levels prevailing in foreign countries, in competition with the lowest paid laborer in the world and with the peasants of other lands.

The farmer is therefore confronted with increased capital charges, increased labor costs, increased cost of supplies, increased transportation costs, and a corresponding decrease in his income, which is indicated by a loss of 15 billion dollars in his capital investment, and 13 billion dollars in his purchasing power during the five-year period ending in 1925, as shown by the report of the National Industrial Conference Board of New York, and a further loss of 11 per cent in purchasing power since that time, as shown by the October report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

We maintain that the farmer is entitled to cost of production, based on the American standard of living, and a fair return on his investment. We are therefore determined to carry on the fight for the principles embodied in the McNary-Haugen bill with more vigor than ever. And we approve and commend the work of our legislative committee and the gallant fight for the cause of agriculture in the last session of congress; we pledge to them our renewed and undivided support.

We have a very great appreciation of the distressed condition of the cotton grower, which we sincerely hope, would have been averted had the McNary-Haugen bill been in effect; and we desire to co-operate with our brother farmers in the South in securing legislation which will protect the cotton grower from this disastrous situation.

Since agriculture is our basis industry, and normally exercises a purchasing power of nearly 40 billion dollars annually for goods and services, we demand that our representatives in the legislative halls more than passive support. We must have loyal and militant support of a type that will not hesitate to take the offensive, in defense of agriculture, until the principle of equality for agriculture has been vindicated and established.

Inasmuch as freight charges are deducted from the price paid the farmer, whereas they are added to the cost of the commodities which he buys, high freight rates are a great burden on agriculture and should be materially reduced in accordance to the spirit of the Hoch-Smith resolution adopted by congress. We therefore insist that the Inter-State Commerce Commission take the necessary steps to comply with the provisions of that resolution.

We further insist upon the early development of our inland waterways as a further means of reducing transportation costs.

We heartily commend our Committee on Cost of Production for their work in securing valuable data on production costs. We endorse the cost findings of this committee based on available data and the method adopted in computing the same, and ask that the cost findings of this committee, as far as possible, be made a basis for price consideration in our legislative battle.

While the enactment of a genuine farm relief bill is of tremendous fundamental importance to the future of American agriculture, this will, however, not lessen the need of strengthening and extending our farm organizations to the utmost, and in this connection we believe that the time has come when a definite responsibility between producers must be established through a producer's contract, and we hereby commend the adoption of such a contract to all the member organizations of the Corn Belt Committee. To the end that in the not distant future the marketing of grain, livestock, poultry, and dairy products may be brought under the farmers' direct control.

Unanimously adopted October 19, 1926.

AN APPEAL TO THE FARMER

Every farmer in this state knows the condition of Agriculture. They also know the efforts that have been made for agriculture to receive fair treatment and to have an equal opportunity in the business world.

Now, it is necessary, in order to get that, that they select their friends for Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State and all of the different offices who will give us a square deal and give the farmer the same rights in the business world as any other business institution.

In order to get that, it will be necessary for the farmers and their wives to get out to the polls next Tuesday and vote for the men, irrespective of party, that they know will give them a square deal in the offices of the Government of the United States and the state. It is naturally supposed that if a man is a farmer on the ticket, his interests will be greater towards agriculture than a man who is not a farmer.

I hope the farmers will take interest in this matter and get out and vote. See that your wives get out and vote. That is the great principle of American citizenship. If you want to maintain a Government of the people, for the people and by the people, it is necessary that every one use his rights of suffrage. Get out and vote.

JOHN TROMBLE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Springfield, Mo., Oct. 21, 1926

Important notice to members of the Farmers Union in the states of Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri.

A reduced rate on the railroads has been granted to members and dependent members of their families on account of the National Union meeting in Hot Springs, Arkansas, November 16-17-18.

This reduced rate is on the certificate plan and applies from the following territory: Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri.

The following directions are submitted for your guidance.

1. Tickets at the normal one-way trip fare for the going journey must be purchased on any of the following dates (but not on any other dates):

Date of sale for going tickets Nov. 12-18 inclusive.

2. Be sure when purchasing ticket to ask the ticket agent for a certificate receipt. There must be a certificate receipt for each ticket bought. The ticket must be held for more than one ticket. If, however, it is impossible to get certificate receipt from the local ticket agent, a regular receipt will be satisfactory and should be secured when ticket is bought. See when he knows, as he must know, that his place is right at the side of the ballot box, ready to do his part toward making this government of ours the best on God's footstool. Such a fellow isn't worth very much to any community and if he got to just desert his citizenship would be taken from him.

3. Call at the railroad station for tickets and certificates at least 30 minutes before departure of train.

4. Certificates are not sent at all stations. If you cannot secure a through ticket and certificate from your agent, but a local ticket to the nearest point where a certificate and through ticket can be purchased to place of meeting.

5. Immediately upon your arrival at Hot Springs present your certificate to National Secretary, A. C. Davis, at the Coho hotel as the reduced fare for the return journey will not apply unless you are properly identified as provided for by the certificates.

6. Joint Agent of the carriers will be in attendance on November 16-18, 1926 inclusive to validate certificates. No refund of fare will be made on account of failure to either obtain a proper certificate, or on account of failure to have the certificate validated.

7. The reduced rate for the return journey is not guaranteed, but is contingent upon an attendance of not less than 250 members and members of their families holding regular issued certificates from ticket agents at starting points showing normal one-way tariff fare of not less than 67 cents on the going trip.

8. If the requirements of paragraph 7 above are not met and your certificate is validated you will be entitled to a return ticket via the same route as the going journey at one-half the normal one-way fare from Hot Springs to point at which your certificate was issued, up to and including November 22, 1926.

9. Return tickets issued at the reduced fare will not be good on any limited train on which reduced fare transportation is not honored.

A. C. DAVIS,
National Secretary.

icate was issued, up to and including November 22, 1926.

10. Return tickets issued at the reduced fare will not be good on any limited train on which reduced fare transportation is not honored.

A. C. DAVIS,
National Secretary.

A SOLEMN DUTY

If American citizenship ever stood face to face with solemn duty, that time has arrived this year, when every believer in fair play for agriculture owes it to his home and loved ones to go to the polls and vote for those candidates who are ready to do the right thing by the soil tilters.

In recent years there has been a marked falling off in the number of Americans who took interest enough in the welfare of this Republic to lay aside other duties and march up to the ballot box and register their attitude on public questions of great moment. This just suits political bosses for they know they are safe so long as the independent voters stay away from the polls and permit them to "march" their "gang" up and control the election.

It's a "fine" sort of a citizen who will swing his gun or golf sticks on his shoulder on Election Day and give sport priority over patriotic duty, when he knows, as he must know, that his place is right at the side of the ballot box, ready to do his part toward making this government of ours the best on God's footstool. Such a fellow isn't worth very much to any community and if he got to just desert his citizenship would be taken from him.

Just think of it! our ancestors fought and died in order that we might have some say as to how this government should be run. They literally marked a trail of blood in order to show us the way to free government. Temporarily, they laid aside home, family, business, all that made life dear to them, for the privilege of carrying a musket and shooting out a principle of self determination. And here we are, too busy or too anxious to have a good time to even take the trouble to give expression to our desires for honest government. The very ghosts of those splendid ancestors ought to haunt any man who doesn't care a "whoop" how things go at election.

If even an American citizen had a duty to perform, it's looking him squarely in the face this year. Political bossism has almost bled us white already. We can save the country vote right. Mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters of America insist on the whole family going to the polls this year and shun the fellow who trumps up an excuse to neglect his righteous duty. Of all years, true Americanism will show its colors this year as it has never done before. Vote, friends, vote!—National Farm News.

Farming is generally free from the undesirable extremes of wealth and poverty.

A silo is the lighthouse on the farm.

SUGGESTED ARTICLE FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION

The Extension Department at the Kansas State Agricultural College does not seem to be interested in inviting the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission representatives to the conference of the County Agents, but even after requested by a state officer to extend an invitation to the Farmers Union Live Stock Commission representative as well as to the Producers' Commission representative, the request was put off with the statement that a year from now a place would be made on the program.

Meanwhile, there will be a conference of Farmers' Elevator Managers and Live Stock Shippers in Kansas City on November 22, 23 and 24 of this year, and it will be interesting to see whether or not the Farmers Union Marketing Agencies are given a fair opportunity before the group gathered under this call of the Kansas State Agricultural College authorities.

The thought comes to me that the members of the Farmers Union pay taxes to support the Kansas State Agricultural College.

C. E. BRASTED.

The Kansas Union Farmer

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JOHN TROMBLE, Editor and Manager
W. C. LANSDON, Associate Editor
Subscription Price, per Year, \$1.00

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

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

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

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



THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1926

NOW FOR EGGS AND POULTRY

Until our Produce Association is able to handle poultry and eggs it will fall far short of rendering the service that its members expect. The cream, eggs and poultry produced in this state constitute one of the largest sources of income and by all odds the most reliable. The cow and the hen are the true income producers for Kansas farms and by their activities keep every farm household on a weekly pay roll all the year round.

We are already fairly well organized to handle poultry and eggs but we have no sufficient funds to serve all the people of the state or even all the members of the Association right now. We must enter this field as soon as possible but in doing so we must not jeopardize the success that we have already achieved. We are fortunate in having a manager and a board of directors who are as safely conservative as they are efficient and reliable. It is believed that in a very short time there will be funds sufficient to enlarge this service so that all members may share in its profits and other good results.

Right now the best way for each member of the Produce Association to help the good cause along is to get another member. It is easily possible to double the number of marketing contracts before spring. There is no reason why it should cost the membership fee and a part of the capital to get a new contract. Based on the record of the first twelve months there should be such confidence in the project, directors and the management that members should come in voluntarily. We should have 5,000 new members this winter without the expense of a dollar for organization work. That would give us ample capital for all our business operations; since 5,000 members secured without expense would add \$175,000 to our operating capital and not only make us independent of banks and other credit agencies but also arm us against the unfair competition that we are sure to meet.

Every Union Local in the state should be active in securing new members for the produce association and the time to begin the work is at the very next meeting. It is time that the Union men of Kansas were busy advancing the interests of various enterprises. Get busy and get members.

MORE UNION MEMBERS NEEDED

Only one thing is wrong with the Kansas Farmers' Union. It should have at least three times its present membership. If its value is fairly measured by the results accomplished by its many state-wide co-operative enterprises established and patronized or in comprehension of the possibilities of co-operation.

There are approximately 170,000 farmers in Kansas. What an object lesson to our brethren of other states it would be if we could have 400,000 men in the Union before next spring. That very thing can be done and without very much difficulty if every local, every officer of every local and every member of the organization in the state does the right thing during the coming winter months. Even our tremendous success in the organization and management of co-operative enterprises is going to attract very many volunteers. New members must be solicited.

The election will be over in a few days. Every local should at once prepare for an intensive campaign for a larger membership. First thing, of course, is to get all the old members who have not paid their dues back into good standing. That will require a little extra work from the secretary and probably from some of the members. The next thing is to go after new members. With our record for constructive co-operative work it should be easy to get new members. Have local meetings right away and go right to work to push our membership up to 100,000 this winter.

At the fifth annual meeting of the Pittsburgh District Dairy Council, held April 30, it was reported that milk consumption in the district had increased fully 25 per cent since the Council began its work, while "even of greater value has been the good will of the consumers which has been developed." The budget of \$82,000 for the current year is to be devoted to better milk and a better appreciation of it by the public.

CREAMERY CONTEST COMING

The first year of operations of the Farmers Union creamery at Kansas City was successful beyond the most sanguine expectations of the most ardent supporters of the project. The year closed with a gross production of 2,378,632 or more than twice the volume that was reasonably to be expected from a project so new. The product was sold with little difficulty and is of a quality so uniformly high and dependable that it has already established a good demand in the eastern markets. Only the other day three car loads of our butter was shipped directly to the Sanitary Stores in Washington. This customer operates a chain of 400 chain groceries in the capital of our country and is satisfied that it satisfies its customers with our butter. Our eastern sales office is in Philadelphia where Mr. McDaniel, an experienced and successful produce salesman, is in charge.

The competition was strong enough during the first year but promises to be much keener in the future. Our members, directors and officials should not be lulled into any false security because we have done so well in our first year. The big centralizers paid little attention to us at first because they did not believe that we could get the cream. They had never been against the contract system of marketing and did not realize that it is about impossible to get cream away from the member of such a concern who has signed a marketing agreement and is a sincere co-operator.

During the next twelve months we may expect a hard fight. The cream buyers and centralized churning stations are not going to give up all the profits that we are making without putting up a desperate fight. Indications of what may be expected in the way of unfair trade tactics have already shown up in several localities and we may as well make up our minds that the battle is now on. The only way to win is to stand by our own concern no matter what inducements are offered.

Success should beget confidence. With the winter before us for organizing the positions that we have taken during the past twelve months and digging in to hold what we have we should double our volume of production during the next year.

A membership campaign is being conducted by the New England Milk Producers' Association, Boston, Mass. It is planned that several thousand dairy farmers shall be visited by the field forces and given a cordial invitation to become members of the organization which is working for the benefit of all dairy farmers.

CANADIAN WHEAT POOLS GROW

Kansas wheat growers who are members of the Union but not of the Co-Operative Wheat Marketing Association may grow a little tired of reading our almost weekly news of the pooling movement as it now exists just across our northern border. The matter is so important, however, that it would be a betrayal of the interests of the wheat farmer not to spread the word of what is going on in Canada. The real truth is that Canadian farmers are fighting the battles of their fellow wheat producers in every country that exports the greatest of all cereal crops. If those boys up there succeed they will show the balance of the world the way to get better prices. That they will succeed is reasonably well assured by the following statement which we reprint from a reliable exchange that is friendly to the co-operative movement:

The growth of the three wheat pools of Western Canada since the Alberta pool began operations in 1923, is shown in the table below, prepared from figures published by the Alberta Co-Operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., Calgary:

Date	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	Total
Nov., 1923....			25,700	25,700
July, 1924....	7,600	46,500	30,700	84,800
July, 1924....	13,000	53,000	31,400	97,400
July, 1925....	17,600	73,600	36,600	127,800
December, 1924.				

In the 1923-24 season, when the Alberta pool was the only one in operation, the quantity of wheat sold through the pool was 34,222,833 bushels. The following year the three pools handled 81,500,000 bushels. Returns for the 1925-26 season are not yet complete but it is expected that the figures for the wheat handled will reach something over 180,000,000 bushels. Coarse grain pools have also been formed in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the former now having 11,720 members, and the latter 35,700 members. Contracts are now being signed for a similar pool in Alberta.

There has been a rapid increase in the capacity of the elevators controlled by the growers' organizations. In 1924 the terminal capacity was 870,000; in 1925 it was 2,370,000 bushels; this year with the addition of the Saskatchewan Co-Operative Elevator system, the total terminal capacity is 17,450,000. The number of country elevators operated has increased also. Manitoba now has 30; Alberta, 33; and Saskatchewan, by taking over the Saskatchewan Co-Operative Elevator system has 575.

The membership books of the Sowege Melon Growers' Association, Adel, Ga., are to be closed during the shipping season. According to the present plan the books of each local are to be closed to new members the day the first car of melons is shipped from that local.

TRY A MEMBERSHIP CONTEST

There are a lot of farmers in the neighborhood of each local in Kansas who should belong to the Union and do not. In many cases this is because they have never been told anything about the organization and have never been invited to come on along and be one of the boys.

A mighty good way to get new members is to have a contest. Appoint two captains or generals if you like high ranks and have them choose up sides in the good old-fashioned way. Give about two weeks for the canvassing and then report results and initiate the new members secured. At this initiation there should be a good supper paid for by the losing side. Here is a way to have a lot of fun, to get a lot of new members and to do a few good deeds for the community.

Only nine membership contracts with the Scioto Valley Milk producers, Columbus, Ohio, were cancelled during the year ending June 1, 1926. The total membership of the association on that date was 2,329.

FEDERAL TAX REDUCTION

It is now quite likely that there will be a considerable surplus in the federal treasury next June. The collections under the new revenue acts are much larger than anyone expected. We are certain to take in more money than we shall pay out before July 1 of next year. In other words a surplus seems to be absolutely assured. This fact disturbs a lot of folks but why it is hard to see unless they feel that they are paying too much into that big jack pot, the federal treasury.

After all, a surplus is not such a very bad thing. No individual business man is ever very greatly disturbed when he learns that his closing balance sheet shows large undivided profits. In such a case most sensible men take stock of their obligations and use surplus to pay debts. That is what Uncle Sam should do and for several reasons. First place no one knows that there will be a real surplus. It's a long time until next June and anything may happen in the meantime. In the second place our tax rates are not high enough at this time to hurt anyone very much.

Still there is a strong pressure for another tax cut this winter. In discussing this matter the Washington Post said last week:

The demand for immediate tax reduction is voiced by business men in all parts of the country in rapidly increasing numbers. As to the manner in which the reduction shall be made there is much difference of opinion. Possibly failure to agree upon a plan of reduction may prevent any reduction at all.

Corporations generally are asking for a reduction of the corporation tax from 13-1/2 per cent to 10 per cent. Plausible arguments are advanced in favor of this reduction. It is suggested that the consumer pays this tax several times over as each corporation handling a commodity from its raw state to its delivery to the consumer must exact a profit. But when it is borne in mind that the corporation tax is on profits only, and that the profits of manufacturers will not average more than 10 per cent on the price of an article, it is seen that the consumer is not heavily burdened by the corporation profits tax.

The heaviest tax falls upon individuals earning small incomes. These persons pay the bulk of the corporation profits tax besides their individual income tax. As the most numerous class on the tax roll they are the burden bearers; and the tax upon their incomes is a heavier load proportionately than that borne by any corporation, however large, because the individual income tax in the smaller brackets is a tax upon earnings, exacted from a man who is also paying his share of the corporation profits tax.

The reduction of the corporation tax would bring the accusation that congress and the administration favor the rich as against the poor; but a reduction of individual incomes under \$7,500 would relieve several million individuals and would be very popular. The cost of collecting small income taxes is proportionately much greater than the cost of collecting taxes from corporations. The government, by removing the tax from small incomes, could materially reduce the personnel of the income tax division.

If the Democrats in congress are wise they will press for early tax reduction and insist that the reduction shall be effected by exempting incomes of \$7,500 and under, leaving the corporation profits tax where it now stands.

"Land O'Sunshine" is the trade-mark name of the standard graded eggs handled by the Triangle Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association, McCook, Neb. The eggs are tested, graded, packed in cartons bearing the new trade-mark, and shipped to eastern markets.

FOREIGN TRADE SHOULD INCREASE

That we are selling a lot of American products to customers in foreign countries is clearly indicated in the following short editorial recently printed in one of our eastern papers:

Export trade for September, valued at more than \$450,000,000, was the largest for any one month this year. The gain is attributed largely to increased exports of cotton and coal. If the increase in exports of cotton continues it should help to relieve the situation in the South. Total exports of commodities for the first nine months of this year were valued at more than \$3,410,000,000, slightly below the same period for last year. However, it is expected that the difference will be made up during the remaining three months of this year. It is anticipated that the total commodity exports for the calendar year will reach a value of approximately \$5,000,000,000. Last year they were valued at \$4,909,000,000. For the first nine months of this year imports of commodities were valued at more than \$3,323,000,000, while the total imports of the year are expected to reach a value of more than \$4,500,000,000.

The country's foreign commerce has now reached the peak season of the year, and there is no reason to doubt that the total of this year's foreign trade will exceed \$5,500,000,000. This is a larger volume of trade with foreign countries than in any year prior to the World War, or since 1920.

If foreign trade is any criterion the United States is in the midst of a period of unusual prosperity.

That is a good showing but the well being of agriculture demands that it should be bigger. The best customer of the United States is not able to buy what she needs because she is using all her spare change to pay interest and installments on what she owes to this country. One of these days the farmers all over the country will wake up and wonder why they are so anxious to get the last pound of flesh in the way of debt payments from overseas countries. The debt money swells the riches of those already rich and does the farmer little good in compensation for the market for his crops that it destroys.

Plans are being made by the management of the North Dakota Wheat Growers' Association, Grand Forks, to furnish marketing service to wheat growers in Montana. Separate pools will be maintained for the North Dakota and Montana growers.

Comment On World's News For Week

Cotton And Wheat Farmers

Are now in the middle of the same sort of a bad fix except that the cotton men are in much deeper. Each group is suffering from low prices which are direct-traceable to over production. Of course there are a lot of people who insist that there has never been enough cotton made in any one year to supply the perfectly legitimate needs of all the people in the world who want to use it in this way or that. But what difference does it make to the grower of a commodity whether his crop fails of a market because his customers are broke or because they already have all they need?

The real truth is, that in spite of natural or normal demands, we are trying to sell the world more cotton and wheat than it wants or can pay for. The result is that speculators are taking both crops off the hands of the producers for the purpose of holding them for a raise in the market. They may get stung but there is no nutrition in that for the farmers who have already been stung and have no save for their hurts.

There are two things that cotton and wheat farmers must do before there is any real profit in either crop. They must organize for co-operative marketing and through their organization they must either reduce the volume of crops or if they insist in making too much keep the surplus out of the market places of the world.

Mills is running for governor of New York on a better milk platform. Al Smith is asking for another term in that same office on a free whiskey platform. If you are well acquainted with your New York you should be able to pick which one of these runners will break the tape at the finish.

Queen Marie of Rumania

Who is now a welcome visitor in our midst asks a good deal like real folks. She loves to see her name in the papers. She wears very fashionable garments. She wants to see the Yellowstone Park, Hollywood and all other places of interest in the United States. On her only complete day in Washington she got up early, laid a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier in Arlington cemetery, visited Mount Vernon and had her lunch there, drove back through Potomac Park, called at the White House and shook hands with the president and Mrs. Coolidge, received the president and his wife at the Rumanian Legation half an hour later, ate her part of a state dinner at the White House at eight p. m. and then went to bed at the legation palace, a very tired and happy woman.

Few people have as many important kinsfolks. The Queen of Spain and the ex-queen of Greece are sisters of our visiting Marie. Their father was a son of Queen Victoria. It appears then that most of the royalty of Europe and a good deal of our ex-royalty, like her cousin, Wilhelm the Second are related to our distinguished visitor.

Our royal guest may not be able to stop over in Kansas but if she fails to do so she will go nowhere and see nothing while over here.

Events in Indiana indicate that a lot of shells that were supposedly well hidden are now being discovered and dug up by the political sleuths of that state.

Haves Seem Certain

Of election to the senate from Missouri. Of course you will get this paper a few days before election and guesses as to what the voters will do are remarkably uncertain. The funny part of the whole Missouri business is that a man who was read out of the party as recently as 1920 is now so popular with the voters of the Missouri democracy that his support of Haves is likely to be the decisive factor of the campaign.

Having predicted that Haves will be elected might as well make a good job of the guessing. In addition to Missouri, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Maryland, Arizona and New York are very likely to send democrats to the senate instead of the incumbents who are now struggling for re-election.

TAXPAYERS OF COUNTY OPPOSE HIRING AGENT

Meeting of Nemaha County Taxpayers League at Court House Saturday Vote Against Proposition of Employing County Agent—Speaker Says Cost Greater Than Benefit

The taxpayers league met at the court house in Auburn Saturday afternoon, September 4, as per call issued for the purpose of considering the question of a county agent for Nemaha County. In the absence of President G. S. Christy, Secretary J. W. Whitwell called the meeting to order.

A motion that John J. Dresler act as chairman carried. The minutes of the last meeting were then read and approved. Chairman Dresler asked for expressions on the condition of the county. H. R. Howe called for Commissioner J. A. Shively. The latter responded with a very good report of existing conditions. He stated that the county would be at quite an expense in replacing and repairing bridges damaged by recent rains.

C. A. Lash at this time asked the meeting what they thought would be the best plan to adopt to meet the payment of losses sustained by the recent rains. Responses from taxpayers present commended the commissioners in the work they had been doing and expressed the opinion that it would be best to let them work out the present situation to the best of their ability.

The question of a county agent was taken up at this time. Mr. Hosterman speaking in opposition to employing an agent, contending that the expense would be greater than the benefits derived. Ernest Gilliland spoke in favor of the county agent. Each gen-

tion. Then word comes that Watson and Robinson are in danger in Indiana and that Brennan may defeat Smith in Illinois and Walsh may trim Butler in Massachusetts. The only thing that is certain, however, is that none of the democrats now in the senate will be defeated this year. And also keep your eyes on Pennsylvania. Vane may be elected but he does it will be by the vote of citizens who know that Wilson is the best man for the place.

The report that Bascoms Sleeps corporation now being organized to operate the government power plant at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, will offer a few shares of its stock to farmers has not been confirmed but it is certain that the concern proposes to call itself the Farmers Power Company.

Coverdale, Once Secretary

And general organizer of the American Farm Bureau Federation is now permanently located in New York. He was one of the big boys in the recent unsuccessful attempts to persuade the wheat growers to chip in \$25,000,000 to refinance several near bankrupt grain dealers, but of fifty-fifty system of state and federal appropriations, the continued disregard of the constitution by those who want to drink when they please and believe that no colored man should ever vote and a score or more of other matters that are severely extant at this time.

From his retreat in New York, somewhere in the neighborhood of Wall Street, Coverdale now announces that co-operation as a business system can never succeed because it can not function without special favors. He may be right but if it fails it will not be because there is anything wrong with the plan, but because the farmers themselves lack the courage to give it a fair trial.

Isolated, separate and local co-operatives cannot affect the market price of farm commodities except to the extent of the small savings that result from decreased handling costs. But commodity co-operative marketing organized to include a controlling interest of a crop can succeed and the fear of that success is one of the things that induced the speculators to hire such men as Coverdale to discredit agricultural co-operative marketing. Co-operative marketing will save the farmers of this country if they ever screw their courage up to the point where they will have the nerve to try it.

A Chicago physician has recently published the sad news that the average man in this country is only twelve years old mentally. No one seems to know for sure whether the learned doctor's observation was intended as a compliment or a slam.

Shorthill Of Omaha, Nebraska

Is out with a ringing interview, address or open letter to the public in which he sounds a solemn warning against assisted, compulsory or subsidized co-operation. He is for co-operation all right but shrinks from the thought that any farmer should be persuaded against his will to do something for himself. He believes in the voluntary system.

Too much weight may be given to the observations of such men as Shorthill, Coverdale and others who are in the grain marketing movement, co-operative or otherwise solely for revenue. Shorthill has flourished under the local elevator system and is the head of a national organization of so-called co-operative elevators. Naturally he is opposed to any plan that may interfere with his business. He has a fine meal ticket and he wants to keep it.

A local elevator, whether commercial or co-operative, operating on the market may save a little money for its members or make a little for its owners but it will never exercise any control over the movement of crops or the final prices received by producers. It is a good thing in its place but it is not a very valuable link in our chain of co-operative marketing facilities.

Recognizing that something must be done about women, and soon, the retiring vice chancellor of Oxford

man made a very good plea for his side of the case, after which was a general discussion of the topic. This was followed by a motion by W. K. Blount against employing a county agent, resulting, when the vote was taken, in all but six of the more than fifty representative taxpayers present voting against the county agent proposition.

A committee of three was then appointed to take steps to get a remonstrance against the petition now on file asking for the employment of a county agent. A motion was then made and carried to adjourn to the call of the secretary.

TO LIVE STOCK PRODUCERS

The following resolution - was adopted by the American Farm Congress on March 1, 1926:

"Whereas under the system of live stock marketing prevailing in the United States, the basis for prices throughout the country is fixed by the open, competitive bids and offers at the great terminal live stock markets; and

Whereas any practice which interferes with the free play of the law of supply and demand at such markets, or that gives undue advantage to either buyers or sellers, exerts an unfair influence upon prices; and

Whereas certain large packers maintain private yards adjacent to or near some of the great terminal markets, in which they collect and hold under their exclusive control vast numbers of animals before purchasing same, the prices for such animals as finally paid being based upon the prices prevailing on the public yards; and

Whereas careful and impartial study of this entire question indicates conclusively that such practice exerts a depressing effect upon the

University urges a law to prevent the fairer sex, regardless of their brains or beauty, from entering colleges where men are trying to get an education. Does education make women more dangerous?

Politicians In Search of Issues

For the next presidential campaign are looking with more and more favor on the tariff. The democrats appear to have the backing of the big bankers and commercial interests in their demand that the barriers of international trade should be removed. On the other hand the manufacturers stand solidly behind the republican policy of revision upward if at all.

The tariff as a political issue will have one great advantage during the next year or two. It will raise a dust cloud or a smoke screen that will obscure any real and vital matters. While battling over the tariff with all the vigor that characterized the same sham battle when Alexander Hamilton asked congress to enact the first high protection statute, the people and congress will have no time to give to farm relief, financial reconstruction and reform, abolition of the fifty-fifty system of state and federal appropriations, the continued disregard of the constitution by those who want to drink when they please and believe that no colored man should ever vote and a score or more of other matters that are severely extant at this time.

The tariff and all the arguments pro and con are old stuff, exceedingly old, and there is nothing that your politician likes better than to keep the folks thrashing over the old straw of harvests long gone by. In that way he is able to get the gravy out of current appropriations.

British striking coal miners are making a first class job of splitting their faces by cutting off their own noses. Last month England paid \$33,000,000 for coal imported from countries where no labor troubles interfere with production.

Stocks Tumble to Lower

Levels almost daily on the New York market. Whether this means that business in general is face to face with declines that can no longer be denied or is a temporary victory of the bears no one can say just yet. At any rate there is a general feeling that fall and winter trade is not going to be up to expectations. It is now almost certain that manufacturers have over produced and in many lines have persuaded the merchants to over buy.

If it turns out that a great mass of commodities have accumulated and cannot be sold at anticipated prices something very much like hell is going to pop loose along about the middle of January. It is dead certain that any over production of manufactured articles was done on credit and that the money borrowed must be repaid or the loans renewed within the next two or three months. To pay his notes at the bank the country merchant will be forced to sell his goods at or below cost. The jobber and the manufacturer are in the same boat and the bankers clear up to Wall Street are uneasy and nervous over the outlook.

The fool's paradise in which the country has been living for several years may be near its end. The income of the buying public has been applied for years in advance by the enforced application of the installment system to an enormous volume of purchases. If demand is satisfied for a year or two in advance it is quite sure that existing stocks of installment merchandise are not worth much. We have been dancing now for several years. There is every indication that the fiddler's bill is overdue.

The five-day week will lose a lot of popularity with organized labor as soon as it is understood that it also means five days' pay. Temporarily Henry Ford has increased his popularity by reducing the income of his workmen but even the sort of men that he employs may yet discover what has happened to them.

general level of live stock prices, and gives to said packers an unfair and an undue advantage. Be it

RESOLVED, That the American Farm Congress support the farmers co-operative live stock marketing associations, and other producers, organized and unorganized, in their efforts to eliminate this practice.

Many other farm organizations have expressed themselves to the same effect, among such organizations being the following:

The National Farmers' Union.

The National Grange.

The American Farm Bureau.

The National Live Stock Producers' Association.

The Corn Belt Committee.

The Missouri Farmers' Association.

The Kansas Live Stock Association.

The Missouri Live Stock Association.

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

In line with the action taken by the above organizations, bills have been introduced in congress to correct the menace to live stock markets mentioned in the resolution. These bills are known as S. 4387 and H. R. 11384. Write or see your senators and congressmen and urge prompt passage of this legislation.

Eli W. Isom, one of the substantial and well known farmers of the Silverdale district, ten miles east of Arkansas City, was in the city today to attend the Farmers Union convention. He is interested in the talks given by the various speakers, and said he enjoyed the meetings and learned some things about farming he did not know, with his past experiences.

The Country Woman

OUR LEADERS

I have noticed at conventions
Some are there to do some good;
Some are merely seeing wood;
But at Farmers' Union meetings
Selfishness is laid aside;
All are fighting for the freedom
Which big business has denied.

All are there to work together
For the common good of all;
If a man thinks he can dictate
He is riding for a fall;
We old hayssees are in earnest;
We have shed our ragged coats;
We are out to get the gamblers,
And the politicians' goats.

It is true, we have our leaders,
Chosen for their right to lead;
And that right is based on service
Given for the common need;
Farmers' ills are their religion
And the things they preach are true;
They've declared eternal warfare
On the profiteering crew.

So, although the smooth-tongued
Gamblers
Call our leaders fools and cranks,
We as privates have awakened
And arrayed in solid ranks,
Our leaders' words are allegiance;
We've enlisted for the fight;
And the goal, Co-operation,
Is already in plain sight.

All we need to do is stiffen
Up the bones inside our backs;
With our shoulders touching shoulders
Till the opposition cracks;
Then, and not 'till then will farmers
Reap the harvest for their toil;
Which at last will make them masters
Of the products from the soil.

A. M. KINNEY.

HOME HINTS

By Aunt Aggie of K. S. A. C.
Raw Vegetables for the Children
"Give the children a carrot instead
of a piece of candy," says Dr. Mar-
garet Cheney of the department of
food economics and nutrition at the
Kansas State Agricultural college.
"They enjoy raw carrots, and best
of all carrots contain the vitamins
and the minerals children need."

Carrots is one solution to the moth-
er's problem of raw vegetables in the
fall and winter diet. Cabbage, lettuce,
celery, and tomatoes are other pos-
sibilities. Tomatoes, by the way, are
as valuable as raw.

Because cooking kills many vita-
mins it is a wise plan to sandwich in
the diet as many raw vegetables
as possible. Practically all vegetables
furnish bulk and minerals, but it is
the raw vegetables that furnish the
all important vitamins which help in
building healthy bodies.

It's surprising how many ingenious
things a head of cabbage or a head
of lettuce may be changed into. There
are always sandwiches and salads.
Sandwiches, for instance, may be
made with lettuce or cabbage leaves
and may be cut in unusual shapes
and served on bright colorful dishes
to tempt small appetites.

Salads may be made of head or
shredded lettuce garnished with
slices of hard boiled eggs; they may
be made by mixing chopped carrots,
cabbage, and peanuts, or cabbage and
pineapple, or cabbage and oranges.

They, too, may be served in unusual
dishes. "Curly" celery may be made
by cutting the ends of small strips
of celery and soaking in cold water
30 minutes.

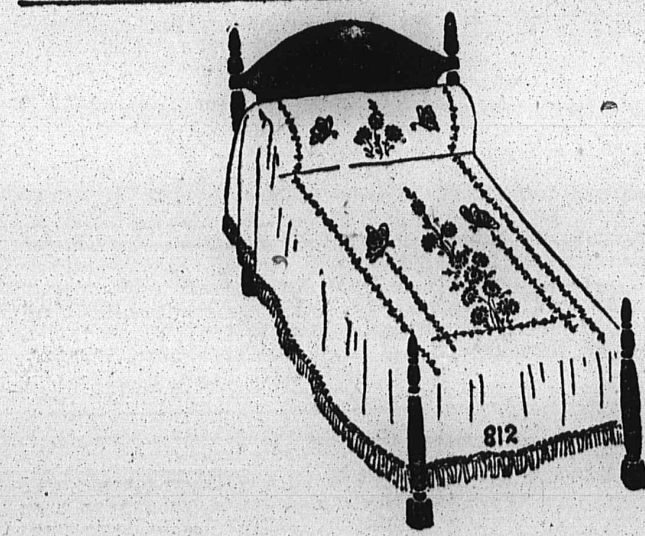
The raw vegetable campaign is on.

THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS: WHO'LL BE THERE?

The workers and farmers active in
co-operative societies in all parts of
the country are interested in know-
ing what kind of men they are going
to meet and listen to when they get
to Minneapolis November 4, 5 and 6.
To respond to the Roll Call of Dele-
gates to the Fifth Co-Operative Con-
gress.

Here's a partial list of the
speakers or leaders who make re-
ports:

The gavel is taken up Thursday
morning, November 4th, by Dr.
James P. Warburton, president of the
Co-Operative League since March,
1918. Dr. Warburton has seen this
League grow from a little group of
individual members living in Greater
New York who founded it, until to-
day it comprises in addition to its
several hundred individual members,
more than 150 of the strongest con-
sumers' co-operatives in the country,
representing a local membership in
excess of fifty thousand men and
women.



A BED SPREAD THAT "STANDS OUT"

"Oh, she has the loveliest home.
Even the littlest things are just per-
fect—you should have seen her gor-
geous embroidered bedspread."
How many times have you heard
something like this? It is only the
women who care that have nice
things said about their homes, be-
cause all of the furnishings that elicit
praise are the results of pains-
taking care.

Industrious and capable women can
easily have such pretty things as

Cedric Long, executive secretary
of the League, sent from the minis-
try into the labor movement back in
1919 when he left his church at Ep-
ping, N. H., to take a volunteer job
on the Central Strike Committee at
Lawrence, Mass. Mr. Long was once
beaten up by the police, once jailed,
once served a term as manager of
the Lawrence local of the Amalgam-
ated Textile Workers of America.
He joined the co-operative movement
in 1921 and has been with the na-
tional office of the League ever
since.

Harold I. Nordby, president of
both the Northern States Co-Operative
League and the Franklin Co-Operative
Creamery Association, is one of the
newer comets in the co-operative
movement. Back in 1919 he was an
ardent member of the Milk Wag-
on Drivers' Union of Minneapolis, when
the decision was made to or-
ganize a co-operative creamery. Elected
as first president of this company
in 1920, he has served as chief
executive ever since and has watched
the business grow from that of half a
million the first year to sales of al-
most \$4,000,000 in 1926. Mr. Nordby
is today the president of the largest
milk concern in the Twin Cities; and
that concern is workers' co-opera-
tive. The presidency of the Northern
States Co-Operative League means a
great deal of active contact on Mr.
Nordby's part with the educational
activities of the co-operatives all
through the states of Minnesota,
Wisconsin and Michigan. Much of the
hospitality extended the delegates at
Minneapolis will derive directly or in-
directly from Mr. Nordby's efforts.

V. S. Alanne, executive secretary
of the Northern States League (and
formerly educational director of the
Co-Operative Central Exchange, lat-
er of the Franklin Co-Operative
Creamery Association) is the best
known co-operator in the North Cen-
tral territory. For five or six years
he has been constantly in touch with
various groups of co-operative soci-
eties, as his work took him from one
central organization to another. There
is no one who knows so intim-
ately the little backwoods towns of
those three states, the tiny village
co-operatives, the work of peasant
leaders of the local societies. To Mr.
Alanne belongs the chief credit for
organizing the first full time Co-Oper-
ative Training School in the Eng-
lish language in this country, as well
as for the publication of the first Co-
Operative Year Book (that of the
Northern States League). At Min-
neapolis he will render several re-
ports and will be generally active
and much in evidence.

A. W. Warriner, educational direc-
tor of the Central States Co-Operative
League, has a background of co-
operative experience as varied and
as interesting as that of Mr. Alanne.
He served as manager of several
stores in Missouri, New Mexico and
Kansas; then went with the Central
States Co-Operative Wholesale Soci-
ety in 1922; and when the Central
States League finally supplanted the
wholesale, became the executive of
that. He will be one of the most ac-
tive men on the floor of the congress.

Albert S. Goss, president of the
Washington Grange, is one of the
very soundest practical econo-
mists in the agricultural field today.
With a background of life on his own
farm in early manhood, then several
years in private business, finally as
manager of the Grange Wholesale at
Seattle, and from there to Headmas-
ter of the state organization and the
first man ever to be chosen from
west of the Mississippi to serve on
the executive committee of the Na-
tional Grange, Mr. Goss qualifies
to speak on any and every phase of
agricultural co-operation. He ad-
dresses the congress on "Relation of
Consumers' Co-operation to Co-opera-
tive Marketing."

Ezekiel Rono (like all of the men
above mentioned) also a member of
the board of directors of The Co-opera-
tive League. But he is probably
better known to the managers and
directors of a hundred stores in the
North Central territory as the hus-
tling and relentless manager of the
Co-operative Central (Wholesale)
Exchange of Superior, Wis. Since Mr.
Rono took this managership, annual
sales have increased from a figure of
\$200,000 to approximately \$1,
000,000 in 1926. There is no co-opera-
tive store in the Northern parts of
those three or four states which has
not heard often the voice of Mr.
Rono urging them to loyalty to the
co-operative movement. He will ad-
dress the congress the subject of Credit
in the Co-operative Store Movement.



5096. Boys' Suit
Cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4 and 6
years. A 4 year size requires
3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material.
Price 15c.

5613. Ladies' Morning Frock
Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40,
42 and 44 inches bust measure.
A 38 inch size requires 4 1/2
yards of 36 inch material with
1/2 yard of contrasting material.
The width of the dress at the
lower edge is 1 1/2 yard. Price
15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our
Up-to-date Fall and Winter 1926-27 Book
of Fashions, showing color plates, and
containing 60 designs of Ladies' fashions
and Children's Patterns, a Concise and
Comprehensive Article on Dressmaking
also some of the Needle (illustra-
ting 20 of the various, simple stitches)
at valuable hints to the home dressmaker.
Pattern Dept. Kansas Union Farmer
Box 48 Salina, Kansas

Colonel Smith W. Brookhart, who
addresses the delegates on Co-opera-
tive Banking, is well known
throughout the country, thanks to
from Iowa. But (and again we can
blame the capitalist press) he is not
so well known as he should be, as a
through-going co-operator and one
who is not only one of the country's
first experts on co-operative banking,
but equally well versed in the history
and theory of other phases of the co-
operative movement as well.

Three of the best known speakers
from the labor field are John F. Mc-
Namee, editor of the *Brotherhood*,
of the *Brotherhood of Locomotive En-
gineers and Firemen*; A. A. Siegler
of the *Labor Movement* of Duluth,
and George Halonen, now Education-
al Director of the Co-operative Cen-
tral Exchange of Minneapolis. The
men will take the lead in the session
where the delegates discuss "The Re-
lation of Consumers' Co-operation to
the General Labor Movement."

H. V. Nunn and W. E. Regli are
two of the chief accountants for con-
sumers' co-operatives. The former
has been head accountant and audi-
tor for the Central Exchange stores
for eight years, and he is in no
small measure responsible for the
fact that the stores have practically
no failures among these stores during
the past two or three years. Mr.
Regli is the younger accountant,
who has worked for the national
office in New York for the past year,
and is auditor for co-operatives in the
East.

Milo Reno, president, and A. E.
Cotterill, secretary of the Farmers'
Union of Iowa, are going to be very
much on the job on Friday the fifth
when the Co-operative Insurance dis-
cussed (in the afternoon) and Co-opera-
tive Marketing is presented (in
the evening). The fact that Iowa has
a most successful farmers' life in-
surance Mutual gives Mr. Reno the
right to speak authoritatively on
that subject.

Roy F. Bergengren, who speaks
during the session on Co-operative
Banking, is the national secretary of
the Credit Union Extension Bureau,
office in Boston. Mr. Bergengren
has more than any other one man in the
field, is responsible for the new
credit union laws now on the statute
books of 25 of the states in the Union.
His office also maintains a clear-
ing house for information on all
phases of the credit union work.
October 13, 1926.

MARKETS

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 21, 1926
Autumn
Smoke curls from chimneys, fields
and woods discard their bright sum-
mer colors and assume a more sombre
garb of gold and brown. Plant life
becomes drowsy, trees nod in prepara-
tion of their long winter's sleep.
A gorgeous transformation, but the
mysterious working of wondrous
powers unseen. The crisp air and hazy
skies usher in the season that bids
adieu to summer and greets winter—
Autumn.

STOCKS: We are pleased to re-
port a little better feeling to the fat
cattle trade today. Supply of beef
cattle was light and packers bought
the offering at strong to higher
prices. Two loads choice yearlings
steers selling at 9 to 10 cents a pound.
Fair to good shorted cattle \$8.50 to
9.50. We sold 44 head short horns to-
day, weighing 1106 lbs. at 10 cents a
pound. These cattle had been fed on
the grass, or good quality, but could
have carried more flesh. Grassers also
sold a little better this week after
Monday; best \$8.00 to \$8.50, bulk \$7.50
to \$8.50, few plain down to 7 cents.

STOCKERS & FEEDERS: Very
little change since last week; best
light whitefaces \$7.50 to \$8.00, fair to
good \$6.50 to \$7.25, best short horns
\$8.75 to \$9.25, medium \$8.00 to \$8.50,
plain \$5.50 to \$6.00. Feeders about
steady, best \$7.75 to \$8.25, medium
\$7.00 to 7.50, plain 6 to 7 cents.

**MIXED YEARLINGS & BUTCH-
ER STOCK:** All butcher cattle closing
15 to 25 higher; prime mixed
yearlings 10.00 to 10.75, could be
good enough to bring more; good 9.00
to 9.75. Bulk of good fed heifers 8
to 9 cents, medium 7 to 8 cents.
Butcher cattle scarce and active, good
beef cows 6.25 to 6.00, medium 4.75
to 5.25, plain 4.25 to 4.50, strong

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 in-
sert. Count words in heading, 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 DE-
PARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

ELEVATOR FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Being located on the de-
funct Kansas City Northwestern R. R.
we have decided to wreck our elevator
and we offer for sale the following ma-
chinery: One 25 H. P. Columbus gas
engine; one "Maro" blower type car
lower, capacity 1.2 bu. per hour, used
but six months; one Fairbanks automatic
scale, same capacity, new; one Barnard
& Co. "Cornwall" cleaner; one cylinder
sheller; also a large number of belts,
pulleys, line shafts, etc. One on Fair-
banks stock scales complete with rack-
Farmers' Union, Kelly, Kans., J. L. Dig-
nan, Sec'y.

POULTRY

FOR SALE—Choice cockerels Single
Comb Rhode Island Reds Thompsons
egg laying strain from prize winners,
\$5.00 each.—Victor Kirk, Bazaar, Kans.

TOBACCO

HOMESFURN TOBACCO—Smoking or
chewing 4 lbs. \$1.00; 12 lbs. \$2.25.
Send no money. Pay postmaster on arriv-
al. Pipe Free. United Farmers of Ken-
tucky, Paducah, Ky.

**Latest Farm News Direct
from the Nation's Capital**
KNOW the latest FACTS right from
Washington, the center of farm news. The
Nations News is an independent
weekly newspaper edited for farmers and
rural folk by men who know agriculture
and rural life. "The Nations" news and
information not found in other news-
papers. NOTHING ELSE LIKE IT.
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**LETTER HEADS
\$6 PER THOUSAND
ENVELOPES
\$5 PER THOUSAND**
High Class Job Printing at
Low Prices
THE GENERAL PRINTING CO.
Farmers Union Bldg.,
Salina, Kansas

Now Curing Piles Without Surgery

A better and quicker method of
curing piles than by surgical removal,
burning out with acids, tying off, etc.,
is being used with remarkable
success by Dr. O. A. Johnson, well
known rectal specialist, and for 21
years a practicing physician in Kan-
sas City. He uses a treatment so mild
that not even a local anesthetic is
necessary; causes no confinement to
bed or room and affords amazing ease,
relief and comfort with the very first
treatment.

Unquestioned evidence of the suc-
cess and advantages of this mild treat-
ment is given in a book fully describ-
ing this method. Every sufferer from
hemorrhoids, protruding piles and other
rectal troubles is urged to send for a
copy. Simply address Dr. O. A. John-
son, Suite 181-A, 1324 Main St., Kan-
sas City, Mo., and it will be mailed
free and postpaid. It explains all
the causes of piles and other rectal
troubles, such as nervousness, headaches,
backaches, constipation, stomach trou-
ble, rheumatism, etc., disappears when
the piles are cured. A copy is yours
for the asking. Better send for it
now.

canners 4 cents, plain 3.75. Grass
heifers 6.00 to 6.50, choice around 7
cents, medium 5 to 5.50. Good feed-
ing heifers 6.00 to 6.75. Short horn
stock heifers 5.00 to 5.75, choice 6.00
to 6.50. Good stock cows 4.50 to 4.75,
medium 4.25.
CALVES & BULLS: Killing calves
60 lower than Monday, top veals to-
day 12.00, fat 300 to 400 lb. calves
7.00 to 7.50. Stock calf market un-
changed, choice white face steers up
to 8 cents, red 7.00 to 7.50. Bulls
steady, heavyweight hogs 4.75 to
5.00, medium 4.50 to 4.75.
HOGS: 10 to 15 lower today, top
13.40 to 200 to 250s. Desirable 170s
to 230s 13.10 to 13.40, few 240s up
13.00 to 13.40, lights 12.75 to 13.00.
Packing hogs mostly 9.75 to 10.00.
Stock pigs strong, 13.00 to 13.85.

SHEEP & LAMBS: Lambs steady
to strong, top westerns 14.40, others
14.00 to 14.35. Sheep steady.
Farmers Union Live Stock Com.

**ARE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS
REALLY EXPENSIVE?**
The daily current expenditure per
grade pupils was 45.9 cents, including
transportation expenditure, in the 36
consolidated schools in Illinois that
spent the most for pupil transpor-
tation in 1924-25. In 330 of the 745
one-teacher schools of 6 counties in
the same part of the state, the daily
current expenditure per pupil was 46
cents or more. These facts are shown
in a study recently reported by the
research department of the Illinois
State Teachers' Association. It states
further that 34.1 per cent of the
teachers in the consolidated schools
were paid more than \$7.50 (the highest grade)
while only 10.8 per cent of those in
one-room schools were in this class.

Other studies and statistics have
shown that consolidated schools may
be operated at approximately the
same per capita cost that one-teacher
schools require. A great saving re-
sults when each teacher has a full
quota of pupils, since the instruction
item is the largest of the school bud-
get. Instead of several one-room
schools in a community, some of
which may have only a few pupils but
each required to maintain a separate
organization, it would be possible in
many localities to have one central
school operating at almost, if not
quite, the same cost as the several
This, the 36 consolidated schools of
Illinois that spend the greatest
amount for transportation found to be true.

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HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION
No. 20
(L. 1925, ch. 192)

A proposition to amend section 8, ar-
ticle II of the constitution of the state of
Kansas, relating to the compensation of
members of the legislature.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the
State of Kansas, two-thirds of the mem-
bers concurring therein:
SECTION 1. That there is hereby sub-
mitted to the qualified electors of the
State of Kansas for their approval or re-
jection a proposition to amend section 8,
article II, of the constitution of the state
of Kansas to read as follows: Sec. 2.
The members of the legislature shall re-
ceive as compensation for their services
the sum of eight dollars per day for each
day's actual service during any regular or
special session and five cents per mile for
each mile traveled by the usual route in
going to and returning from the place of
meeting; but such compensation shall not
in the aggregate exceed the sum of four
hundred and eighty dollars for any regu-
lar session, nor more than two hundred
and eighty dollars for any special session,
and such sums shall constitute all of the
compensation of members of the legisla-
ture for all purposes whatsoever.

Sec. 2. This proposition shall be sub-
mitted to the electors of the state of Kansas
at the general election in 1926. The
amendment hereby proposed shall be
in force from and after its publication
in the constitution, and a vote for or
against such proposition shall be taken
as provided by law.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and
be in force from and after its publication
in the statute book.

Be it further resolved that the foregoing is a
true copy of original House Concurrent
Resolution No. 20, now on file in my
office.

FRANK J. RYAN,
Secretary of State
52-131

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY
Whereas it has pleased the Heavenly
Father to remove from our midst Mrs. Bar-
bara Stiller;

Be it Resolved, That we, the members
of Battle Creek No. 122, extend to the
family our sincere sympathy in their
sorrow.

Be it Further Resolved, That a copy of
these resolutions be sent to the family,
a copy sent to the Kansas Union Farmer
and a copy placed on the minutes of our
local.

Mrs. Grace Nesbith
Mrs. Bessie Shriver
Mrs. Anna Shriver,
Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
It is with deep sorrow that we, the
members of Arbor Local No. 1194, ex-
press to the family of our beloved broth-
er, George Colhoun, our heart-
felt sympathy in these days of their sor-
row and bereavement.

May the God of all grace comfort and
sustain you all in our sincere wish.

Resolved, That one copy of these resolu-
tions be sent to the family, one to the
Kansas Farmer, one to the Leonardville
Monitor and one to be spread on the
minutes of our local.

Henry Mugler
Manno Arents
Wm. Schwartz, Jr.,
Committee.

Be Convinced Through Results That

Your Own Organization Can Serve You Best

Consign Grain

FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSN.,
643 Board of Trade Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

INSURANCE

Farmers' Union Members—
Your own Insurance Company gives you absolute protection at
lowest cost.
Your own Company has greater resources, in proportion to in-
surance in force, than any other state-wide mutual company in Kan-
sas.
Your Hail Insurance Company is the biggest and strongest Mut-
ual Hail Company in Kansas, and the lowest in actual cost.
Get in line.

**The Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance
Company of Kansas**
FRANK D. BECKER, Secretary
SALINA, KANSAS

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

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

**FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION**

Stock Yards Kansas City

PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES

Application cards 20 for 5c
Credentialed blanks 10 for 5c
Dimit blanks 15 for 10c
Ode cards 12 for 20c
Constitutions 5c
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c
Secretary's Minute Books 50c
Farmers Union Buttons 25c
Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense
in Postage and Labor.
WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

THE SCHOOL HOUSE FLAG

The sight of the United States flag
floating in the breeze makes a pa-
triotic appeal to every American.
Such an appeal is more impressive
when the flag is sufficiently large, is
in good repair, and is properly mount-
ed on a staff. It is particularly ap-
propriate this year, which marks the
sesqui-centennial anniversary of the
birth of the nation, for "Old Glory"
to float above every public school in
the land.

The statutes of more than three-
fourths of the states require the
display of the United States flag on
or near every public school building.
Thousands of schools throughout the
land take great pride in carefully per-
forming this duty; some schools are
somewhat careless in this respect. A
deputy superintendent of Nevada says
in his annual report that he often
finds, as he visits the schools, the
flag rope broken, or the flag pole in-
accessible, because of its location on
top of the building, or the school
without a flag. It is not uncommon
to find in other states, especially in

the rural districts, conditions similar
to those described. School officers,
teachers and pupils should know the
laws of their respective states regard-
ing the display of the flag and should
co-operate in their enforcement.

Haste does usually make waste but
the rule doesn't hold in preparing the
seedbed for wheat—plow early.

Cured

Attention Farmers, Feeders & Dairymen

I print below several letters which are only a sample of thousands of like nature. No matter whether it is milk, eggs, pork or beef you want the International line of feeds which will make

you more money by their use than other feed on the market. Our slogan is, "Lower feeding costs an increased production," making you more money in two ways than one—See your dealer today.

To Whom It May Concern:

International Dairy Feed has proved to be a paying feed for me. I am now feeding it to my entire herd of dairy cows. For each \$1.00 I expend for feed it brings me a return of \$2.50. I have one cow (a stripper) we feed separately, which was giving one and one-half gallons per day and this Special Dairy Feed has increased to three gallons per day or better, more than doubling.

The balance of my herd has increased an average of two quarts per day per cow. Previous to feeding this feed my cows were rapidly falling off in milk production. I like International Special Dairy Feed better than any feed I have ever fed and I recommend it very highly as a dairy ration.

Salina, Kansas, 9-18-26.

ED COMEFORD,

To Whom It May Concern:

I wish to say that I have been feeding International Special Dairy Feed one week to my dairy herd of Holstein cows and can truthfully say that, as yet, I am feeding only one-half ration and have secured a gain of twelve gallons of milk per day, making a clear profit of two dollars and eighty cents (\$2.80) per day, over cost of feeding.

Previously, I had been feeding no grain and they were running on wheat pasture with silage. Thus, I can recommend this feed, very highly, over any other feed I have fed.

(Signed) REUBEN HAGSTRAND, Dairyman.

P. S.—By use of this feed, I hope to be able not to have to make any further raise in the price of milk.

FARMERS UNION GRAIN, LIVE STOCK & MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION
R. E. TERRY, Manager
Fulton, Kansas, October 7th, 1926.

International Sugar Feed Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Gentlemen:

I want to say a word about your Special Dairy Feed. I first started using this feed about three weeks ago feeding three common grade milk cows. My wife had been making butter in a small one gallon churn. Before feeding the feed she made three pounds of butter from what cream she could churn in this churn. After feeding this Special Dairy Feed ten days she now gets three and three-quarters pounds from the same amount of cream. Ten days ago we purchased an old cow from a neighbor who had raised the cow and did not want to see her sent to the packer. He told me when he asked me to buy her that she would give about one gallon per day. After

feeding her ten days, although she has only three teats, she is now giving better than one gallon to the milking.

I am feeding my cows about one and one-half gallons of feed twice each day, consisting of one-third bran, one-third Special Dairy feed and one-third corn chop. I have been selling feeds the past fourteen or fifteen years and I consider this the best feed for milk cows.

Yours truly,
R. E. TERRY.

Salina, Kansas, Oct. 6, 1926.

International Sugar Feed Co.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Gentlemen:

I have been feeding your feed for a short time, to my herd of cows and find it highly satisfactory feed. I made a special test on one fresh heifer with the result of 50 per cent gain in her milk. I thought she, being fresh and on good pasture, had reached her limit of production, but was agreeably surprised. The extra flow of milk made the feed worth \$4.00 per hundred weight to me.

I recommend it, very highly.

(Signed) W. W. PREWETT.

NOTHING LIKE IT

New International Cattle Fattener is made on merit to produce at the least cost. It contains no screeners and hence, does not cake and harden like molasses feeds do, which contains screeners in the cold winter weather. Therefore, it is more palatable and cattle eat it better.

Furthermore, it contains more molasses and we do not use the cheap black strap in this feed but the pure cane molasses with the sugar left in. This is the reason cattle take weight rapidly, from two to four pounds per day, (according to size), at a lower cost than ever before.

This feed is better than Cottonseed Cake because molasses is ten times more fattening than Cottonseed. Furthermore, molasses acts as a tonic, and is an aid to digestion and keeps animals in a healthy condition, at all times while Cottonseed can't do this.

Cottonseed is constipating when fed by itself, which is bad for any animal and this is why cattle get off feed until their stomach becomes normal again. Though we act the cause of indigestion and regulates their digestive organs and gives them a better appetite and causes them to have an increased thirst to drink much more water, which is very important in putting on weight.

International Cattle Fattener is absolutely harmless and can be fed safely at all times, and will give your cattle a slick finish which Cottonseed won't do. Regardless of how cheap you can buy Cottonseed, there is no comparison as to the value of International Cattle Fattener, as has been proven by the oldest and largest feeders

throughout the country. Once you use this feed, you will use no other, because there is no SUBSTITUTE.

INTERNATIONAL CATTLE FATTENER IS IN A CLASS BY ITSELF, THE PEEPER OF SUCCESS FOR ALL WHO FEED IT.

Place your order with your dealer today.

GEORGE D. HAWKINS, District Mgr., Salina, Kansas,
For International Sugar Feed Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Phone 479
T. F. SULLIVAN
138 North Fifth Street
SALINA, KANSAS

To the Trade:

This is to certify that since the 29th day of August 1926, I have bought from the International Sugar Feed Co., through Mr. George D. Hawkins, four carloads of International Feed. The first carload was sold before it arrived and the second car was ordered by wire. This should convince anyone of the way that the International Sugar Feed is liked by my trade. On the special dairy feed, I have reports of gain in milk from one-third to more than double. I consider the International feed the cheapest and best that I have ever sold, and I have held agency for most of the leading brands of mixed feed. I am pleased to recommend Mr. Hawkins to you, as being thorough reliable as to his statement about his feed, for he has done all and more than he promised to do for me, on re-sale work in helping introduce the feeds to feeders, advertising and so forth. Thus I believe he will make good his word to you. As to my own confidence in the International Feed, I guarantee every sack I sell. For any other information you may desire, phone me at my expense.

Very truly,
(Signed) T. F. SULLIVAN.

NOTE

I want dealers in all unoccupied territory, also reliable salesmen with experience on the farm as a feeder of stock. I want men who will live in their own territory and who are acquainted in their county, etc.

For dealers these men put in about seventy-five per cent of their time selling our feed to their feeder customers. I prefer for my dealers, Farmers Institutions whenever I can get them, otherwise we secure others—Write me at once for any particulars desired as to car load prices delivered or you may phone Mr. T. F. Sullivan as per his letter head herewith, at my expense, reversing the charges. I ask all feeders who are in the market to buy feed, to write me how much you require for your winter supply and I will quote you price through dealer. Please be sure to tell me your dealers name and address and how much, and the kind of stock and poultry you have.

I deal STRICTLY on the GOLDEN RULE, and am a FIRM BELIEVER in "OLD TIME RELIGION."

DEALERS:—Farmers Elevator, Kipp; Farmers Union Elevator, Gypsum; Farmers Elevator, Tescott; Farmers Elevator, Hedville; Farmers Elevator, Lyons; T. F. SULLIVAN, SALINA; Charles Lindgren, Bennington; Mattson Elevator, Assaria; Oscar Van Stroppe, Westfall; S. E. Huseman, Red Star Elevator, Kanapolis; Kansas; Growers Star Produce Company, Great Bend, Kansas; The Farmers Co-Operative Mercantile Company, Marquette, Kansas; Farmers Union Elevator Co., Lindsborg, Kansas; Farmers Feed and Produce House, McPherson, Kansas; Colburn Bros., Milling Company, McPherson, Kansas; Thompson's Feed and Produce House, Little River, Kansas; Farmers Union Grain, Live Stock and Mercantile, Association, Fulton, Kansas; Walter Anderson, Roxbury, Kansas; Alva Fluke, Galva, Kansas; Colburn Bros., Windom, Kansas.

WOOD UTILIZATION IN EUROPE AND AMERICA COMPARED

Americans can not expect to find in Europe ready-made answers to their wood utilization problems, according to G. M. Hunt, chief of the wood preservation section of the Forest Products Laboratory, United States Department of Agriculture, who has just returned from a five months' investigation of European wood preservation methods. In his opinion the methods by which Europeans utilize every scrap of wood for fuel are far cheaper than it is through any considerable section of the United States.

"In Germany," says Mr. Hunt, "men and women spend hours picking up chips or branches or pulling stumps out of the ground for fuel. In the wooded regions of the United States the value of the time thus spent would be several times the value of the fuel. In the sawmills of central and western Europe the machinery works slowly but accurately and with a minimum of waste in the form of sawdust. As a rule, the lumber is not edged or trimmed and the boards and slabs from each log are piled back together in the same relative positions they occupied before sawing. The purchaser comes to the mill and buys the entire log, slabs and all. This saves the mill man the trouble of finding uses for slabs and edgings but he must use an excessive amount of labor and yard space to keep his logs together in this way.

"In Belgium one may see trees from which the branches have been trimmed to considerable heights and even the tops cut out, for fuel. These trees furnish crops of fuel as other trees furnish crops of fruit. Such practices, because of labor cost, can not find application in the United States.

"While it may be very comforting to us to reflect that other nations are so wasteful of labor as we are of wood the recognition of the fact does not excuse our waste of wood. It merely defines more clearly the nature of the improvements which we must make. Our problem is to learn how to save wood without wasting labor. Increasing costs of timber and lumber and freight will force us to be more saving as time goes on. But we must search out and develop opportunities to save wood and money and not wait to have them forced upon us, if we are to avoid becoming dependent upon imports for a large proportion of our wood requirements.

"The Scandinavian countries offer a much better field for American manufacturers to search for useful utilization ideas than the rest of Europe. In these countries there is interest in labor saving machinery and methods as well as in saving wood. The grouping of industries using wood in one group of plants in Sweden a veneer and plywood factory, sawmill, pulp mill, and charcoal burning plant were drawing supplies from the same body of timber and from each other and using up the wood so completely that there was little left to waste either in the woods or at the mills. This idea is not new to the United States, where we have several excellent examples of it, but its development and extension will be very advantageous.

"In the extent to which preservatives are applied to poles, railway ties, and other wood products, the

also been made, especially in Germany, in developing improvements in preservative materials. In the technique of injecting preservatives into wood, however, Europe is not in the lead. The great diversity of woods which must be treated in the United States (several times as many species as Europe uses) has forced our industry to develop methods and equipment which Europe has not yet seen the need of. The organization of our wood preserving industry into an association for the discussion of its technical problems has brought about progress and produced a healthy state of mind in the industry which informed European wood preservers view with envy. The statistics on the amount of preservatives consumed and the amount of wood treated in the United States, which are collected each year by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture and published by the American Wood Preservers' Association, show no parallel in statistics collected in Europe.

"Our wood industries are exceedingly fortunate in having such an enormous domestic consuming field untrammelled by customs barriers or differences in language, money, and usage. They have a wonderful opportunity to apply quantity production methods to the wood-saving problem, and the rapidly increasing interest and activity which is noticeable in this field promises well for the future."

PROVINCE IS 21 YEARS OLD

Edmonton, Alberta — The Province of Alberta has been celebrating its twenty-first birthday. Created in 1905, it reached its majority this summer.

During its 21 years, Alberta has increased in population from less than 200,000 to 640,000. The area planted in wheat has grown from 616,000 acres to 11,000,000 acres. The estimated value of agricultural products has grown from \$20,000,000 to \$256,000,000 and the dairy industry alone has grown from trifling proportions to the production value of more than \$20,000,000 annually. Coal production has grown from less than one million tons to seven millions, and industrial establishments have increased from 97 to over 2,000. School enrollment has grown from 28,000 to 148,000, and the number of schools from 400 to over 3,000. Telephones have increased in number from less than 3000 to over 65,000, and automobiles from the small beginning of 55 to over 62,000.

In the various functions organized to celebrate Alberta's twenty-first birthday, recognition and tribute were paid to the large number of American settlers who have helped to bring about the phenomenal advance of the last 21 years. It was the wave of American settlement beginning about 1906 which gave the province its first great forward movement. American born residents of Alberta now number more than 100,000.

F. U. OFFICERS GUESTS OF THE C. O. P. C.

State officers of the Farmers' Union will be guests of the Chamber of Commerce, and will be in charge of the program tonight at the dinner membership meeting in the Oage hotel. Preparations are being made for a large attendance at this meeting. All members are invited, and an excellent program is promised by Chamber of Commerce officials. This is the first of a regular semi-monthly

USE OF MARKETING CONTRACTS

TRACTS BY CO-OPERATIVES

Although marketing contracts or agreements have been used by co-operative associations for many years, there has been a marked increase in their use during the last five years. This is probably due to the rapid development of the large-scale centralized form of organization which stressed the iron-clad contract. It is true, however, that the views of many have changed considerably in the last few years regarding what should be included as the essential features of a marketing contract. Nevertheless, the use of the formal contract seems to be on the increase. While a few years ago the use of contracts by co-operatives was the exception, now 16 per cent of all the associations reporting to the U. S. department of agriculture, with about one-third of the total membership, use contracts. In some sections of the country the contract is used by more than one-half of the active associations and in the marketing of certain commodities it is largely used.

Sixty-one per cent of the associations in the three Pacific coast states use contracts as do also 59 per cent of those in the south Atlantic states, and 56 per cent of those in the four east south central states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. The percentages of associations using marketing contracts, for a number of the leading co-operative states, are as follows: California, 74 per cent; New York, 55 per cent; Washington, 53 per cent; Oregon, 37 per cent; Michigan, 21 per cent; Iowa, 8 per cent; Minnesota, 5 per cent; Wisconsin, 4 per cent.

Over one-half of the associations marketing poultry and eggs, fruits and vegetables, nuts, wool and tobacco, use marketing contracts. The percentages for some of these commodities are: Poultry and eggs, 76 per cent; fruits and vegetables, 67 per cent; wool, 64 per cent. Less than 9 per cent of the livestock shipping associations use contracts, less than 8 per cent of the associations marketing dairy products and less than 4 per cent of those marketing grain. In this connection it should be noted that a few large-scale associations marketing dairy products and grain and using marketing contracts have with in their organizations large fractions of the total number of producers marketing these products co-operatively. Reports from 69 large-scale associations using marketing contracts indicate that these organizations have about 28 per cent of the total estimated membership in the United States in the United States. — Agricultural Co-Operation.

For the protection of the livestock shippers who patronize the Chicago Producers' Commission Association, that firm has in force \$250,000 worth of fidelity bonds. About half of this sum is for indemnifying the association against fraud or embezzlement of the part of the manager, the cashier, or the bookkeepers. Other bonds indemnify the Stock Yards Company against loss from shippers, and the Stock and Feeder Company of the Association for freight, yardage, feed, etc. Besides these bonds and the usual insurance against fire and theft, and automobile insurance, the association carries \$10,000 insurance against

REPORT FOR MANITOBA WHEAT POOL

The third annual meeting of the Manitoba Co-Operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., was held at Brandon, the last week in July. According to the report of the directors, read at the meeting, this organization marketed 12,472,786 bushels of wheat and 18,728,729 bushels of coarse grains (oats, barley, flax and rye) in the 1925-26 pools. The preceding season 8,444,000 bushels of wheat were handled, but no coarse grains.

The number of contracts in effect on July 15, 1926, was 27,587; 15,874 covering wheat and 11,713 coarse grains. These contracts were signed by 17,578 grain growers, 10,009 having signed both wheat and coarse grain contracts; 5,865, wheat contracts only and 1,704 coarse grain contracts only.

It was stated in the report that the central selling agency for the pools in the three prairie provinces had handled a total of 190,000,000 bushels of wheat of the 1925 crop and 26,000,000 bushels of coarse grains.

Among the developments of the past year by the Manitoba pool was the creation of a department of education and publicity which was established in October. It is the function of this department, in addition to preparing publicity and editing the association's paper, to collect material for library dealing with co-operation, and to arrange for the exchange of information with other co-operative enterprises. Last winter a series of lectures were given for the combined staffs of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan pools.

It was reported that 448 local shipping committees are functioning, also 170 crop reporters who are furnishing statements regarding the development of the growing crops.

The Manitoba pool last year, each handling about 170,000 bushels of grain. Twenty-two additional elevators will be operated the coming year. Deductions from the proceeds of sale were authorized by the directors for the elevator reserve and the commercial reserve as follows: Elevator reserve, per bushel, wheat, 2 cents; flax, 2 cents; rye, 1 1/2 cents; barley, 1 cent; oats, 3/4 of a cent; commercial reserve, 1 per cent of gross selling price of all grain.

During the fiscal year the sales manager of the organization accompanied by one of the directors, visited Europe in order to keep fully informed regarding market conditions. A representative of the association is now in the Orient looking up new outlets for Canadian grain.

The operating staff of the Manitoba pool for the 1925-26 season numbered 70, including 3 elevator operators, 6 field men and 62 employees in the Winnipeg office.—Agricultural Co-Operation.

MINNESOTA EGG FEDERATION CHANGES ITS NAME

In consequence of action taken at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Co-Operative Egg and Poultry Exchange, Inc., St. Paul, the name of that farmers' marketing enterprise has been changed to Lake Region Co-Operative Egg and Poultry Exchange, Inc. It was also decided at the annual meeting to handle poultry feeds on a co-operative basis. These feeds will be sold under the brand name of "Lake Region."

had working capital to the amount of \$41,442, the greater part of which had been accumulated in connection with the marketing activities. Net earnings from the sale of supplies during 1925 amounted to \$13,312. The expense of operation for the year was two-thirds of one cent per dozen eggs. This amounted to 1 1/2 per cent of total sales. This expense covered expenditures connected with the establishing of a brand name, the advertising and the cost of the eggs assembled, graded and packed by the member-units.

HOG CHOLERA WARNING ISSUED

Swine Owners Urged to Observe Their Hogs Frequent and Report Presence of Cholera If Found

Frequent reports of hog cholera outbreaks just received by the United States department of agriculture are the occasion for official warnings urging swine owners to be on guard against this disease. The reports are from scattered areas, but thus far the disease has appeared chiefly in the central west. As previously pointed out in government publications and addressed by veterinary officials, the fall months are the time of the year when hog cholera is most prevalent. September, October and November have for many years marked the appearance of this rapidly-spreading, infectious disease.

This year the control of hog cholera is hampered somewhat by a temporary shortage of serum for immunizing susceptible animals. The situation is made more serious by the fact that a large proportion of swine in the United States have not been immunized owing to the low cost of cholera in recent years. More than that, hogs at this season of the year are of good size and a great many are being fattened for market. Large hogs require more serum for proper immunization than small pigs, the dosage being governed by the weight of the animal. Serum companies are now increasing their production, but as the process of serum manufacture requires several weeks, stockowners are urged to take special precautions in the meantime. When serum for immunizing can not be obtained, self-imposed quarantine measures are highly desirable. These include the exclusion, from hog lots and hog pastures, of stock buyers, neighbors, stray dogs and other possible carriers of hog cholera infection.

Sanitation of hog lots and houses should receive attention also with a view of destroying possible lurking places for the virus. The use of disinfectants and also direct sunlight are effective against hog cholera infection. Outbreaks of hog cholera should be reported immediately by the most direct means to federal and state sanitary officials who will make investigations, diagnoses and render such further aid as their field forces can handle.

Who pays for advertising? Nobody it pays for itself. Tell the world what you have to sell.

A good wife serves cheerfully as an ally in success and an alibi in

GRAIN COMPANY CITED BY SECY OF AGRICULTURE

Secretary of Agriculture W. M. Jardine today issued a citation under the grain futures act calling the Armour Grain Company of Chicago to show why an order should not be issued directing all contract markets to refuse trading privileges to the company. A hearing will be held October 11 in room 717, Postal Telegraph building, Chicago, before Fred Johnson, a referee designated by the secretary of agriculture to conduct the investigation.

It is charged in the citation that the Armour Grain Company, in violation of section 5 of the grain futures act, attempted to manipulate the market price of grain on the Chicago Board of Trade. Two grounds for this charge are stated: namely, that it had a quantity of rye screenings mixed with No. 2 rye in a public warehouse and had warehouse receipts issued for this material as No. 2 rye; and, secondly, that it caused to be reported as part of the public regular elevator stocks of grain in Chicago a quantity of rye as No. 2 rye, a grade deliverable on futures contracts, which in effect was not of a grade deliverable on such contracts. This action, it is alleged, was a violation of a clause in the grain futures act forbidding the dissemination of false and misleading reports tending to affect the price of grain in interstate commerce.

"In furtherance of its aforesaid attempt to manipulate the price of grain," says the citation, the company did "cause to be transferred from that part of the Northwestern Elevator operated as a private warehouse to that portion thereof conducted as a public warehouse by the Export Elevator Company, a subsidiary of respondent, under a license issued pursuant to the laws of the state of Illinois and designated by said board of trade as a regular warehouse for the storage of grain deliverable upon futures contracts made upon said board of trade, five carloads of rye screenings, consisting of approximately 5,000 bushels, and did cause said screenings to be stored in said public warehouse, and warehouse receipts to be issued therefor as and for No. 2 rye, in the name of F. S. Lewis and Company, and thereafter did cause said rye screenings to be mixed with No. 2 rye in-store in said public warehouse."

All the hot air doesn't come from the sun.

A GOOD UNION MAN

A good Union man patronizes his own organization. This man says to himself: "The way to build my farm organization into a fighting machine is for me to sell everything I have to sell through my own organization. By so doing I am depriving the enemies of my organization of profits with which to fight my organization. In this way I make my own organization strong, and that of my enemies weak."

"In the end, if I practice co-operation and encourage my neighbors to do likewise, we will become big enough to make the buyers of our products pay us cost of production."

REPORTED BY THE ASSOCIATIONS

The executives of the three poultry and egg marketing associations of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Canada, held a meeting in August "with the object of making it possible to form an inter-provincial board for the purpose of arriving at a uniform system of marketing, and the forming of a central selling agency to facilitate the efficient operation of the three pools." As a result of the meeting "it is expected that action will be taken immediately to form an inter-provincial board."

FRANKLIN COUNTY UNION

No. 72 meets in regular session in Ottumwa, Thursday, Nov. 4, in K. P. Hall at 1:30 p. m. Everyone is requested to attend and hear the reports from the state meeting.—Co. Secretary.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

Crawford County F. E. C. U. of A. meets at the last Tuesday of each month over the union store in the A. H. T. A. Hall in Girard. Every local elect your delegates to attend these meetings. It is to your interest.

Geo. W. Hamm, Pres.

G. W. Thompson, Sec-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 Committee.

Sanford Miller, Pres.

J. O. Foust, Sec-Treas.

Summary of Business Done by Three FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION HOUSES

Covering First Nine Months of 1926

South St. Joseph, Missouri		Omaha, Nebraska		Sioux City, Iowa	
Cars	Sales	Cars	Sales	Cars	Sales
6,855	\$12,850,669.70	6,576 Est.	\$12,692,332.39	6,024	\$11,813,103.38
Expenses	\$57,000.60	Expenses	\$48,657.20	Expenses	\$50,974.63
Savings	\$70,356.63	Savings	\$60,600.76	Savings	\$46,321.50
Total	\$12,897,670.30	Total	\$12,740,989.59	Total	\$11,864,077.91
(Not including purchases.)					
Savings of previous years					
Grand Total—Actual cash benefits to members only, under the co-operative plan of marketing					
Compiled by Farmers Educational & Co-Operative State Union of Nebraska					
F. L. Shoemaker, Secretary.					