



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Co-operation

Education



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NO. 52.

Good News From Walton Peteet

F. A. Chapin Comments on An Article He Read in the Wheat Growers Journal About the Cotton Growers of the South Borrowing \$100,000,000. He Sees How This Deal Can Mean Big Things for Agriculture, If We Just Hold Out in the Great Battle.

"A hundred million dollar loan by this Wall Street Bank is nothing new or even unusual. But this one special loan was."—Walton Peteet.

"The men who were borrowing the money were farmers of 12 states the organized cotton growers of the south. It was their representatives, the finance committee of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange that was arranging this loan in all probability the biggest single financial transaction in the history of American agriculture." These statements by Walton Peteet have set in motion a sentiment that must push to a final culmination the designs of all farm cooperative organizations. These facts point the way out. A loan of this kind is what was needed all along, but politics and evil designed politicians have insisted in injecting government control into every scheme proposed, but this was what the farmer needed all the time, but our wise, legislative servants refused to tolerate so bold a step so Wall Street has at last concluded the security sufficient good for a 150 million dollar loan. So the sky is clearing. Another nail in the lid of the casket that ultimately will contain the remains of the plan by politicians to enact legislation for the relief of the farmer, seems at last driven.

The loans by banks to representatives of farm cooperative associations is the straw that finishes the load. Money in large amounts was all that was needed to enable the cotton growers in twelve states to see their way clear to the successful marketing of their products. So likewise may the wheat and other lines of production that need financing secure ample means secured by the products sold to carry out the plan the farmers have at last concluded is the best, and in fact about the only one in which the government has not had a hand in controlling. No farming business is not only the biggest business, but the one fundamental business upon which all other enterprise is dependent. While tobacco and cotton are not the most necessary elements that enter into our consumption, but wheat and other food products are, consequently are the

more necessary. Now, why need there be any more worry or wire-pulling or political juggling in order to keep the minds and lives of the farmers blinded and diverted from the goal toward which they have so long striven?

From now on there ought to be no obstructive legislation in the way to a full development of the ideals of the producers. They are now producing competent by experts to conduct their business affairs relating to the marketing, storing and processing their products to the best advantage, so the end of our chase seems not far distant, but with all this evidence there will still be those who mistrust the management of so great an undertaking, but bear in mind there has never been a time in the history of our country when the farmer was not called to assume those tasks for which no provision had been made and has invariably made good. He has been placed at the head of our nation, at the head of our army, in the great financial institutions of our country, and last but not least, he has taken up the role of just a common fighter in the ranks of our armies. Did I say just a common fighter? Yes, and much more; many times more, and today stands as always for a square deal, and like his achievements of the past he is going to succeed for his is an enlistment for, during the war. We fear only for our enemy, that is the one who is provoking us to his trust within the ranks, and the one who is always suspicious of his neighbors honesty and ability.

Emergencies have always been met when necessary and this will prove no exception to the rule. Our present condition is perhaps one of the most critical occasions our country has been called upon to pass through, and this is a time when the order for forward marching is most emphatic, and shall we continue to haggle, doubt and delay, when the way seems clear to us? We can now see the white of our enemy's eyes, so let's send another shot that shall reverberate around the world. Forward, March!

FARMERS UNION FRUIT AND PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

Fruit farmers of the Wenatchee Washington District have long looked for relief from the boxed apple speculators for 20 years. Names and plans have been proposed and promoted to better the growers financial welfare. To each of these, some growers have contributed cash and consigned their fruit. Each and every one has been largely promoted by some speculator and supported by the growers. It is useless to state here that the grower has each time received more experience than cash. Some of these growers profited by their experience and saw possible relief and hope of salvation through the Farmers' Union. After a few years the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America and acquainted themselves with its principles they went out and told other fruit growers and in less than 90 days they had a membership of about 500 fruit growers.

These growers are doing business through their own Corporation, The Farmers Union Fruit & Produce Association, of Wenatchee, Washington. This association began operation in March 1925 without any cash or credit. Their manager became their purchasing agent. The prices of supplies were reduced, which on two items alone has saved the fruit growers of the district \$300,000.00.

They are planning to market their apples as directly to the consumer as possible. They have copyrighted a union label for their boxes. They are establishing their own information bureau on crop conditions, supplies, marketing and such like particulars which they have for 20 years depended upon the dealers to furnish to them. Similar plans are working to enable them to finance themselves without the speculators bank.

In all these self-help operations they need the cooperation of the members of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America. They need to know how many Business Managers are meeting and defeating the speculators. They need the cooperation of every member of the Farmers Union who consume the North Western box apples which will enable the transit of the apples from the producer to the consumer, with no middle man's profit or juggling of grades and varieties. Perhaps many people who consume these western apples do not know that the growers receive only about one fourth the price the consumer pays the retailer. Last year amounted to more than three times the freight and transportation charges. They most earnestly solicit cooperation of Farmer Union brethren.

Fruit Department of Executive

Committee, Washington — Idaho division of Farmers Union. S. O. Pool, Chairman, Wenatchee, Wash.

EDUCATION IS ALL IMPORTANT IN UNION WORK

Next to Organization, It Should Be Chief Aim, Says F. U. Secy.

What is the meaning of "Education" as used in the title of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union?

Most any member will reply that it means just what it says, "education," "knowledge." But it is not every member who realizes the fundamental significance, as applied to the work of the Farmers' Union, of that five-syllable word "Education."

George Huggins, secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Union, tries to explain what it does mean and emphasizes its great importance in farmers' organizations. It is, he writes in the Farmers' Magazine, only second in importance to organization.

Organization, of course in the first great essential. It is generally admitted that no matter how well educated the farmer is, he can make little progress until he is united with his brother farmers in achieving a common goal.

The building of log houses in pioneer days, writes Mr. Huggins, is a primitive example of organization. "It took sometimes twenty men or more to raise the large logs and put them in place. The owner first organized a group of men. He rode around the country and asked the men of the community to come on a certain day. These men came at the set time. Then the men had to be organized into groups. Four men cornered, one man to each corner of the building, to chop and fit the end of the logs so they would lie close together. Then a group had forked sticks to help push the logs high up on the skids. Every man at his post. This was a thorough organization. A simple organization like this was soon learned."

After organization, the next step is education. And after education—organization. Every farmer who fails to take hold and join the movement is simply obstructing the progress of his own class.

Cooperate With Consumers

"The farmers must not only learn to cooperate with themselves, but with all other consuming classes. If the farmers wish to deliver their products into the hands of the consumers, the consumers must meet them half way. And the consumers are more willing to meet the farmers half way than farmers are to meet the consumers. The farmers must be educated to see that he can save as much as 30 per cent on food products, he will be willing to cooperate with the farmer. If the farmer can educate himself and see that he can get 50 per cent more than he is getting, he will surely be willing to co-

SUBMIT A NAME

WIN A PRIZE

\$25.00

\$15.00

\$10.00

Awarded

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

RULES OF CONTEST

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

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

operate with all classes of consumers. "One thing the matter with our government today is the lack of cooperation. In very few instances has Congress cooperated. It took cooperation between the great nations to win the war. If cooperation is good in time of an emergency, it is a good and great thing in other times.

"Cooperation—the great essential—lacking in many classes of people. Different classes of organizations, instead of cooperating to the mutual advantage of both, are fighting each other. Capital is fighting labor, labor fighting capital, as we call it; merchants fighting the farmers and the farmers fighting the merchants; the Bureau fighting the Farmers' Union and the Farmers' Union fighting the Bureau; one class knifing the other class. Then what is needed is cooperation all down the line.

"We have all those things to learn. When we are learning we are educating ourselves. We must learn how to organize. We must learn how to sell our own products and save the profits—if any—for ourselves. We must learn where to market, when to market, and how to market.

"There is so much to learn, if we remain useful and loyal Farmers' Union members, that the men who formed our organization placed educational in the name of our Union first—Okla. Union Farmer.

TEACHING FARMERS

A booklet teaching farmers to play the market and gamble away their grain before it has been harvested and threshed, is being mailed to wheatbelt farmers by a Kansas City board of trade house. There is a great shortage in the sucker crop this summer because so many thousands of the little gamblers got their fingers burned in the April market and perhaps their coats and breeches. So this commission house is educating farmers, whose calling is hazardous enough already, to add grain gambling to their age-old gamble on weather and bugs. And under the grain futures act a farmer may legally play the market if he wants to, for he has grain actually in his possession; he may stake his year's work on a turn of the market and see it go up in smoke, so to speak, leaving him a ruined man. But in that case the brokerage house gets its commission, so what's the odds. How many farmers will be fish for this net?—Mail and Breeze.

MINNESOTA CO-OPS SHIP CREAM TO EASTERN MARKETS

The Minnesota Co-Operative Creameries are shipping six cars of sweet cream in ten gallon cans, to eastern markets each week. They also have contracts for 200 cars of frozen sweet cream, to be delivered four cars each week. The development of this new line of business is a great asset to the creameries, as it gives them a new outlet for their products. They have established the quality of their products in the Eastern markets and the consumers are anxious for high grade products.

The warehouses at St. Paul, Chi-

ago and Duluth are handling, on the average, 76 cars of butter per week. Arrangements have been made for a new supply of refrigerator cars for the special use of the Association. Fifteen of these cars will be marked with the "Land O' Lakes" official trade mark of the Association.

It is hoped that the time is not far distant when refrigerator cars bearing the M. F. A. emblem will be carrying Missouri farm products to the Eastern markets. In the past few years since the M. F. A. Cold Storage Companies have been in operation, they have by grading their eggs an selling them through the M. F. A. agencies, made an enviable reputation for themselves with the Eastern distributors. The quality of the products has been established.

FARMERS' UNION PRESIDENT TO SPEAK AT M. F. A. CONVENTION John Tromble, who has served for the past several years as President of the Kansas Farmers' Union, and one of the best authorities in the Corn Belt on Co-Operative Marketing, will be one of the speakers at the M. F. A. Convention to be held in Sedalia on August 24-25-26. No one in the Corn Belt understands the farmers' problems better than Mr. Tromble, and no one is more fearless in championing the cause of Agriculture. It will be worth a trip to Sedalia to hear Mr. Tromble's address.

The science of business is the science of service. He profits most who serves best.

THE WEEK'S PROGRESS IN PRODUCE

The Produce field men report very favorable results in the signing of contracts this week. Station contracts are being signed by local operators in gratifying numbers.

Work on the Creamery Building in Kansas City is nearing completion. At this time, a new 75 horse power boiler is being installed and other machinery should arrive within the next ten days or two weeks.

From present indications, the new creamery will be running full time by September 1. Watch for further report thru these columns next week.

MIXED FARMING MADE HIM WEALTHY

Man in Scott County, Kansas, Finds Dairying and Livestock Pay

By John W. Wilkinson, Agricultural Publicity Agent, Missouri Pacific Railroad. Diversified farming and livestock raising can be followed and made profitable in Western Kansas despite the popular opinion that winter wheat is the only dependable crop. Good farming methods, coupled with a proper rotation of adaptable crops and livestock raising, will insure good profits almost every year in Western Kansas. Its soil is rich and productive and if a proper amount of moisture is stored in the soil and it is properly conserved a profitable crop can be counted on.

At any rate that has been the experience of John Rudolph, who lives near Scott City, Kans., on a farm of 1,280 acres that he bought early back in 1892. Many people told Mr. Rudolph that he would find it impossible to grow any crop except wheat in Scott County, but this did not keep him from trying out his luck with other crops which proved a successful venture for him in every case.

Good Returns from Wheat

However, Mr. Rudolph, in order to play absolutely safe, has always included wheat in his list of farm products as his main cash crop. Last year he had 100 acres of Turkey Red wheat that averaged 18 bushels an acre and gave a return of \$2,000 or \$20 an acre. This year he has 200 acres that he believes will yield at least 18 bushels an acre.

Mr. Rudolph has had fairly good luck with corn and plants from 20 to 40 acres every year. He has tried several varieties of this grain but likes Reid's Yellow Dent corn the best. Last year his corn did not do so very good, but year before last his crop averaged about 40 bushels an acre.

All sorghum crops do well in Scott County, and this is especially true of Sudan grass. Mr. Rudolph has 10 acres of it, which he uses for both pasture and hay. Although kaffir and timothy crops in Scott County, Mr. Rudolph does not expect to plant any acreage in either one this season.

A Rumley Oil Pull tractor of the heavy type is used to do the plowing and heavy work on the farm, while horses are used for the lighter work. He finds plenty of work for both and keeps them busy most of the time.

Livestock raising and feeding have an important place on the Rudolph farm. At present Mr. Rudolph is feeding 35 head of young cattle which he expects to put on the market next fall or winter. He also expects to market 35 or 40 head of hogs sometime next fall if the market is favorable. Present indications are that there may be a shortage of hogs next fall and that prices will be high.

From four to five cows are kept on the farm all the time and they keep the family supplied with milk and butter and help to pay the grocery bills. Mrs. Rudolph has 100 Rhode Island Red hens that average from

Another Lesson In Co-operation

President Barrett Sidesteps in His Lesson a Little This Time Just to Throw a Few Boquets. Utter a Few Words of Sincere Thanks and With Out Any Malice Give a Little Advice to the Hitherto Blind. Implying Them to Awaken Before It Is Too Late and See What Co-Operation Has Accomplished.

TO MEMBERS OF THE FARMERS' UNION

In my last letter, after making a short reference to what has been done through the Nebraska Farmers' Union, I stated that I would later on take up some of the other organized states and review the outstanding things that have been accomplished in them.

But there is something in my system that must be gotten out, for it is pestering me no little and, if nobody objects, I will, in this letter, throw a few boquets along with some brick bats and take up old Kansas and some of her Sister States still later on.

I have, a number of times, referred to the faithful few, and so long as I live I am going to keep on doing it, but I fear that life will be too short to do them justice, or that I can dig up enough words expressing appreciation to let them know how deserving I believe them to be.

When I use the words "Faithful Few," I am talking about those who have kept the Altar Fires going, although, in many instances, this service was performed without personal reward, or the hope thereof.

To the loyal and brave men—men who were so inspired by the righteousness of the cause they espoused, held on themselves and encouraged others to hold on, from no selfish motive but because they saw the redemption of the American farmer only through the broad and abiding principles of the Farmers' Union—to these men and women, I repeat, is due every mead of praise that man is capable of giving. The Farmers' Union as it stands today and all that it has achieved in this day of travail is due to their loyalty.

It is an easy matter to keep step with a marching army when the drum is beating, the band playing, the colors flying, and the enemy is at a safe distance, but it takes courage to stand in the face of a murderous fire—to "keep your head when all around you

are losing theirs", but, and my hat is again off to them, there have been just such men in our ranks and my faith for a glorious future for the Farmers' Union is steadfast, because I believe that the soundness of its fundamental principles will continue to enlist and inspire just such men to carry on the great work we have begun.

Now, as to the deserters, those who have violated their sacred vows, gone over to the enemy, bag and baggage, or, in great fear, bought the "fall timber" when they should have stood by those who took the gaff; of these, Oh Lord, give me words of wisdom and moderation where with to rebuke these back-sliding creatures and not endanger my own soul, or close the road to repentance and redemption.

I do not know why it is that in all times every worthwhile organization looking to the improvement of man's environment and thereby bettering his condition spiritually, physically and materially, has had its Jacobs and Judas Iscariots, but such is the case, and those of them who have not the courage to go and hang themselves have to be reckoned with. Perhaps the crowning evidence of this has been the fact that some of the Nazarenes' Messianism would have been more firmly established in some minds, had Judas occupied the place of one of the thieves at the Crucifixion, for, had he asked it, his forgiveness would have been given him by Him who was suffering the pangs of an ignoble and cruel death, because of treachery and betrayal.

Some there are who are wont to say harsh and bitter things about these erring brothers of ours, but when we come to think seriously of them, in the charity of our souls we may reach the conclusion, and the Good Lord, help us to do this, that they deserve and should receive our sympathy rather than our contempt.

C. S. BARRETT.
Union City, Ga.
July 19, 1925.

ed to mention the fact that Mr. Rudolph is a member of the Farmers Union, Scott City Local No. 1726.

FARMERS UNION MAKES GOOD SALE

Samuel Teaford had a bunch of Shorthorn steers and heifers in Kansas City, Monday, for which he received about \$80 a head. The animals were 10 and 12 months old and sold at 12 cents a pound. They were sold by the Farmers Union Commission Co.—Norton Daily Telegram.

NOTE—Mr. Samuel Teaford is a successful farmer and stockman of Norton County. He raises pure bred stock that are Prize winners. Also Mr. Teaford is a faithful member of the Farmers Union.

Overheating or sunstroke may be avoided, especially during harvest time, if the horses are watched closely and watered two or three times during the hottest periods of the day. A small quantity of water in a pail given to the team will increase the amount of sweating. Evaporation of moisture from the body acts as a cooling agent.

Ellsworth Co. Farmers Co-Op. Union COMBINED OPERATING STATEMENT YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1925

Total sales	10,422.74	\$718,540.23
Inventories at the beginning	692,028.02	
Purchases for the year	702,450.76	
Total	16,269.50	
Less inventory at the close	686,181.26	
Cost of sales	32,359.02	
Gross gain on sales		
Other income:		
Doubtful outstanding checks charged off	355.76	
Cream commissions	897.71	
Hauling	442.15	
Interest	58.57	
Grinding 22.15; freight refund 7.62	29.77	1,874.06
Total Gross Income		34,233.08
Less Expenses:		
Salaries and wages	12,783.24	
Office supplies, postage and msl, exp	491.29	
Insurance	455.92	
Advertising and printing	657.79	
Auditing expense	456.00	
Light, power, teleg. and telep.	1,029.08	
Repairs	282.90	
Drayage	640.12	
Coal, water and feed	172.96	
Truck expenses	520.90	
Rent	834.00	
Directors	501.26	
Donations	27.00	
Interest	484.40	
Taxes	1,454.31	20,746.17
Total gain on operations		13,486.91
Less depreciation		1,856.20
BALANCE		11,630.71
Loss on sale of Ford truck	855.00	
Uncollectable note charged off	278.40	633.49
NET GAIN FOR THE YEAR		\$ 10,997.31

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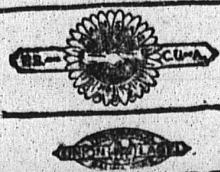
Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the local and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1925



VIOLATION OF MARKETING CONTRACTS

The supreme court of Minnesota has just decided that a section of the cooperative marketing act of that state under which non association parties might be penalized for the purchase of commodities under contract is unconstitutional. The Minnesota law provided that any dealer soliciting or permitting any member of a marketing association to violate a delivery contract should be punished by a penalty of \$500. This is part of the law that the court has just declared unconstitutional.

Such a decision was to be expected although it is said that the supreme court of Kentucky has held that a similar provision is good law in that state. The Minnesota court did, however, say that a marketing association may, in certain conditions, recover damages from a dealer who is a party to a breach of a marketing contract. It is evident that the cases decided in Minnesota were brought on wrong grounds. It should be perfectly apparent that no organization has authority to punish non members for activities that lie directly within the field of their activities.

The farmer who signs a marketing contract and agrees to deliver all his marketable stuff, whatever it may be, to his own association for sale has none of that commodity for sale to any one else. No action under the terms of the marketing law will lie against the dealer who buys such commodities but under the general laws there is little doubt that such a dealer is liable to the association for damages. He buys from a man who has no transferrable title and consequently sells without power to give title. To put it in another way, such a dealer is in exactly the same position as a man who buys mortgaged property. The association owns the property or at least has an interest in it that requires delivery under contract and the loss of which results in money damage.

It is often urged that a farmer, even if a member of a marketing association, has the right to sell his crops where he can get the best prices. To admit this would destroy every cooperative marketing association in the country. It is now well settled that all the terms of the marketing contract are enforceable as against members. The number of decided cases sustaining such contracts increase from day to day and so far there has not been a single adverse decision by any court of last resort.

Suppose a member of the Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Association breaches his contract and sells 10,000 bushels of grain to a dealer, who shall be punished and how shall the remedy be obtained? Such an act is an injury to every member of the association and all are entitled to relief from such a wrong. The contract takes care of the case of the member. He must pay liquidated damages in the amount per bushel prescribed by the contract and he must also pay all the costs of the litigation required to compel him to live up to his obligation. He has sold property that is not his to dispose of and must take the consequences.

But what about the dealer who buys the 10,000 bushels of grain to which he can get no title? Is he to escape scot free whether he solicits the member to violate his contract or whether by accepting the wheat offered he merely permits the violation of the contract? This is a law question that should be tested out in Kansas at the earliest possible time. To the non legal mind of this writer it would seem that the Association should be able to go into court and replevin the wheat it has under contract and also collect all damages and costs resulting from such contract violations. The man who buys mortgaged grain is liable to the mortgage holder for the full value of the grain. Is there any real difference between the purchase of mortgaged wheat and of what is contracted for delivery to other parties?

BURLEY TOBACCO ACHIEVEMENTS

The Burley Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association has now been in operation for four years. In that time it has received more than 733,000,000 pounds of tobacco from its members. All of the first two and most of the third crop has been sold. The settlements have been good. Every member has received more money than would have been possible without the Association.

In addition to the cash payments made to mem-

bers for the delivery of tobacco under the marketing contract, the Association has already paid out more than \$4,000,000 on the cost of the warehouses and other facilities for curing the tobacco. All the warehouses, purchased for \$6,000,000 and including improvements worth nearly a million will be paid for and free of debt at the termination of the first five year contract. This property, instead of being used by traders and speculators is now serving the interests of Kentucky farmers.

Within two years many of the five year marketing contracts will expire. Enemies of cooperative marketing say that none of the existing associations can be reconstituted at the end of the first contract. Of course there are dissatisfied members. There would have been some dissatisfied members even if the fair prices obtained had been doubled. It is said that a lot of the angels of Heaven once became dissatisfied with conditions in the celestial city and started a rebellion. They were beaten and a third part of the entire angelic population was cast into hell where they still abide. Whether they are satisfied with the way Satan runs his realm no one knows.

The Burley Tobacco Association will be reorganized at the termination of the first five year. To do otherwise would be to restore advantages to the speculator that cost the farmers all their possible profits under the old conditions. At the end of the five year period the Burley farmers will have received a very fine average price for their tobacco and will be the owners of all the warehouses, drying plants and other facilities required in marketing their crops. They will also have had five years of experience in looking after their own affairs.

It is always dangerous to forecast the future but this writer cares not at all for that sort of peril and ventures the prophecy that not less than 95 per cent of the present members of the Burley Association will sign the new contracts which will be offered within less than a year.

MORE ABOUT FARM INCOMES

Recently there has been a lot of figuring on the income realized from farming as a result of the operations of the year 1924. Brother Bradfute, a kindly old soul who is president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, whatever that is, not so long ago congratulated his fellow farmers on a net income of \$500,000,000. Half a billion dollars is certainly important money all in a bunch but when split up among 6,000,000 families or about 30,000,000 folks the share of each individual is so small that it would not overcover the deposits in the baby's bank. Also when it is considered as the annual return on some \$60,000,000 of invested capital it looks rather small. If the cold rules of percentage are applied. In the cold rules of percentage of the United States short a return to agriculture of the average farm of \$500,000,000 annually means an average family income of \$83.33, or for each individual engaged in the industry a little less than \$17. If the income is ascribed to capital the figures given indicate a return of considerably less than one per cent on \$60,000,000 of capital invested in agriculture.

It is plain that Dr. Bradfute's prescription for the prevention of dissatisfaction will not bring the answer. The farmers of the United States may not want very much here below but almost all of them would like to have an annual income of more than \$17 and those who still have some capital invested in facilities for agriculture would appreciate a return in excess of .88 of one per cent. The good doctor having fallen down in his laudable attempt to kid the farmers into satisfaction with the results of their business the well known Federal Department of Agriculture has undertaken to prove that farmers are doing fairly well but admits that farm incomes might be higher without jeopardizing the welfare of other industries or threatening the institutions of the republic.

Carefully compiled figures, based on an intensive study of the whole field of American farming operations show, according to the department that agriculture earned a net profit of four and six tenths per cent in 1924 on a gross capital investment of \$60,000,000,000. That rate of profit is not so bad if it was realized as a clear return on capital investment and does not include payment for anything else employed in the business. The railroads, with an investment about one fourth as great as that of the farmers, earned about the same net profits last year. Some industries did better and some not as well. If farming realized an actual net income of 4.6 per cent on the capital invested in agriculture farmers are doing about as well as the owners of railway stocks, about half as well as bankers and probably a little better than some storekeepers who have not been too careful in locating their places of business.

Unfortunately, however, the figures given will not analyze into satisfactory results when carefully scrutinized. The report of the Department says:

"The return represented interest on the investment and PAYMENT FOR THE MANAGERIAL SERVICES OF THE FARMERS. It was the net income that remained after providing for operating expenses and property taxes and making an allowance for the unpaid labor of the farmer and his family. In round numbers the net income for 1924-1925 season was \$2,712,000,000."

This is a good deal better result than Dr. Bradfute congratulated his fellow farmers on obtaining but there are two or three things in this statement that need to be inquired into just a little. This so called net income of nearly three billions of dollars is not set forth as a clear return on capital invested but includes "PAYMENT FOR MANAGERIAL SERVICES OF FARMERS." Certainly a novel if not a new formula for determining net profits has been devised by the statisticians of the Department. The railroads, the banks, the factories, the mercantile institutions and every other type of business known to

this writer includes payment for managerial services as a part of operating expenses and deducts all such expenses before determining net profits available for distribution as dividends on invested capital.

In plain language the statement of the Department of Agriculture is that farmers received \$2,712,000,000 for the use of their BRAINS and their CAPITAL during the operating season of 1924-25 and that such return was 4.6 per cent of the capital investment in agriculture. In other words we must place some value on the managerial services of the farmers, some value on the farmers brain work and deduct that from the so called net earnings before we are able to determine what dividend can be declared on the capital used by farmers in their business during the last operating season.

There are about 6,000,000 farmers in the United States. Most of them have more or less brains which they employ in the management of their operations and business. It is certainly not extravagant to assume that the average farmer is worth \$500 a year as the manager of his own affairs. Pay that salary to 6,000,000 farmers out of an income of \$2,712,000,000 and it is at once evident that there will be a resulting deficit of \$288,000,000. Not only is there nothing left for capital but a new debt of more than a quarter of a billion dollars is created in order to pay an average salary of \$500 a year to the farm managers of this country. Or if payment for the use of capital is more important than the remuneration of managers there is a dividend of 4.6 on the agricultural investment of the republic with nothing left over for supervision or management.

It is generally admitted that successful farming requires the use of both brains and capital. It appears from the figures of the Department that in the most successful year they have enjoyed since 1920 the farmers of this country must take their choice as to whether they will pay themselves for the use of their brains or of their capital. If a small annual salary for the use of capital is paid 4.6 per cent nothing is left for brains.

THE FARMER AND HIS BRAINS

For several years agriculture has returned an income so small that either the capital or the brains employed in that highly necessary industry had no remuneration. There are a good many folks in cities and other remote sections of the republic who really believe that farming can be carried on with a fair measure of success without the use of brains, education and training. The real truth is that agriculture is the most highly technical industry in the world.

Consider for a moment how many things a farmer must know well before he can hope for even a fair measure of success. There is the soil. Every farmer, so far as his own property is concerned must be a better agronomist than any professor of agronomy in any agricultural college in the world. He must know how to preserve virgin fertility, how to restore exhausted plant food, what crops are adapted to the variations of soil that exist on even the smallest farm. He must understand rotation of crops, the use of fertilizers, the processes of tillage not for one but for all of his crops, not in any superficial way but thoroughly and practically, because his income and the security and happiness of his family depend on the volume of his production and the annual fertility of his soils.

In these modern days every farmer must be a fair sort of mechanical engineer. The average farm has and uses eight or ten different and highly complex pieces of machinery that must be kept in working order at home. There is a lot of building on every farm and this calls for a working knowledge of carpentry and the ability to use tools and keep them in order. There are at least six different kinds of domestic animals on the average Kansas farm. Animal husbandry, not specialized but general, therefore must be practiced by every farmer. It is not unusual for a farm to have a half dozen different kinds of producing fruit trees, vines and shrubs. This calls for a very practical knowledge of horticulture. In addition to the arts and sciences which a farmer must know and practice if he hopes to succeed he is expected to take an active part in public affairs and as a matter of fact nearly always is much better informed than are merchants, tradesmen or even professional men who live in the cities.

The farmer who undertakes to conduct his business without the necessary education, information, experience and training will not farm very long. He will sell out or the sheriff will sell him out. Then he will be at liberty to move to town where he can drive a dray, teach school, preach, practice law, run a newspaper or engage in some other business that requires little information, education or experience. He will then be able to collect some slight remuneration for the use of his brains, something that has been denied him in agriculture for a good many years.

The farmers of Kansas should assemble at Hays next October fully determined to persevere in the Union program for securing remuneration for the labor, brains and capital used in agriculture.

To succeed a lawyer must know the law, a doctor must know medicine, all craftsmen know their own particular trades, all business men must understand the particular line in which they are active. This leads to intensive knowledge of a single trade, profession or business and results in the narrow and restricted outlook on life that is so characteristic of city folks in general.

Constantly we hear complaints of the movement of the best brains of the country to the city. This movement will never be checked until society makes up its collective mind that it is worth while to pay for the use of brains in the farming business.

Bryan

Never Realized His

Ambition to be president but he filled a larger place in the public life of the country than any other man ever enjoyed without the prestige of a successful political career and high office. Active in all ways since about 1890 or more than thirty-five years the Great Commoner held public places only about seven years. He served a term or two as congressman from Nebraska. He was colonel of a Nebraska regiment of infantry for a short time during the Spanish-American war. He was secretary of state during about three years of the first administration of Woodrow Wilson.

It was a young delegate to the National Democratic Convention in session in Chicago in 1896 that Bryan first seized the attention of the whole country by the delivery of his famous plea for free silver in the debate over the adoption of the money plank of the party platform of that year. That speech resulted in his nomination for the presidency over such old time Democratic leaders as Bland, Morrison, Hill, and others. From the day of his nomination for the presidency in 1896 until his death in Dayton, Tennessee a few days ago William Jennings Bryan belonged to the people of the republic and now as was once said of Lincoln, he belongs to the ages.

Democracy

As a Political Party

Was never wholly dominated by Mr. Bryan except when he was the actual candidate for the presidency. Even when he headed the ticket there was dissent which went as far as party platform and the Palmer and Buckner gold democratic ticket was nominated against the regular organization.

But if Bryan could not dominate the party he could and did dictate the law to many national democratic conventions. Beginning with 1896 when he was first nominated for the presidency he was either a delegate to or a candidate before every national convention of his party down to and including 1920.

Champ Clark

Lead All Candidates

For the democratic nomination for the presidency in 1912 and for several ballots had an actual majority of the voting strength of the convention and therefore was defeated only by the operation of the democratic two-thirds rule. Beginning with 1896 when he was first nominated for the presidency he was either a delegate to or a candidate before every national convention of his party down to and including 1920.

From his place as a delegate Bryan denounced the New York democracy and then deserted Clark and carried the Nebraska delegation over to Wilson who was nominated as a result of that change. Clark and his friends never forgave Bryan and accused him of bad faith and treason to his own Nebraska followers in leaving Clark before the final defeat of the Missouriian was assured.

Wilson

Had Never Cared

Very much for Bryan, in fact had once or twice publicly expressed himself as opposed to the Commoner and his political methods. Nevertheless, he owed his nomination to the Nebraska man who was at that time by all odds the most powerful and popular man in the party next to the president. The logic of circumstances and events as well as other considerations required Wilson to offer Bryan a high place in his administration.

The office of secretary of state is appointed but it is usually regarded as second only to the presidency in dignity and importance. It was the only place that the democratic president could offer the democratic leader who had made his nomination and election possible. So Bryan accepted the office that had first been held by Thomas Jefferson and that, in the early days of the republic, was regarded as the anteroom to the White House.

VICTORY HIGHWAY NEWS

TOPEKA, Kan.—Cross-country motor tourists are to profit during this summer's touring season by the gasoline tax which Kansas imposed at the last session of the state legislature.

The state highway commission, reorganized by the 1925 legislature and with several new members appointed by the governor, has taken office and the gasoline tax is available for road improvement purposes.

Among the counties of Kansas, approximately \$260,000 a month is to be divided, and will be used for the construction and maintenance of county and township roads. An additional sum of \$1,200,000 a year is to be administered by the state highway commission on the maintenance of a state system of highways.

This spells the beginning of a new era for the man who wishes to drive across the state—the commencement of a real state highway system, instead of a disorganized, unrelated collection of roads supervised by county governments. No longer will the welfare of the motorist be subject to abrupt changes when he crosses a county line. Heretofore, one county board may have been responsible for a perfect stretch of highway thru its territory which ended in a mudhole and a morass in the county adjoining, whose commissioners had not seen fit to improve the road which their neighbors started.

W. T. Hole, maintenance engineer for the Kansas state highway commission, has informed the headquar-

War

In Europe

Interrupted the peace making program to which Bryan had dedicated himself as secretary of state. It was his dream that war might be made impossible by international agreement. During his incumbency of the state department he negotiated more than thirty treaties of arbitration. Who can say that his efforts would not have abolished and outlawed war had not the mad act of a Serbian assassin plunged the world into a great conflict before his labors were completed?

Wilson appears to have given Bryan a free hand in his arbitration policy but asserted control of foreign relations when the European condition resulting from the World War had to be dealt with by the administration. Bryan as his chief could not see alike and the secretary of state resigned but remained loyal to the party and the president and participated in the national democratic campaign in 1916 which resulted in the re-election of Wilson by votes from the states in which the influence of the Commoner was predominant.

Bryan's

Last Service

To the democracy was as delegate from Florida to the New York convention of 1924. Still by all odds the most powerful and impressive figure in his party he was unable to reconcile the jangling faction and in the last moment saw a candidate nominated who was distasteful to him. The convention then sought to place the Commoner and secure his support for the ticket by nominating his brother, Governor Charles Bryan of Nebraska for vice president.

It is now generally conceded that the nomination of Governor Bryan was a political blunder for which John W. Davis must take the responsibility. Bryan would have supported the ticket in any event. Charles Bryan contributed nothing to the campaign in the eastern states where he was cruelly lampooned and misrepresented by the metropolitan press. Not only did the strength of the party in the west and northwest where democrats had become extremely progressive and for the most part preferred La Follette to Davis.

None of the blunders of the democratic convention of 1924 had any determining effect on the results of the political campaign of that year. In all the circumstances Coolidge was an unbeatable candidate. Wisdom, forbearance and toleration at Madison Square Garden might have prevented party division and the disastrous rout that followed but nothing that could have been done at New York would have defeated the president.

Evolution

Engaged Bryans

Whole thought during the closing years of his life. A Presbyterian of the covenant age and a fundamentalist from conviction, he believed every word in the Bible not as figurative or poetical descriptions of half mythical events but as the literal history of the creation of the universe and of man. The fall of Adam, the virgin birth of Christ, the redemption of the world from the consequences of Adams fall were all facts to the Commoner. His was the simple and child like faith that has filled so many lives with hope but it was more. His reason told him that the evolutionary theory was after all only a theory with foundations which seemed to him less staple and enduring than the bases of revealed religion.

It was as a result of Bryan's ardent support of fundamentalism in religion that Tennessee and other southern states barred the teaching of evolution from the public schools. To Bryan Darwinism was not only an unproved theory in biological science but an open and wicked attack on the Christian religion and on all religion. His impassioned address to the jury in the Scopes case covers the whole field of belief and is the strongest utterance in support of fundamentalism that has been made in our time.

Scopes

Was Convicted

And fined for violating the law of

the state of Tennessee. He was not tried for being an evolutionist. Tennessee scholars have the same sacred right to freedom of belief that they have always enjoyed. It is not contrary to the law of Tennessee to believe in the Darwinian theory, but the legislature of that state has prescribed the subjects that must and the subjects that may not be taught to the children who attend schools supported by public taxes.

Evolution is not only not included in either the required or optional subjects prescribed for the public schools but its teaching is prohibited, by law. The big question involved in the whole Scopes controversy is not whether evolution or fundamentalism is right but whether a state has the authority to prescribe the subjects that shall be taught in the public schools and to exclude subjects that in the discretion of the lawmakers are improper.

As for Scopes he was properly tried, convicted and punished. He was a servant of the state of Tennessee and a teacher of the young. He deliberately violated a law and whether that law was wise or unwise, constitutional or unconstitutional, necessary or needless was not his concern in the slightest degree. As in the case of a school teacher it was his duty to obey the law. His disobedience not only expressed contempt for the state and its laws on his own part but must have been effective in destroying respect for the law in the minds of the young students in his classes.

Apologists

For Professor Scopes

Plead that his violation of the law was an act of martyrdom in the interest of freedom of teaching and of thought. They say that only by violating the oppressive act of the legislature was it possible to get a judicial determination as to the validity of such a statute. This, of course, is not true.

Any taxpayer of Tennessee, believing that law against teaching evolution is wrong, can go into the courts for an order against a school board restraining it from enforcing the law and base a request for such an order on grounds, both of law and of public policy, that are far stronger than can be advanced in defense of a public servant who admittedly violated an act of the legislature. On such an action the question as to the authority of the state over public schools could be determined by final appeal to the court of last resort. On record as made to date it is difficult to see just how the real issues are or can be joined. The Tennessee courts must hold that Scopes is guilty. The effect of any decision of the Supreme court of the United States will be to affirm or reverse the findings of the state courts unless the court of the state resorts holds that a state legislature is without power to prescribe a course of study for public schools which is an almost unthinkable result.

Wisconsin

Is About to Elect

A United States senator to serve out the unexpired term of Robert M. La Follette. The widow of the late senator could have had the place for the remainder of her husband's term almost without opposition. Mrs. La Follette decided not to accept the nomination that would have been offered her. This was a wise act. She is already quite advanced in years. Her life has been one of service. She ardently believes in the necessity for a strong progressive movement in the senate. She does not believe that she should be recognized as a leader of such a group or that her services in any capacity would be greatly valuable in the senate.

So Mrs. La Follette steps aside. Who will be the nominee? Almost without question Robert M. La Follette will be nominated to succeed his father. Equally probable is his election for the unexpired term. Whether he can hold the place and succeed to a full six year term in the senate altogether on political developments in the next three years and in the qualities of statesmanship and leadership that young La Follette has or may develop in what may fairly be called his trial term in the senate.

the lowest, to \$8.45, the highest, in Sioux City.

Considering that the commission on a load of stock usually averages \$10 or \$12, this represents an enormous saving to the farmers. The margin above the cost of operation went back to the producers by way of patronage dividend. The M. F. A. is jointly operating the St. Joseph Company with the Farmers' Union.

Entomology

J. W. McCulloch

Reports from many counties in Kansas show that the Hessian fly is causing a heavy loss to the wheat crop. Many inquiries have been received relative to further damage this spring and to weather conditions unfavorable to this insect. Unless unforeseen circumstances arise, another brood of fly may be expected before harvest. Adults are now emerging and depositing their eggs on unfertilized wheat. The Hessian fly thrives best during wet weather. At this season it may continue to cause injury under moderately dry conditions.

Do you make a practice of greasing your wagon wheels regularly? A little grease will go a long way in prolonging the life of a wagon.

The Name Which You Submit May Be a Winner in the Butter Package Contest.

The Countrywoman

TEN COMMANDMENTS

1. Thou shalt learn to recognize railroad crossings and approach them with extreme care.
2. Thou shalt look both ways and listen for trains.
3. Thou shalt be doubly alert if there are two or more tracks.
4. Thou shalt always use good judgment at railroad crossings that thy days may be long upon the land and the enjoyment of thy car continuous.
5. Thou shalt not kill the passengers within thy care.
6. Thou shalt keep thy brakes girded with effective brake lining.
7. Thou shalt not depend upon the driver of the car ahead.
8. Thou shalt, when in doubt, take the safe course always.
9. Thou shalt Cross Crossings Cautiously.

SALADS

"To make a French salad there should be a spendthrift for oil, a miser for vinegar, a wise man for salt, and a madcap to stir the ingredients and mix them well together." Spanish proverb.

In former years the French people were noted as salad makers, but now Americans have taken the place because of the great variety of fruits and vegetables obtainable the year round. If properly made, no dish is more wholesome or more appetizing than a salad, and a good luncheon may be made on a salad and bread and butter. If a supply of salad dressing is kept on hand, it is not much trouble to serve salads and often is a good way to use up odds and ends.

Its Value on the Menu
It is said, as a nation, we eat too many sweet salads and not enough green ones. Since the discovery of the elusive vitamin, scientific authorities on proper foods and feeding have stressed the value of uncooked green foods, of which we eat far too few. It would be wiser for many housewives to add a salad to their meals and to omit the rich dessert which is usually served.

A taste for wholesome green foods may be cultivated, and should some member of the family not care for them at all, they may be cooked into it, by the use of a favorite fruit or vegetable at first, gradually adding others until a wide variety is established. The addition of such a dish to the family menu may prevent the eating of more indigestible food.

A Few General Rules
Salads should be crisp and served daintily, for nothing is more than a messy looking salad. Vegetables may be crisped by being placed in ice water, then wrapped in a damp cloth and placed in a cool place. In combining a vegetable salad, it should be stirred as little as possible, so that its freshness may be preserved until it is served.

Some salads, especially fish, are much improved by marinating. About two hours before serving, treat with one part oil, three parts vinegar or lemon juice, salt and pepper. In making fruit salads, substitute lemon juice for vinegar as it keeps the fruits from discoloring.

To cut turkey, chicken, celery and meats of any kind, use shears instead of a knife as it is easier and the food looks better. Have all ingredients dry before mixing, and serve as soon after mixing as possible. Heavy meats such as beef, pork or veal should be followed by simple vegetable or fruit salads, made with simple acid dressing. Light meats such as chicken, lamb or tongue may be followed by more elaborate vegetable and fruit combinations, with a less acid dressing.

Avoid the use in the salad course of a vegetable used in a previous course or a fruit that may be followed in a dessert, and do not mix too many fruits.

Hard boiled eggs combine well with fowl, fish and vegetables. Cheese combines well with nuts and some fruits and vegetables but none of these should be used in a salad with heavy meats.

The Salad as a Main Dish
If the salad is to form the main dish of the meal, or is to be served at a party as a main course, all sorts of fish salads may be served, crab, shrimp, lobster, and tuna fish being the favorites. Chicken salad is always popular and nearly every one likes it. If a fruit salad is to be used as a main dish, it should contain filling fruits such as bananas, grapes, oranges and pineapples. One may make as many combinations as will appeal to the taste.

Salad Dressings
Salad dressings are variations of three types — the French dressing, made of oil, vinegar, egg and seasonings and cooked; and mayonnaise, made of uncooked oil, vinegar, egg and seasonings.

The first should be used in acid salads, with simple meats, fish, vegetables and fruits. The second may be used when a richer combination is desired. If sweetened, or combined with whipped cream, it is particularly suited to sweet-fruit refreshment salad. The last is for fruit combinations, particularly salads which are substantial, or refreshment salads of meat or fish.

French Dressing
Put four tablespoons of oil in a bowl; add three tablespoons vinegar, one teaspoon salt, one quarter tea-

spoonful white pepper. Stir five minutes. Use brown dressing lettuce, tomatoes, cooked vegetables.

Cooked Salad Dressing
One cup vinegar, two whole eggs or three yolks, three teaspoon sugar, two teaspoons mustard, two teaspoons flour, one teaspoon salt, a little paprika. Mix dry ingredients, beat the eggs until smooth, add one cup water, and pour the hot vinegar over the mixture, return to the fire and cook.

Mayonnaise Dressing
One-half teaspoon each of salt, mustard and sugar. One eighth teaspoon cayenne pepper. One egg yolk, two tablespoons vinegar, one cup of olive oil. Mix the mustard, sugar, salt, and cayenne pepper with the unbeaten egg yolk. Stir until smooth. Heat the vinegar and add the oil, drop by drop, until the mixture begins to thicken. Then add the remaining oil as rapidly as possible.

Sydney Smith's Winter Salad
Two large potatoes, passed through kitchen sieve. Unwonted softness to the salad give; Of mordant mustard, add a single spoon.

But the condiment which bites too soon
But deem it not, though made of herbs, a fault
To add a double quantity of salt.
Three times the spoon with oil.

And once with vinegar procured
From town.
True flavor needs it and your poet begs

The pounded yellow of two well boiled eggs
Let onion atoms lurk within the bowl
And half suspected, animate the whole;
And lastly on the favored compound toss

A magic teaspoon of anchovy sauce.
Then, the green turtle fail, the venison,
The ham and turkey are not boiled enough.
Serenely full, the epicure shall say
"Fate cannot harm me, I have dined today."

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FARMING MAY BE
SAVED BY WOMEN
WIVES TO EXERT POWER

In 1932 President Will Be Chosen by Women, Says Younkum

In 1932, the votes and influence of American women will be the determining factor in the election of our president.

This prophecy is made by B. F. Younkum, winning in the Farmers Magazine. By that time, he declares, the present trend of our government from democracy towards aristocracy will be stopped by the influence and power of the women voters.

Farm women, he predicts, will eventually rescue the farmer from the unprofitable slump he is now going through. It is this great female population of the United States, he believes, who will bring about the household necessity of 90 per cent of that sold in the United States. Through them, he declares, a law will be enacted that "will bestow upon those engaged in the farming industry their God-given rights."

Filling Many Positions
Tens of thousands of positions, once filled by men and now filled by women, will never again be open to men. Women have taken their place in the management of the nation's affairs, never again to be ousted. Girls as well as boys are now being educated in business and worldly affairs so that they may some day take their own positions of responsibility beside those of their brothers.

The Declaration of Independence, declared Mr. Younkum, has directly affected America's women only 5 per cent of our existence as a nation. For one hundred and forty-five years the rights of full citizenship to women were denied. Only during the short period since the Nineteenth Amendment was enacted, have women been recognized as an important factor in our governmental affairs.

"Women are now free American citizens in the highest and strictest sense of that term. They are emancipated from the galling bonds of half citizenship by the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Their emancipation was won less than five years ago. In that short time they have demonstrated the capability of the highest order in the exercise of the full rights of citizenship. Their influence, power and usefulness are being shown in every department of public affairs, state and national. No unprejudiced mind can now seriously doubt that the influence of women throughout the United States does not run with that of men, fifty-fifty.

"It is safe to predict that within a few years—probably not longer away than 1932—the vote and influence of women will be the determining factor in the selection of the nation's Chief Executive. By that time the country's growing danger of greater centralized power at Washington will be destroyed through the voice and vote of women, and we shall no longer be menaced by the surrender of the rights of the masses through the present drifting away from the foundation of our government from democracy to aristocracy because our dominating political forces will be controlled by women."

Okla. Union Farmer.

KITCHEN PEST
CAN BE DESTROYED
The little, brown, field ant, also known as the corn root ant, is troublesome during these hot, summer months; but they are easily exterminated through the use of poison bait, according to H. C. Severin, entomologist at South Dakota State College.

To make a good bait, as much soda-

lun arsenite or white arsenic as can be piled on a quarter of an inch of the end of a pen knife blade should be added to a mixture of water and karo-syrup—one-half cup of each. After stirring well, the bait should be emptied into shallow vessels or soaked up in sponges and the containers placed in those areas in which ants are troublesome. The metal tops of milk cans make good containers for the bait.

If ants are coming through a doorway, a smear of the bait can be drawn across their path, Severin says. This bait will rid a house of ants in short order; but must be repeated whenever necessary. If the bait dries out, more water should be added.

A WEEKLY HINT FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

That the elaborately decorated dress is often in poor taste and that a simple hand touch will usually add the necessary distinction and charm is the statement of an economic extension specialist at South Dakota State College.

As proof of this statement they point out that the most expensive gowns from the exclusive shops are extreme in their simplicity. An examination of decoration of old-fashioned garments usually indicates cheapness and a desire to hide inferior workmanship and quality.

The trimming used on a dress must look as though it belongs to the garment. Economical and attractive trimmings can be effective by using the same material as the garment itself. A list of self-trimmings suggested by the home economic extension specialists includes the following: pipings, folds, bindings, cordings, shirings, tuckings, pleatings, pockets, and reversed hems.

Simple embroidery adds distinctive dress to a garment if the right colors and materials are used. The following stitches may be employed effectively: chain stitch, blanket stitch, outline stitch, herringbone or latch stitch, lazy daisy stitch, couching, French knots, and smocking.

Many dress accessories and hat ornaments such as beads and pendants may be made at little cost with sealing wax. Hand-made flowers in the form of berry clusters, leaves, apple spray, sweet peas, rose, or poppy are effective when used with one's dress. The ordinary class and placing it among the distinctive.

CHILD MANAGEMENT

By Dr. D. A. Thom

Some "Don'ts and do's for Parents."

Some parents greatly fear that their children will get hurt (which, by the way, is not an unreasonable fear in the crowded tenement with children that they will associate with children of undesirable neighbors and perhaps pick up profane or obscene language. Even so, it may be better to take a chance than to cripple a child's life by allowing him no opportunities to learn independence and develop initiative. The child who is closely tied to mother's apron strings is deprived of all chance of really learning how to live with his neighbors. When the time comes to break the home ties and enter school he is lacking in strength of force, and resourcefulness. This lack may handicap him through life.

Very early in life the child must learn that things can be his own by himself because he desires them. Do not restrict him; he must develop the habit of foregoing certain of his wants, or giving when he would like to take, and of dividing and sharing his toys. He will not understand why he should do these things, but even a little child can appreciate that such acts bring approbation and praise and make other people happy. In this way he will grow to manhood with courage to face the disappointments and failures of everyday life.

Always avoid bribing and do not make promises which you know you cannot or do not intend to keep. So often we hear, "Now, Johnny, be a good boy and mother will buy lots of candy," or "Do this and mother will give you a penny." Soon Johnny will no longer be satisfied with one penny and you must give him two and then three. A child with a little determination can easily work this method to his advantage. Or again, if a reward has been promised and the little girl

or boy has made a great effort to do as asked, do not carelessly disregard the just demand for the reward?

Threatening a child is a common method of setting out to obtain control. It is, however, useless and ineffectual. The simple statement of what will follow if a child persists in disobeying can not be considered a threat if the promised results really follow. But many parents indulge in meaningless threats. "Be good or the doctor will cut your tongue out," "Be quiet or I'll lick you," or "The old man with the bag picks up little girls who don't mind their mothers, and they never come home again"—these and many others are in every-day use, with one of two results.

Either the child is controlled by terror, which may have a far deeper and more disastrous effect than is apparent, or he senses the fact that none of the promised happenings takes place and develops an utter disregard for them. Either result is unsatisfactory and should never be brought about.

MEN AND CHAIRS
"Men are like chairs," writes a woman in a foreign exchange; "they vary in shape and size, but all are sat on. Some are like the old-fashioned chairs; they have to be hauled out of the closet. Some are like Chippendale chairs; they need delicate handling. Some are like upholstered chairs one cannot stand on a hot day. Others are like parliamentary seats; they have to be dragged about. Some are like rocking chairs; they put you to sleep. And finally, some men are like benches; it takes more than one woman to sit on them—a wife and a mother-in-law."

WOMAN CLEARS \$40 A MONTH ON HENS

White Rocks Provide a Good Income for Mrs. E. L. Goodin

By John W. Wilkinson, Agricultural Publicity Agent, Missouri Pacific Railroad.

Poultry raising, when properly handled, will prove profitable on any good farm, and this is especially true in Kansas. The only wonder is that more farmers in the Sunflower state have not gone into this work extensively. The soil and climate conditions of Kansas are as favorable for poultry raising as in any state of the Union, and are certainly far better than in California, where the poultry industry has been so highly developed in the last few years.

Gets 100 Eggs a Day
Mrs. C. L. Goodin, who lives near Derby, Kans., has been raising poultry for a number of years and has found it both pleasant and profitable. She started with White Leghorn chickens, but later changed to White Rocks. At present she has 125 high-producing White Rocks, culled out of 250 layers. They average about 100 eggs or more a day. Many of the eggs gathered in the spring were used for hatching purposes, and others were sold for table use on a local market at 40 to 50 cents a dozen. Those sold during the summer, of course, are marketed at a little less than that price.

The eggs are gathered up three to four times a day, and every precaution is taken to keep them in perfect condition. After the breeding and hatching season is over the roosters are removed from the flock and every care taken to keep the eggs in fertile and in good salable condition. They are stored in a dry, cool place and are taken to market as often as possible. All of the eggs are carefully graded and sorted, and the culls are kept for table use at home.

Mrs. Goodin uses two incubators for hatching, and has found them far more satisfactory than hatching with hens. Last spring and will save the best of these to add to the flock. She expects to sell about 200 of the culls for table use when they weigh around two pounds or more. Ordinarily, she gets from 25 to 35 cents a pound for them, but, of course, the market fluctuates from time to time, according

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rate: 3 cents a word per line—advertisements only \$2.00 with bundle of yearling calves. Free catalog showing pictures of harvesters. P. O. Box 223, Salina, Kan.

FARMS WANTED

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

CORN HARVESTER

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER POOR man's price—only \$23.00 with bundle of yearling calves. Free catalog showing pictures of harvesters. P. O. Box 223, Salina, Kan.

LAND FOR SALE

For Sale—80 acres. Three room house, good well, 60 acres in cultivation, 15 acres in pasture. Price \$4,600.00. Located in Lincoln County, Kansas. Arthur Scott, Colony, Kansas.

PERSONAL

6000 BLOOD TABLETS are safer than 6000 Money back guarantee. Price \$2. Particulars free. Welch Medicine Co., Atlanta, Ga.

MISCELLANEOUS

Will some one please help me locate D. E. or Truman Moore, old blooded friend. Last known address Ulysses, Neb. Withy Anderson, 906 Scott Ave., Ft. Scott, Kan.

EXCHANGE

Wanted Hedge or Catalpa Posts or timber for posts for good horses. B. F. Stephenson, Sharon Springs, Kansas.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
Whereas our Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove from the home of our Brother Theodore Kleopfer his beloved wife, we be it resolved by the members of the local No. 1056, that in her passing from the activities of this life her husband and her children a kind and loving mother, and the entire community a good citizen, we extend to her sorrowing family our deepest sympathy.

And be it further resolved that these resolutions be made a part of the permanent records of our meeting, and also a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer.

H. A. Dorssom, Sec.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove by death Mrs. P. J. Peterson, mother of our Sister, Mrs. Charles Peterson and mother-in-law of our Brother, Henry Liljeberg.

Be it therefore resolved that we the members of Baldwin Creek Local Union No. 1280 extend to our sister, brother and their families our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow.

And be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our sister and family, to our brother and wife, and that a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting, and a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

Joel Nilson
J. A. Gageman
C. E. Larson.
Committee

to the demand. Most of them are marketed in Wichita.

All of Mrs. Goodin's fowls are of purebred stock, and as she had no market requests during the spring for settings of eggs of purebred fowls, next year she plans to meet this demand through the hatching season.

Last year Mrs. Goodin cleared \$40 a month after paying all of the necessary expenses for the upkeep of her chickens, and this year she expects to double the size of her flock and thus double her profits. Mrs. Goodin has been raising poultry for 15 years, and each year she learns something new about the business. One thing that she has learned is that it pays to use self-feeders and to let the chickens feed themselves. These self-feeders she keeps filled with a mixture consisting of 30 pounds of bran, 30 pounds of chop, 25 pounds of cornmeal, 10 pounds of meat scrap and five pounds of bone meal.

The poultry quarters have plenty of light and ventilation, but are kept warm and comfortable when the weather is cold, and every effort is made to avoid drafts. The roosts, nests and the walls of the poultry houses are frequently sprayed and disinfected with kerosene. The flock is watched closely at all times, and as soon as any disease makes its appearance, the sick birds are isolated and every effort possible is made to protect the healthy fowls of the flock against exposure to any contagion.

Finite Time for Gardening
Mrs. Goodin also gives considerable attention to gardening, and this year she has planted more than an acre of vegetables of various kinds. In the list are included cucumbers, tomatoes, peas, beans, cabbage, lettuce, radish, onions, beets turnips and potatoes. She grows a succession of vegetables through the year during the growing season and by doing this the living expenses of the family are cut down very materially.

More farm women should follow the good example set by Mrs. Goodin and thereby provide themselves with plenty of pin money and a good income of their own, and make themselves practically independent. Rais-

ings through co-operative marketing under the Federal and State Law, and he cannot take advantage of these laws unless he joins the Missouri Farmers' Association," he emphasized.

Attorney Hubbell pointed out that the M. F. A. does not conflict with the local citizen, the local banker or the local merchant. In many places people have the idea that the Association expects to go into the mercantile business but this is contrary to the By-Laws and also contrary to the statements made by officials of the organization. This movement, for the benefit of the farmers, calls upon every citizen, regardless of his occupation, to help the farmers because this is an agricultural state and the problems of one man are largely the problems of another.

Attorney Hubbell urged the farmers to sign the M. F. A. Contract and insisted that the business men give the farmers their endorsement and help, in putting over the Contract drive.

SASKATCHEWAN FARMERS
IN CO-OP RALLY
Thousands of Canadian co-operators will get together on a province-wide scale at the end of July when farmers from every district of Saskatchewan meet in Regina for the Provincial Exhibition. Sousa and his famous band will be there, while Premier Dunning, himself a tried and true cooperator, will deliver the principal address. Manning, Doherty, Ontario farm pool expert, will advise with the western Canadians on the marketing of their crops, and other cooperative problems will be discussed.

PIGS IS PIGS—BUT?
It looks as though the Hog Market will continue to rise. Last year, 47,500,000 pigs were raised, and 59,000,000 in 1923. This year, the Spring survey estimates 31,000,000 of the little fellows, and it is doubtful if over 12,000,000 are raised in the fall. That means a total corn belt crop according to the government of only 45,000,000. To make things even more interesting the consumption of pork and lard is still heavier than any similar time prior to 1923.

The love of power and the love of liberty are in eternal antagonism. Where there is least liberty the passion for power is the most ardent and unscrupulous.—John Stuart Mill.

and marketing poultry is an easy and safe route to prosperity that any farmer's wife can follow.

NEARLY 10,000 MILES OF
FEDERAL AID ROAD
COMPLETED LAST YEAR
Nine thousand four hundred and forty-five miles of Federal aid road was brought to completion during the fiscal year ending June 30. An additional 4,587 miles is reported completed but has not been finally inspected and accepted, according to the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The outstanding result of the year's work has been the large mileage of continuous highway routes made available. In practically every State gaps in through routes have been closed and many extensions made. Probably the most notable project opened to traffic is the Wendover Cut-off across the Great Salt Lake Desert, which has removed an age-old obstacle to transcontinental traffic.

All of the construction has been on the designated 175,000 mile Federal aid highway system which is to serve as the main road system for the Nation. At the beginning of the fiscal year 35,452 miles had been completed with Federal aid, and the year's work brings the total to more than 46,000 miles in service, since a considerable portion of the 17,123 miles reported as under construction has already been opened to traffic.

Texas led in mileage completed during the year with 784 miles, followed by South Dakota with 453 miles, Illinois with 431 miles, and Minnesota with 429 miles.

M. F. A. WILL LIFT FARMERS FROM RUT
"If the farmers of Missouri ever expect to get out of the rut, now is the time to do it by signing the M. F. A. Contract," stated George H. Hubbell, attorney from Trenton, Grundy county at the Annual Henry County Farm Picnic.

"The M. F. A. Contract is nothing more than the application of corporation law to Agriculture. Every other industry has had the advantage of corporation law for many years and now it is applied to agriculture. The co-operative movement is for the purpose of bringing about a more just exportation of the price paid by the consumer. The leading farm economists of the day agree that the farmer can obtain a fair price for his prod-

See the Front Page of This Paper
For Information About the Farmers
Union Cooperative Creamery's Prize Offer.

CONSIGN GRAIN COOPERATIVELY

How? Why? Where?

HOW?
Grain is consigned to us at Kansas City, Missouri, shipper's order, sight draft attached to bill of lading. You may draw on us for 80 per cent of the total valuation of each consignment, thru any Kansas City bank.

WHY?
With sufficient volume, cooperative earnings will be prorated this year. Each shipment from your local Institution adds a step to the ladder of volume.

WHERE?
Ship to
Farmers Union Jobbing Assn.
643 Board of Trade Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

CONSIGN GRAIN COOPERATIVELY

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FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

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S. L. Harrison, Vice Pres., Lexington, Ky.
A. C. Davis, Secretary, Springfield, Mo.
W. C. Landon, Treasurer, Salina, Kas.

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Kansas City, Kansas

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

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

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

Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kas.

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.
Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Auditing Association
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Farmers' Union State Bank
Kansas City, Kansas

Kansas Union Farmer
Salina, Kansas

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

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Department of Practical Co-Operation

MEETING NOTICES.

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

BARNEY LOCAL NO. 839
Meets the second and fourth Saturday night of each month, T. H. Roberts, Sec. Neosho Co.

ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 1121
Meets first and third Monday, Wm. Fincham Sec. Marshall Co.

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

BETHLEHEM LOCAL NO. 1990
Meets First and Third Friday, Roy E. Osburn, Sec. Cowley Co.

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

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 228
Second and Fourth Thursday, L. L. Venneman, Sec.

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405
First and Third Thursday, O. J. Lamberson Sec. Ottawa Co.

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1051
First and Third Wednesday, J. J. Maska, Sec. Ellis Co.

BEAUCHAMP LOCAL NO. 720
Third and Fifth Friday of each month, E. J. Richards Sec. Republic Co.

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

BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1708
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday, Aug. Kolchek, Sec. Miami Co.

BELLVIEW LOCAL 1192
Meets the first and third Tuesday, J. Sloan, Sec. Miami Co.

COOK LOCAL NO. 1645 ****
Meets Second and Fourth Thursday, Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec. Osage Co.

CARGO LOCAL NO. 2196 Friday, Fred Steele Sec. Douglas Co.

COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1233
Second and Fourth Friday, Lee Bonar Sec. Franklin Co.

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

CRESCO LOCAL NO. 87
First and Third Thursday, John Wolf Sec. Sheridan Co.

BEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1978 ****
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday, L. O. Keating, Sec. Miami Co.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 984 ****
Third Tuesday, Geo. J. Schoenhof, Sec. Neosho Co.

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

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

CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1917
Meets First and Third Tuesday, Mabel Sayles Sec. Jefferson Co.

DANE LOCAL NO. 849
Meets the first and third Wednesday, Leslie Nelson, Sec. Washington Co.

DIST. 57 LOCAL NO. 1232
Last Friday in Each Month, Mrs. Ernest Bruch Sec. Marshall Co.

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

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

EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1469
First Tuesday of each month, Philip Stenel Sec. Sumner Co.

ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1790
Meets the second Friday of each month, M. Joy Hammett Sec. Pottawatomie Co.

ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2003
First and Third Thursday, Brad Hooper Sec. Ellsworth Co.

EMMONS LOCAL NO. 788 ****
Meets second Friday of each month, C. E. Wilson, Sec. Washington Co.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 388
First and Third Wednesday—Ralph E. Hauptli Sec. Mitchell Co.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 964
Meets the third week in each month, Mrs. Delpha Burton Sec. Marshall Co.

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

EUDORA LOCAL NO. 1831 ****
Meets every third Friday of the month, W. Gersteburger Sec. Douglas Co.

FREEPORT LOCAL NO. 2014 ****
First Friday of Each Month, A. W. Dismeneger Sec. Wabasha Co.

FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1180
First and Third Friday, W. H. Slyter Sec. Miami Co.

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

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

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494
Second and Fourth Tuesday, Roy W. Holland Sec. Crawford Co.

HAPPY LOCAL NO. 1006
Meets the first and third Tuesday of every month, G. A. Dorman Sec. Trego Co.

HELYNK LOCAL NO. 1427 ****
Second and Third Tuesday, Henry Eden Sec. Washington Co.

HEEKIMER LOCAL NO. 1002
Second and Fourth Wednesday, Karl Rohde Sec. Marshall Co.

HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 378
Meets First and Third Wednesday, Ross Claire Sec. Sheridan Co.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1558
First and Third Wednesday, W. R. Fuhman Sec. Atchison Co.

HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1909 ****
Meets the first and third Friday, G. W. Fort, Sec. Miami Co.

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

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1677 ****
Meets the first and third Friday, Mrs. Velder, Sec. Miami Co.

I. N. L. LOCAL NO. 1490
Second and Fourth Tuesday, C. O. Toulbee Sec. Sumner Co.

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

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

LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1938
Meets First and Third Tuesday of each month, H. F. Horton Sec. Greenwood Co.

LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 688 ****
Meets First and Third Friday of each month, R. M. Glenn Sec. Republic Co.

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

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

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 885
Second Saturday of each month, H. D. Byrnes Sec. Marion Co.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1988
First and Third Friday, R. Lawrence Wright Sec. Stafford Co.

LILY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2188 ****
Meets the First and Third Friday, E. J. Koppe Sec. Marshall Co.

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

MERCER LOCAL NO. 1463
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month, W. M. Schmitt, Sec. Cowley Co.

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

MT. JOY LOCAL NO. 2128
First and Third Wednesday, Lulu Shilling Sec. Anderson Co.

MARINE LOCAL NO. 648
First and Third Friday, Albert Spoonman Sec. Riley Co.

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

NEW BASIL LOCAL NO. 1787
Second Monday of each month, Henry Hoffmann Sec. Dickinson Co.

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

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

ODDESSA LOCAL NO. 1971
Every other Tuesday night, R. A. Reynolds Sec. Cowley Co.

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

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

PHELOM LOCAL NO. 2139
Meets second and fourth Friday, Mrs. A. P. Phelon, Sec. Osage Co.

PRAIRIE BELT LOCAL NO. 1938 ****
Meets Second Thursday of every month, E. H. Warner Sec. Thomas Co.

PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2103
First Tuesday of Each Month, J. H. Scott Sec. Martin Co.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1652
First and Third Wednesday, H. C. Matias Sec. Wabasha Co.

PLEASANT HOME NO. 2055 ****
Meets First and Third Monday, Minnie Carrico Sec. Anderson Co.

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

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1809 ****
First and Third Wednesday, W. T. Plinn Sec. Jewell Co.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1674 ****
Second and Fourth Wednesday, Orth O. Miller Sec. Miami Co.

RYDAL LOCAL NO. 783
Meets every second Wednesday of Month, Geo. Duncan Sec. Republic Co.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2725
Second Wednesday of each month, Mrs. Frank Cccliland Sec. Wabasha Co.

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

RURAL RES. LOCAL NO. 2183
First and Third Saturday, Pauline Cowger Sec. Saline Co.

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

SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824 ****
Meets the first Monday in month, A. F. Limaky Sec. Franklin Co.

SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1988
Meets the First and Third Tuesday, H. M. Schrock Sec. Sheridan Co.

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

SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1725
Meets the first Friday in every month, A. C. Barticklow, Sec. Miami Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1574 ****
Meets each first and third Wednesday, Alice Ames, Sec.

SCIENCE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1948
Meets every other Friday night, J. D. Sealing Sec. Cowley Co.

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

SNIPE CREEK LOCAL NO. 924 Friday
Meets every two weeks on Friday night, H. M. Cope, Pres. Marshall Co.

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 1991
Last Wednesday of each month, John A. Martin Sec. Washington Co.

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

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 860
Second and Fourth Wednesday, Mrs. S. H. Warner Sec. Marshall Co.

SPRING CREEK LOCAL NO. 1174
First and Third Wednesday, Nell Lobengler Sec. Douglas Co.

STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2000
Meets the first and third Friday, H. Eggstra Sec. Crawford Co.

SQUARE DEAL NO. 423 ****
Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Maggie Stanley Sec. Norton Co.

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

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1979
Second and Fourth Tuesday, J. M. Wagner Sec. Miami Co.

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

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019
Second and Fourth Friday, E. F. Lutz Sec. Jefferson Co.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779
First and Third Thursday, Herman Wigler Sec. Osage Co.

VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1687
Meets twice a month, Sec. W. Kaiser, Sec. Miami Co.

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

WORDEN LOCAL NO. 843
Meets second and fourth Thursday each month, Mrs. Lucas Fleer Sec. Douglas Co.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1938
Meets First and Third Tuesday, Robert J. Meyer Sec. Crawford Co.

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1980
First Tuesday of Each Month, E. H. Osterlich Sec. Dickinson Co.

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

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

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

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

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

Pres. Sanford Miller,
Secy-Treas. J. O. Foust.

REPUBLIC COUNTY FARMERS UNION PICNIC
will be held at Riverside Park near Scandia on August 12th. Make arrangements to come.

Chas. Handlick, Co. Secy.

WAMEGO PICNIC
The Two-County Farmers Union picnic will be held at Wamego, August 25th, 1925. Bigger and better than ever. Everybody invited to attend.

C. B. THOWE,
Sec. Picnic Committee.

COOK LOCAL 1645
Our members held a picnic Sunday, July the 19th, at Wakarusa in the park.

It is an ideal place for a picnic. Nice cabins and boats for rent, tables and benches in the park for anyone who visits there. The swimming was fine and nearly everyone present enjoyed either the swimming, boat riding or both.

The ladies all took large baskets well filled and at noon a bounteous dinner was served.

At 3:30 a large freezer of ice cream was served. Everyone enjoyed the trip and are planning on more such pleasant times together.

Twenty-two members and their families were present also two members from our neighboring local at Pomona.

Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec.

EAGLE STAR 928
Local met for regular meeting Tuesday evening, July 28th. After regular business was over those present were served with ice cream and cake. After a discussion of local and general affairs which took some time they adjourned, hoping to have many more such enjoyable meetings.

Eagle Star Local No. 928 has 25 paid up members being 100 per cent paid up.

Meetings the second and fourth Tuesdays each month.

F. W. Lehman, Sec-Treas.

Aren't we eligible to the Honor Roll?

Mrs. F. Andrews, Reporter.

NOTE—You sure are.

CARGY PICNIC
Cargy Local No. 2136 will hold their picnic on August 8, five miles north of Pomona.

All day picnic with two ball games and all kinds of sports and amusements.

Basket dinner, speaking, etc. Everybody welcome and urged to come. Plenty of ice cream and cold drinks to keep you cool. Come.

STATEMENT ON AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS
By W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, at Newspaper Conference, 3 O'clock, Wednesday, July 22, 1925

Considering this season by itself, I am convinced that it is going to be a fairly good year for agriculture.

Considering this second year of improvement against the previous four year background of acute distress, I am ready to call agriculture safely unvalenced. I was greatly encouraged in what I saw during my eight weeks' trip through the West.

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL - MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED

THE NEW INKOGRAFF SELF FILLER.
IMPROVED GREATEST VALUE EVER OFFERED

The Perfect Writing Instrument

Writes with ink free and easy as a lead pencil, without a miss, skip or blur. Its steady uniform flow of ink actually improves your hand writing. Won't blot, scratch, leak, or soil hands.

Actual size 6 1/2" LONG AGENTS WANTED

The Writing Hemisphere

Patent Automatic 14 kt. gold feed

Best of best grade, highly polished, hard rubber, highest class workmanship. Pocket clip attached makes it an instrument of refinement.

You'll never use a fountain pen once you try an Inkograph. No complicated mechanism to clean or get out of order. SEND NO MONEY.

Pay postman \$1.50 plus postage. Your guarantee certificate assures absolute satisfaction. Write name and address plainly.

INKOGRAFF CO., Inc. Centre St., New York

From the fall of 1920 until the spring of last year the farmers of this country have been engaged in a program of drastic retrenchment. They had to work out from under paralyzing surpluses of cotton, wheat, corn, hogs, cattle, and other major products. That was the legacy of war times. The readjustment has been made against heavy odds, but producers have made it nevertheless.

Now the most depressing surpluses have been worked off. In this season, for the first time in six years, a stable program of production has been possible, unhindered by encumbering carry-overs. Over the country as a whole the outlook is for as good or better incomes than last year and the sentiment is one of moderate optimism. I found farmers greatly encouraged in practically every section of the country visited.

Conditions in the Corn Belt are reversed from what they were a year ago when hogs were still cheap and corn a poor and expensive crop. Hog prices have advanced materially since last summer and the prospects now indicate a heavy corn crop. The fact that the country is still in the grip of a heavy corn crop is a fact that is not generally appreciated. Doves of hogs at Chicago last week was \$13.69 a hundredweight, compared with \$7.46 for the same period last year. Price ratios are now such as to stimulate feeding of livestock. These conditions afford a basis for the return of the Corn Belt to prosperity in the Corn Belt. The balance is thus in favor of a section of the country which has been one of the greatest sufferers since the war period.

The wheat situation is similarly but less fortunately reversed from a year ago. Last year we had a splendid wheat crop while the rest of the world did not. This season our winter wheat crop is apparently 185 million bushels or more short of last year while the foreign crop is larger than it was in 1924. My observations convince me, however, that there will be an excellent outturn of spring wheat. That will mean much to the northern wheat States, particularly as the price is fairly good.

In the far West, I found the sheep industry prosperous and still expanding. The wool and mutton industry is still in distress. I noted an undercurrent of feeling, however, that the turning point has been passed and that cattle prices are in for some years of slow but certain improvement. I seen concrete evidence of improvement in the fact that the Chicago market for live cattle brought \$13.56 compared with \$10.70 for the same period a year ago.

Conditions on the Pacific Coast impressed me as reasonably stable. The general sentiment is optimistic. The coast has been confident of the future. The marketing problem of any agricultural region but has met the problem effectively through efficient and effective cooperative organizations.

Reports gathered by the Department of Agriculture and submitted to me on my return, indicate that the South is growing apparently the largest acreage of cotton in its history. The crop has done well, generally speaking, except in the drought-stricken territory of the Southwest. Indications are for a large crop and a favorable income in the Cotton Belt as a whole.

There are certain dark spots in the general agricultural picture, it is true. The Southwest is struggling under prolonged and serious drought. The East does not show marked improvement. After a discussion of local and general affairs which took some time they adjourned, hoping to have many more such enjoyable meetings.

Eagle Star Local No. 928 has 25 paid up members being 100 per cent paid up.

Meetings the second and fourth Tuesdays each month.

F. W. Lehman, Sec-Treas.

Aren't we eligible to the Honor Roll?

Mrs. F. Andrews, Reporter.

NOTE—You sure are.

CARGY PICNIC
Cargy Local No. 2136 will hold their picnic on August 8, five miles north of Pomona.

All day picnic with two ball games and all kinds of sports and amusements.

Basket dinner, speaking, etc. Everybody welcome and urged to come. Plenty of ice cream and cold drinks to keep you cool. Come.

STATEMENT ON AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS
By W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, at Newspaper Conference, 3 O'clock, Wednesday, July 22, 1925

Considering this season by itself, I am convinced that it is going to be a fairly good year for agriculture.

Considering this second year of improvement against the previous four year background of acute distress, I am ready to call agriculture safely unvalenced. I was greatly encouraged in what I saw during my eight weeks' trip through the West.

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