



# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



VOLUME XIX

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## A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTH AND WEST

The Representatives of the South and West Met in St. Louis, November 16 and 17 and Adopted the Following Program—  
The Plans for Future Co-Operation Recognize no Sectional Lines, No Political Differences, or Commodity Rivalry.

The following declaration of principles was adopted by the representatives of farm organizations of the south and west at the St. Louis meeting on November 16 and 17.

**Co-operation Between Midwest, South and West**

The states of the midwest, west and south are predominantly agricultural, and they have common economic interests which justify and should bring about unity of thought and action. We are gratified over the progress that was made during the last winter in bringing together the cotton growers of the south, the wheat growers of the west and the corn and meat producers of the north-central states in support of a joint legislative program in congress. We express the earnest hope that this conference will cement the relationships already established and promote continued unity of thought and action in behalf of a national program for American agriculture. We extend cordial greetings to the farmers of the east and express confidence in their hearty co-operation in carrying out the purposes herein suggested.

**Cities Depend Upon Agriculture**

Great cities have developed throughout the agricultural regions of the United States for no other reason than to serve a great agricultural population, whose combined life and prosperity are essential, if these cities are to live. A semblance of urban prosperity may result from the period of farm depression, but it is a prosperity which is a drain on the wealth from the country to the city; but its continuance is only temporary, and eventually these cities will rise or fall with the country upon which they depend. We appeal for recognition of this harmony of interests in a conscious program which will unite city and country back of projects to secure the common economic interests of the agricultural sections of the country.

**Exclude From Farms Threatens Labor**

In this connection we desire to warn the leaders of American labor that the ever-increasing drift of hundreds of thousands of farm people to the cities and later to the slums is a demoralizing over-supply of labor, and, therefore, if our workmen would make secure their present generous standard of living, they should do everything in their power to bring about a return of a condition of wholesome contentment on the farm. Not only does the collapse of agriculture menace the security of labor, but it should be apparent to all thinking men that the loss of the farm is a disaster to the nation in full time operation unless the purchasing power of the 35,000,000 people who live upon the farms is restored at an early date.

**Support of Other Interests Asked**

We solicit the support of organized commerce, finance, industry and labor in securing a fair national policy for agriculture; however, we look with disfavor upon any movement of business organizations to initiate an agricultural program independently of farmers' organizations.

**Control of Surplus**

As a practical and immediate move to secure for agriculture a just and proper share of the national income and a position of equality with other industries in our national economy, we favor legislation that will enable farmers to control and manage excess supplies of crops at their own expense, so as to secure cost of production with a reasonable profit. We assert our conviction that such legislation must function through and foster co-operative marketing.

**Variable Yields and Prices**

While acreage cost of production of farm products is fairly constant from year to year, the prices received by farmers frequently vary as much as 50 per cent from one year to the next. No business can be stable and prosperous in which basic costs are fixed and prices vary as prices of agricultural products vary. The same acreage may produce widely different yields in different years; hence certainty of yield can not be attained, even by control of acreage. Weather, plant diseases and insect pests will continue to influence volume of production in spite of all that man can do.

Any production program that would avert surplus production to the point of famine in bad crop years. The alternation of extremely low and unduly high prices resulting from unavoidable variations in yields is harmful alike to producers and consumers. It upsets orderly production programs of farmers, interferes with normal consumption, increases risks and costs of marketing, and subjects producers and consumers to the hazards of speculation. Wise management of surpluses will tend to stabilize prices for producers and insure adequate and dependable supplies for consumers.

**Approve Governor Lowden's Proposal**

We believe that the principles and methods advocated by Governor Lowden in his address to this conference for the stabilization of basic products of agriculture, and the fact that it would go far towards the solution of the problem of agricultural surpluses; they strike at the problem that is present in the chief farm products of the midwest, south and west; they would provide means for the producers to adjust supply to demand in

their markets at fair and stable prices; they would broaden the basis of our national prosperity by restoring the purchasing power of agriculture, and we urge that their enactment should be the united aim of men from all sections who are conscious of the gravity of the agricultural situation and seek a way in which to meet it.

**Welcome Constructive Aid**

We welcome the constructive aid of all thoughtful men in perfecting these principles and making them effective through legislation, but we deprecate the spirit of criticism and fault finding which is barren of workable proposals.

**The Cotton Crisis**

We deplore the disastrous decline in the price of cotton to a point far below the cost of production. We attribute this disaster not to reckless overproduction but to lack of adequate means of handling the temporarily unneeded part of the crop in ways that would make it a blessing to the world, and not a curse to cotton farmers. The world needs and will use profitably every bale of cotton produced this year, the excess above immediate needs being only a reasonable insurance against a short crop in future years. We place responsibility for present conditions upon those who defeated the bill in the last session of congress which would have provided a federal farm board with ample powers and funds to anticipate and provide for the removal of the excess supply from the market and carry it until there is need for it at profitable prices.

**Permanent Program for Cotton**

We believe that the present collapse of the cotton market emphasizes a need for the further development of co-operative marketing by cotton farmers and for legislation which will strengthen their ability to carry on orderly marketing and possible the carrying over of the surplus from years of large production to years of small production and assessing the cost ratably against all the producers.

We endorse the president's cotton commission can not equitably distribute the cost and hazard of removing 4,000,000 bales of cotton to all the growers of cotton, but imposes the entire cost on a limited number of growers who participate in the holding movement.

Under no circumstances can the plan amount to more than a temporary expedient to meet the crisis occasioned by the present large crop. It will not work out a sound and permanent national policy respecting cotton, resulting in price stabilization to both the producer, the manufacturer and the consumer of cotton which would public policy and the public interest.

**Political Platforms**

We direct attention to the fact that the two major political parties, through their platforms and candidates of 1924, specifically pledged themselves to take every step necessary to secure equality with other groups in our national life. The leadership of both parties during the first session of the sixty-ninth congress repudiated these platform pledges and pursued a legislative course that proved they did not regard them seriously. If political parties are not trustworthy agents of government through which to record the public mind on legislative policies, then the people will find other means inside an outside such parties to accomplish necessary reforms.

**Congressional Blocs**

The congress of the United States has been influenced and controlled since the formation of our government through bipartisan combinations within congress whose members have held loyalty to an economic interest above party ties. This nation has accepted and grown accustomed to financial blocs, commercial blocs, industrial blocs, and other groups formed to control legislative action. Therefore, we resent the implication that agriculture introduced a new element in legislation when senators and representatives from farm districts in both parties began to work together to protect the interests of their states. Furthermore, we believe that such organization among senators and representatives from agricultural states and districts has never been as effective or as thoroughgoing as the situation demanded. The farmers of the United States have a right to expect them now to organize themselves into an aggressive and effective, in it, regardless of party; to express and work for the economic interests of agriculture in the coming session of congress.

**Farm and Foreign Debts**

Since the close of the World War, many of the leading statesmen of Europe have insisted in all seriousness that unless the United States consented to the cancellation of the debts of our erstwhile allies, the economic security of Europe will be seriously menaced, if not rendered impossible. If they are correct in this view that the required repayment of honorable debts of some \$11,000,000,000 in a half century or more of time will seriously menace the future economic security of Europe, then what of the future economic security of the American farmer, who is at this hour staggering under a farm debt of more than \$12,000,000,000?

**Interest of Consumers**

We believe that stability in the agricultural price levels and adequate farm production, such as in the long run will only be assured by fair prices, are important in the interest of consumers as well as producers. Development of nation-wide co-operative marketing associations will follow the adoption of an effective plan to stabilize agriculture, provided such a plan is not imposed upon members of such co-operative association the entire expense of managing crop surpluses. These agencies will lower marketing costs between the farmer and consumer. The consumer will receive much of the saving in all cases and most of it in some.

**The Tariff**

We favor the removal or modification of unfair and excessive tariff duties that now afford shelter for price-fixing monopolies. It is idle to refer to manufactured articles on the free list as benefiting the farmer when materials entering into their manufacture are highly and excessively protected. Therefore, we urge immediate reduction on such basic materials as aluminum, steel and chemicals.

We recommend to farmers' organizations that they make a special study of the effects on agriculture of industrial tariffs and also of the effects of our change from debtor to creditor nation, and especially of its effects on the accumulation of our agricultural surpluses.

**Appreciation of Support**

We commend those farm-minded members of congress, regardless of party, who worked and voted for effective agricultural legislation, and we place their active support, the welfare of agriculture is more important than the welfare of individuals or of any political party.

**Farm Leadership**

We appeal to the farmers of the United States to ascertain the attitude and performance of their farm organization leaders in respect to this national farm policy, and to hold such leaders strictly accountable to their responsibility of interpreting fairly the interest and opinions of their members.

**Meeting of Congressional Committees**

In order that such farm legislation as is to be considered in the short session of the sixty-ninth congress may be in the hands of congress and the public, we respectfully recommend that the agricultural committees of the senate and house meet at once for its study and preparation.

**Congressional Investigation**

We distrust those interrelations which appear to give to industrial advisors, who are not without self-interest as dealers or speculators in farm products, the deciding voice not only in influencing the enactment of agricultural legislation, but in determining the manner of administration of such laws as are enacted.

We believe that a public understanding of such relations would be valuable and that a thorough investigation would be unfair to no interest or individual; therefore, we commend the purpose of Senate Resolution 269, by Senator Wheeler, and urge that it be broadened to include an investigation of the various forces which have been moving toward the subordination of agriculture. We suggest the following as additional lines for such investigation:

(a) The activities of the Department of Commerce to dominate and encroach upon the functions of the Department of Agriculture, including technicalities in the personnel of such departments.

(b) The source of the opposition toward effective agricultural legislation described by Senator George W. Norris, chairman of the committee on agriculture, in his speech to the senate, June 14, 1926.

(c) The speculative manipulation of the grain markets, and the circumstances surrounding the restoration of gambling in "puts and calls" by the Chicago Board of Trade.

**Confidence in Farm Relief Leaders**

We express our appreciation of the men who initiated and have for three years carried forward the movement for farm relief legislation and have labored so zealously and effectively to arouse congress and the country to a realization of the true condition of American agriculture and of the imperative need for remedial legislation.

**No Sectionalism nor Partisanship**

In conclusion, we express our gratification over the spirit of unity and harmony which has been dominant in this conference. It is no only gratifying but highly significant that representative farmers and farm organization leaders from the great agricultural regions of the midwest, west and south have come to know through the discussions and associations of this conference that agriculture in all these sections is faced by the same problems and that they look for relief lies in united efforts. It is worthy of formal recognition and record in this statement that no differences of opinion or interest respecting agricultural conditions, problems or remedies have appeared among the farmers or farm organizations participating in this conference. This should be heartening to farmers everywhere and inspire renewed hope that the days of division and weakness are to be succeeded by unity and strength, which will regain for agriculture its just share in our national prosperity and its rightful place of equality with other great industries in our national economy.

The proceedings of this conference furnish eloquent proof that the farmers of the United States recognize no sectional lines, no political differences, no commodity rivalry in planning for future co-operation.

**CONVENTION OF MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ASSOCIATION AT ST. LOUIS**

The recent annual convention of the Mississippi Valley Association held in St. Louis, November 22nd and 23rd was the most important meeting ever held by this association both in attendance and in the interest shown in the development of a national policy which will make available 12,000 miles of our internal waterways for navigation purposes. Our rapidly increasing population and expansion in commerce and industry make it imperative that we shall give thoughtful study to a full utilization of the potential transportation capacity of our natural channels.

For many years in the past Congressional action in the framing of River and Harbor bills has been subject to the criticism of political intrigue rather than a well thought out national policy for the full development of our inland waterway systems. Providence provided our country with two great natural waterway systems. The Great Lakes and their connections with the Sea and the Mississippi River and its important tributaries, the Ohio, Illinois and Missouri rivers.

The present policy of Congress of enacting River and Harbor improvement legislation in accordance with the reports and recommendations of the Board of Army Engineers insures the development of water borne transportation in an efficient and systematic manner and at the least possible cost to the taxpayers of the Nation. The rapid increase in tonnage of agricultural and industrial products due to the rapid increase in population and improvement in methods of production make it also necessary that we greatly expand our transportation facilities during the next twenty-five years.

The rivers of the Mississippi system traverse the richest and most productive agricultural section in the world. From the states of this great valley come the raw products that supply industry and have been the basis of the expansion of our domestic and foreign commerce since the close of the World War. As a result of the economic changes which resulted from the war the cost of transporting the surplus products of this great agricultural region has increased to the point where it has become a great burden to the farmer and is a serious obstacle to his economic recovery from the effects of the deflation following the close of the war.

The opening of the Panama canal and the development of water borne commerce still further aggravated the transportation difficulties of a greatly depressed industry. The high rail road rates forced upon agriculture and industry in the midwest served to isolate this section of the country from other sections that are now enjoying an unprecedented degree of prosperity. Manufacturers and industry moved to the regions enjoying the effect of cheaper water rates but the farmers could not move their lands and were forced to accept the increase in their transportation costs.

The solution of this difficulty is the development for navigation purposes of the river of the Mississippi system, the Ohio, the Missouri, the Illinois to the Gulf and through the Illinois river to the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Sea Board. Great progress in this development of inland navigation has been made since the war. The Ohio River project is nearing completion thus providing water transportation from the great coal and iron producing districts to the Southwest. Last year 25,000,000 tons of bulk freight transported on the Ohio river at a saving of millions of dollars in freight charges. Barge service has been established on the Mississippi from St. Louis to New Orleans and vast quantities of bulk agricultural commodities are being transported over this route. The saving in the cost of transporting bulk agricultural products by water, and the movement of these products are being visualized in a study of comparative transportation costs of wheat. Taking the country as a whole it costs \$150 to \$200 to move 1,000 bushels of wheat 1,000 miles by rail. The same wheat can be moved the same distance by Mississippi river barge for \$60 to \$70 and on the Great Lakes or by sea for \$20 to \$30.

With the completion of the work on the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Missouri to Yankton, St. Dakota and the establishment of navigation and barge lines for the movement of surplus agricultural products after reading the river terminals as well as the movement of these products of coal, iron and steel lumber, salt and other bulky products used in large quantities in the development of the west, a new era of prosperity such as we have never before witnessed would be inaugurated. All these projects have been provided for by previous bills and appropriations, including the Missouri River from its mouth to Kansas City. It is of great importance that the vast Agricultural territory North and West of Kansas City should also benefit in this development of waterways to provide cheap transportation. The lower Missouri river improvement as far up as Kansas City will be completed and open to navigation in about two years according to the report of the

chief of army engineers. Already preparation is being made by business interests for the building of barges and boats for use on this stretch of the river.

The Board of Army Engineers report favorably on the engineering feasibility of the improvement of the Upper Missouri from Kansas City to Sioux City, Iowa. The problem of the improvement of the Upper river are no different than those encountered on the lower river and that are now being successfully solved, so that a permanent nine foot channel, will be maintained as far north as Kansas City.

The present river and Harbor bill now pending before Congress passed the House with a full authorization for the improvement of the Upper Missouri from Kansas City to Sioux City, Iowa. The Senate Committee on Commerce which had the bill for consideration in the report to the senate have reported a substitute amendment for the House provision which is extremely unfair to the section of the country interested in the improvement of the Upper river. The Senate amendment does not authorize a continuous policy of improvement but provides for special improvement work which has always lacked the elements of permanency and is wasteful of public funds. The Senate amendment also requires co-operative contributions from the communities that will be benefited by the bank protection incident to confining the river to a permanent channel for navigation purposes. This is a very unfair provision and has never been imposed upon the people of any other section in the development of navigable waterways. The establishment of navigation on the Upper Missouri river is of just as much importance to the progress of the Nation as a whole as the opening of water navigation to any other region of such vast natural resources. Why should the people bordering this stream have a special tax burden placed upon them in order to secure the benefit of a navigation system which they have already contributed to, through the national treasury for the benefit of other districts that are a part of the entire system.

The Mississippi Valley Association speaking for the agricultural and business interests of the entire Mississippi Basin, criticized the Senate provision and passed resolutions requesting the Senate to restore the House provision granting full authorization for the improvement of the Upper Missouri. Every farmer and business man in the Mississippi River territory is urged to write the Senators of his respective state that the House provision for the Upper Missouri should be restored in the Senate and then the entire River and Harbor bill should receive the hearty support of every Senator in the states of the Great Mississippi river system. No more constructive legislation for the development of our great arterial waterways, our inter-coastal canals and improvement of our harbors have ever been proposed.

This bill comes up for consideration in the Senate on December 14th. Every citizen of the State should let his Senators know that he realizes the importance of developing cheaper transportation facilities than we now enjoy and the only way to do it is to restore full authorization for the Upper Missouri on the same basis as the other river improvement projects and then pass the bill. Senators who oppose such a program are negligent of the interests of their constituency.

**POSSIBILITIES OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER NAVIGATION AS AN AID TO AGRICULTURE**

Our Government is pledged to the policy of developing our great system of inland waterways for navigation to extend to the people of the interior the benefits of lower rates and increased facilities for transportation which will flow from the use of these natural highways for the commerce of the interior of the United States. The Mississippi river system of waterways will be developed to afford a continuous navigable channel from Chicago and Minneapolis to the Gulf, and from Pittsburgh to Kansas City. Congress is now considering the extension of this system to include the Missouri river above Kansas City to Sioux City, Ia. Eventually, the Missouri river will be made navigable further upstream through the Dakotas to Montana.

The development of the Missouri River for navigation is a most important part of the National program of waterway development, as will be apparent from investigation of the facts. It constitutes, with the Mississippi, the longest and greatest river in the world, extending 4,400 miles through the center of the United States. For 4,000 miles continuous navigation is possible, 2,285 miles of which, from Ft. Benton, Montana, to its junction with the Mississippi extends through the greatest and most productive agricultural region in the world, a territory now suffering from higher freight rates and greater economic difficulties than any other part of our country. For at least 800 miles, between Sioux City and its confluence with the Mississippi, the Missouri River can be improved to a channel depth of at least 12 feet, and when improved will afford the same possibilities for navigation as exist on the Mississippi below St. Louis.

It is possible, therefore by comparing the barge line rates now available on the Mississippi River with the railroad freight rates charged on the commerce of the upper Missouri River Valley, to make a fairly accurate estimate of the savings that would result from the development of navigation on the Missouri River.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Report Adopted by the National Convention at Hot Springs, Ark., in November—Since Education Has a Prominent Place in Our Official Title, We Are Pleased at This Time to Publish this Committee Report—Locals That Are Looking for a Winters Program Will Find it in This Report

We, your committee on education, beg leave to submit the following report:

The experience of all co-operative movements the world over shows beyond the peradventure of a doubt that co-operation cannot be permanently successful and enduring without being preceded and accompanied by sound and vigorous education in the aims and principles of co-operation.

For this reason, we are convinced that the extension and growth of co-operation among the farmers of the United States must be preceded and accompanied by the extension of co-operative education. This means pushing the organization of the Farmers Union into new territory and building up the membership the territory already occupied.

Furthermore, it means vigorous prosecution of educational work in all practicable forms—such as sending out speakers to carry the spoken message; well-edited state papers to carry the news of our movement and to inculcate co-operative principles; and the circulation of pamphlets, folders, etc., showing our aims and achievements.

The extent to which we can carry co-operation in bringing equality for agriculture depends absolutely upon the extent to which the ground is prepared by this co-operative education. Therefore, we urge all the State Unions to carry on their educational work with vigor not only as a preliminary kind, but also to assure the highest success to those already under way.

One of the drawbacks to successful co-operation has been the lack of sufficient number of managers for our co-operative enterprises who understand co-operation and who are in wholehearted accord and sympathy with its aims. To overcome this condition, we suggest the holding of short courses for the training of farm-reared young men and women in the principles of co-operation and the principles of sound business practice, especially co-operative accounting. Coupled with such short courses should be a program of apprenticeship which will give these young men and women ac-

tual experience in the operation of co-operative enterprises.

We believe that the entire Farmers' Union organization should be the scene in the various schools of the land that to the end that the growing generation may be taught that rural life and farming as a calling is endowed with as much dignity as urban affairs.

Let us place renewed emphasis upon the first purpose in our name, "The Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America," keeping always in mind the profound truth that as we educate so shall we succeed.

We are firmly opposed to any move that has a tendency to centralize the control of our rural schools and deprive local authorities of the control of the centers of education and we deplore and condemn the apparent determination of various national and state educators to centralize control of school affairs to the exclusion of local authorities.

Resolved that we oppose the constant changing of the text books in our public schools, as it is a deterrent to the progress of the pupils, and is a waste of public funds, in the interests of the publishers.

Whereas the number of our boys and girls incarcerated in our penal institutions is increasing at an alarming rate be it

**RESOLVED** That We Urge that Training in Self Supporting and Self respecting occupations be given these young people during the period of their servitude and proper parole supervision to insure their moral elevation. And by humane treatment and supervision we may safeguard our young people from future temptation by which they are endangered on every hand. This will be a factor in lessening our tax burden.

And be it further resolved, that the stress now being placed on agricultural production in our various state colleges and schools be shifted to co-operative marketing and that courses in co-operation be included as the major factor and need in any agricultural program, thereby insuring profitable farming in place of more production and bankruptcy.

The experience of the Mississippi River Barge line operating between St. Louis and New Orleans shows that a profitable rate for the transport of bulk grain, St. Louis to New Orleans, is 1 1/4 cents per hundred pounds, or at the rate of 1 1/2 mills per ton per river-mile. That rate has been in effect by barge between St. Louis and New Orleans for the past two seasons, and according to the management, has yielded a handsome return above the cost of transportation. It is fair to conclude therefore, that grain can be profitably transported over all the main stems of the Mississippi system at the same rate per mile, when the channels are completed.

The ten states in the Missouri River Valley above St. Louis—Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, and Missouri—produce more than 45 per cent of all the grain produced in the United States and ship more than 55 per cent of the grain shipped in the United States. In 1924 these states shipped out more than 23,000 tons (893,614,000 bushels) of grain to destinations in the United States and abroad. Most of this moved to the East and South and has been transported from markets on the Missouri River, such as Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, Sioux City, to eastern and southern markets and consuming points by river for a substantial part, or all, of the distance. The following table of railroad freight rates paid on this grain from Kansas City and Omaha to markets in the South and East located on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, including the waterway to Chicago, and the rates which may be expected to prevail by barge when the Rivers are improved for transportation will give an accurate idea of the savings resulting from river transportation:

Wheat from Crse Gr. From To K.C. Omaha K.C. Omaha  
St. Louis ..... 1 1/2 1 1/2 12 12  
Chicago ..... 1 1/2 1 1/2 16 16  
Cairo ..... 1 1/2 1 1/2 14 14  
Memphis ..... 24 25 22 23  
New Orleans

For export, 30% 31% 29 30  
For domestic 41 42 39 40  
Louisville ..... 26 26 25 25  
Cincinnati ..... 28 28 26 26

Wheat from Crse Gr. From To K.C. Omaha K.C. Omaha  
St. Louis ..... 1 1/2 1 1/2 12 12  
Chicago ..... 1 1/2 1 1/2 16 16  
Cairo ..... 1 1/2 1 1/2 14 14  
Memphis ..... 24 25 22 23  
New Orleans

For export, 30% 31% 29 30  
For domestic 41 42 39 40  
Louisville ..... 26 26 25 25  
Cincinnati ..... 28 28 26 26

For export, 30% 31% 29 30  
For domestic 41 42 39 40  
Louisville ..... 26 26 25 25  
Cincinnati ..... 28 28 26 26

For export, 30% 31% 29 30  
For domestic 41 42 39 40  
Louisville ..... 26 26 25 25  
Cincinnati ..... 28 28 26 26

For export, 30% 31% 29 30  
For domestic 41 42 39 40  
Louisville ..... 26 26 25 25  
Cincinnati ..... 28 28 26 26

For export, 30% 31% 29 30  
For domestic 41 42 39 40  
Louisville ..... 26 26 25 25  
Cincinnati ..... 28 28 26 26

For export, 30% 31% 29 30  
For domestic 41 42 39 40  
Louisville ..... 26 26 25 25  
Cincinnati ..... 28 28 26 26

For export, 30% 31% 29 30  
For domestic 41 42 39 40  
Louisville ..... 26 26 25 25  
Cincinnati ..... 28 28 26 26

Pittsburgh .... 36 1/2 36 1/2 35 35  
(Rates are in cents per 100 lbs.)

**Rates by River on Basis of Two Mills Per River-ton Mile**

To Kansas City Omaha  
St. Louis ..... 4 6 1/2  
Chicago ..... 7 10  
Cairo ..... 8 1 1/2  
Memphis ..... 8 10 1/2  
New Orleans ..... 15 12  
Louisville ..... 9 12  
Cincinnati ..... 11 13 1/2  
Pittsburgh ..... 15 18  
(Rates are in cents per 100 lbs.)

**Savings, River Rates Under Rail Rates, Per Ton**

Wheat from Crse Gr. from To K.C. Omaha K.C. Omaha  
St. Louis ..... \$1.90 \$1.40 \$1.60 \$1.10  
Chicago ..... 2.00 1.50 1.70 1.20  
Cairo ..... 1.90 1.60 1.60 1.30  
Memphis ..... 3.20 2.90 2.90 2.60  
New Orleans

For export 3.00 2.70 2.70 2.40  
For domestic 5.10 4.80 4.80 4.50  
Louisville ..... 3.40 2.90 3.10 2.60  
Cincinnati ..... 3.40 2.90 3.10 2.60  
Pittsburgh ..... 4.20 3.70 3.90 3.40

The savings shown above would apply on all grain from the ten states in the Missouri Valley moving through the Missouri River markets. Railroad freight rates today are constructed so that the local rate from the point of origin in any of the Missouri Valley states to any destination east and south of the Ohio and lower Mississippi Rivers is the rate to the nearest River market plus the rate from that market to the lower market plus the rate from the lower market to final destination, so any rate reduction between the markets automatically reduces in like amount the through rate from point of origin to final destination. Not all the grain produced and shipped from the ten Missouri Valley states moves to eastern and southern destinations, but most of it do so that the benefits of lower rates by river, as outlined above, would probably be reflected in the price of all grain shipped, even if it moved to other destinations. Market prices throughout the country are generally equalized, or nearly so, on the basis of freight differences. It is conservative to estimate, therefore, that the average saving resulting from river development on the 20,000,000

(Continued on page 9)

## ATTENTION Secretaries and Members

It has come time to again pay the Farmers Union Dues.

The dues for 1927 are the same as last year. Pay your Secretary \$2.25.

Secretaries send to this office \$1.45.

C. E. BRATED.



## The Kansas Union Farmer

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

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

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

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



THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1926

### OPPOSE STATE ROAD CONTROL

First concrete action of a non-official sort, in resistance to Gov. Ben Paulen's proposed "good roads" constitutional amendment for Kansas, resulted yesterday afternoon when the Atchison County Taxpayers organization entered vehement protest against the plan to centralize highway authority at Topeka.

To get their protest in tangible shape, the men at the meeting, which was held in the district court room of the court house, ratified a resolution declaring themselves unalterably against the Paulen proposal, and instructing the Atchison county representatives in the legislature to conduct themselves accordingly.

The burden of the protest of the league was that centralized and federalized road control at Topeka would mean only one thing—a trans-state highway to the pleasure resorts of far western states, and fewer roads from the farmer's gate to the nearest market.

This resolution is in line with action contemplated by the state organization with which the Atchison county taxpayers league is affiliated, and which is expected to result in a statewide meeting of delegates at Topeka after the first of the year, where it is proposed to bring opposition to the Paulen plan to a head.

The meeting yesterday in Atchison was dominated by the farmers of the county. They were there to express themselves opposed to any program which will increase their tax burden, and, judging from what a dozen or more speakers had to say, the Paulen plan will result in the issuance of a tremendous amount of road-building bonds, with a corresponding increase in the taxes levied against farm lands.

Andy White, an Atchison county representative in an impassioned speech to the league, asserted he would be governed in voting at Topeka on the Paulen proposal, by instructions given him by his constituents in his district.

Judge J. P. Adams of the Atchison county probate court; A. M. Tunney, L. S. Wohletz of Huron, Arthur Fenton of Doniphan county, state representative, who attended the meeting and many others all voiced opposition to the Paulen proposal and federal road aid.

Edward Iverson, chairman of the board of county commissioners here, declared himself of the belief federal aid in road building in Kansas is vitally necessary if there are to be hard surfaced roads in this state, but that the gasoline levy now being exacted was sufficient in Atchison county for the building of four or five miles of new highway a year, and the maintenance of these roads after they are paved.

Iverson said he was opposed to the issuance of bonds for road building, and expressed belief that the proposed Paulen plan would work out a way to extend the state highway system without finding it necessary to increase the state's bonded indebtedness. The others at the meeting, however, could not agree with Commissioner Iverson.

The league questioned Representative White as to his stand on abolition of the Atchison city court; compelling the county attorney to office in the court house; centralizing power at Topeka and Washington; quadrennial election of state, county and city officers; log-rolling by federal office holders; issuance of bonds for public improvements; and any movement for the funding of war debts owing America by foreign countries.

White came through the quizzing to the satisfaction of members of the league, judging from their comments as he answered the questions.

The league endorsed White for speaker of the next house of state representatives.—Atchison Globe, Sunday, Nov. 28, 1926.

### FARM LIFE IN OTHER COUNTRIES

The press of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., has just issued a very interesting book entitled Farm Life Abroad. The author, E. C. Branson, is professor of rural social economics in the University of North Carolina. The book is the result of a twelve months study of actual farm conditions in all European countries. Most of the space, however, is devoted to agricultural conditions in Denmark and Germany. This book contains the latest news from Denmark and tells why it is that all the farmers of that country are rich or are getting rich. A few chapters are devoted to France. It is all readable and valuable. Locals that are accumulating a library should buy this volume. It is priced at \$2 and may be obtained from the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

### WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

Atchison Daily Globe, Atchison, Kansas; Gentlemen:

I want to congratulate you on your editorial in Thursday's Globe. I have talked to hundreds of farmers, not only in Atchison county, but over the state, and I have never found one who is in favor of this proposed change in our road law. The farmers feel, and I believe they are right, that the people who are urging this state highway commission will not be satisfied to build roads on the "pay as we go" plan, but will start an agitation for a bond issue as soon as they get the law changed.

The argument that the county commissioners over the state are inefficient and dishonest, coming from a newspaper published in a city that is notoriously corrupt in its political government, according to this same newspaper, does not set very well with Kansas people. I believe the county commissioners of our counties will rate above the average in honesty and efficiency; and they are certainly in a position to know more about the needs of the people in their county than a state commission backed by a newspaper published in another state.

I believe the members of our legislature will use their good judgment in refusing to put the state to the expense of an election to change our highway law for the main benefit of a city which expects to be the terminus of most of the tourists' routes which they hope to see established.

A. M. Kinney, Huron, Kansas, in Atchison Globe, Dec. 6, 1926.

Between October 31, 1925, and August 31, 1926, the storage holdings of the Dark Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association, Hopkinsville, Ky., were reduced from 75,703,655 pounds of tobacco to 42,263,080 pounds. On the latter date there was approximately one million dollars net of indebtedness against the stored tobacco which amount represented but a small fraction of the value of the stored tobacco.

A feature of the advertising campaign of the Associated Growers of British Columbia, Vancouver, is a series of motion pictures to be shown in fifteen cities of Western Canada during the period when the association is marketing the 1926 apple crop.

### TURKEY OR BUZZARD?

An advocate of Governor Paulen's proposed amendment to turn the road building and funds over to the state, said today The Globe is the only daily paper in the state not supporting the proposition. That may or may not be true.

Still The Globe is content with its position. It cannot subscribe to or fall in line for the amendment without knowing just where Atchison county, with its forty-five miles of completed concrete highways, will stand.

Will the proposed amendment reimburse the property owners who have already paved roads in Atchison county?

Will the amendment leave us a sufficient amount of our automobile and gasoline tax to maintain the roads already built, and with which to continue our patrol of dirt roads?

It is only fair that the people should have full information on the workings of the amendment before they commit themselves.

Kansas City papers, which are doing the principal plugging for the amendment, want a paved road east and west across the state. That would be a good thing, particularly for Kansas City, if the road started and ended there.

Communities are all more or less selfish. If a road favors them they are for it. If it doesn't, they are against it. Somebody gets the turkey; somebody gets the buzzard. But as yet The Globe can't see anything but the buzzard for Atchison county. If there is anything more in prospect we are open to conviction.—Atchison Globe, Dec. 2, 1926.

### NEW CO-OPERATIVE JOURNAL

The first number of the only magazine devoted exclusively to the field of general co-operative marketing appeared a couple of weeks ago. It is the "Co-operative Marketing Journal" published at Washington. The editors are Walton Petzet, Secretary of the Association of Commodity Marketing Associations and Robin, the publicity man of the same organization. The initial number contains a splendid article on the new marketing contract of the Tennessee Cotton Marketing Association by Mr. Petzet.

Farmers who want real information and guidance on co-operative marketing would do well to subscribe for this periodical. The publication offices are in the Investment Building, Washington, D. C. Many co-operatives have already ordered subscriptions for each of their executive officers.

### GET NEW MEMBERS THIS WINTER

The Kansas Farmers Union is one of the greatest co-operative agricultural organizations in this or any other country. Its accomplishments are almost beyond belief in magnitude and importance. It has made good in every field that it has entered. Mutual insurance, central livestock marketing, grain selling on the terminal markets, manufacture and sale of butter, systematic auditing of accounts and a supervision of business methods of co-operatives, co-operative banking and state-wide educational work are some of the things that our organization has done and is doing.

Measured by the volume and value of transactions our organizations have few equals in their field anywhere in the world. The Kansas Farmers Union has long been the strongest and the most effective agricultural organization in this state. It deserves and should have the support of all our farmers. There are 169,000 farms in Kansas. There should be at least 200,000 members of the Union, men and women, in this state. Compactly organized with the prestige and success of the Union as an asset the farmers of Kansas can dominate the public and business life of the state.

Every active local should be making plans for increasing its membership during the winter. It is all a matter of good salesmanship. We have something very much worth while. Each member should regard himself as a salesman and should not rest until he has sold the organization to all his neighbors. Each County Union should look about for neighborhoods for new Locals. The State Union should look after the unorganized counties.

Kansas has endured many state-wide drives during the past few years and is not so very much better off for any of them. We should try at least one more, a state-wide campaign for more members of the Farmers Union. Some will say that they have no time for this work. The best thing could happen to the agriculture of Kansas would be for every member of the Union to devote his whole time to working for members for at least four weeks. That sort of work would return larger dividends than any other enterprise in Kansas can earn.

### CHART AND COMPASS ARE ESSENTIAL

Chart and compass mean no more to the mariner than should financial statements and complications of statistical data to the manager of a co-operative enterprise. The sailor would be lost without chart and compass to assist him in keeping his course and in avoiding reefs and shoals which hold the prospect of shipwreck. The compass indicates which way he is headed and the chart what others sailing the same course have found.

Financial statements tell the manager of a co-operative where he is now, whether he is headed toward success or toward failure, and when compared with similar statements prepared at other times give rather definite information as to the speed with which the journey is being made. Other statements may give information as to the experience of others who have followed similar courses, and indicate the significance of the various ups-and-downs experienced by them.

Sailors do not go to sea without compasses and charts, and men often attempt to direct co-operative enterprises without adequate information to guide them in their efforts. Not all compassless sailors are shipwrecked, nor all co-operatives fail which are conducted by inadequately informed managers. There are exceptions to all rules in which the conduct of human beings is a vital factor. However, wisdom dictates that precautions be taken which will tend to ensure against shipwreck and failure.

Dependable financial statements are the result of careful and adequate bookkeeping, and reliable statistical data can be obtained only by industriously collecting and tabulating detailed information, and then using the significant facts as a guide in the operation of the business.

The first consideration in securing the information essential for the proper management of a co-operative is an accurate and complete set of original records, designed especially to meet the needs of the particular enterprise. The second consideration is a group of ledger accounts which bring out clearly the essential facts. With such records it is possible to construct statements that will be of inestimable value to the management in formulating and carrying out policies.

It is argued frequently that the expense of keeping such records and preparing the needed reports is too great, even though it is admitted that management without the facts is a haphazard matter. It is certain that the failure of the business would be much more expensive, and lack of the essential facts is only inviting, even hastening, the failure. Expensiveness can be measured accurately only by comparison with results obtained. Consideration of only the amount of money spent is like considering the price of a railroad ticket without taking into account the distance traveled.

No management should consent to assume the responsibilities of directing a business enterprise without the information necessary to guide it. If the information is not at hand, steps should be taken at once to see that the defect is remedied.

A. V. Swarthout.

Huron, Kansas, Dec. 7, 1926.

Editor Kansas Union Farmer:

I am enclosing some clippings to show you how we stand over here in Atchison county on the proposed amendment to the road law. The farmers are solid against it; and the Atchison Daily Globe, having a wide circulation, is not supporting it.

The farmers over Kansas will find that their local papers will be responsive to their views on this question if they will make their views known. They should hold protest meetings all over the state, unless they want to have saddled upon them a road program like the ones in Missouri, Illinois and some other states with their hundreds of millions of bonds, building tourist routes for the commercial club of the big cities to go joy riding on.

This is a vital question for the farmers, and if they pass it up, their children and their children's children will be digging up money to pay these bonds.

Of course these people who are urging this amendment are not saying anything about bonds now, but the history of other state road commission has been that they asked for bonds. The safest way for the farmer is to keep this road law we have now, because the state politicians will not be anxious for bonds unless they can have the spending of the money.

A. M. Kinney.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

We, your committee on constitution and by-laws respectfully submit the following:

We recommend that Article III of the by-laws be changed to read as follows:

#### Finance

Finance shall be derived from the following sources: Sec. 1 Annual Dues; provided, that the dues for five years paid in advance shall be one dollar.

Sec. 2 Special Organization and Educational Fund: Each business activity owned and operated by members of the Farmers Union, or in which they have an interest shall annually set aside two percentum of their net earnings as an educational fund, the funds thus derived to be remitted at once to the Secretary-Treasurer of the State Division for whose members such service institutions functions. Funds thus derived from institutions operated jointly by the Farmer Union and other farm organizations to be divided pro rata.

The State Secretary-Treasurer shall immediately upon receipt of such funds remit one-half to the National Secretary-Treasurer, together with a statement giving the name and location of the business organizations thus reporting and the amount paid by each.

## Comment On World's News For The Week

### Maine

#### Has Just Elected

A republican senator to succeed the late Bert M. Fernald who died early in the fall. Just at the close of the campaign there was quite a good deal of excitement. The republican candidate, Gould by name, was accused of several more or less heinous and infamous crimes such as exceeding the legal amount of election expenses, bribing a Canadian official with a cash payment of \$100,000, and with having been convicted of violating the Volstead Act.

The democratic nominee had the support of some members of his party, of all the Ku Klux Klan and of quite a number of republicans, including Governor Brewster. In the face of all this Gould was elected by a majority of more than 50,000. The Senate now stands 48 republicans, 47 democrats and Dr. Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota who was elected by the Farmer-Insurgent stand hitched the republican party of that state. If all the Legislature will organize the new senate which comes into existence the fourth of March.

The result in Maine indicates two things, that the campaign charges made on the eve of election and that the average citizen prefers almost any sort of man to a supporter of the Klan.

Senator Simpson who is conducting the prosecution of Mrs. Hall and her brothers who were jointly indicted for the murder of Dr. Hall threatens to demand a mistrial because several of the jurors were seen to nod a little during the trial. Just how any of them kept awake is a mystery. If a juror is not allowed to sleep what becomes of the boasted freedom of American institutions?

### Mexico

#### Still Threatens

To enforce her constitutional restrictions of alien ownership of natural resources and a number of Americans are quite hysterical over the prospect that they will be forced to acquire citizenship south of the Rio Grande if they want to retain their property. It is reported that investments by citizens of the United States in Mexico now total more than a billion and a half dollars. That is a lot of money and quite a number of the investors can ill afford to bear their proportion of such a loss.

A Washington newspaper thus identifies American property in Mexico and some of its owners:

Oil lands, refineries and appurtenances constitute the bulk of the property. These are worth about \$500,000,000. Mining and smelting account for another \$300,000,000; plantations and timber, \$200,000,000; railway holdings, \$160,000,000; manufacturing enterprises, \$60,000,000; merchandise stores, \$50,000,000; street railways, power companies, telephones and what not, \$10,000,000, and "concessions," interests—partnerships in concerns which have Mexican or foreign names, etc.—another \$250,000,000.

The "Big Five" American companies in the oil business are dominated by Standard Oil. This controls the "Continental," also the Huasteca Company, formerly owned by E. L. Doheny, now on trial with former Secretary of the Interior Fall here, charged with conspiracy to defraud the U. S. Government of oil lands.

Another of the "Big Five" is the Freeport-McMoran, controlled by Harry Sinclair, who was likewise involved in the Government oil lands scandal. Mexican Gulf, owned by the Mellon family, of Pittsburgh, and the Texas company, Ltd., are the fourth and fifth.

Guggenheims, owning the American Smelting and Refining Co.; The Phelps-Dodge Co., of Arizona, controlling important copper mines; the American Metals Co., operating around Monterey and headed by John T. Morrow, partner of J. Pierpont Morgan, and the Green Cananea Co., "Copper King," John D. Ryan, and solidated Copper Co., controlled by the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., are among the most important mining concerns. The Ryan-Rockefeller outfit owns the famous Anaconda, of Butte, the greatest copper working in the world.

Among the big American landholders in Mexico are Harry Chandler, publisher of the Los Angeles Times; William Randolph Hearst, of the Hearst newspapers; John Hays Hammond, internationally famous engineer, of Washington; J. O. Jenkins, the U. S. Consular Agent sensational kidnapping by Mexican bandits a couple of years ago, and George Carnahan and Charles Sabin, New York bankers, and others.

It is very evident that there is a good deal of wealth behind the doctrine that the flag should follow the dollar but how many young Americans want to die in order that the Standard Oil may continue to dominate Mexico?

A lot of old men are stirring up trouble with Mexico but if the quarrel results in war it will be discovered that all the investors are too old for military service. If trouble comes it will, as always, be an old and rich men's war and a young and poor men's fight.

### Smoking

#### By Women Folks

Continues to be somewhat harshly criticized by the men who want all the good things of life for themselves. The following rather flippant comment on the trouble that one stern father is having with a smoking daughter is diverting, interesting and for the most part true:

"The multitude will place their bets on the chance that Dad will compromise when his irresistible theory runs up against the immovable independence of the modern daughter. President Rufus von Kleinschmidt, of University of Southern California, declares that coeds must not smoke. His daughter, Betty, declares that she has a right to smoke; that, while she disapproves of women smoking in public, a girl has a right to smoke in her own room."

It is accepted in most families that "her own room" of grown-up daughter is territory in which neither Dad nor his theories as to feminine conduct have any business. Numerous are the instances in which Dad's proposed theoretical violation of that territory has been strenuously resisted by daughter, mother and hired girl and enjoyed by the son members of the family who are entertained by Dad's getting the worst of it.

"President von Kleinschmidt may have a Houdini grasp of coed theory, but when theory tries to insinuate itself into daughter's own room it will do well to appear at the door thereof with some neat compromises in hand."

### Fall

#### And Doheny

Are being prosecuted for conspiring to swindle Uncle Sam out of oil lands that are worth about \$100,000,000. The heart and substance of the charge is that Doheny handed Fall a black sack to hold and then forgot all about it. After while Fall looked inside and found \$100,000 worth of Liberty bonds. Very shortly afterwards Doheny received the oil leases that he had been trying for many years to get into his assets.

Fall is the second cabinet minister in the history of the republic who has been haled into court to defend himself against criminal charges while acting as an officer of the United States. The jury is made up of citizens of the City of Washington who had never heard of Spindle Top, Teapot Dome, Albert B. Fall or Doheny before they were called into court to exercise the highest judicial function that is allowed to any layman in our country.

It is the general impression in Washington that a more stupid jury was never empaneled. All of them can understand English in words of one syllable and the more ardent supporters of the present system of jury testing contend that there are least two of the twelve who can distinguish between the plaintiff and the defendant and are able to understand the testimony.

The poverty stricken American people have just finished paying \$30,000,000 admission money to see the foot ball matches that were played during a season of a little more than six weeks. Other expenses incident to going to the games were probably twice as great, that is to say the well known college sport now costs us a hundred million dollars a year. In addition to foot ball there are few colleges that maintain classes in other branches of the fine and humane arts.

### Novel

#### Writing Has Become

A very popular calling for American women writers. Professor Phelps of Yale University declares that women excel men as story tellers and there is many an American community that will admit, without argument, that he is right. He is positive that we have the greatest group of women writers in the world.

The seven top notches among American lady romancers who tell stories for money and the entertainment of the public, in the judgment of this learned Daniel come to judgment of matters literary, are Edith Wharton, Anne Sedgewick, Willa Cather, Dorothy Canfield, Edna Ferber, Zona Gale and Elinor Wylie. He believes that this seven far out class any seven male Americans who are engaged in the same business.

There is quite a lot of information in this list that will be news to the ordinary run of folks who are still reading Dickens and Howells. It is not easy to say which is the oddest part of the whole story, the inclusion of Elinor Wylie and Anne Sedgewick who are total strangers to lots of well read people or the exclusion of Mary Roberts Rhineheart and Ellen Glasgow whose books are known to millions.

America has had many famous women writers, Poe and Melville are the lady novelists of this day none of them will ever equal Harriet Beecher Stowe, Augusta J. Evans Wilson, or Mrs. D. E. N. Southworth in either volume or popularity of their literary output.

There will be several contests over senate seats. It is now assured that Vare, Smith, Watson and Gould will all have more or less difficulty in crushing the gates of the "highest legislative body in the world. They should all be admitted. They are the sort of senators that their states want. Why should the balance of the republic disturb itself over the kind of man that Pennsylvania prefers as her representative in the United States senate? If the Quarter state is satisfied why should rest of us bother? And that holds good for the other states that have not performed just to suit a few critical souls who believe that all senators should be the Daniel Webster type.

### Copeland

#### Doctor and Senator.

Has so far forgotten his Methodist connections that he proposed to ask congress to pass a bill allowing the free and unrestricted use of beer with an alcohol content of four per cent. Doubtless the Hon. Copeland, who as a statesman is the best doctor in the United States, sincerely believes that great multitudes are crying for four per cent beer and plenty of it.

Having been born, reared and educated in the west Senator Copeland should know a lot of things he seems to have forgotten. To enlighten the gentlemen: None or very few citizens of this country are interested in light wines or four per cent beer. Most of us that want any booze shall prefer hard red "likker." We crave some thing that has a kick in it. Also it is

certain that congress is as likely to repeal the Volstead act as it is to legalize beverages of low alcoholic content.

The wets have all along used very poor judgment. The time to fight for four per cent beer and six per cent wine was when the Volstead Act was under consideration. Now that it is in effect, though in many places right ineffective, the wets may as well reconcile themselves to very dry times and no dry wines for the next few years. The Eighteenth Amendment will never be repealed. On the contrary a number of statesmen will out-Volstead the old man himself and will vote dry on roll calls and act wet every chance they get.

Gene Tunney was arrested the other night. Charge not known but probably because he was fighting on the wrong side. Gene may be able to spar a little but the record of his achievements all indicate that he has never proved that he can fight.

### Smith Grows in Favor

With the rank and file, whatever that is, of the great untutored democracy of the country. He has always had strength outside the south but it has generally been taken for granted that he could not carry any southern states. It now appears that we have all been mistaken about the south and our Alfred, Oscar Underwood has just declared for Smith and now comes a Cracker from Florida and declares that the south really wants the New York governor nominated for the presidency. The letter is a little long for this column but is so strange, interesting and so different that all the customers would do well to read it. Here it is:

Just a word about Gov. Smith and the solid South. Fifty of the alert of each thousand in the South lead the balance, politically, religiously and otherwise. This is also probably true of Tammany, and elsewhere in the country. The politically alert here in the South want a winner for 1928, and they think they see in Gov. Smith not only a winner but a born fighter and leader. Such a person suits them exactly.

I am a Protestant, the son of a Confederate veteran, and as an advertising man I do come in contact with the alert. I am convinced that if Gov. Smith is nominated in 1928 he will go over in the South in the same manner as did Woodrow Wilson and other Democratic nominees. This theory is impressed upon me after traveling over all the eleven states south of the Mason and Dixon line.

Mob psychology and religious fanaticism are confined to remote spots throughout parts of the South. The educated want to forget about religious controversy. They are bending every effort to stamp out ignorance and the spirit of lynch law. They would make any reasonable sacrifice to get entirely away from such things. They are liberal in their way of thinking, but they think differently on some subjects. They are of an almost pure Anglo-Saxon lineage. They are somewhat unlettered, but in their hearts they live philosophy.

Some of the great test forces of the Southern Rebellion were Roman Catholics. Descendants of these heroes live in the South to-day and are highly respected. In more than one of the leading Commonwealths of the South, Roman Catholics hold electoral positions of trust and honor. In Virginia a Roman Catholic holds a state office. I know of newspapers owned and operated by Roman Catholics here who really get even better support than their Protestant competitors. The anti-Rome issue here is confined mainly to the East and elsewhere. As a living issue among us it is non-existent. The whiskey issue here, while a live issue and one that must eventually be settled, is hardly mixed up with politics in the same manner as is the case in New York, for instance.

Gov. Smith is all right in the minds of the people here. RAY A. FRAME, Howley, Fla., Nov. 24.

The Sesqui-Centennial closed on November 30. The people of Philadelphia may not be any wiser than before the big show was undertaken. There never was such a flop. It will cost about \$30,000,000 before all the bills are paid and the money must all come out of the pockets of the Philadelphia tax payers. The city will place it on a par with the exhibitions. It is high time to invent some new way to celebrate the anniversaries of great national events. The people are no longer interested in machinery, relics or the hoocha kutch.

### Railroad now Prospers

In Kansas. The Burlington, Union Pacific and Santa Fe have been making money by the barrel ever since they were permitted to charge service rates almost double the pre-war limits. Now comes the Rock Island and announces earnings for the current year that will place it on a par with the other big money roads.

It is not too much to say that four railroads have taken about all the new wealth that was made in Kansas this year. Their profits are so great that it is obvious that the rates they are permitted to charge are confiscatory but not in the old fashioned way when it was maintained in the courts that the low rates were confiscating the property of the stockholders.

The stockholders are now doing fairly well but the rates are still confiscatory and this time it is the property of the customers that is being confiscated by roads.

It is just possible that with another increase in rates services the Missouri Pacific and the M. K. & T. might be able to give out a few dividends to their patient and long suffering shareholders. There is room for a tenth wonder of the world and the Missouri Pacific paying dividends would be it.



## The Country Woman

**RUTS**  
The world is full of ruts, my boy,  
Some shaller and some deep;  
An' every rut is full of folks  
As high as they can keep.  
Each one that's growin' in the ditch  
Is growin' at his fate,  
An' wishin' he had got his chance  
Before it was too late.  
They lay it all on someone else  
Or say 'twas just their luck—  
They never once consider that  
'Twas caused by lack of pluck;  
But here's the word o' one that's lived  
Clean through from soup to nuts,  
The Lord don't hand no dericks  
around.  
T' hist folks out of ruts.  
—Kiwans Magazine.

**HOME HINTS**  
(By Aunt Aggie of K. S. A. C.)  
Looking from the bus window the other day, I saw the straightest, peppiest, happiest looking boy, and consciously I began to analyze him. His head was erect, chin in, his back straight and curving not over emphasized, his shoulders even and not stooped, his chest high, abdomen flat, and his weight carried easily over the center of his feet. "Excellent posture," I commented mentally.  
"There's a boy who will be successful," I heard a man say behind me. He had seen the lad too.  
And the boy can't help being a success. Good posture will and does mean to him good health, it creates in him confidence to meet his fellowmen by the way, whoever was known to meet the world successfully with a dejected droop—and he will be happier because he faces things squarely.

He must have had parents and persons he admired who were examples of good posture to him, I thought. He must have had a mother who gave him good wholesome food, let him learn to walk without forcing the process, let him run, barefoot, wear shoes, stockings, and clothing that fit, play with toys that developed his trunk, arms, and leg muscles, and, who, when he was tiny, took care to have mattresses and pillows, to climate pillows, and to keep bed clothes from pressing his small impressionable feet out of shape.

Yes, I concluded, the right kind of food, freedom for body movement, proper clothing and posture examined from him have surely contributed to giving that boy posture the Spartans would envy.

**HOME MADE CANDIES**  
**FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS**  
Christmas time means candy time. The home maker who is wise is making her Christmas candy this year because she can have so much more for less cost if she does the work herself.

When the opportunity comes to you in making up attractive gift boxes, a box of home made candy carries a personal message of good cheer. Try it on your neighbors as well as the family, suggest Susan Z. Wilder, home economics specialist at South Dakota State College.

Boiled fondant is made from two cups of sugar, one-eighth teaspoon of cream of tartar, one-half cup of water. Combine all the ingredients and cook to 234 degrees in a smooth surfaced pan. Pour the syrup onto a cold wet platter and allow it to cool to 100 degrees. Beat until it crystallizes. Mold in the hands until creamy. Store the fondant in sterilized glass jars. Seal.

You can begin now to make up the plain of fondant. It will keep. Make it into individual candies and pack until the day you are ready to use it. You can vary the plain fondant by using different vegetable colors. You can use coffee in place of the water. A loaf of different colored layers is attractive. Nuts, candied fruit and dried fruits of any kind combine well with the fondant. There are tiny colored candies that you can buy at the bakery or drug store to use as a garnish.

The candy paper cups are very inexpensive. If the fondant is quite soft when you are ready to use it combine it with the nuts or fruit and drop it on oiled paper from a spoon. In an hour's time it will be hard on the outside and soft and creamy inside. If the fondant is too hard return it to the pan. Add the same amount of water and cream of tartar and reboil.

"Your husband, madam, is suffering from voluntary inertia."  
"Poor dear Robert! And I accused him all along of being lazy!"  
—Ridgeway Mercury.

Small pictures look better if they are grouped instead of scattered over a wall space.

**ATTRACTIVE FUDGE APRONS**  
NO. 2001-23  
These remarkable aprons are stamped on good quality finely woven unbleached muslin, the kind that improves with laundering. The embroidery designs are simple, and yet most attractive when finished. A detailed

**BUSINESS GOOD IN CANADA**  
Ottawa, Canada—In reviewing general business conditions in the United States and Canada, the Royal Bank of Canada finds that farmers in the Dominion receive higher returns than in the United States. The report declares:

"In Canada the situation is very favorable. Last year's large crop sold at good prices so that the farmer paid off a large proportion of his indebtedness, and the return from this year's crop should be sufficiently large to maintain or increase the farmer's purchasing power. Agricultural prices in Canada bear a much better relationship to the general price index than that shown in the United States. In an agricultural country like Canada, such a price relationship is itself a strong factor tending toward continued prosperity. "Railroad earnings have been high, and a large proportion of the crop has yet to be moved because of late harvesting; building activity is continuing on a satisfactory scale, newspaper production continues to make new records, automobile production is far ahead of previous years, immigration figures show improvement, and the increase in bank loans this year over those of last year is sufficient to warrant the assumption that the present volume of business is substantial."

"The latest available employment figures equal or surpass those of last year in almost every line of industry and in some lines the increase is striking. "With low well-balanced prices, with a good volume of trade in motion, with most industries showing improvement and with no serious factors out of adjustment, the general outlook favors a continued period of good times in Canada. The outstanding fact remains that though Canada is not experiencing a boom, all basic statistics indicate that Canadian industries are on a substantially sounder basis than at any time since the war."

**MANURE WILL BOOST WHEAT YIELD**  
"Experimental results indicate that good, well-rotted manure is worth more than \$2.00 a ton the first year after it has been applied, as a winter top dressing to wheat, and the beneficial results will continue for several years," says H. M. Bainer, director, The Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association. He says "Fertilizer will increase the yield from 3 to 5 bushels per acre. This means that the farmer who spreads only a few loads of manure a day is making big wages."

When farmers of the southwest are losing millions of dollars annually because too little value is placed on manure and too much of it is allowed to go to waste. Not a load of barnyard manure should be lost and every wheelbarrow of straw stock should be rotted and spread over the fields. No stubble or straw should be burned, it should be worked into the soil where it will rot. Manure not only adds fertility but it increases the much needed soil organic matter. At the Kansas Experiment Station, over a long period of years, manured land has produced from 9 to 11 bushels more wheat per acre than similar land not manured. In another Kansas experiment, land that was in wheat continuously, and was manured and cropped for 10 years, produced an average of 18.4 bushels per acre, and during the same time, similar land by the side of it, that was not manured, produced an average yield of 6.9 bushels per acre. At the Oklahoma Station, 10 tons of barnyard manure per acre, applied as a top dressing to wheat, once every four years, for a 24-year period of continuous wheat, produced 9 bushels more wheat per acre than the same kind of land by the side of it which was not manured.

"In western Kansas and other places where the rainfall is limited, manure does not always increase the yields, because of shortage of moisture. This is especially true when the manure has been plowed under, but when applied as a light top dressing, it conserves moisture and prevents blowing."

**THE WOMEN ARE ORGANIZING IN OSBORNE COUNTY**  
Osborne, Kansas, Dec. 4, 1926.

Dear Editor:  
I will drop you a few items about our Womens Progressive Farm Association.

We have been holding our business meetings the second Friday of each month and our community meeting the last Friday of each month.

It is generally recognized that high transportation costs and the long distances between the western farmer and his markets are perhaps the greatest handicaps under which the West is suffering today. Relief from these handicaps through development of the Missouri River will be one of the greatest blessings which can be conferred upon the West, and will contribute more certainly than any other factor to the achievement of its destiny as one of the most productive, prosperous, and populous regions of the world.

Editors Note:—  
We believe that this is of advantage to every farmer in Kansas. And each one should get in touch with your Senator and Congressman and get them to push the Bill.

**JOHN TROMBLE.**  
In a recent survey of 250 farm homes in Jackson county, Kansas, only 86 of the 250 failed to take a home paper, while but 36 failed to take a daily paper and 31 failed to take a farm paper.



5657. Ladies' Dress  
Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3 1/2 yards of one material 40 inches wide and 1/4 yard of contrasting material. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 1 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

4604. Child's Coat  
Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 40 inch material. Price 15c.

**FASHION BOOK NOTICE**  
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-date Fall and Winter 1926-27 Book of Fashions, showing color plates, and containing 600 designs of Ladies' Dresses and Children's Fashions. Concise and Comprehensive Article on Dressmaking also some Points for the Needle (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) as valuable hints to the home dressmaker. Pattern Dept. Kansas Union Farmer Box 48

We were invited up to Bloomington November 19 to hold a special meeting which was well attended. Our country organizer Mrs. Alma Cornwell, Mrs. Wonderlick, Mrs. Melton gave some very interesting talks. Ideas and aims of the W. P. F. were explained to 10 new members joined at the close of the program. 7 social members.

Now we have two locals, Bloomington and River View. Bloomington held their first community meeting December 3, had a full house, good program and refreshments of sandwiches, pie and coffee. All enjoyed the evening. Next business meeting will be held at Mrs. Hattie Nelson's at Bloomington, December 10. She invited the River View ladies to come and spend their P. M. with the Bloomington local.

Truly yours,  
Mrs. Kate Sarver, Sec.

**POSSIBILITIES OF MISSOURI RIVER NAVIGATION AS AN AID TO AGRICULTURE**

(Continued from Page 1)  
Tons of grain shipped annually from the Missouri Valley states would be over \$2.00 per ton, or \$400,000. This would be shared by the producer and the consumer. The direct benefit to the farmers alone would be many millions. Like benefits in less total amount, but nevertheless running into millions of dollars annually, would accrue to the movement of other agricultural products, such as hay, livestock and products, feeds, flour, etc.

In addition to the direct savings on the transportation of agricultural products, the development of Missouri River navigation would greatly reduce the cost of transportation of manufactured products moving into the Missouri Valley states from the East and South. Without going into details, the savings on important commodities, computed by comparing existing rail rates with prospective barge-line rates, would be, on a conservative estimate, on coal from Illinois and Kentucky \$1.50 per ton, on lumber and forest products from the south \$3.20 per ton, on sugar and by-products, coffee, rice, seeds, cotton and products, from Gulf ports \$6.50 per ton, on cement and lime \$1.60 per ton, on iron and steel \$4.00 per ton, on miscellaneous manufactured goods \$3.50 per ton. The total savings on these in bound raw materials and finished manufactured products would unquestionably exceed \$16,000,000 annually and would probably amount to a much greater sum.

The development of manufacturing industry in the Missouri Valley will undoubtedly be greatly stimulated by such great reductions in transportation costs of fuel and raw materials. Stimulation of manufacturing will bring in an increased industrial population and create an increased demand for the products of agriculture and greatly shorten the haul and lessen the transportation expense between the factory and the farm. This bringing of the farm and the factory closer together will be a vast benefit to agriculture, will stimulate production and prices, and permit greater diversification.

It is generally recognized that high transportation costs and the long distances between the western farmer and his markets are perhaps the greatest handicaps under which the West is suffering today. Relief from these handicaps through development of the Missouri River will be one of the greatest blessings which can be conferred upon the West, and will contribute more certainly than any other factor to the achievement of its destiny as one of the most productive, prosperous, and populous regions of the world.

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**JOHN TROMBLE.**  
In a recent survey of 250 farm homes in Jackson county, Kansas, only 86 of the 250 failed to take a home paper, while but 36 failed to take a daily paper and 31 failed to take a farm paper.

**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 issue. Count words in heading, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

### CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

#### AGENTS WANTED

WE HAVE A splendid device to install in your old heater, range, furnace or boiler. Generates heat from distillate or fuel oil. Place one in your chicken brooder or stock tank heater. Agents wanted. Crown Oil Burner Co., Arkansas City, Kansas.

#### AUCTION SCHOOL

BE AN AUCTIONEER. Receive from \$25 to \$100 per day. Send for large free Catalog; also how to obtain The Home Study Course free of charge. Address: Reppert's Auction School, Box 22, Decatur, Indiana.

#### DOGS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—My reliable cow hound. On trial, Fred Yandell, Mayfield, Ky. Star 183.

#### GOOD THINGS TO EAT

SPLIT PINTO BEANS have the flavor, 100 pounds freight prepaid \$3.25. 3 bags \$9.50. 5 bags \$14.50.—Jackson Bean Co., Woodward, Okla.

#### FOR TABLE USE

"FLORIDA ORANGES. Assorted box containing 24 juicy oranges, 4 grapefruit, 20 tangerines, 24 lemons, glass Jerry, \$3.50, express prepaid, Taylor's Packing Company, Tampa, Fla."

#### LAND

A NEW and better opportunity for the man of vision and ambition in Mesilla Valley district of NEW MEXICO. Here is fertile farm land with abundant and cheap irrigation and a delightful and invigorating climate. It leads to successful growing of all crops and successful raising of all livestock and poultry is a combination hard to beat. Long favorable growing season make possible a wide range of crops and early fruits that come on market when other districts are not shipping. A local market for milk pays \$3.75 a cwt. Write for information about the splendid opportunities in Mesilla Valley to C. C. Leary, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 982 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Hear from owners of farms for sale. Six cash price.—D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

#### POSITION WANTED

A WIDE AWAKE manager of elevator and business association desires a job with a large concern. Well experienced in side lines, best references. Address Kansas Farmers Union, Salina.

#### POULTRY

TURKEYS FOR SALE—Giant Bronze. Toms \$10.00, Hens \$6.00.—John Konzen, Tipton, Kansas.

### Cures Piles Now Without Surgery

A most successful method for removing piles entirely and for good is now being used by Dr. O. A. Johnson, well known rectal specialist. He does not use the knife, acids, electricity, burning, tying off, cautery, ligatures or other painful, drastic means. Yet the piles are removed as cleanly and entirely as if they had been cut out. His method does away with pain, danger, expense, and inconvenience of a surgical operation and accomplishes even better results, as it leaves no scar tissues.

Every sufferer from bleeding, protruding piles, and other rectal troubles should write at once for his book that explains his amazing method. He will gladly mail any one who will write for one, as he wants every sufferer to know how easily, quickly and safely they may be rid of their piles for good. Simply send name and address to Dr. O. A. Johnson, suite 131-C, 1324 Main St., Kansas City, Mo. He will also cause many other troubles, such as headaches, backaches, rheumatism, stomach trouble, sciatica, nervousness, etc. Getting rid of piles means also getting rid of the many diseases they cause.

**RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY**  
It is with great sorrow that we, the members of Indianapolis Local 1671 express to the family of our member and brother, Herbert Joyce, who has passed to the far beyond, our heartfelt sympathy in these days of their sorrow and bereavement. May the God of Grace comfort and sustain them in our wish.

**RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY**  
Whereas our Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove from our midst our brother, friend and old settler, Gotthelf Nehring from our local and community, has now gone to his rest.

Therefore Be It Resolved, That the members of Lone Cedar Farm Local No. 1313 of the Farmers Union do extend to the members of the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their hour of trial. Read of these resolutions to the bereaved family and a copy spread on the minutes of the Local.

E. F. Gregg,  
T. R. Gilbert,  
J. C. Graves,  
Committee.

**RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY**  
Since Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst Brother P. E. Ballinger.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we, the members of Neal Local No. 1313 of the Farmers Union do extend to the members of the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement and sorrow. Be It Further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the local committee and one sent to The Kansas Union Farmer and one spread on the minutes of the Local.

E. F. Gregg,  
T. R. Gilbert,  
J. C. Graves,  
Committee.

Unhulled sweet clover seed can be seeded in the winter time but if it has a germination of more than 50 per cent it is usually unsafe to seed until spring.

Milk or cream should be cooled to not less than 50 degrees F., within a few minutes after it is drawn or skimmed. This temperature should be maintained.

### FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

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John A. Simpson, V. P., Oklahoma City, Ok.  
C. C. Davis, Sec., Springfield, Mo.  
W. C. Landon, Lecturer.  
Washington, D. C.

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C. E. Huff, Selden, Kansas  
H. B. Whitaker, Colony, Kansas  
U. S. Alexander, Treas., Winfield, Kan.  
C. C. Potts, Conductor, Clay Center, Kan.  
M. V. Gates, Doorkeeper, Logan, Kan.  
R. D. Samuelson, Olathe, Kan.

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M. V. Gates, Doorkeeper, Logan, Kan.  
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R. D. Samuelson, Olathe, Kan.

**Farmers Union Jobbing Association**  
232 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
246 F. U. Insurance Bldg., Salina, Kan.

**Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn.**  
650 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**Farmers Union Live Stock Commission**  
408-8-10 Live Stock Exch. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

**Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co.**  
Salina, Kansas

**Farmers Union Auditing Association**  
Thomas B. Dunn, Salina

**Farmers Union State Bank**  
Kansas City, Kansas

**Kansas Union Farmer**  
Salina, Kansas

**Farmers Union Managerial Association**  
M. M. Kinney, President, Huron, Kansas  
Jack Stevens, Secretary, Kansas City, Kansas.

While in France with the American Army I obtained the treatment of Rheumatism and Neuritis. I have given this to thousands with wonderful results. The prescription costs me nothing. I ask nothing for it. I will mail it if you will send me your address. A postal will bring it. Write today.  
PAUL CASE, Dept. 351, Brockton, Mass.

**Latest Farm News Direct from the Nation's Capital**  
KNOW the latest FACTS from Washington, the center of farm news. The National Farm News is an independent weekly newspaper edited for farmers and rural folks by men who know agriculture. Prints truthful, "first hand" news and information not found in other newspapers. NOTHING ELSE LIKE IT. Special trial subscription offer 10 weeks for \$1.00.

Valuable souvenir of Washington to every FRI and POSTPAID to every new subscriber. Send 10c to THE NATIONAL FARM NEWS, 215-217 G St. N. W., Dept. XX, Washington, D. C.

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**THE GENERAL PRINTING CO.**  
Farmers Union Bldg., Salina, Kansas

**RESULTS OF YOUR PATRONAGE RESOUND THRU THE CHANNEL OF CO-OPERATIVE BUSINESS. VOLUME CREATES STRENGTH.**

**LET'S CO-OPERATE!**

**FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSN.**  
337 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri

### PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES

Application cards .....	20 for 5c	Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen .....	10c
Credentia blank .....	10 for 5c	Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each .....	5c
Dimit blanks .....	15 for 10c	Farmers' Union Song Books published by Jobbing Assn .....	20c
Ode cards .....	12 for 20c	Farmers' Union Watch Fobs .....	50c
Constitutions .....	5c		
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books .....	25c		
Secretary's Minute Books .....	25c		
Farmers Union Buttons .....	25c		
Cash Must Accompany Order.			

This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor.

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

## Investigate

**Compare the Work Ask Questions**

**THEN SHIP**

**to YOUR OWN FIRM**

**FARMERS UNION LIVE STOCK COMMISSION**

Stock Yards Kansas City

### INSURANCE

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

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

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

**RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY**  
Whereas our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst our brother member, E. Yakie. Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we, the members of High Prairie Local No. 753 extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family in this their time of sorrow.

Be It Further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to The Kansas Union Farmer for publication, and a copy spread upon the minutes of our local. By the Committee,  
H. H. Ulrich,  
C. A. Fulkert,  
Chas. J. Gleason.

**DO YOU WANT \$10,000.00 CASH WHEN YOU ARE 65 YEARS OLD?**

An Endowment at Age 65 Policy in your own company will pay you \$10,000.00 the day you are 65 years old.

It will pay your family \$10,000.00 cash at your death, or \$20,000.00 if you are accidentally killed.

If you become totally disabled it will pay you \$100.00 per month until the maturity of the policy and then pay you \$10,000.00 in cash besides waiving all premium payments while you are totally disabled.

It will do more than that, it will build a financial organization that you own and control and which will be a big factor in helping you to collectively obtain cost of production for your farm products.

Use the attached coupon for further information.

**FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

706 Grand Ave. Des Moines, Iowa

**FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**

Des Moines, Iowa 706 Grand Avenue

I want to know how I can have \$10,000 cash when I am 65 years old.



# PRODUCE DEPARTMENT

GUY WEBSTER

## CHANGE IN KANSAS CITY OFFICE ADDRESS

The Kansas City office of the Produce Association is now in the new quarters in the Board of Trade building. When the offices of the Produce Association were moved from the sixth to the third floor of the Board of Trade building, Mr. Seaman moved his office to the same floor. The address is now 339 Board of Trade building. This new location will be more convenient for visitors who call at the Kansas City office. When in Kansas City, don't fail to pay us a visit. We are always glad to have you call. All communications should be addressed to Room 339, Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. W. V. Stevens, who will be in charge of the Egg Department of the Produce Association, is out in the field with Mr. D. G. Francis, signing station contracts for handling eggs. Looks as though the Egg Department will be in position to start the New Year right.

## OUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The lineup of the Board of Directors of the Produce Association presents an interesting study.

There are four real dirt farmers on the Board, and each one is a leader in Farmers Union activities. Mr. E. F. Schiefelbusch and Mr. P. F. Peterson are farmers whose primary interest and activities are in the interest of the farmer. Mr. H. B. Whitaker and Mr. E. L. Bullard are likewise farmers whose primary interest is in the farm but who, in addition, have had a great deal of experience in the field doing educational and organization work. They are organizers who can attack the problems from the farmers' point of view.

Mr. R. D. Samuelson and Mr. David Thomas are Farmers Union Elevator and Store Managers. They are particularly qualified to present the station manager's problem. Mr. A. W. Seaman with his jobbing and marketing experience adds another necessary line of experience to the Board.

These various interests, all arriving from different experiences and different points of view but all striving for the same end are bound together and directed by Mr. John Tromble, "the greatest co-operator of them all," because Mr. Tromble with his whole co-operative experience in the field has a very definite objective for the Produce Association and can keep the whole Association directed toward that objective.

It is a strong Board of Directors, individually and collectively, and it should insure the Produce Association a safe, sane and progressive policy which will benefit every member and many farmers who are not yet members.

## WHO SHIPS THE CREAM?

The total receipts at the Creamery for the year ending September 30, 1926, were almost 2,000,000 pounds of butterfat. Each of the following named stations shipped more than 50,000 pounds of butterfat to the Farmers Union Creamery during the first

## FARMER SKINFLINT'S SOLILOQUY

The melancholy days have come, The saddest of the year, The hens won't lay a single egg, And all our cows are steers.

The sun has burned up all my corn; The flood washed 'way the fodder; There's cockleburrs in the clover field; The alfalfa turned to dodder.

Last spring I milked a lot of cows, And shipped my cream direct; I would not join the Union then, But my neighbors did, by heck!

I've fooled away a lot of time, As selfish as a spider, I've nothing left but empty cans, Old Line dealers got the cider.

Those creameries neatly picked my bones, They gladly took my money, My friends they do not pity me, By Gosh! it is not funny.

I did not think I'd need those friends, In selling nor in buying, I trusted the men who were skinning me, And jeered the farmer for trying.

I felt so independent like, When I asked them, "What they'd do for me," I should have said, "Now you pay me," And make them "shake the shimmy."

I hate to go and sneak in now, After they have put it over, While I stayed out and criticized, And fought them under cover.

I think I'll just sell out the farm, And move down near the station, Every day I'm skinned by middle men, And too bullheaded for co-operation.

—O. M. Lippert.

year's operations. They are ranked in order of amount of cream shipped:

1. Lyndon.
2. Baldwin.
3. Wakeney.
4. Alta Vista.
5. Waverly.
6. Olathe.

There were eight stations each of which shipped more than 40,000 pounds and less than 60,000 pounds. Named in order, they are:

1. Clay Center.
2. Vassar.
3. Westphalia.
4. Burns.
5. LaCygne.
6. Brewster.
7. Garnett.
8. Alma.

The second year of operations will undoubtedly show some very different figures and rankings. For instance, the station at Brewster had shipped cream only seven months yet ranks twelve in the entire state. Miltonvale, St. Peter, Logan and Herington stations began shipping six or seven

months after the Creamery was opened yet, on the basis of their monthly average, we should expect them to come into the 50,000 pounds per year class.

The largest volume for any station was 92,370 pounds shipped from Lyndon. The largest receipts for a single month from one station was 11,371 pounds of butterfat received from Lyndon during May.

It is natural that the stations with the larger memberships would produce the greatest volume, but it is not necessarily true. The following list shows the ranking of stations by memberships on October 30, 1926. Paola heads the list with 113, and each of the first seven have 75 or more members. None of the stations with less than 50 members are listed:

1. Paola.
2. Wakeney.
3. Clay Center.
4. Alta Vista.
5. Olathe.
6. Westphalia.
7. Logan.
8. Baldwin.
9. Ottawa.
10. LaCygne.
11. Lyndon.
12. Ellis.
13. Spring Hill.
14. Burns.
15. Overbrook.
16. Brewster.

New members have been reported at Bremen, Floral, Lost Springs, Marysville, Piqua, Waverly, Westphalia, Winfield and Williamsburg since October 20.

No station has yet reached the "saturation point" in either volume of shipments or number of members. Some are increasing membership and volume steadily, others not so rapidly, which will make it interesting to compare the records made the first quarter of the second year.

Prof. E. A. Stokdyk of the Kansas State Agricultural College with the following class of students and county agents visited at the Creamery and Jobbing Association last week:

- E. A. Stokdyk, Manhattan.
- G. W. Salisbury, Manhattan.
- S. D. Capper, Manhattan.
- C. F. Gladfelter, Cottonwood Falls.
- Cliff Vanfel, Manhattan.
- David W. Enoch, Manhattan.
- G. Harold Stoffer, Manhattan.
- C. E. Lyness, Troy.
- C. O. Fisher, Manhattan.
- E. F. Hubbard, Manhattan.
- R. W. McCall, Hutchinson.
- Mrs. R. W. McCall, Hutchinson.
- J. W. Lumb, Manhattan.

This class spent several days in Kansas City studying marketing of agricultural products.

These people also have been visitors at the Creamery during the last two weeks:

- T. J. Nelson, Everett.
- H. B. Boston, Butler, Mo.
- I. R. Keagy, Ottawa.
- Fred L. Thompson, Macksville.
- E. F. Schiefelbusch and sons, Oswatonga.

was adopted unanimously and ordered sent to our paper:

Resolution No. 1  
Whereas, Art. 2, Sec. 2 of the Constitution of the United States empowers the president to nominate for appointments with the advice and consent of the senate.

And whereas the supreme court has annulled the senate's advice and consent part by a 6 to 3 decision, and the decision is amazing and revolutionary that the very foundation of our government is gone—  
Therefore be it resolved we ask the Senate for an amendment to the Constitution which will block the Supreme Court giving the President the privilege of a Monarch.

Resolution No. 2  
Whereas we the members of the Woodson County Farmers Union are absolutely opposed to allowing our laws to be made by bribe givers or bribe takers. Therefore we ask our United States Senate to disqualify and unseat every member who used or allowed to be used money corruptly or used any other corrupt practice to obtain their nomination or election to the United States Senate.

President S. C. Cowles, Griddle, Kansas.  
Secretary L. L. Byfield, Neosho, Kansas.

BUCKEYE 2074  
Buckeye Local No. 2074 held its regular meeting the first Wednesday in December with sixty four present. A very interesting debate was staged, Resolved that the gasoline tax should be raised from two cents to five cents, the proceeds to be used for road construction only.

The decision was left to the audience and was decided in favor of the negative.

There was also a short program, after which chicken soup was served to the crowd. Next regular meeting night will be Wednesday, December 15th. All members are invited to meet with us.

Roy Emmons, Sec.

BREMEN LOCAL 2122  
The Bremen Local 2122 held their annual meeting December 1. The following officers were elected: Fred Keller, president; H. D. Glene, vice-president; F. C. Pralle, secretary and treasurer; F. C. Lauterbach, doorkeeper; H. L. Wollenberg, conductor. Our next regular meeting will be held on December 15. Let us all turn out and make this a real meeting.

F. C. Pralle, Sec'y., Bremen, Kansas.

MIAMI COUNTY  
The Farmers' Union No. 59 will hold its annual meeting at the City Hall at Paola on December 18 at 10:30. Get your full quota of delegates as every local in the county should be represented as election of officers for the ensuing year will be in order. Also the report of our treasurer and our picnic committees. All

# STOCK MARKET

STEERS—Killing steers fairly active, strong to 25c higher. Few lots of good heavy steers unsold. Good medium weights \$10.25.

MIXED YEARLINGS AND BUTCHER STOCK—Prime yearlings fully steady, extreme tops \$11.50 with choice kinds \$9.25 to \$10.25; good kinds \$8.50 to \$9.00; medium kinds \$7.50 to \$8.25. Good fed heifers \$8.00 to \$9.00, few prime ones more. Medium to good fed heifers \$7.00 to \$8.00. Butcher cattle scarce today, closing steady, but 25 to 50c lower than last week. A few fancy heavy cows \$5.75 to \$6.50. Real good beef cows \$5.00 to \$5.50. Medium kinds \$4.50 to \$5.00. Cutters \$4.00 to \$4.25, with medium cutters and heavy canners \$3.75. Paola heads the list with 113, and each of the first seven have 75 or more members. None of the stations with less than 50 members are listed:

1. Paola.
2. Wakeney.
3. Clay Center.
4. Alta Vista.
5. Olathe.
6. Westphalia.
7. Logan.
8. Baldwin.
9. Ottawa.
10. LaCygne.
11. Lyndon.
12. Ellis.
13. Spring Hill.
14. Burns.
15. Overbrook.
16. Brewster.

New members have been reported at Bremen, Floral, Lost Springs, Marysville, Piqua, Waverly, Westphalia, Winfield and Williamsburg since October 20.

No station has yet reached the "saturation point" in either volume of shipments or number of members. Some are increasing membership and volume steadily, others not so rapidly, which will make it interesting to compare the records made the first quarter of the second year.

Prof. E. A. Stokdyk of the Kansas State Agricultural College with the following class of students and county agents visited at the Creamery and Jobbing Association last week:

- E. A. Stokdyk, Manhattan.
- G. W. Salisbury, Manhattan.
- S. D. Capper, Manhattan.
- C. F. Gladfelter, Cottonwood Falls.
- Cliff Vanfel, Manhattan.
- David W. Enoch, Manhattan.
- G. Harold Stoffer, Manhattan.
- C. E. Lyness, Troy.
- C. O. Fisher, Manhattan.
- E. F. Hubbard, Manhattan.
- R. W. McCall, Hutchinson.
- Mrs. R. W. McCall, Hutchinson.
- J. W. Lumb, Manhattan.

This class spent several days in Kansas City studying marketing of agricultural products.

These people also have been visitors at the Creamery during the last two weeks:

- T. J. Nelson, Everett.
- H. B. Boston, Butler, Mo.
- I. R. Keagy, Ottawa.
- Fred L. Thompson, Macksville.
- E. F. Schiefelbusch and sons, Oswatonga.

was adopted unanimously and ordered sent to our paper:

Resolution No. 1  
Whereas, Art. 2, Sec. 2 of the Constitution of the United States empowers the president to nominate for appointments with the advice and consent of the senate.

And whereas the supreme court has annulled the senate's advice and consent part by a 6 to 3 decision, and the decision is amazing and revolutionary that the very foundation of our government is gone—  
Therefore be it resolved we ask the Senate for an amendment to the Constitution which will block the Supreme Court giving the President the privilege of a Monarch.

Resolution No. 2  
Whereas we the members of the Woodson County Farmers Union are absolutely opposed to allowing our laws to be made by bribe givers or bribe takers. Therefore we ask our United States Senate to disqualify and unseat every member who used or allowed to be used money corruptly or used any other corrupt practice to obtain their nomination or election to the United States Senate.

President S. C. Cowles, Griddle, Kansas.  
Secretary L. L. Byfield, Neosho, Kansas.

BUCKEYE 2074  
Buckeye Local No. 2074 held its regular meeting the first Wednesday in December with sixty four present. A very interesting debate was staged, Resolved that the gasoline tax should be raised from two cents to five cents, the proceeds to be used for road construction only.

The decision was left to the audience and was decided in favor of the negative.

There was also a short program, after which chicken soup was served to the crowd. Next regular meeting night will be Wednesday, December 15th. All members are invited to meet with us.

Roy Emmons, Sec.

BREMEN LOCAL 2122  
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F. C. Pralle, Sec'y., Bremen, Kansas.

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# Department of Practical Co-Operation

ANDERSON COUNTY  
MEETS THE FIRST AND THIRD WEDNESDAY Lulu Shilling, Sec.

WELDA LOCAL NO. 2054 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first and third Saturdays of each month. H. F. Furgason, Sec'y.

ALLEN COUNTY  
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2145 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets the second and fourth Friday of the month. Ray Wilson, Sec.

CHASCO COUNTY  
PRAIRIE HILL LOCAL NO. 194 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets every two weeks on Saturday night. Next meeting, August 21, 1926. Emily B. Duke, Sec.

CLAY COUNTY  
WHEELER LOCAL NO. 192 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Ernest Small, Sec'y Clay County.

COFFEY COUNTY  
SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2144 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. A. H. Celler, Sec.

CHESTER COUNTY  
NEUTRAL LOCAL NO. 2108 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first Thursday of each month. C. A. Atkinson, Secretary.

COWLEY COUNTY  
MERCER LOCAL NO. 1463 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. W. M. Schmidt, Sec'y Cowley County.

DEARBORN COUNTY  
DUMB BELL LOCAL NO. 581 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first and third Thursday night in each month. C. W. McClaskey, Sec.

CLOUD COUNTY  
BUFFALO VALLEY LOCAL NO. 507 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. R. A. Hanson, Secretary.

DIST. NO. 103 LOCAL NO. 833 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. F. E. J. Saunders is president; Mr. J. J. Maska, secretary-treasurer; Mr. Mike Kramawitter, conductor; and Mr. Reuben Joy, doorkeeper.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 605 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Frank G. Ebert, Sec.

HAYS LOCAL NO. 164 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets first Friday of each month at 8 o'clock at court house. Frank B. Pfeiffer, Sec. Ellis County.

ELLISWORTH COUNTY  
ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1839 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first Monday of each month at 8 o'clock. P. F. Svoboda, Sec'y.

BUCKEYE 1031  
Dear brothers and sisters:—  
Buckeye Local No. 1031 met last night and elected the officers for the next year. The old officers will hold their present office as there was a motion brought before the house and seconded and passed to keep the old officers. Mr. J. J. Saunders is president; Mr. J. J. Maska, secretary-treasurer; Mr. Mike Kramawitter, conductor; and Mr. Reuben Joy, doorkeeper.

The Buckeye Local No. 1031 is still trying to hold a few articles in wholesale quantity at reduced prices. The saving to the local as a whole last year was close to \$100.

STAFFORD COUNTY  
Stafford Farmers Union held their monthly meeting December 7 at St. John in Christian Church basement. The county officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Ward J. Spencer; Vice President, Blaine O'Connor; Secretary, Treasurer, Rex Lear; County Organizer and Lecturer, Ray Henry; Conductor, A. L. Porter; Door Keeper, Dave Johnson.

H. A. Harrison gave report of State Convention. Mr. and Mrs. C. Simpson, of Salina, were with us and each gave a good talk. Mr. Simpson on insurance and Mrs. Simpson on the auxiliary to the Farmers Union. A literary program was then given:

Musical trio—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Holman and F. E. Cunningham.  
Reading—Hershel Closures.  
Piano solo—Mrs. Lulu Hornbaker.  
J. E. Bxon, manager of the Farmers elevator gave report on local business. Since 1921 we have done one-half million dollars business yearly. Complimenting the stock holders on their loyalty and co-operation.

Mrs. Blaine O'Connor, County Correspondent.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL  
Livingston Local met Friday night, December 3, at a regular business meeting. Election of officers for the ensuing year were: W. W. Gillespie, president; Harry Cotton, secretary-treasurer; Jasper Edgingfield, doorkeeper; H. E. Waters, lecturer; H. F. Neill, business agent; Mrs. Agnes Smith, conductress; Emmett Mackley, vice president.

The young people had charge of the play "When Mother pulls the string" Reading—Esther Carter.  
Piano solo—Shirley Carter.  
Gladys Ware, Correspondent.

MITCHELL COUNTY  
The Mitchell County Farmers Union will hold their last quarterly meeting of the year at Beloit in the G. A. R. Hall on Tuesday, December 21st beginning at ten a. m.

At this meeting annual election of officers for the ensuing year will be held. Every local in the county should send delegates and every member who possibly can attend should be at this meeting. A pot luck dinner will be served in the hall at noon.

The different committees are now working towards making every union member who attends be glad they were there.

We expect to have our new Farmers Union Bank open for business December 15. Come out and boost for the Union and our new Farmers Union Bank.

C. L. HENDRICKS, County Secretary.

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY MEETING  
The fourth quarterly meeting of the Pottawatomie County Union will be held at the court house in West-morland on Monday, Dec. 20, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

All locals in the county are requested to send full quota delegates. This is important as election of officers for 1927 will take place at this meeting.

W. A. O'Neill, Pres.  
F. E. Nelson, Sec'y.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 925 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets every first and third Monday of each month. Ed. Mair, Sec'y.

TRIVOLI LOCAL NO. 1001 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first Monday evening in each month. W. H. Fleming, Sec'y.

GEARY COUNTY  
LYONSDALE LOCAL NO. 1415 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets every last Thursday in each month. Oscar Latzke, Sec.

MOSS SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 1901 \*\*\*\*\*  
First Tuesday of each month. Clarence Brown, Sec'y Geary County.

GOVE COUNTY  
PARK LOCAL NO. 909 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets last Saturday of each month. Jos. Hein, Sec'y Gove County.

GREENWOOD COUNTY  
NEAL LOCAL NO. 1313 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. C. Goss, Sec.

JEWELL COUNTY  
ROSE HILL LOCAL NO. 601 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets the last Thursday of each month. Dolley Caskey, Sec.

MARSHALL COUNTY  
HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1002 \*\*\*\*\*  
Second and fourth Wednesday. Karl Rohde, Sec. Marshall County.

MIAMI COUNTY  
BELLEVUE LOCAL NO. 1102 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first and third Fridays. J. Sloan, Sec. Miami County.

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1677 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets first and third Friday of each month—Mrs. Della Burns, Secretary-Treasurer.

SURINA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1735 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first Friday in every month. A. C. Baricklow, Sec'y Miami County.

NEMHA COUNTY  
BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 923 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first and third Wednesday. G. W. Cashman, Sec. Nemaha County.

DOWNY LOCAL NO. 1127 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets every second Monday in the month. Herman Bodine, Sec'y.

KORBER LOCAL NO. 314 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets first and third Tuesday. F. A. Korber, Sec. Nemaha County.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 181 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets every second and fourth Wednesday. Robert Steele, Nemaha County.

ROCK LOCAL NO. 929 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. M. Amos, Sec'y.

NORTON COUNTY  
PLEASANT VALLEY LO. NO. 1025 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets the third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. H. E. Norris, Secretary.

OSAGE COUNTY  
COOK LOCAL NO. 1645 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets second and fourth Thursday. Mrs. A. L. Lee, Sec. Osage County.

WAUBAUNSEE COUNTY  
HAS FEWER GOPHERS  
There is a remarkable freedom from gophers in alfalfa fields in Waubesaunsee county, according to A. E. Oman, rodent control specialist, of the state agricultural college. "A re-

cent trip from Manhattan through Zeandale and Waubesaunsee to Wamego, and thence to Paxico and back to Manhattan showed that a majority of alfalfa fields are practically free of pocket gopher mounds, or have only scattered border infestation," stated Mr. Oman. Nowhere along the route was there a very badly infested field. In previous seasons it has been very noticeable that creek bottom alfalfa fields from McFarland to Alta Vista and along the route of the Santa Fe south from Alma have had numerous gopher mounds. Careful attention to trapping and poisoning is saving Waubesaunsee county alfalfa growers many acres of this crop as well as making the crop easier to harvest.

JUNCTION LOCAL NO. 1456 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets second and fourth Friday of each month. Geo. F. Warren, Sec.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1484 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first Thursday of each month. Mary W. Vann, sec'y.

RICHVIEW LOCAL NO. 207 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. F. O. Bice, Sec.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Arthur Kerton, Sec'y.

OSBORNE COUNTY  
JOSE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 257 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets every second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Theron E. Frost, Sec'y.

PHILLIPS COUNTY  
PLEASANT HILL LOCAL NO. 872 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets every Monday the month at Pleasant Hill. Carl M. Bothlin, Sec.

RILEY COUNTY  
GRAND VIEW LOCAL NO. 1314 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets every other Friday evening. L. D. Buss, Sec.

ROCKS COUNTY  
SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 793 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first Tuesday of the first Monday in each month. J. B. Senecal, Sec.

RUSH COUNTY  
SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 304 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. R. Wilson, Sec.

STAFFORD COUNTY  
NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2020 \*\*\*\*\*  
First and third Thursday. Fred Hahn, Sec'y Stafford County.

HAPPY LOCAL NO. 1005 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first and third Tuesday of every month. G. A. Dorman, Sec. Trego County.

THOMAS COUNTY  
PRAIRIE BELL LOCAL NO. 1305 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets second Thursday of every month. E. B. Warner, Sec'y Thomas County.

WASHINGTON COUNTY  
HERYNN LOCAL NO. 1427 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Henry Eden, Sec'y Washington County.

HORSE SHOES LOCAL NO. 1010 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets every first and third Monday of each month. Henry Zumbach, Sec'y Washington County.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 980 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Frank J. Sedlack, Sec.

SCRUBY LOCAL NO. 1021 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets the first Friday of each month. E. F. Bollinger, Secretary.

WOODSON COUNTY  
PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 2150 \*\*\*\*\*  
Meets every second and fourth Monday of the month. W. J. Masoth, secretary.

# CHRISTMAS BARGAINS

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## RADIOS

Our Voldstone Receivers are the last word in Radio. We guarantee to hold our sets to give the same clearness in satisfactory reception as any other set of similar type, regardless of price. Our thirty day trial offer protects you. Write for catalog. Compare prices below.

MODEL "35" 5-TUBE  
After you see this set and try it out, you will wonder with amazement at the very low price we sell this "old-fashioned" Radio. Priced complete with Batteries, Cone Speaker and all equipment ready to operate \$59.98