

The Kansas Union Farmer

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C. E. HUFF.....Editor and Manager

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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.



THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1927

COMMITTEE OF KANSAS FARM ORGANIZATIONS HOLD SECOND MEETING

Officers and Directors Attend Meeting in Topeka, Kans., Oct. 25—Kansas farmers are tired of biennial attempts to "dehorn" the primary law.

The executive boards of the three big Kansas farm organizations, in session yesterday here, in addition to indorsing the tax reform program outlined by their officers at the September 8 meeting, adopted the following significant resolution: "We oppose any material change in the primary law."

From All Three Organizations

Flood control committees, to work with any other agencies in trying to solve that problem for Kansas, were appointed from each of the three organizations represented, the Farmers Union, Grange, and State Farm Bureau.

The tax reform program, outlined in September and ratified yesterday, has three planks: Enactment of an income tax law.

Imposition of a gross production tax on minerals.

Sales taxes on a limited number of luxuries.

Relieve City and Farm Property

"We are working for a program that will relieve the land, both farm and city property, from the unjust share it now bears of the tax burden under the general property tax," explained Ralph Snyder of Manhattan, president of the farm bureau.

"Also we are not trying to take in too much territory," added C. E. Brasted of Salina, secretary of the Farmers Union. "The program as outlined will receive the united support of the Kansas farm organizations, and we don't intend to dissipate our legislative efforts in Topeka next session trying to reform the universe."

Steer Clear of Partisan Politics

The day's meeting, attended by 30 members of the boards of the organizations, steered clear entirely of partisan politics and candidates, keeping close to its tax revision program and the discussion of ways and means to secure its adoption. While no announcement was made, the farm organizations intend to try to nominate and elect enough members of the state senate and house to insure the adoption of their program. In other words, their campaign is started already, and they do not intend to wait until the legislature meets to get into action.

Heads of the organizations were strongly commended by the board members for the fight they have been making in the grain rate hearings before the interstate commerce commission at Wichita, Minneapolis and other points. No names were mentioned in the indorsement, however.

Legislative Committee Named

This legislative committee was appointed to push the work of electing members of the legislature and working out the legislative program: C. E. Huff of Salina, president of the Farmers Union; Caldwell Davis of Bronson, master of the Kansas State Grange; and Andy Shearer of Frankfort, vice-president of the State Farm Bureau.

Ralph Snyder, president of the State Farm Bureau, is president of the permanent organization, the State Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations; C. E. Brasted of the Farmers Union is secretary; and Huff and Davis, with the other officers, compose the executive committee.—Topeka Capital.

ALL'S FAIR IN LOVE AND WAR

The Farmers Union has fought for every inch of ground it has gained in Co-operative marketing. And it now holds a vast territory. Its methods have been the methods of peace—honesty, openness, fairness. But it has been the victim of methods only resorted to under stress of war, justified by "necessity."

In general, everyone is agreed that the farmer ought to co-operate, and more fully than he has done. From the president to the local Chamber of Commerce, America speaks with one voice, urging the farmer to maintain and patronize his co-operative Association.

But specifically, whenever he attempts to set up and to patronize a co-operative for the handling of his own products, he finds established business willing to stake everything it has in an effort to defeat his program, and that the methods used do not base upon morals, but upon the rules of war—"The end justifies the means."

Openly and in good faith the Farmers Union established in many Kansas towns local receiving stations for produce. The membership signed contracts for the delivery of their dairy and poultry products to these local stations. In turn the Farmers Union processed and marketed these products, and in line with the agreement and the fundamental principle of co-operation, returned to the individual producer the net gains of the business. The results obtained were satisfactory, and other farmers were inclined to join the movement. In theory most people agree that that is just what they ought to do.

But in practice, as soon as the old line firms found their incomes threatened they resorted to increased prices, rebates, anything to discredit the

co-operatives. It is charged that some raised their prices to a point above the market and then stole back the difference. It is even stated that a few were caught so doing, and their stations closed by the commissioner.

Here is an ad from the local paper at LeRoy, Kansas, reproduced in wording but not in size. As it appeared it was a 10-inch 3-column display:

CASH FOR YOU!

More than \$500 will be distributed to our cream patrons who sold cream to us during 1925. This money represents additional profits for our customers. Be sure to call at our LeRoy house on Saturday, Oct. 22 for your checks. This dividend is payable on 1925 cream business only. Help us make this a big day. Coffee and doughnuts will be served to all comers and everybody is invited. DeCoursey Creamery and Farmers Produce Co. Hazen & Hazen, Managers, LeRoy, Kansas.

Why did not this firm think of the plan of paying back the net profits of the business before the Farmers Union entered the field? Why do they limit payment to a single year—the one for which the Union has made return? Why do they violate the fundamental principle of their type of organization, their right to the profits of the business, in order to copy the co-operative principle, the right of the producer to the net return upon his product? And if it is love that prompts this action, why does it not apply at their other stations, where no co-operative exists? Or if it is but a ruse of warfare—a move to deceive in order to win—why should they be allowed to do it at all? The Blue Sky Board ought to enjoin such firms from the "sale" of themselves by such methods. Perhaps a certain state institution should look after the farmer who falls for such bait.

AS EASY TO AID FARMER BY LAW AS OTHERS

Congressman Strong Makes Effective Appeal Before Topeka Chamber of Commerce

"What can you hope to do for the farmer by legislation?" is the most unreasonable form of opposition to farm relief, according to Cong. James G. Strong of Blue Rapids, who spoke at the Chamber of Commerce forum yesterday noon.

"The question generally is asked by a railroad man, a banker, or a manufacturer," declared Strong, "and in the face of the fact that the railroad, the bankers, and the manufacturers all have come to congress, and continue to come, for relief thru legislation."

Throw Up Their Hands

"The interstate commerce commission and the Esch-Cummings act; the federal reserve board and system; the tariff—these are plain answers. But when the farmer asks for legislative relief, hands are thrown up in holy horror."

Congressman Strong discussed the McNary-Haugen bill and his own measure to stabilize the purchasing power of the dollar. Both are economically sound. Both should be backed by business men generally, in their own interest.

Business Men Should Support It

"Yes, I voted for the McNary-Haugen bill," said Strong. "The business men in this part of the country ought to be a unit in insisting that their senators and congressman vote for such a measure. 'All it proposes to do is to have a farm board to regulate the disposal of an agricultural surplus so that the surplus does not destroy the home market for that surplus.' It proposes to do for agriculture what the interstate commerce commission does for the railroads, the federal reserve board for the financial interests of the country, the tariff for the manufacturers."

GLIMPSES OF CO-OPERATION

IF IT HAD A VOICE IN THE PRICE OF ITS PRODUCT THAT MIGHT HELP.

Failure of the World Economic Conference to present to the League of Nations a correct diagnosis of the present world-plaint of agriculture and inability to propose any direct means of improving the situation are noted by the Department of Agriculture in a recent statement.

Although reduced production costs by technical improvements in marketing and standardization were emphasized by the conference, the U. S. Department finds that the proposals for betterment "lack directness" to permit of practical application.

"The documentary material submitted to the conference," it is explained, "supported the fact of an agricultural depression and points to the existence of a price disequilibrium." But it is not possible to find in the final report of the conference a definite and specific statement as to what are the underlying causes of this depression.

Poor Demand Blamed

"It apparently may be inferred, however, from various more or less indirect statements, that in the opinion of the Conference the basic cause of the agricultural depression relates to the under-consumption of agricultural products, caused largely by the inadequate demand in European industrial countries, rather than to over-production. This conclusion seems to have been reached in spite of the fact that documents submitted to the Conference indicated that the world production of food-stuffs and raw materials was from 16 to 18 per cent greater in 1925 than in 1913, while the world population was only about 5 per cent greater."

"CUSTOMER OWNERSHIP"

A serious question is raised in the following article, from the magazine, Public Ownership. Are the utilities entrenching themselves securely by the simple process of the sale of a few shares of stock?

One of the most subtle, far-reaching and effective means of influencing public opinion and beguiling public officials and citizens into a attitude favorable to private corporations and hostile to the public interests is the scheme of "customer ownership," or selling the stock of these companies to the public. This plan has become very popular with the big corporations everywhere of recent years and is regarded by them as the cleverest of all their plans for currying public favor, meeting the protest

Anything Unreasonable in It?

"Is there anything unreasonable in that? Is there any other industry in which a surplus is allowed to set the price for the entire product? Does the merchant allow a surplus on his shelves to lower the price of everything in his store to below the point of profit?"

"The principle of the McNary-Haugen bill is simple and sound. The farm board would buy the surplus, say of wheat, and sell it abroad. That is where the surplus goes anyway. But by taking it off the home market, the home market could be held up. Then the losses from the sale abroad of a small part of the crop would be assessed back against the rest of the crop."

Entitled to a Return

"Last year we sold 100 million bushels for export. Suppose it was sold at a loss of 50 cents a bushel. Seven cents a bushel tax against the other 700 million bushels would leave the farmer a profit. And he is just as much entitled to a reasonable return on his investment as any other industry."

"He isn't getting it. Agriculture used to get 20 per cent of the national income. Today it gets 10 per cent. Its buying power is more than cut in two."

"A return of five per cent on the farmers' investment would increase his income an average of \$1,000 a year. Think what that would mean for business generally in this section."

Would Use Power Now Possessed.

Strong's measure to stabilize the purchasing power of the dollar, he said, merely would direct the federal reserve board to exercise the power it already has to keep the dollar's purchasing power at about the same level. It would order the board to use its immense powers for that purpose.

"The federal reserve board has the power to do this now," Strong declared. "It can regulate the amount of money in the country. It can fix the cost—thru controlling the interest rate. It can control the extension of credit. My measure simply would direct the board to use that power for the benefit of business and industry, rather than allow it to accrue to the benefit of the speculator."

Would Have Saved Things Then

"If this measure had been on the statute books in 1919, the price level of commodities would not have arisen to 251 per cent of the 1914 price level. The board would have shut off gradually on the amount of money, increased a little the cost of money, limited earlier the extension of credit, and never have allowed the inflation to reach the point where it was necessary to deflate from 251 to 147 all at once, ruining business after business and agriculture."

"Allowing inflation to reach the point it did, and then deflating all at once, cost this country more than the World War did. The federal reserve board has more power than it is safe to contemplate. That power should be directed to maintaining the purchasing power of the dollar at an approximate level, instead of allowing it to run to extremes, by which only the speculator benefits."

Problem for City and Farm

Congressman Strong reiterated that the farm problem, as well as the "dollar" problem, is as much a problem for the city man in Kansas as for the farmer. And the farm organizations should have the united support of all business interests in Kansas, not active opposition or indifference.

Development of river navigation, readjustment of the taxing system, the creation of a federal farm board along the lines of the McNary-Haugen bill, plus the stabilization of the dollar's purchasing power, were emphasized by the Fifth district congressman as steps that should be taken thru legislation to help build up agriculture and industry and business in this section of the United States.

REFLECTIONS

NO MAN CAN STAND ALONE

By Merle Thorpe
(Editor of "Nation's Business," published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.)

There are many who profit from the work of their organizations, yet who glibly disavow any interest in group endeavor. Their interest changes apathy to antipathy. They "haven't time," or they "make a contribution," or declare that they'll have nothing to do with an organization "which is run by a clique."

They are the unwitting economic "throwbacks," freaks who have sloughed off generations of development and reverted to form. They become selfish members of a community or trade, suspicious of each other, as it was in the beginning of things.

Such men lose materially and spiritually.

Set this down as gospel: The work of the world today is being done by groups.

The individual, no matter how strong as an individual, is weak without the strength of his group. And the beauty of American organization is that individuality is stimulated, not suppressed.

Roosevelt declared truly that every man owes something to the trade or profession—not a role in the form of dues, but his best thought and inspiration. And Kipling about the same time, viewing us and his own people with the eyes of a seer and prophet, remarked that the hope of the nation lay in "the everlasting teamwork of every blooming soul."

Mavericks in business are picturesque but abnormal. Biologists classify throwbacks as freaks.

In this world of modern business with its complexities no man can stand alone.

CHARLEY BARRETT BOILS OVER

I promise to say directly and specifically what the ailment of the American farmer is: You will not stand by your friends. You will not punish your enemies. You will not think. You give too much time and attention to some demagogic blather, skit who's seeking public office purely for the loves and fishes. You are not ignorant, for you can talk like a philosopher and then act like a blamed fool. You will not patronize your own institutions unless you can see immediate profits. You look with suspicion upon those who are working night and day for your better interests. "Quit your meanness and get to doing right!"—C. S. Barrett, National President of the Farmers' Union.—Oklahoma Union Farmer.

THE SLAVE

They set the slave free, striking off his chains as much as a slave as ever.

His slavery was not in his chains, but in himself.

They can only set free men free, and that is no need of that—Free men free themselves.

—Phillips Oppenheim.

KANSAS HAS GOOD CONVENTION

Manager Norgaard of the Super-Aurora Creameries, Geo. Larsen, director for the Third District, and I had the pleasure of attending the state convention of the Kansas Farmers Union in Ottawa, Kansas, on October 12 and 13. This was one

THE BRAINLESS STRUGGLE

Many believe that farmers have always been engaged in a frantic effort to produce in such quantities as to break their own market; and this chicken farmer propaganda if carried to its logical conclusion by still further intensifying this struggle could have no other effect than to impoverish agriculture. And the farmers' chief mission in life would be to feed the world, almost without money and without price. If it hadn't been for their organization our industrial workers would have been no better off than slaves; and before they accomplished very much they had to make it so warm for their scabs and strike breakers that they frequently made a hasty survey of the surrounding landscape for places of refuge; and now they seem to have gained sufficient prestige to land their share of the good things of life without much effort. Now while we would shudder to think of writing any thing that would invite anyone to violence it may become necessary for organized agriculture to devise some means to induce those who are responsible for this master farmer stuff and other false notions to seek some shady nook in which to while away the passing hours; instead of becoming star performers on our so-called agricultural trains that tour the country to teach farmers how to successfully carry on their business. Or will our slick politicians be permitted to Houdini us with their charlatriny—world without end?—J. C. Glasgow.

"FIGURED" FARM INCOME

Mr. Eugene Meyer was fortunate in the choice of a time in which to figure up the income the American farmer was going to receive for the 1926 crop. It was a billion dollars more than the 1925 crop brought. While this would not exactly solve the farm problem, surely would relieve the acute situation. And it indicated a healthy future condition. Of course, the farmer had not actually the money, but the prospective yields, multiplied by the prospective price equalled the prospective income. Some slight problem, surely, would be permitted to Houdini us with their charlatriny—world without end?—J. C. Glasgow.

THE PUBLIC WANTS TO KNOW

At any rate this is a matter that ought to be carefully investigated. We should like to know, and he believe the public generally would like to know how many, if any, of the Judges of Supreme courts in our states, Judges of our District and County Courts, mayors and councilmen and other officials in our cities and citizens generally own or hold stock and bonds in private utility companies. An official investigation of this matter should be made. Let us have the facts.

of the best and most harmonious conventions they have ever had.

Their activities, like ours, are perhaps performing a greater service than ever before in the history of their organization. The Kansas farm property insurance company is the oldest of the Farmers Union insurance companies, and at the present time has the largest amount of insurance in force.

The Kansas organization has established a large centralized creamery in Kansas City, Mo., which has already made over 3,000,000 pounds of butter this year. The Jointing Association at Kansas City, the auditing department, and the Live Stock Commission made reports. These activities are incorporated separately, and have their annual shareholders' meetings at a later date.

C. E. Huff, who was state vice president and succeeded to the presidency upon the death of John Tromble last spring, was elected president by acclamation.

The Kansas Farmers Union is confronted with about the same problems as our Nebraska Farmers Union, and they are trying to meet them by handling their own economic and legislative problems, just the same as we are. Their greatest need, like ours, is a larger number of members who are 100% loyal to our program.—President Keeney, in Nebraska Union Farmer.

SO IS FINE SENTIMENT

Co-operation is not a sentiment—it is an economic necessity.—Charles Steinmetz.

EDITOR HERRON, OF NEBRASKA UNION, OBSERVES

Just why is it so difficult to mobilize the business of local co-operative associations through our state wide and regional co-operative enterprises? The locals of a community may be buying oils and greases through the State Exchange, but if they organize an oil association, three times out of five they will buy their oils, greases, and gasoline from an old-line concern. Where farmers load their own grain onto cars, it is sure to come to our National Grain Commission Company, but only a small proportion of the grain handled by our co-operative elevators comes to our agency. Individuals and locals are always easier than associations to line up for mobilized buying and selling. Is it because when an association is set up and a manager installed the business becomes a prey to high-power solicitors and salesmen?

HE SPENT THE SUMMER IN VAUDEVILLE

Bond of Sympathy Between Public Entertainers

Mrs. Lita Grey Chaplin, divorced wife of Charlie Chaplin, was received today by President Coolidge, who expressed the hope that she was enjoying her visit in Washington.—Press Dispatch.

IF YOU THINK THIS WAS SLOW COMING THROUGH CONSIDER THE NEW CAR

Henry Ford has endorsed co-operative marketing and has apologized for ever permitting his magazine to

oppose the movement. Although his Dearborn Independent has published several bitter attacks upon co-operative associations, Mr. Ford now admits that these attacks were both unfair and unjust.

In a retraction recently printed in daily newspapers from one end of the continent to the other, Henry Ford says:

"If the advancement and development of co-operative marketing has suffered by reason of these articles, then we sincerely regret it."

"We recognize that co-operative marketing holds promise of substantial relief to the farmer and grower."

CONSIDER AMERICA'S ADVANCEMENT

It once required the entire strength of the American colonies for years to whip the British. But those were the days of only moderate sized statesmen, like Washington, Jefferson, Franklin.

Now but one of our super-statesmen, Big Bill Thompson, of Chicago, is needed for the job, and it won't take long. Also the job will be more thorough. We are progressing, verily.

"THE FAULE OF THE LEAF"

(By R. Graham)

Yellow, mellow, ripened days,
Sheltered in the golden coating;
O'er the dreamy, listless haze,
White and dainty cloudless floating;
Winking at the blushing trees,
And the sombre, furrowed fallow;
Smiling at the airy ease
Of the southward flying swallow.

Sweet and smiling are thy ways,
Beauteous golden Autumn days,
—Will Carlton.

Did he mean "Independent" Farmer?

Nothing is so disgusting as the crowing about liberty by slaves.—Emerson.

THAT SETTLES IT

Absolute knowledge have I none,
But my aunt's washerwoman's son
Heard a policeman on his beat
Say to a laborer on the street
(Omit next 10 lines)

That a man in Klondyke got the news
From a gang of smooth American Jews
(Omit more lines)

A hermit who lived beside a lake
Whose mother-in-law will undertake
To prove that her friend's sister's
Niece

Has stated in a nicely written piece
That she has a son who knows about
The date the new Ford car comes out.—Exchange.

A BOY'S MOTHER

(James Whitcomb Riley)
My mother she's so good to me,
If I was good as I could be,
I couldn't be as good—no sire!
Can't any boy be good as her!

She loves me when I'm glad or sad;
She loves me when I'm good or bad.
An', what's a funniest thing, she says
She loves me when she punishes.

I don't like her to punish me,
That don't hurt—but it hurts to 'see
Her cryin'. When I cry, an'
We both cry and be good again.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO

OUR THINKERS ARE SHORT CIRCUITED

We Therefore Pay Others to do Our Long Distance Thinking.

On the 17th of the month it will be two years since I joined the Union. The following February I attended the state convention at Salina, and when I heard the singing and the speaking and saw the enthusiasm of the delegates, I made up my mind that I would have to get up and be "going some" if I kept up with my brother farmers of the Union.

Plans and resolutions were suggested and adopted with such a spirit of determination that I was convinced that it would be a matter of such a short time before our warriors would shake the scabs of our enemies, that I would have to move pretty swift if I would get there for the banquet.

A whole year passed with "nothing doing." Then we had another convention in the same hall and city; I attended again and again, and heard the singing and speaking and the plans and the resolutions, also saw the earnestness and the enthusiasm, but I had had a whole year to think and I had changed my mind about having to keep a swift move on myself to keep up with those who seemed to be against the bit. During the last convention President Barrett stood up before us and after looking over the delegates, he said, "he had never attended a convention where there was more intelligence and enthusiasm and that he was sure there was something doing during the year. I hoped he was right but he was mistaken. He may have been right about the intelligence and the enthusiasm, but he was entirely out of line on the "something doing."

I have come to the conclusion that as a body that we present a very intelligent appearance, and a blind man would know that we were enthusiastic from what he could hear at one of our conventions. As to the earnestness, I believe we are earnest enough, but that we are a little short in our thinkers; we have not got the time to exercise our thinkers and make them strong and vigorous in order to solve questions beyond the primary grade.

As a rule we get up about four or five in the morning and are on the move until after dark in the evening. All day long one thing comes after another in such quick succession that we have no time to think very short; we therefore let others do our thinking for us, and of course we pay pretty dearly for it. Talk about your high cost of living, it is cheap compared with the high cost of our thinking.

It requires less effort to let our minds run on the regular channels which are made for us by our high salaried thinkers than to make new channels; we therefore glide along, making plans and passing resolutions then we wonder why they don't do anything. In order to make our plans and resolutions have some effect and make something doing we must apply a little more physical and mental effort than we have been doing.

When the farmers in this neck of the woods called for an organizer their thinkers had already told them that there was something wrong with their business affairs; when the organizer came, they stepped right into the collar, and they are watching for the rest of their brother farmers to step in line, that we may pull together. We believe in the Union and know that it is doing good, but we are losing time while we are waiting for the word to start. I can name more than 100 members in our local organizations that will support any plan that is adopted by our brother farmers.

Our state executive committee has only suggested a plan whereby we may co-operate in our business affairs.

The completion of the plan, the making of the by-laws and the election of the officers will have to be done at a meeting of the stockholders who subscribed for stock in the co-operative jobbers' association and a majority must rule.

Our farming utensils have been going from bad to worse from year to year. We scold, fuss and rave over a lot of subsidiary evils, but pay very little attention to the principal cause. Why? Because our high salaried long-distance thinkers are working overtime, spending their wrongfully gained wealth in devising a means whereby to throw dust over our eyes when we undertake to do anything for our protection. So that we can't collect a sufficient number under our plan to create a strong enough force to accomplish anything, but sing, speak, make plans and resolutions. I sometimes think the "Old Harry" is assisting them. Brothers, wake up and clear that dust that lands you to suspicion, prejudice and causes timidity, out of your eyes and let us band together in a business way, choose the thinkers from our midst who are in sympathy with our interests and set our own price for his services in proportion to the good work.

This, and this only, will lead us up to the privilege and power, to demand and receive a fair recompense for our labor and our products.

J. U. Shade

Ladies' Auxiliary

In the two weeks that have passed since the state convention there have been some Farmers Union meetings, without a doubt.

In the course of the evening the Ladies Auxiliary has been mentioned. It is only natural to wonder how the idea has been received. Some have probably said, "Why of course we will fall in line with this movement. We will turn our neighborhood club into a Ladies Auxiliary. We are all Farmers Union members any way. We might just as well work along with the crowd. Pool our money and efforts and see what we can do this next year."

While others will say, "No indeed, we have our club. We have our program planned for the year. We know just what are going to do with our money. Let the men go on with their Farmers Union. This is their thing. The club is ours and we will tend to it." And that's that.

But I believe the most deplorable situation is the one in which the delegates will come home and tell you of the wonderful gatherings of women at the convention, tell of the enthusiasm, and tell all the encouraging things the men said about it and when he finished he may say, that he believes it would be a good thing for the women of his local to take it up, maybe he will make a motion to that effect, and have every woman in the room just sit and look at him. He will wait for a response. The

room will become so quiet you can hear a pin drop. The embarrassed delegate will sigh and sit down. Nine chances out of ten the subject will never be brought up again. This is difference, a condition found not only in the Farmers Union but it is found in every organization in the world. Church workers tell us that it is the curse of the age and if a way was found to combat it their troubles would be over. Here is a story that illustrates the thought that I am trying to bring to you:

A vast crowd of people were watching a boat race between Harvard and Princeton. It was a grand sight to see each crew of athletic young men working together with the great strength and co-operation that it takes to drive a boat to victory. Suddenly a splintering crash was heard, the boat had been broken, just at that instant the man to whom the accident had occurred, sprang out of the boat into the water, knowing that his comrades would have all that they could do without carrying his dead weight for a moment after he was unable to help.

There are many members of the Farmers Union who are merely riding along making no effort to help paddle the canoe. If we will throw all the dead weight overboard, in our Farmers Union organization, and each one who rides, do his share, we will surely drive on to a victorious 1928.

Mrs. Chas. Simpson.



5938. Ladies' Dress
Cut in 5 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3 1/2 yards of 40 inch material. To face cuffs with contrasting material. As illustrated will require 1/4 yard 27 inches wide. Price 15c.

5649. Girls' Dress
Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 3 3/4 yards of 40 inch material. Price 16c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL & WINTER 1927-1928 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE and COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESSMAKING, ALSO SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (including 30 of the various simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

Pattern Dept., Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas, Box 48.

KEEPING HOME FIRES BURNING

In the conservation of "woman power," America leads the world. The Departments of Labor and Agriculture of the National Government have long directed their efforts towards improving the condition of women in the home, on the farm, and in industry. The broad viewpoint of national civilization has recently been stressed from the convention platform in discussing the value of modern labor-saving devices. Labor-saving devices in the home have reached their culmination during the past five years in the general acceptance of automatic household heating, electric refrigeration, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, improved plumbing and other mechanical improvements, and discussions among industrial leaders indicate the belief on their part that the emancipation of the American woman from household drudgery and her greater freedom for work in the arts and sciences. In fact, it is believed the modern methods should double the potential of the American people, perhaps within the next generation.

Leaders in public life and sociologists believe that the new conditions offer true remedy for the lessening of the American woman because they give her the longest for opportunity to make practical use of the training she receives in school and college. With her home fully equipped she can now meet men on their own ground in professional and business life. A satisfied that her home is not being neglected. In pioneer days, many hours of the housewife's time were consumed in keeping the home fires burning. Men cut and piled the wood, but then their work ended. It was the women of the family who built the fires and kept them supplied with fuel. The utilization of coal lightened their task, but in the great majority of American homes, the women remained the furnace tenders. Automatic heating means that the home fires can be kept burning without effort, thus releasing woman power for more important constructive work.

REPORTED BY THE ASSOCIATIONS

The new Nebraska Farmers' Union Co-operative Oil Service is buying gas and oil on specifications with satisfaction to its patrons. The new company now has ten locals and the management estimates the requirements of this membership will be approximately 2,000,000 gallons of gas and kerosene and probably 100,000 gallons of oil. Truck routes have been organized by the Illinois Equity Exchange Company, Effingham, Ill., for the purpose of collecting from members the poultry and eggs which are to be marketed through the organization. Additional equipment for the feeding of poultry is being installed in the Effingham packing house. The management announces that geese will be handled this fall.

Business to the amount of \$762,000 was transacted the past year by the Farmers' Union Service Association, Des Moines, Iowa, a gain of \$168,000 over the year before. Starting with \$12,000 working capital two years ago, the Service Association has built up a surplus of \$4,000 after paying 5 per cent interest to the members and earning 22 per cent on that amount. During the past year the operating expenses have been decreased over those of the preceding year.

URGING THE METRIC SYSTEM

The present system of weights and measures fails to satisfy a lot of people in this country, and they would substitute the metric system in its place. Senator Gillett of Massachusetts is sponsor of a bill for that purpose. The Gillett bill would change things so that gasoline would be purchased by the liter, coal by the gram, and calico by the meter, although, to avoid confusion, the old names of gallon, ton, and yard would be retained, the units alone being altered.

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

DOGS

FOR SALE—My Bluetick Coon and Opossum hound. Can't be beat. Shipped on trial. Satisfaction guaranteed. Coy. Hicks, Sedalia, Ky. B 126.

FARM FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR TRADE—for smaller farm, 480 acre good wheat and corn farm, 5 miles County East, good market. H. H. Caldwell, Ulysses, Kansas.

FARMS WANTED

Want to hear from owner having farm for sale; give particulars and lowest price. E. L. Black, Box 98, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

FOR TABLE USE

FOR SALE—Plenty of Pure Country Crop, 100 pounds \$1.00, Tonganoxie, Kansas.

POSITION WANTED

Some Farmers Union Elevator and Business Associations are losing money, by not employing a live manager. Well experienced in Side Lines and Implements. Address 35, Kansas Union Farmer.

A real Co-operator wants position as manager of Farmers Union Elevator or store. Five years experience. Salary can be \$6.00. Two for \$12.50. F. O. B. Bern, Farmer.

SEEDS FOR SALE

ALFALFA \$8.00, Sudan \$2.00, Clover \$1.50, Millet \$1.00, wholesale or retail. Meier Grain Co., Salina, Kansas.

FOR THE TABLE

SPANISH Peanuts, shelled raw, 1927 crop, 100 pounds \$1.00. Freight prepaid. Jackson Bean Co., Woodward, Okla.

FOR SALE—Choice extracted White Sweet Clover Honey. From the Pleasant Height Apiary 4-5 lbs. Pails \$2.50, 40 lb. can \$6.00. Two for \$12.50. F. O. B. Bern, Kansas. Albert Strahm.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESUN TOBACCO 4000 100 lb. \$1.15; 5000 100 lb. \$1.15; 10,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 15,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 20,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 25,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 30,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 35,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 40,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 45,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 50,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 55,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 60,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 65,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 70,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 75,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 80,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 85,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 90,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 95,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 100,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 105,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 110,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 115,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 120,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 125,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 130,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 135,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 140,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 145,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 150,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 155,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 160,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 165,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 170,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 175,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 180,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 185,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 190,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 195,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 200,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 205,000 100 lb. \$1.15; 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TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE KANSAS DIVISION FARMERS' EDUCATION AND CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA

(Continued from page 1)
farmers are being benefited from the see, ge of the Farmers Union. Only 8 per cent of the farmers belong to a farm organization but we have started out to win and we will win.

I am reminded of a letter George Washington wrote to his wife during the Revolutionary War. He wrote that the people were divided into three classes, the fighters, the Tories and the third class was anxious for the Colonists to win but they would not help. He said if the fighters and the slacks would unite, the war would end in two years. But they did not unite and the fighters carried on the fight for eight long years in poverty and distress until they won the victory that made the United States the greatest nation in the world. How long Oh Lord, how long before the farmer will see that in union there is strength and in strength alone there is victory. In order to strengthen the Union ranks we must organize the women for history shows that no great reform has ever succeeded without the aid of the women. And every great organization has its women in line. The church has its religious women's societies. Every religious organization relies on its treasured societies for much of its support. The Masons have the Eastern Star. The Odd Fellows have the Rebekahs, the Grand Army the Relief Corps, the Woodmen have the Royal Neighbors and so on down the list. Every society values their helpers. If they didn't value them, they would not exist.

I have talked with many of the leading Union men in the state and also with our National President and they all favor the Auxiliary movement and I know from personal contact with Uncle John Tromble that was one of his dreams to see all the farm women organized to help the Union in their great work. And the Union, it is a great work. The harvest truly is white, the sheaves are full, the work is left unfinished, and I feel like I think Lincoln must have felt when he made that immortal address at Gettysburg and I will paraphrase his words and apply them to the Farmers Union. "And, all you to the Farmers Union, I call on you to promote this Auxiliary. Sisters, do not let us plead in vain. Come on and help make Uncle John's dream come true. And let us here highly resolve that these dead Union men, who have died for this cause, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that this organization of the farmers, shall not perish from the Earth."

Mrs. H. B. Whitaker read an original poem dedicated to C. E. Henderson, who was the organizer of the Women's Auxiliary in his county.

Mrs. H. B. Whitaker
Poem composed by her in loving remembrance of C. E. Henderson, who left us just two years ago Oct. 10, 1925.

Two long years have passed, Dear Cliff,
Since that sad day
The Reaper came and took you away.
Sad and sudden was the call
For you, Dear Cliff, so loved by all.
The shock was great, the pain severe
We did not think the end so near.
You bade no one a last farewell
You said, Goodbye, to none;
Your loving heart had ceased to beat
Before we knew it, you were gone.
And, though your voice is silent
And your true heart has ceased to beat
We miss the well known footsteps
Of the one we loved to greet.
Your cheerful smile and kindly ways
We pleasantly recall.
You had kind words for every one.
You did beloved be all.

You would not like to have us sad,
Our smiles were once your pleasure
And though we cannot smile at you
Your memory is our treasure.
Out in Fairview Cemetery
Where the flowers gently wave
Lies our Dear Union Brother
In his silent lowly grave.

Rest in peace, Dear Brother Cliff,
For you, we never will
We did truly love you Brother
And will always love you still.
Some may think we have forgotten
But the Union folks all know
That we miss you just the same
As on that day two years ago.
(Mrs. Howard B. Whitaker)

Mr. Huff spoke briefly on the future of the Women's Auxiliary has before them and the many things which they can accomplish.
I have no business after the speeches you have heard, attempting to talk at all and I doubt if any of the rest of you fellows have any business trying to say anything immediately following this program and appeal which I have just put on. I should like to say to them that I quite agree with them in everything that has been said concerning the importance of the development of the Women's Auxiliary, in the Kansas Farmers Union. I want to say something in appreciation of the heroic effort they have made to get their group under way. Think back 18 or 20 years to the conditions that confronted the Kansas Farmers Union and you will know something about the difficulties they had to confront. They had to make the way before they could travel along it. There is nothing ahead of them except possibilities. They have to build the way they are to travel. It has been heroic. I know something about the work they have done. They have not had a very definite program. They have been finding their way a step at a time, and building a program as they go. I wish they would address the Kansas Farmers Union and say, "The women's page in the Kansas Union Farmer, as suggested in this week's issue of the paper, belongs to the Women's Auxiliary Department, and we want to be permitted to name an editor for that department." Ask the privilege of making them a "Joint" department. We have our boys and girls educational needs, not so much to be thought of in terms of cooperative marketing, how to run an elevator, etc. but that they be given a sense that they are members of a group. There is a group joy in organization. There is a group joy in that comes from group consciousness. To have a group of boys and girls over the state in the various localities to have them write letters to the paper and have their letters get letters back again would build them into the group and movement. Then, you will never fear them from it all their lives. It is because the women are adapted to building patiently and perfectly enough to make things permanent that the Lord gave us motherhood. Because he knew the very finest of characters would be developed. Any man who cannot remember his mother is, of all men, to be sympathized with. If he never had any one to stand in the place of a mother, then he is indeed to be sympathized with doubly. Ten years from now we will have boys and girls come into positions of responsibility with a sense of group consciousness on them. I would like to say I wish the Auxiliary would make a contact-organization between the farm ideals and the current community practices. There isn't anything in the state of Kansas can go so far towards making rural communities the kind of places in which boys and girls grow up under favorable circumstances, and the possibility of remaining in the rural community, as the Women's Auxiliary. Suppose that we ask for a meeting with the county superintendent and also the rural teachers in the county prior to the opening of the school year and say, "We are the rural homes and home makers. We believe in the open country and the contribution which it makes in character, without which the American flag would not have occupied the place and place that it occupies today. These are our children and we want to talk to you about the rural school program." I will not enlarge upon that. If the rural communities are not desirable places to live, and in some respects they are, then the fault is due to the fact that we have not tried to keep alive in them things for their betterment. Men live by the contact of the neighborhood and the privileges of religion. We have to take into consideration

You PAID for a FEEDING FLOOR Last Year Did You Get It?
Hogs fed on an unpaved lot waste 10 to 25 percent of their feed, say experienced feeders.
Asingle year of this waste costs more than a concrete feeding floor which would prevent it.

You Can Build Your Own Feeding Floor!
Build a concrete feeding floor now and let your next year's saving in feed pay for it.

Complete instructions are given in "Increasing Your Profit with Feeding Floors." Your free copy is waiting.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete
Clyde Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Concrete for Permanence

Don't Be Misled
Your Own Company can sell you the

Best Protection in the State
for the least money.

See your local agent today or write—
Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co.
Salina, Kansas

all of the elements out of which life is built if we are going to build life in the open country. I would take the liberty to suggest to them they do just that. Might I ask of the Auxiliary that they develop and outline a program complete enough so some one can go into the field and give full time to the organization, that the Kansas Farmers Union make arrangements for financing a field worker to be paid out of their dues when the organization has any income.

Thanks for the privilege of offering advice to a group of women when they cannot talk back.

THE FARMERS UNION BANK PROGRAM
Owing to Mr. Trull having been called back to Kansas City because of the death of the mother of Mr. Furlong, the cashier, Mr. E. E. Woodman ably took charge of the banking program.

Mr. Woodman, F. U. State Bank. It is unfortunate Mr. Trull could not be here. I had not thought of taking any part in this convention. I do want you men to see that we have a representative bunch of farmers here who are also good Kansas bankers. When we lost our leader, at the following board meeting of the bank, I guess it was because I was in Kansas City and could be there once in a while. I made me chairman of the Bank Board and I am also a member of the Discount Committee of the bank at Kansas City. I have tried to be familiar with the workings and details of that. Our bank has been in operation some time. Frankly, you know that in all of our business enterprises, when we started in at first and began any enterprise, we have not, perhaps, realized the full scope that those activities would take. I think that those who had them in charge, or the great responsibility that laid before those institutions. We have the brains in the Farmers Union, I think, or at least the best brains among that membership at the preliminary meeting of the starting of your banks. There was a great deal of discussion but I heard no one at that time give expression to the thought that would lead me to believe all the possibilities they have in the bank for the Farmers Union. When our bank opened and began business, and for some time afterwards, I do not think any of us had a definite plan outside the bank, and I think that the bank has been met, the Board of Directors have been met, the Board of Control has been met, and the bank has gradually evolved a policy for your business activities. First, the bank and care for the needs of your state-wide activities. Your local activities and after that is done, of the individual membership as far as possible. Now, that is a large program for the bank to undertake. I cannot see the time to take that on, but I think the time to undertake that is but when you get this idea that the Live Stock Commission Company has a turn over of one million dollars a month that goes through that bank, and that the Association has a turn over of five million dollars a month that flows through that bank to be taken care of, and the Produce Company which is growing by leaps and bounds, so fast we cannot handle it, and that the bank has to keep up with it, has an immense turn over. Especially in the case of the Produce Association and the Produce Department has to be carried on what we term a floating business. It has become and has made a real plan for our bank to carry on easily and successfully. These big industries down there that are yours. Then in addition, numerous local business institutions of yours have assistance. Local banks and conditions have been unfriendly for some time. Assistance has been given to numerous local business institutions over the state to be a real benefit to the community in which they are located. That has been our objective. There have been great demands from the membership for money for various uses on your farms. We have not been able to do all of these things yet. We have been trying to build a financial success and system of the Farmers Union and as a result there have been Farmers Union banks started in various parts of the state. They are all growing. They are all young and feeling their way but they are growing. At some of these points, in order to get the best of these banks to feel, the parent bank has had to come in and lend assistance, either moral or financial or both. That has been done. While these things have been done, there has been more things that the Board of Directors discouraged sometimes because they cannot do these other things. They have not had the funds to work with. That bank is your bank. It does not belong to me nor any of the Farmers Union people. It belongs to all Farmers Union people of the state of Kansas. You asked that it be organized and started-out into operation and that has been done. It is a young institution. Its own head has been long as compared to other banks and had to put it into work. A lot of time and money to get you people to furnish enough money so we could open up into a city the size of Kansas City, under the law. We had to go out and ask you people to buy that capital stock. You should have bought it voluntarily. It is the past problem. It is over. It is the past history of this bank. Now, where you people come into the operation of this bank is in supporting it. We have the bank and the machinery down there. The men to run it. The Board of Directors and our officers. That bank has a definite policy that has been worked out to benefit you people. If you want it to be a success and live and grow you people must furnish the business for that. Mr. Trull is not here. He cannot make the bank earn money or be of any use to this organization except as a depository of the state organization and a few banks out over the state, they

cannot make it an institution of value and use to our organization unless each individual gives some support to that bank in some manner. I do not know what the membership of the Kansas Farmers Union is at this time. Just say it is 20,000. 20,000 men in the Kansas Farmers Union. I do not imagine any one of that number but what every month or two or once in every 90 days that he spends \$20.00 some way he does not spend, or he can get along without spending. You know what it would mean if you 20,000 Farmers Union men in the state of Kansas would put

STOCK MARKET
KANSAS CITY MARKET
Write Us A Letter
STEERS: Cattle market 25 to 75 higher for the week. Biggest advance has been on the medium and low-priced grades. Heavy cattle sold up to 16.50 again this week, while yearlings reached a new top, 17.00. Very few prime steers coming in, in fact, there has not been too many killing cattle for the good of the market. Bulk of the best yearlings sell at 15.00 to 17.00, shortfolds 12.00 to 14.00 for the better kinds and 10.00 to 12.00 for those so fat. Bulk of the corn-fed heavy steers bring 12.00 to 13.00. Grassys going to the killers, weighing 900 to 1100 lbs., at 9.50 to 11.00. Heavy Kansas grassers sold today at 11.50 to 13.25.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS: Market active and strong with the more desirable grades 50 higher. Best light whitefaced 10.00 to 10.50, fair to good 9 to 10 cents, plainer kinds 8.25 to 9.00. Choice light shorthorns 8.75 to 9.25, a fair good grade bringing 8.00 to 8.50. Feeders weighing 800 to 900 lbs. selling 60 cents under lighter weights. Canners quality. No choice heavy feeders here, packers taking the plainer kinds.

COWS, HEIFERS, MIXED YEARLINGS AND BULLS: Market active and strong with the more desirable grades of grass fed cows and heifers heavy weight, ones up to 5.25. Cutters 5.25 to 5.75. Fair to good grass fat cows 6.00 to 6.75, while choice heavy hotel kinds bring up to 8.50, prime high as 9.00. Grass heifers continue hard sellers with stockmen getting the except the extra heavy fleshed kinds. A few grass heifers sell up to 9.00, bulk 7.00 to 8.00. Fed mixed yearlings steady, bulk selling at 11.00 to 12.00, one prime load up to 14.00. Fed heifers sell most up to 9.50 to 10.50. Stock cows and heifers steady. Bulk market 25 lower for the week, heavy bolognas up to 6.50.

CALVES: Market 50 lower for the week, top veals today 13.50. Plainer veals 8.00 to 11.00. Good to choice heavy weight and medium killers 8.00 to 9.00, plainer kinds 7.50 to 8.00. Stock calves active, good to choice 6.50 higher. Choice white face steer calves 10.75 to 11.50, fair to good 9.50 to 10.50. Good red calves up to 9.25, fair to good 7.75 to 8.50.

HOGS: Market 25 higher this year, market breaking about 50 cents every day. Market today very slow, mostly 50 to 65 lower, packing sows 75 to 1.00 off, stock pigs 25 lower. Top 9.50 on 225s to 240s, few 200s to 270s 9.25 to 9.90, 140s to 170s 8.25 to 9.00, 180s to 200s 9.00 to 9.25. Packing sows 7.00 to 7.75. Stock pigs 9 to 10 cents. Weighty hogs 9.50 to 9.90. Packer top 9.75. Shipper top 9.90.

SHEEP AND LAMBS: Moderate turn. Top native 1.25, top western 1.25. Top native 6.00 to 6.25. Cut native lambs 8.00 to 8.50. Cullers and bucks 1.00 to 3.00. Western feeding lambs 12.00 to 13.00.

Farmers Union Live Stock Com.

CHICAGO MARKET
Farmers Union "Sales Control" is Necessary
"Today"
The crash in hog prices shows clearly the need of a strong, farmer-owned live stock market. A drop in four days from the \$11.80 top to \$10.25. Bulk of hogs show sharper losses. Taking country hogs together, this crash means \$200,000 loss to the farmers. A drop in four days from the \$11.80 top to \$10.25. Bulk of hogs show sharper losses. Taking country hogs together, this crash means \$200,000 loss to the farmers. A drop in four days from the \$11.80 top to \$10.25. Bulk of hogs show sharper losses. Taking country hogs together, this crash means \$200,000 loss to the farmers.

Chicago butchers shops. The retail butchers are still complaining—saying the packers have cut their profit margin to the bone.

Warn your shippers against a panic. Figures show that while there is a drop off in corn yield amounting to 100 million bushels in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri—there is an increase of 325 million bushels in Colorado, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and Oklahoma. The first winter crop is big feed-ers. The last group will have corn to sell. Hogs should be finished—not shipped in a panic. Pass this on to your shippers.

Most important—centralize shipments in the Farmers Union sales department. Work out the plan of marketing and STOP THE BREAK.

While hogs are being crashed—choice and prime steers advance, \$17.75 today for the 1220 pound Collier cattle. And \$17.50 for good yearlings.

The bulk of common to good beef cattle were weak to lower.

Best vealers \$14.00 to outsiders. The packers stopped at \$13.00 on calves.

Flat native lambs are 25c higher, taking sorts into account. \$14.00 top, at which Farmers Union sold 8 cars Monday. That is high point this week.

Active call for the feedin glams, \$14.50 for best. Good ones available \$13.75 to \$14.25.

Butcher cattle are weak to 25c lower. Bull market steady.

Ship to the Union.

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see a member.

Mr. Bullard spoke on "Future Banking of the Kansas Farmers" and explained the organization and the workings of the "Farmers Union Co-operative Banking Association" of which each bank in the state is a member.

W. A. Keene, 2. Lyndon, 2. Beloit, 1. Lawrence, 2. Ulysses, 1. Kansas City, 4. Gentlemen, I thank you.

Department of Practical Co-Operation

We are changing the policy of this department, beginning the first of the year. The Meeting Notices that have appeared here to fore were 100% locals for 1926. At this time we are showing only those that are 100% for 1927. All 100% locals for 1927 that wish their meeting notice to be published will receive this service free of charge. Locals that are not paid up in full but want their meeting notice published can have space in this department for One Cent per word per week.

ALLIANCE COUNTY
GOLDEN VALLEY LOCAL NO. 2157
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. H. V. Adams, Secy.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2148
Meets the second and fourth Friday of the month. Ray Wilson, Secy.

SILVER LEAF LOCAL NO. 2156
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. M. A. Fender, Secy.

DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Mrs. R. C. Farish, Secy.

ALLEN CENTER LOCAL NO. 2155
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Jno. Page, Secy.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2154
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Joe Farmer, Secy.

COTTONWOOD VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1823
Meets the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month. L. K. Graham, Secy.

CHEROKEE COUNTY
NEUTRAL LOCAL NO. 2108
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. C. A. Atkinson, Secretary.

OWSLEY LOCAL NO. 2044
Meets first and third Thursday of each month. Joe Farmer, Secy.

CLAY COUNTY
FOUR MILE LOCAL NO. 1123
Meets on the first Tuesday of each month. G. W. Tomlinson, Secy.

COFFEY COUNTY
SUNNYSIDE LOCAL NO. 2144
Meets on the second Wednesday of each month. Mrs. H. B. Lusk, Secy.

DOUGLAS COUNTY
CARLY LOCAL NO. 2136
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. R. E. Tutcher, Secy.

FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1532
Meets the first Friday of each month. Mrs. Frank Topping, Secy.

ELLISWORTH COUNTY
ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1838
Meets on the first Monday of each month. F. F. Svoboda, Secy.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2155
Meets every first and third Monday of each month. Ed Mos, Secy.

TRIVOLI LOCAL NO. 1001
Meets the first Monday evening in each month. W. H. Fleming, Secy.

ELLIS COUNTY
HAYS LOCAL NO. 2144
Meets the first Friday in each month, alternating Pleasant Hill at 7:30 in the evening with Hays Court House at 2:00 in the afternoon. Frank B. Pfeiffer, Secy.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 605
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Joseph L. Weber, Secy.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1404
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Frank Reimeyer, Secy.

GREENWOOD COUNTY
NEAL LOCAL NO. 1812
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. C. Graves, Secy.

SOUTH VERMIGRIS LOCAL NO. 4188
Meets every second Friday night. H. L. Soule, Secy.

GOVE COUNTY
PARK LOCAL NO. 909
Meets the last Saturday of each month. Jas. Hein, Secy.

JEWELL COUNTY
PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1300
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Wm. T. Flinn, Secy.

JOHNSON COUNTY
SHARON LOCAL NO. 1744
Meets the last Friday evening of each month. A. W. Eismann, Secy.

LEARN COUNTY
BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 2073
Meets the first Wednesday night of each month. Roy Edmonds, Secy.

MARSHALL COUNTY
SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 2157
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Nels Samuelson, Secy.

BLU VALLEY LOCAL NO. 2111
Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month. Chas. Muehl, Secy.

MICHELLE COUNTY
PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 450
Meets the first Friday of each month at Plum Creek school house. F. A. Essel, Secy.

OTAWA COUNTY
SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 462
Meets the second and last Friday of the month. Walter Lott, Secy.

GROVER LOCAL NO. 108
Meets every other Wednesday night. Anna Bremerman, Secy.

WILEY COUNTY
ROCK ISLAND LOCAL NO. 1189
Meets the first Tuesday evening of the month. Geo. Sumner, Secy.

GRAND VIEW LOCAL NO. 2144
Meets on Friday night every two weeks. Esther Shorten, Secy.

RUSH COUNTY
SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 841
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. R. Wilson, Secy.

SMITH COUNTY
OAK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1185
Meets at Stuart on the second Monday of each month. H. J. Schwarz, Secy.

STAFFORD COUNTY
UNION LOCAL NO. 2019
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. C. W. Bateman, Secy.

TREGO COUNTY
VODA LOCAL NO. 742
Meets the first and third Friday in every month. Alfred Rensmeyer, Secy.

WABANUSSE COUNTY
FREEMONT LOCAL NO. 201
Meets the first and third Friday of the month. A. W. Plasmenger, Secy.

WASHINGTON COUNTY
HERYNNK LOCAL NO. 1437
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Henry Eden, Secy.

one of the units to help build the whole program of the Farmers Union on a safe sound program above criticism. The first thing to do is to build sentiment in favor of the whole program which we have. Until you have a bank there, put your support behind the bank in Kansas City. I am firmly of the opinion that in the basis we should work on is the basis of the Kansas City bank as to the business coming from any given point should be a basis to work on as to whether they are ready for a bank in that particular community. Then we know there is sentiment in establishing a bank and we are justified in establishing one. Pledge our efforts and resources to that end that we may eventually establish a system that cannot be criticized by the banking department of Kansas and one that is sound and conservative. I do not think that in the Farmers Union.

AVOID DOUBTFUL INVESTMENTS
Judge Gary's Sound Advice
Elbert H. Gary, in disposing of his large estate by will, left instructions which should be considered as applicable to everybody who possesses wealth in any degree, great or small, Judge Gary wrote:
I earnestly request my wife and my children and descendants that they steadfastly decline to sign any bonds or obligations of any kind as surety for any other person, or persons; that they refrain from anticipating their income in any respect; that they make no loan except on the basis of first-class, well known securities and that they invariably decline to invest in any untried or doubtful securities or property or enterprise or business. They should regard any representations or opinions of others if approached frequently with suggestions for investments that are not entitled to be relied upon as a business standpoint.
A brief epitome of this advice has been made a slogan of warning during the past few years: "Before you invest, investigate!" It is as pertinent to the owner of a few thousands as to the proprietor of millions. In fact, it is more important to the latter, for his losses from unwise investments or loans are much more serious than those of the affluents.
There is one phrase of Judge Gary's admonition that should be particularly impressed upon all who rely on any income whatever from investments. He urges that his heirs "refrain from anticipating their income in any respect." The person who spends in advance of receipt is borrowing. The habit of such spending is an insidious one of such speedily that it leads to bankruptcy.
All who have a little money beyond immediate needs should invest it carefully, in sound securities, should save the income from such investments until it becomes sufficient to reinvest in more securities, and thus start the process of compounding interest, which leads to fortune. But the basis of all such prosperity is the selection of substantial holdings. The selection of high-interest-paying investments are to be shunned. Sound advice is always to be had for the asking from experienced and disinterested persons.
—C. P. A. Bulletin.

STREET CARS AND BUSES
Street railway companies have been taking their choice of going into the hands of receivers, or engaging in the bus business. Official figures show that more than 8,300 street cars are now being used by street railway companies, and as might have been expected these buses are not earning a fair return on their investment. Bus fares are being raised in all sections of the country just as street railway fares are being increased but the public will permit.
A dozen or more years ago the street railway companies were fighting the jitneys, and then they fought the private bus lines.
The bus business was supplemented from the street cars and buses and gave better service, increased their revenues, and saved their stockholders' bacon. Other public utility magnates retreated inch by inch.