

# THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation

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## ADDRESS OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Wm. Jardine in Address at St. Paul, Minn., Evening of July 8  
Speaks of the Progress and Policies of Cooperative  
Marketing Organizations

There are a number of ways in which the progress of cooperative organizations may be measured. In this paper I am not using any of the generally accepted yardsticks—such as volume of business or number of members.

The most encouraging feature of the cooperative movement during the past year or two has not been its actual expansion, although that has been large, but the evidences of stability and permanence that are now appearing. These factors are apparent and are to be found in every field of cooperative activity.

In 1920, the Department of Agriculture received reports from 8,449 active cooperative associations; in 1925, 9,966 active organizations were reported. During the year, an increase of 1,515. Reports of failures during the same period ranged from 194 in 1923, 1.9 per cent of all cooperative reporting that year, to 27, less than .3 per cent, in 1925. There are approximately 12,000 cooperative marketing associations in the United States at the present time. We do not have a record of all active organizations, nor of all that have gone out of business, but our information regarding failures since 1920 is fully as complete as that regarding active organizations.

Consequently, the figures quoted give a true picture of the situation and show conclusively that cooperation is a permanent factor in American agriculture. During the same period, the cooperatives have increased greatly the volume of business which they handle. Conservative estimates, based on reports from 80 per cent of all the associations in the United States, place the total business of cooperatives at \$1,600,000,000 in 1921, and \$2,500,000,000 in 1925.

The record of cooperation since 1920 is proof that the members and officials of the associations are gaining in cooperative experience. But further than this it is a demonstration of the inherent soundness of the movement, for such a demonstration is not made to those who have followed cooperation through the various stages of its development.

We see very definite progress in the attitude of the members toward their organizations. First of all, the producers who are members of cooperative associations are gaining a better understanding of their marketing problems and of the relationship which exists between marketing and production. They are beginning to think of marketing as something more than the transfer of goods to a country buyer. They are beginning to follow the whole intricate process by which their products are placed in the hands of the consumers. Consequently, they are obtaining an appreciation of the consumers' needs, an understanding of price factors, and are at least taking the first steps to produce the kinds and qualities of products which the market demands.

This advance in knowledge, of course, enables them to understand more clearly what their cooperative organizations are and can not accomplish. They are better able to judge of the service rendered by their officials and employees, to understand in what part favorable results are due to efficient service or poor results to inefficiency. Consequently, they are better fitted to select the proper men as directors and managers of their associations.

Generally, the organization of cooperative associations has increased the farmers' knowledge of marketing processes and problems, and is stimulating the production of the kinds and quantities of products the markets demand. I believe that in this respect alone—as an educational force—cooperation has more than justified its existence.

Encouraging progress has been made in the management of cooperative associations. This has come from the selection of a more careful selection of the managerial personnel. The promoter and propagandist type of cooperative manager is passing out of the picture. In his place there is developing a group of able business men, who are first of all cooperative business men, who understand the producers' problems and who are using every improvement of modern business in their attempt to meet these problems.

The associations are getting on a more sound financial basis; they are doing a better job each year of grading, processing and warehousing farm products. Especially are they making progress in the standardization of the products they handle, and as a result they are merchandising these products more efficiently and enlarging the market area and marketing season.

There is every evidence, in brief, that the cooperative organizations are consolidating and strengthening the positions they have already gained. This is the present phase of the movement. The next, I feel confident, will be an enlargement of the functions of the organizations, an increase in the volume of business and the outlining of a definite production and marketing program.

Another evidence of national progress in cooperation is the development of such conferences of cooperatives as is represented by this group. The Institute of last year did much to give the cooperative movement

unity and cohesion. It served to crystallize the progress that had been made up to that time so that it could be measured and tested.

It made clear to many people that cooperation is a movement with a single purpose, and that differences in methods and technique are not due to any divergence in principles, but rather to the peculiar problems of industries and localities. I predict that the Institute of Cooperation will continue to render a vital service to the movement in this direction.

I have had occasion to point out what appeared to me to be the relationship of government to the cooperative marketing movement. It should not be the policy of governmental agencies to hamper cooperation by undue regulation. Cooperative marketing is primarily a business, and should be given the same freedom which is granted other business enterprises. In the other hand, the government can not adopt a let-alone policy toward cooperation. Its importance in the development of agriculture justifies the performance of services which will tend to promote and foster the movement. Speaking for the Department of Agriculture, I can say that it has consistently pursued a policy of attempting to be of the utmost service to the cooperatives without attempting to control or regulate them.

From the point of view of the cooperative organizations, I do not believe it is or has ever been their policy to ask the government to undertake any of the functions that the associations themselves were organized to perform. Cooperation, if it means anything, means a program of self-help. Dependence on government for marketing service would give us, in the final analysis, not cooperative marketing system but a Federal or State marketing system. Such a system, it is obvious, would be far removed from the ideals of cooperation.

At the same time, the problems of marketing and cooperative technique demand a large amount of scientific research. This is a service which State and Federal agencies can perform for the cooperatives. It is a type of work which these agencies were established to perform.

As I see it, it should be the policy of the cooperatives to keep in touch with the research work which is being carried on in their field, to account for and stimulate their work, and as far as possible to put its results into practice. I hope to see an increasingly close coordination between the efforts of the men engaged in meeting the day-to-day problems of cooperative marketing and the scientists who study cooperative problems from a more general and long-time point of view.

The market news and crop forecasts issued by the Department of Agriculture, as well as general economic surveys, are also valuable to the cooperative organizations. In general, the technique of collecting and compiling such information has advanced further than its use and applications by the cooperatives. The associations might well give more thought to means of making this data available and useful to their managers and members.

No general rules can be laid down respecting the operating and merchandising policies of cooperative associations. These will vary with the needs of the localities served and the products handled. There is, however, great opportunity for the strengthening of cooperative associations from an operating point of view on the basis of a careful analysis of the organization and the economic conditions under which it must function. All business is becoming more and more a matter of proceeding on the basis of carefully analyzed facts, and less is left to chance or to business judgment which is not supported by available information. The cooperatives must apply the same methods to their business operations as are employed by other successful enterprises.

The need for business research is probably greater among the cooperatives than in private business. The functions of the large cooperatives are expanding. The livestock shippers, for example, have entered the terminal markets. Organizations marketing poultry and eggs have taken a similar step, and grain marketing organizations appear to be developing along a similar channel. Such an expansion is safe only if it is based on the efficient performance and a thorough understanding of the primary functions of assembling, grading and shipping these products. Furthermore, each advance which the cooperative associations make calls for an increasingly careful study of the conditions under which they must operate.

The Department of Agriculture has undertaken some pioneer work in this field of business research in cooperative marketing. The department, of course, can not undertake to do this work for the cooperatives, but it can very properly outline the field and develop methods which the associations can apply to a study of their problems.

One of the difficult problems with which the co-operative associations have had to contend is the disposal of the surplus production of certain agricultural products. The difficulty of this question is reflected in the lack of unanimity among those who are attempting to arrive at a solution of the problem.

It would seem that if an agreement as to remedies is to be reached and the problem is to be met in a sane and systematic manner, the leadership must come from the organized farmers. I believe that the co-operative associations have the experience and can acquire the machinery necessary to cope with this problem.

Consequently, the legislation on this subject which I have favored has been designed to strengthen the co-operatives and give them the credit necessary to carry out their work until such time as they can be marketed advantageously.

A so-called surplus of any crop may be due to faulty distribution, to a lack of storage and transportation facilities and to restricted credit which interferes with systematic marketing. It should be obvious that these are difficult problems that must be met by soundly financed, large-scale organizations. I do not see that the government can do more than make available adequate finances on reasonable terms, and provide such services as to make it more efficient to operate.

I see no way in which better and more economical distribution of farm products can be brought about except through the more efficient performance of all the marketing functions.

If there is an actual over-production of any products, we must again, it seems to me, look to the producers' organizations for the correction of the difficulty. Guidance of production and its correlation with the requirements of the market have never been given consideration until recently. I do not wish to minimize the difficulties in such a program, but I do believe very strongly in its possibilities. Certainly, in the production of any product, the business of farming, like any other business, will be made more efficient if production programs are based on an analysis of the facts relating to available supplies, the probable trend of production and general economic conditions that affect the demand for the product. Statistical information on which the farmer may base his production program is not available, and methods of collecting, analyzing and disseminating this information are constantly being improved. It is the task of the co-operatives, however, to assemble such information and to make it available to their members.

By education in cooperation, I mean education in the broadest sense. It should include instruction in the economic factors that enter into the production and marketing of farm products, and an appreciation of the relationship and responsibilities of the individual producer in the complex system of modern agriculture. The prospective member should learn the limitations as well as the advantages of cooperation and be familiar with its failures as well as its successes.

After all, the ultimate aims of education and a rural culture, increased farm income should bring these things to the people on the farms, but they create a division of labor. Cooperation is made the basis of an education which is cultural as well as technical. Back of efficient co-operative organization there must be a great human development, which makes out of country people enlightened citizens. Country life must be a complete life and farming an occupation in which any man may take pride.

We are, I believe, gradually building up a rural culture, and co-operation is playing a not unimportant part in its development. It must not lag behind economic improvements. It is essential to the development of an independent, prosperous agriculture, and a prosperous agriculture is essential to the welfare of the Nation.

Briefly, the department proposes that it provide for its co-operatives its research work in cooperative marketing, including the business analysis studies to which I have already referred. Co-operative marketing is a dynamic movement. The co-operatives are constantly looking forward to improving methods of handling and marketing farm products. Consequently, they require a type of research that not only deals with established methods and practices but looks forward to changes which will develop co-operation will in the future.

For example, there is just now being completed a study of the operation and costs of cotton gins. This study was undertaken in anticipation of the active interest which exists among the members and officials of cotton marketing associations in the formation of local co-operative gins. They will have, as a result of this study, definite information to guide them in forming their ginning associations and an understanding of the possibilities and problems of this form of organization. The organized grain growers, the dairymen, and in fact all organized groups, will be assisted and guided by similar research studies.

This act makes possible also the employment of specialists who are versed in cooperative marketing and familiar with the problems of particular commodities. These men will have two functions: first, to collect available and other information made available by the Department of Agriculture and other agencies and disseminate it to the co-operatives; secondly, it will be the duty of these specialists to outline and assist with market research and service required by the co-operative associations.

There is need, furthermore, for reliable information regarding the principles and practices of co-operative marketing. In a small way the department has been attempting to meet this need through its printed matter

and in a more popular way by means of visual instruction. Moving pictures which show the development and practices of co-operative marketing have already been prepared and this service will be extended. Film slides for the purpose of illustrating lectures on co-operation in general or for particular commodities and localities, will be made available to extension workers and others.

The department expects to co-operate and assist in schools for instruction in co-operation which are being conducted by agricultural colleges and co-operative associations. More and more members, directors, officers and employees of co-operatives are becoming familiar with the work which will be required to spend a week or more in a school where they will learn the general facts regarding co-operation, and the details of financing, accounting, management and selling methods. This is a hopeful sign. I believe the department is justified in depending on the co-operative movement for the carrying out of its plan of co-operation because by so doing it is assisting in the development and stabilization of co-operative marketing.

Furthermore, the department can contribute toward furthering education in co-operation in rural schools and agricultural high schools. If co-operation is to be a permanent force in American agriculture, we must look toward the future. The farmers of today have learned much about co-operation in the past few years. The farm of tomorrow should be thoroughly imbued with co-operative ideals, and able to make progress which is impossible at the present time.

All this means education, and the co-operative organizations have a duty in this connection along with State and Federal educational agencies. Co-operation should be a part of the curriculum of the young people who will carry on in the future the work of producing the food and clothing of the Nation. The work which is being done by the extension service in the boys' and girls' clubs and the work of the agricultural schools needs the stimulation and guidance that comes from contact with the practical problems of marketing. The co-operative leaders, therefore, should give thought to the part they can assume in training the young people who will later be members of their organizations.

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## ALL ROADS LEAD TO LYN- DON, KAN., FOR THE FARM- ERS UNION BANK OPENING

The Osage county group of loyal Farmers Union members have won their fight in the Kansas Supreme Court and are planning a big opening day Saturday, July 24, 1926.

We appreciate the support of the membership over the state in this battle for our rights and now to make the victory complete we want you to come and help us celebrate our opening day.

An all day program with a big dinner at noon will be staged in the park at Lyndon, Saturday, July 24th. Our State President, Mr. Tromble, Mr. Brasted, our state secretary, and other state officials will be present.

We cordially invite all to come and spend the day with us and share in the fruits of victory of the Kansas Farmers Union.

E. L. Bullard, County Pres.

## DIVISION OF COOPERATIVE MAR- KETTING CREATED AS RESULT OF NEW LAW

A division of co-operative marketing has been created in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture, pursuant to the provisions of the Co-operative Marketing Bill, which was approved and signed by the President just before Congress adjourned. Chris L. Clark, who for the last two years has been in the head of the co-operative marketing work in the same bureau will be in charge of the new division. The work and personnel of the former Division of Agricultural Cooperation will be transferred to the new Division of Co-operative Marketing. All plans for the new division have been approved by Secretary Jardine.

The research, educational and service work relating to co-operative marketing will be considerably enlarged by the new division. The new division will now be able to give the same attention to the development of co-operative marketing among the farmers as has been extended to problems of production. This will be done by the collection study and dissemination of information regarding the co-operative movement in the United States and foreign countries. Business techniques and marketing methods developed by farmers' co-operative enterprises will be analyzed and studied. The experience and knowledge acquired by successful co-op active marketing associations will also be studied and set forth to serve as guide posts in the development of co-operative marketing. Specialists familiar with the needs of co-operative organizations and with the research and service of the department will be employed. These specialists will form a special contact between the 12,000 co-operatives and the department. They will assist in the dissemination of crop and market information, data regarding price trends, and conditions of supply and demand, with such analytical explanation as are necessary to make this information of practical value to the co-operatives and their members.

The act enables the department to co-operate with educational agencies. It is part of the plan therefore, to assist agricultural colleges and co-operative associations in working out a comprehensive educational program in co-operative marketing.

Such additional personnel as will be needed by the bureau in carrying out the provisions of the new act will be selected in accordance with the requirements of the United States Civil Service Commission.

## CONGRATULATIONS AND AIR- CASTLES?

C. E. Brasted, Secretary,  
Salina, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Brasted:  
I enclose dues for one delinquent, and our draft for \$2.00 which amount is to be applied on the "Lyndon Fight" account which I thought to see they won out in their battle for their bank, don't ever think the fight is over either, as you know we have had our share of it up in this county, and the old line banker don't let a chance go by to give us a dig when opportunity offers, and between times also. You know the Exchange Bank in this City is again closed, and Mr. Nave (the life insurance agent for our company) was in the office today and said he was in Ellis at the time the bank here failed to open, and he heard a traveling man saying, if it had been the D— Farmers Bank he would have no regrets, so after all these years, they still have a feeling we have business in business. We would like to see the time come and come soon, when we can cut all traveling men out and do business with our own concern through out.

A nice rain up here last Sunday night made us pasture, and feed, and if conditions are right from now on we can have a good crop of corn.

Very truly yours,  
Roy M. Clarke.

## FAILURE BEGINS—

When a young man thinks his father cannot tell him anything.  
When any one begins pitying him-  
self.

When a man thinks his work is as well done as it needs to be done.  
When any man thinks he can out-  
wit the laws of God.

When "pull" is put in the place of "power" and is substituted for performance.

When a man is satisfied with anything short of his very best.

When we begin to lose confidence in our worth.

Men, do you want a new pipe, and some mighty good home grown tobacco to smoke in it? If you do, read the Farm Club advertisement on page 3.

## WHAT CONGRESS SUCCEEDED IN DOING

They Killed the Haugen Bill and Presented a Substitute Which  
Was Opposed by Progressives. Norris "Skinned Lenroot";  
Nations Pension Bill

(By Raymond Lonergan)

President Coolidge routed the "Corn Belt" farmers in the Senate last week.

By a vote of 45 to 39 the Haugen bill was consigned to the waste basket and the farmers were notified that if they would not take the "pale pills" prescribed by the administration they would have to assuage their ills with home-made remedies.

Mr. Coolidge's Substitutes  
With the Haugen bill out of the way, Lenroot of Wisconsin and Fess of Ohio came forward with the administration's substitutes.

Both propositions were schemes to plunge the farmers further into debt by loaning them money through a board to be named by the President, under regulations drafted by the interests which have blocked every device made by agriculture. Lenroot also demanded another agricultural "inquiry."

Norris "tore the hide" off Lenroot in a scolding speech.

The Senator from Wisconsin ought to have offered his proposal as an amendment to the migratory bird bill, declared Norris, "because, if it does anything, it simply provides a haven of rest for a lot of lame ducks who will probably be looking for a place to light after the next general election."

Norris said that every bill designed to aid agriculture had been "bitterly opposed" by Lenroot.

Lenroot's Farm Record  
The latter hotly resented this, knowing that the farmers of Wisconsin have sufficient confidence in Norris to accept his statements as gospel truth.

But Norris had "the goods" on the shifty Lenroot and produced chapter and verse to sustain his charge. "You can not fool the farmers!" shouted Norris.

The board proposed by Lenroot would be named by the President, said Norris, and, of course, that meant that it would do nothing which would be distasteful to the White House.

Shipstead's Challenge  
Shipstead of Minnesota supported Norris in a brilliant speech in which he challenged the administration to meet the issue at the polls in November.

"It is very clear that the Senate has reached a conclusion," said the Senator from Minnesota. "The Senate has decided to support the Haugen amendment yesterday we decided that for the present at least the Congress would support the Haugen amendment. The American farmer shall continue to feed the world for less than the cost of production."

"Some of us have been endeavoring to obtain some kind of legislation which would compel the world to pay the American farmer for the cost of production. A great deal has been said about the legislation which has been enacted here in the past 50 years for the farmer, and it has been enumerated. The machinery of it has been explained."

Piling Up Debts  
"After all the explanation that has been made it is apparent that it is a machinery constructed for the purpose of getting the farmer deeper in debt by loaning him more money. We are interested in building some kind of machinery that will pull the farmer out of debt."

To do that he must get better prices. The Congress has refused to

## PRESIDENT TROMBLES OPINION OF TREATING WHEAT FOR SMUT

I am printing a copy of a letter that I received from Mr. E. J. Smiley, in regard to smutty wheat, by Mr. W. B. Dalton, Chief Grain Inspector.

The letter follows:  
Mr. E. J. Smiley, Secretary,  
Kansas Grain Dealers Association,  
Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Smiley:  
I have yours of the 14th and note all you say about wheat that has been treated or limed, and beg to say that Mr. Bogard gave Mr. McMahan the correct information.

The men in charge of the application of the grain standards decided at a meeting in Chicago in June that any wheat that had been treated was to be marked "treated" or if it had been washed to remove smut or any other cause, it is to be marked "washed" on the inspection certificate.

We had lots of trouble with this kind of wheat last year and they jumped from one thing to the other and at the meeting decided above method would be the proper way to handle treated or washed wheat.

You will find the same conditions prevailing at Minneapolis, as my understanding is that this order is to be enforced through out the United States. This is another order that I think you can credit to the millers, as they claim they do not want to take washed or treated wheat as straight No. 2 or whatever grade it might be.

Yours very truly,  
W. B. DALTON, Chief Inspector.

Comment  
As there is a great amount of smut in the wheat this year from a good many districts in the state, and it seems that the smut in wheat is increasing in Kansas, now my opinion is that it would be profitable for every man to treat his wheat for smut as we are going to have an endless amount of trouble. It is proven by

build such machinery. Simply loaning money will not get him a better price. Simply conducting another investigation, as has been proposed by some of the amendments offered, will not throw any new light on the subject.

"We have been investigating agriculture for the past 50 years and I am amazed that Senators now are willing to admit they know nothing about it and want to start now upon a new investigation."

"The farmer has had plenty of advice. Everybody is giving him free advice. I want to get him a better price, a price high enough to put him on a level with industry."

Votes Must Decide  
"I think the Congress can do no better than to go to the country with the agricultural question and let the people of America decide at the polls whether they are willing to pay the farmer for their food or whether they are willing that he shall continue to feed the world for less than the cost of production."

"The manufacturing centers are getting rich at the expense of the farmer by refusing to pay him a fair price for what they eat. So long as the people continue to elect men to Congress with that point of view the farmer will continue going bankrupt."

Watson of Indiana moved to end the struggle by sidetracking all agricultural legislation in favor of a bill to relieve disabled veterans of the World War.

President's Appeal  
The administration followers were thrown into a panic by this and they launched a filibuster to gain time.

While the debate raged, the President issued a formal statement reiterating his friendship for the farmer and urging Congress to pass the Fess bill which would loan \$15,000,000 to agricultural co-operative societies.

McNary of Oregon—who, by direction of Norris, has been in charge of the Haugen bill while it has been before the Senate—stated the Progressive standpoint on the Fess bill proposal.

"In my opinion, the only plan fashioned to relieve the farmer was defeated yesterday," said he. "I can not see any merit in the substitutes."

"The plan, proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Lenroot) would give the farmer a subsidy, a thing he does not want."

"The plan proposed by the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Fess) provides a loan for the farmer, a thing he should not have."

Watson endorsed McNary's estimate of the Fess bill but, as a courtesy to the President, he believed the Senate should vote on it.

Then the administration set to work to get enough votes to pass Fess' bill.

Nation's Pension Bill  
Several largesized pension bills claimed the attention of the Senate. One increased the pensions paid veterans of the Civil War, their widows and dependents.

By a single-handed fight, King of Utah cut the total increase in two, reducing it from about \$30,000,000 to a little over \$15,000,000.

Then the next year Uncle Sam will be out for pensions and for the care of the men injured in the World War approximately \$700,000,000.

That is more than it cost to run the government what you can get the big fight on the other side.—Labor.

the experiments of the Agriculture College of Kansas that wheat can be successfully treated to remove smut and the small amount of cost and trouble is very small in regard to the dockage and loss for smutty wheat.

Now I would suggest the wheat growers of Kansas to treat their seed wheat and any of you that don't understand the process can get the information by writing to the Agriculture College at Manhattan and I certainly think it would be time and money well spent to be very careful with your seed wheat. If you don't there is going to be millions of dollars lost on smutty wheat in Kansas in the near future, in my judgment.

We have taken this matter up with Secretary Jardine and are going to do the best we can to protect the people against dockage on wheat unless it is absolutely subject to dockage.

JOHN TROMBLE

## ATTENTION MIAMI COUNTY MEMBERS

Every local in the county is requested to co-operate with the committees who have the parade for our Annual Picnic to be held on Sept. 6th and try and put on something that will interest all the onlookers; a float or some novelty and if nothing else have your entire local in the parade with a banner telling the name of your local. Now do not put this off, but get in touch with your committee and tell them what you will be willing to do to help along this affair. It takes a lot of time and work to get all the affairs of a huge picnic in working order. So it is the duty of every member to help. We expect to have our State President with us and also Milo Reno of Iowa, who will be the afternoon speaker. Make your arrangements to attend in a body, it will do your old legs good to step behind a good band and Orchestra. So get busy and let's go.  
W. J. PRESCOTT, Sec.-Co.



## The Kansas Union Farmer

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W. C. LANSDON, Associate Editor

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

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

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

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



THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1926

### THE PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

The Kansas Farmers Union has a long series of splendid constructive achievements to its credit. It has developed the strongest and best managed co-operative fire and hail insurance associations in the United States. More than 10,000 farmers support this service and save much money for themselves by their loyalty to their own institution. The Farmers Union State Bank is a fact accomplished and should grow in strength and usefulness as our membership learn to appreciate its fine possibilities for service. The Farmers Union Live Stock Commission Company occupies a field in which it has no rival and is constantly growing because the services that it renders entitle it to the support of all live stock producers who believe in co-operative selling. The Farmers Union Jobbing Association handles the grain produced by Union membership all over Kansas and stands between all Kansas farmers and the exactions and extortions that they formerly endured at the hands of those who coin riches from the labor and capital of the men who follow the only occupation that is truly vital and basic. The Farmers Union Auditing Association has educated the local co-operatives in better business methods and has prevented loss and waste in the conduct of such enterprises. Great as are all these great service associations the Kansas Farmers Union probably did a far greater thing for itself and for the agriculture of this state when it established the Farmers Union Produce Association.

Our creamery began operations at Kansas City some time in the latter part of last September. The most optimistic co-operators who were interested in its organization believed that it might take several years for the association to prove its worth and its possibilities of profit for its members. With two months of the first year still to come our creamery has taken first place among all co-operative institutions of its type in the United States and will close the first twelve months of its operations with results that are almost unbelievably gratifying.

Successful as the Association has been in the work that it has done it so far has only touched the possibilities of such co-operative effort. Farmers suffer heavy losses in marketing poultry and eggs because they have, in this section at least, no agency of their own through which they can protect themselves. The Produce Association was established to handle these products as well as cream and should enter this additional field at the earliest possible moment. To render the services received and make itself the power that it should be in poultry and egg marketing the Association needs a good deal more capital than has been raised from the membership and stock subscriptions.

Many members are becoming impatient that there is so long a postponement of this much needed service. They are insisting that the manager and the directors take up the work of marketing poultry and eggs at the earliest possible moment. It must not be forgotten for a single instant that this enterprise is co-operative. The capital, the equipment and the results all belong to the men and women who had the courage to engage in an enterprise that with millions of money and the best brains that millions can buy. It would be folly, now that we have succeeded in one department of our chosen field to embark in another without the means essential to success.

All of which means that before the Association can round out and complete the sphere of activity that it should occupy it must be better financed. The necessary money can be raised in any one of several ways. The directors might borrow but that would require the pledge of property that should be free from debt and entail an expense for interest that would materially reduce profits. It might be possible, now that success is assured to go out and sell sufficient preferred stock to take care of the situation but after all that would only be borrowing in another form and could not be done without interest charges and other expenses. There are better ways than borrowing.

In the first place there are a good many members, perhaps nearly all, who have not paid their stock subscription in full. For that they are not to blame since the contract gives them the time that they have taken. If all members would now pay in their common stock subscriptions in full that would go along ways towards solving the financial problems of the Association. Again it is now almost certain that there will be substantial profits available for distribution at the end of the first year of operations. Every member has received full market value for the cream delivered. It would be a fine thing and tremendously helpful if all the profits could be left in the business until

all debts are paid and the operating fund is sufficiently large for all the purposes of the Association.

Finally there are many thousands of Union farmers who have not yet given the Association their confidence and support. The experimental stage is over. We know that tremendous savings are possible and that the field of service open to the enterprise has only been barely invaded. What a fine thing it would be, what an expression of our confidence in co-operation of 10,000 Kansas farmers who have not yet enrolled as members of the Farmers Union Produce Association would volunteer to do so during the next two months and send in their membership fees and stock subscriptions without expense to the institution that needs every dollar it can get for use in business operations.

If the farmers of Kansas will join with us in this great saving and successful enterprise it will not be necessary to further postpone engaging in the poultry and egg business nor will the Board of Directors find it necessary to borrow a dollar for operations. The way to co-operate is to cooperate. Let us apply this principle to the Association and within another year make it the biggest and the most successful general organization handling produce co-operatively that there is in the United States.

Quit saying, "go on fellows," and start to hollering "Come on boys and girls."

If the name of your Local is not included in the Directory on the fourth page of this paper it is time for some one to do something about it. The world should know that you have such an organization in your neighborhood, that you have regular meetings and that you think enough of the Union and its work to spend a couple of evenings a month and a couple of dollars a year in its interest. Let us have your local announcement ornamented with Four Stars.

### WHAT ABOUT THE PRIMARY?

Very soon now the people of Kansas will name the candidates of the political parties for congressional, state and local offices. As matters ordinarily go the farmers take small part in primary elections. That is where they make their biggest mistake as citizens. If the wrong man is named in August it is impossible to correct that blunder in November without crossing party lines and voting for some other fellow. Of course that is what all sensible people are now doing. There are mighty few voters any more who can be persuaded to play yellow dog politics. We all know that an honest and competent man on the opposition ticket is much to be preferred to a rascal or a fool on our own.

The primary election will fall on a busy day. There will be ten thousand threshing machines at work in Kansas on the first Tuesday in August and there will be fifty thousand farmers who will be so busy that they can scarcely spare the time to go to the polls. But they should go and take their wives and other voting members of the family along with them. The work that is to be done on primary election day is far more important than anything else can possibly be at that time.

After all it is no longer much of a job to vote. The automobile has practically abolished distance. Wherever a threshing machine is at work there will be at least a dozen cars parked about that can be pressed into service to carry the whole gang to the polling place. It will not take over an hour and it may result in the selection of candidates for the legislature and the county board who will serve the interests of agriculture because they are farmers put on the firing line by the votes of their fellows.

Kansas women have a great stake in the outcome of the primary elections. Without good government we cannot have the surroundings necessary for good homes or the facilities, revenues and teachers for good schools. Of course voting is quite a chore and it may have been a mean trick to unload this duty on the women folks in addition to their other work which we all know is never done although it runs from sun to sun. But the law imposes the obligations of the franchise on the women of Kansas and they cannot evade it and pride themselves on being good citizens. The women should insist on going to vote and should feed no man on primary day until after he has proved his stuff as a citizen by voting for decent candidates for public office.

Thomas county will get no fish pond because it has so much good gravel for road building under all its soil. Well if the boys up there cannot have lakes and woods of their own they can at least have good roads over which to drive to the recreation grounds in other parts of the state.

### ORGANIZE FOR THE PRIMARY

Every Farmers Union Local should hold a special meeting on the night before the primary election or on some night not too far ahead of that most important event. At the meeting plans should be made to assist every voter of the community in being a good citizen and not a slacker for at least one day in his life. This does not mean, of course, that there should be anything done in the interest of any particular party or even of any special candidate. The most important of all is to get to the vote to the polls. It may safely be taken for granted that Kansas farmers and their wives, sons and daughters are sufficiently intelligent to vote wisely and well when they get inside the little booths which are the battlefields upon which human rights are at stake.

We of the farms must learn that it pays to take trouble. Most any farmer prepares his soil with such care that crops are certain if weather conditions are right. No one grudges the trouble necessary to secure good live stock, grain or marketable quality and produce that should sell for fair prices. All that toil and pains may be entirely wasted unless we take a little trouble to see that we have the right sort of law makers and other public servants. The men who are growing rich out of the dripping from the table of agriculture are busy all the year round. If the farmer will be as attentive to his own interests as the other folks are to his business he will get along a lot better.

So let's go to the polls on the first Tuesday in August, not in the interest of any party or of any man but in order that we may use our good sense in the selection of the men we are employing to serve us for the next two years. It is hardly sensible to give more thought to the selection of a farm hand or the choice of breeding stock and field

seeds than to the employment of governors, representatives in the legislature, state and local officers and county commissioners, and very especially county commissioners.

If a couple of hundred thousand farmer ballots go into the boxes on the first Tuesday in August that will be notice to the world that we are on the job and that for one year at least we have resolved to do no slacking in the discharge of our duties as citizens.

### FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS

A great many folks who get this paper and have time enough to read some of the contents remember when we celebrated the Centennial of independence at Philadelphia fifty years ago. There are many who are reading this who will be here when we celebrate our two hundredth anniversary on the 4th of July, 1976, but fifty years is a long time in which much happens in a world that never stands still.

Fifty years ago there was not an automobile, a twenty story building, a concrete country road, a rural mail carrier, a double tracked railway, an electric street car, a typewriter or a telephone in the United States. The electric light was a curiosity exhibited in the side shows of traveling circuses. There were still some buffalo in Kansas and the settlers were fighting grasshoppers and making a precarious living in some sections of the state of Kansas by shooting prairie chickens for the eastern markets.

The women were still wearing hoopskirts of great width and petticoats and corsets were essential parts of the wardrobes of all well regulated females who cared to keep on the right side of public opinion. The men folks were wearing top boots made of kip, cowhide or calfskin and the younger boys felt mighty proud if they had copper toes and red tops. The only pleasure vehicles known to the country youth in our centennial year were the top buggy in summer and the sleigh with bells on in the winter time for those who were unusually prosperous but most of us were compelled to use the farm wagon and plow horses when we wanted to take our girls out for a play party, picnic or barn dance.

The times have changed, and though some may differ most of us admit that the change is all for the better. We love to talk about the good old times of fifty years ago but there are few of us that would care to return to the simple and old fashioned ways of that generation. The country and all its fashions and ways have changed. The New York World tells of some of the things that have happened since General Grant, then president, and Dom Pedro, then emperor of Brazil attended the Centennial at Philadelphia and we pass them on to our customers because they are worth reading.

If the total wealth of the United States is \$400,000,000,000, three or four times that of Great Britain—a common guess at facts highly conjectural—it is ten times what it was fifty years ago. Placed by Government figures at \$43,000,000,000 in 1880, it could hardly have been more than \$40,000,000,000 in 1867, four years earlier.

Making all allowance for an increase of 150 per cent in population, and for the cutting in half of the buying power of the dollar, the increase in material possessions in fifty years has been startling. It coincides with the swift change from the railway age to the age of the motor, of the airplane, of oil, of electricity. It coincides, moreover, with the swift emergence of the United States into the attitude and responsibilities of a world power in the Spanish War; through the World War into the lonely eminence of a dominant power.

Contrary, perhaps, to general impression, these fifty years have not been chiefly signalized by development of the West. The centre of population, which had moved west 57.4 miles in ten years in 1880, moved but 9.8 miles in 1920, and but 210 miles in the half-century. Oklahoma, it is true, came into the census field in that period; the two Dakotas jumped from 100,000 to 1,400,000 in population now; Washington state from perhaps 50,000 to 1,375,000 (1920). But California was already in 1876 twice as populous as Vermont is now, and some explanation of the farm bloc is offered in Iowa's growth of 70 per cent in fifty years, while New York has grown 130 per cent.

Now we are on the verge of a new era, perhaps of renewed Western activity. For thirty years of the fifty the centre of foreign-born white population did not move westward at all; the immigrant stayed near the seaboard, by so much defeating the purposes of the realtors of Zenith City and points west. Now, the new immigration policy of the Nation has determined, the inflow of the shore-hugging races has been nearly stopped, while those that did go West, Germans, Scandinavians, British, are admitted as freely as ever.

A nation of 45,000,000, the United States in 1876 supposed that it had no problems except, perhaps the problem of cleaning house after the reconstruction period. A nation of 115,000,000, the United States of to-day knows that it faces problems, domestic and international, that demand thought and require the closest attention. With power comes responsibility. With power comes self-consciousness. It will be well if with power there do not come apathy and cynicism.

Wheat is gradually slipping on the markets. Kansas has so many acres of the master bread grain and such fine prospects for a full crop that we are in the greatest danger of the most appalling disaster that ever befell wheat growers. Wheat prices at less than a dollar a bushel, and a fall to that level is almost certain, will ruin thousands of Kansans who are now preparing to borrow money to harvest and thresh a bumper crop. No branch of agriculture will ever be able to prosper without regulated production and orderly marketing through agencies controlled by producers.

The biggest and most important thing that happened at Washington during the session of congress just ended was the complete and unanswerable demonstration of the fact that agriculture may hope for no recognition from government nor any concessions from other interests until it is more compactly and effectively organized.

It will pay to plan for a little play. Until there is as much joy for the farm as there is for the city boys and girls will crowd into the towns and by thousands and millions fall into a condition in which there will be no joy for them anywhere.

## Comment On World's News For Week

### Adjournment Of Congress

The United States is always an important event. The first session of the present law making body of the republic ended at three o'clock, Saturday afternoon July 3. It is not too much to say that nothing more important happened in all this world on that day and that as an event it is still without parallel although several weeks have passed since it occurred. There is no doubt that official Washington is always more or less uneasy when the flag is flying over the big building on Capitol Hill. What may be called the permanent staff of the government is a little distrustful of the wisdom and patriotism of the elective representatives of the people who pass the appropriation bills, levy the taxes and enact the new laws that the development of the republic and the changing conditions of society require.

Except a few old timers in each house who have been coming back to Washington for twenty or more years both bodies of congress are composed very largely of the amateur type of statesman. The permanent governing body and the old stagers in congress are the professionals who know all the tricks of administration and legislation and not a few of them are profoundly sure in their own minds that they should not be very much interfered with by budding statesmen who come to their duties with the hair behind their lawmaking ears still slightly moist.

### Editors Have been Commenting

On the achievements of the session of congress recently ended. A little while back we reported, with some personal observations, what the Washington Post thinks of the work done by our lawmakers, especially in connection with the effect it may have on the elections this fall. That paper is really very much worried over the situation and fears that things are so messed up that the republican party may have considerable difficulty in retaining control of the government.

This week we are presenting the views of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, another journal owned by a man of great wealth and like the Post sincerely convinced that about the best possible governmental policy is to accept things as they are and restrain and wherever possible prevent any changes in laws or business practices that lack the sanctity of long usage. Under the caption, "Congress Finishes its Program," the Ledger says:

The first session of the Sixty-ninth Congress should be judged as much by the things it left undone as by the things it has done. In the seven months of its life much constructive legislation was enacted and some dangerous and destructive legislation was rejected. The record of accomplishments compares favorably with that of other sessions. Outstanding among these are the tax-reducing Revenue Act of 1925 and the resolution of adherence to the World Court.

This implies that congress has done about as well if not a little better than was expected. That part of the east that is represented by such papers as the Ledger appears to be right well satisfied with the results of the seven months of law making that closed on July 3. It remains to be seen whether the west and the north-west share in the complacency of the editor who speaks with authority for the industrial and financial east.

### Debts Due Our Country

From the many European nations to which we loaned much money during and after the World War required much consideration. After long and heated discussion the settlement, so called, of the Debt Funding Commission were all adopted except the agreement dealing with France. The Ledger believes that this was a piece of helpful constructive work and thus gives its agreement with what was done.

Of the war debts due America from the Old World, all those deemed now collectible, save and except those owed by France and the Kingdom of the Serbs, have been adjusted. These agreements should be mutually beneficial to creditor and debtors, and Congress has a right to consider them as notable achievements.

Men who by a sane and hopeful view of the situation but before we begin spending the money it is well to realize that we have only a large volume of bonds that rest entirely on the credit, the good faith and the financial well-being of the countries that have issued them to us. It requires a lot of optimism and belief in the inherent rectitude of human nature to picture the people of any of the nations involved in this debt tangle patiently and uncomplainingly paying all they can make for the next sixty years into the treasury of the United States.

### Government Activities Grow

Rapidly and, without ever taking any sort of vacation. The permanent staff that administers the laws and regulations of the republic fills all the buildings owned by the nation in the District of Columbia and overflows into a score of structures that have been erected for the purpose of renting offices to Uncle Sam. For a long time a majority of congress, hoping no doubt, that the number of men required to run the federal machine might be considerably reduced have held fast to the policy that it is cheaper to pay rent than to build. That policy has been abandoned and from now on we shall try to construct and own the necessary office buildings. This meets with the approval of the Ledger which says:

"The passage of the \$165,000,000 Public Buildings Bill, with its five-year program for construction and improvements, and of the five-year \$150,000,000 aviation program is a part of the record of the dead session. Legislative steps were taken toward

some final disposition of Muscle Shoals, and experimental measure the Rail Fence Bill, sets up new machinery to deal with rail labor disputes."

Much might be said about the aviation program. We are at peace with all the world. If there is a nation in existence foolish or ignorant enough to plan a war against the United States its name and location are both wholly unknown. But we are still preparing for war. The congressional authority to spend \$300,000,000 during the next five years for the development of flying machines and personnel of aviation may well provoke discussion. That is a much larger outlay than the army and navy combined cost us annually less than a quarter of a century ago.

### Strikes, Federal Prohibition.

The merchant marine, and the coal mining industry are all matters that call for the highest degree of statesmanlike wisdom in their consideration. During the past two years strikes and lock outs have cost labor and capital enormous amounts and none of the questions at issue have been permanently settled because there can be no final adjustment of any wrong that is based on a compromise with injustice. The Ledger admits that little has been accomplished but is satisfied that organized minorities have not been allowed to have their way and passes over this phase of congressional achievement with the following gesture:

"While little was done toward the solution of rail, coal, shipping, board and prohibition problems, this has not been a do-nothing Congress. Such work as it has done has been sound. It has refused to be stampeded and terrorized by organized minorities brandishing political threats."

The significant part of this statement is satisfaction with the fact that congress refused to be stampeded into doing anything that large, well organized and representative sections of American citizenship regarded as necessary to the public welfare.

### Agricultural Distress Throughout

The country is a cloud on the political and industrial horizons so huge and dense that even the smug and complacent east is not a little alarmed. That alarm however is not based on forebodings of the imminent bankruptcy of the greatest of all our industries or on the effect that such a disaster would have on the republic but rather on the results that the proposed remedial legislation might have on the prosperity of the industrial east.

The whole east was united in opposition to the only constructive measure that was proposed for the relief of the agricultural west. That opposition was mere obstruction since it was not accompanied by any constructive suggestions of things that should be done soundly and with due regard to economic rules to assist in solving a problem that all thoughtful men know is exigent and menacing.

The Ledger is pleased that the Haugen Bill failed and apparently is very little worried over the failure to deal with a problem that means so much to all the people of this country and this commends congress for its courage in dealing with the demands of the farmers.

"Courage was needed to defeat the Haugen bill, and Congress found the necessary courage. The farm subsidy proposed by the Corn Belt was a deplorable monstrosity. In its essence this meant the buying of the political support of the Northwest, the Middle West and a part of the South by taking at least \$300,000,000 from the public revenues.

"It is to the lasting credit of Congress that it refused to take the easier way of surrender to these demands. The election in next November was casting its long shadows over Capitol Hill when the Senate rejected Haugenism and beat back the Corn Belt assaults. It was far harder to deny the subsidy than it would have been to tap the Federal Treasury and drain off a few hundred millions of dollars of taxpayers' money."

### Mania Is the Descriptive

Word with which the east characterizes the economic proposals of the west. Men who live in the neighborhood of Wall Street or within the influence of the Wharton School of Finance and Economics have no patience with the legislative suggestions of the less cultured and more down right west. The farmers of the corn belt know that they must have higher prices if they are to stay in business. They asked for legislation that they believed would be helpful and were not only denied but denounced as wild and dangerous radicals whose aspirations must be suppressed at any sacrifice.

The Ledger rightly concludes that this struggle for justice to agriculture is not over and that it may be an issue not only in the voting this fall but in the presidential campaign two years yet in the future. It may be so and it would seem that in anticipation of and preparation for such a struggle the east would do well to desist from denouncing and more thinking. If Haugenism is dangerous then offer something that is sound and workable. But the Ledger is only able to voice continued opposition to the demand of the agricultural west for economic equality with the industrial east and says:

"The defeat of the Haugen bill and the resentful rejection by the farm bloc of the Administration's farm measures may make Haugenism the principal issue in Western elections this year. It may be a national issue in the campaign of 1928.

"Farm price-fixing may have to be fought out as with other Western mania—Free Silver—had to be fought out. If the action of the Sixty-ninth Congress hastens that fight, so much the better. If

the present tariff, with its agricultural sections and its free list written by the farmer is to be woven into the farm issue, then the final defeat of Haugenism is made even more certain."

### Economy Was Practiced

By congress during the last session but just how much money has been saved by the various policies of retrenchment that have been adopted cannot yet be determined. It looks a little like a new way had been found to spend every dollar that has been saved by the reduction of old expenses. Anyway it was the president with his shrewd and ingrowing yankee thrift who forced a reduction of expenditures.

On the whole the Ledger believes that congress kept the faith that the republican party pledged to the people in the Cleveland convention and in that it is probably right. The only difficulty is that the last republican platform dealt with problems and issues then exigent but congress has had to handle a fearfully embarrassing situation that developed long after the election of 1924 had become history. Anyway the Ledger is satisfied that prosperity still depends on high protection and is unafraid of future voting results and says so this way:

"In the session just ended Congress has kept in mind the mandate laid down by the voters who chose it in November, 1924. It has done about all the Nation expected or commanded it to do."

"Taxes have been reduced. The program of economy has been maintained. The Government has not been forced into new activities. There has been little tampering with those national policies that have meant prosperity. The returning Congressman can face the country confident that the work of Congress has been sound and sane and that, on the whole, it deserves national commendation."

And there we have the keynote of the eastern congratulation and satisfaction with the work of congress. It did no tampering or experimenting. It adjourned over election day with everything unchanged except that taxes were reduced. Is that enough?

### Knowing The Other Man's

Mind never does any one very much harm. One of our greatest troubles in this country is that we are getting to be so enormous that it is almost impossible for a western man to know what an eastern man is thinking about and as for the eastern man, he is well satisfied that the westerners cannot think at all and has his doubts as to whether they are rational human beings entitled to all the privileges and immunities guaranteed by the constitution and the laws of congress made in conformity therewith.

So we have occasionally, as this week and last, tried to show the farmers of Kansas just what the great newspapers of the east, the organs of privilege and vested interests, think of us folks out here in the west. We have presented the views of the Washington Post and the Philadelphia Ledger which are typical of scores of other great eastern republican journals.

The democracy has some big papers in the east even though it has none in the west. For the most part they speak the same language that is used by their republican contemporaries but there are a few that still stick to some of the traditions of Tilden, Cleveland and Wilson to say nothing of Jefferson and Jackson. Next week we shall present our readers with some comment on the editorial position of some of the big democratic papers on the work of congress and the issues that should be decisive in the coming political campaigns.

### SMALL GRAIN: TO HOLD OR HAUL?

What will the wheat market do this fall? Should I haul my small grain to the elevator from the threshing or "combine" or put it in my bins to await a rising market? Now is the time when those questions are beginning to bob up before the farmer to be debated by farm editors, farm bureau officers, and groups of farmers everywhere. The usual procedure of the great body of wheat farmers in the small grain territory is to haul from machine to elevator. This is especially true in recent years and with new farmers getting started who have neither facilities for storage nor credit to permit them to hold off the market until the great bulk of the marketing of the wheat crop has taken place and the prices begin to rise. Ohio University specialists have figured that the farmers who marketed over a period of several months did better, some wheat being marketed immediately after harvest, and the bulk of it spread over winter and spring months when there was plenty of time for hauling available.

For the big wheat ranches, Mr. Thomas D. Campbell of Hardin, Mont., has worked out a system that pays him big returns. He has out 40,000 acres of wheat this year, and is increasing his operations each year with the expectation of doubling this acreage and redoubling it a time or two as more virgin land is broken up. He has sixteen steel bins set up at this camp 40 miles from the railway station, hauling from the combine to these "tanks" during the day and then filling a train of tank wagons for a night run to the shipping station if the market suits him. If not, the grain can remain in the bins in the fields for a week, a month, or a year, being shipped when the market recovers after the bulk of wheat has been shipped. The tanks are rat-proof, fire proof, portable, and easily put up when they arrive in knocked-down condition from the factory. The wheat may be shifted from bin to bin easily by portable elevator to prevent spoiling while sweating.

The one-crop wheat farm furnishes profitable employment only 60 to 100 days out of the year or not more than one-third of the time.



## The Country Woman

### MY CREED

(Ethel Whitney)  
I must work but not fearfully,  
I must hope but not impractically,  
I must wait but not impatiently,  
I must trust but not blindly,  
I must be true but not always bring,  
Plenty, peace, content and happiness.

### CHILD MANAGEMENT

(By Dr. D. A. Thom)  
Keep Faith With Your Children  
Parents must be particularly careful not to take advantage of the mental and physical immaturity of the child by a careless and indifferent attitude toward their promises to him. Christian have been memories for many of the petty deceptions to which parents resort in an attempt to get desirable conduct with a minimum amount of effort on their part. If, when the time comes for a child to make his first trip to the dentist, he is told that he is going to visit his see the animals, or going to visit his aunt, or on some other outing which he would naturally anticipate with pleasure, and then finds himself in a dentist's chair, the chances are that he will be resentful, not only toward the dentist but also toward his mother, which may cause a great deal of trouble later.

The doctor, the policeman, and the dog should not be used as objects of fear by parents in order to get the desired conduct. These threats work effectively once or twice, but soon the child learns that, on the whole, doctors are kindly and friendly, policemen protect rather than punish, and dogs are good playmates. Furthermore, he learns that the parent's word can not be depended upon. He also comes to realize that from this method of instilling fear in other individuals one derives a sense of power, and he uses it on his younger brother or neighborhood friends. Cheating the child in this way not only destroys the child's affection for the parent but gives the child an undesirable habit to imitate.

Punishment which is constant, severe, and frequently out of all proportion to what the situation demands leads to lying as a means of protection. This fact needs no comment other than that the punishment itself defeats the very purpose it was meant to accomplish. Many children use lying impulsively as an instinctive way of protecting themselves from disciplinary measures, especially when the corrective measures are unjustly severe or when the child realizes that his having been honest and frank will not be considered a mitigating circumstance.

### Children's Day Dreams

Fantasies which are the products of day dreaming often serve a very useful purpose in the development of the child's mental life.

One little youngster, when about 4 years of age, having been deceived by his mother regarding the death of his grandmother, took refuge in his imagination to lessen, for the moment at least, the severe sting he felt at the loss of his grandmother. He began to tell the other children that his grandmother was not dead but had gone to New York and was going to have him and all the other children down there, and went on to describe the pleasures of the trip. One can easily see how this process of day-deception served to make his loss more tolerable.

Imaginary playmates and day dreams can be considered perfectly normal psychological mechanisms in the life of the child. It is only when these day dreams satisfy to an abnormal degree the emotional life of the child that they become serious. One must guard against allowing the habit of day dreaming to be substituted for the effort necessary to get enjoyment and satisfaction out of reality.

### TIME SAVERS BRING REST PERIODS

To the housewife who believes in the gospel of rest and recreation as well as the gospel of work, the following suggestions are offered by Mary A. Dolve, extension specialist in foods and nutrition at South Dakota State College.

Homemaker must take short cuts to the necessary "three meals a day," if she wants time to enjoy friends, clubs, books, an hour or two in the open, and occasional motor trips.

Food put in charge of silent servants needs little or no watching. A wise homemaker will gradually learn to use the tools and equipment she uses as close together as possible and convenient to the place where they are used. A kitchen cabinet has proved its worth in this respect. Where no cabinet is available, shelves may be arranged over the kitchen table or beside it.

The housewife will save many steps by a simple rearrangement of the kitchen fixtures.

In every well-managed farm home, the wife of the house will have on her pantry shelves, meats, vegetables, and fruits canned in season, which can be prepared for the table in a very few minutes.

She will have trays and wheel stands, those great step time savers, to carry dishes to and from the dining room, kitchen, and pantry.

She will have a high stool to sit on and a small soft washable rug in front of the sink to ease her tired feet when standing there. Her work table and sink will be just the right height; her tools will be kept in good condition.

### SUPERSTITION

Superstition is defined as false worship, or religious error. This error is brought about by a partial understanding of right or a half truth. Seeing only one side of a question does not make a competent judge.

We know that things are thus and so and if no plausible explanation is offered, we proceed to think about it, and if we have not all the facts, we are left with a conclusion that is only partially right.

Science, in every branch of its vast field has made mistakes and will continue to do so for a long time to come but just as fast as its errors are discovered, they are acknowledged. And so it is with psychology or mind science, the newest and perhaps the most important of the sciences, is by its very nature foredoomed to make mistakes and what is believed today may be found to be only partly true and practical tomorrow.

Reformers and philanthropists have advocated drastic changes in the economic and social world but with the development of this new science we are beginning to look "within" the individual to reform and readjust the unfortunate of the race to meet the complex problems of his environment. That is, to determine the state of mind of his development, or as we say of so-called criminal types, that they have the mind of a child.

Normal children have been studied, their reactions to their environments and to all classes of stimuli, tabulated, and it is thus known what thoughts, ideas and explanations are common at certain ages. The child mind is not capable of the reasoning of the adult and we, in the light of this fact, understand the tendency to not expect our child mind adults to behave as adults, when the happy day comes that this is generally known, our social problems will be simplified and instead of places of punishment for this type of childish grown-up we will seek, and find ways to help them "grow up."

This is only one of the many blessings that will be ushered in by the understanding and practice of psychological teachings.

### SUCCESSFUL TRAP DEvised FOR CAMPAIGNS AGAINST CROWS

In many places crows become so numerous that measures are necessary to reduce their numbers. Specialists of the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture for many years have observed the feeding habits of crows as they fly about the fields and have studied under a microscope the contents of thousands of their stomachs collected in all parts of the country. They find from these studies that not all the habits of the common crow are to be understood as blacker than the bird itself. For its size, vitality, and almost omnivorous appetite make the crow a great influence for good at certain seasons in many localities.

Recently a high effective trap for capturing crows was devised on the "Miser Bird Bait" in Ontario, Canada, and offered to the Biological Survey, for use in any part of the United States. For the better protection of the desirable birds coming to this country, the trap was developed, and its operation has been so successful that as many as 500 crows have been caught in it at one time. The Biological Survey recently sent F. C. Lincoln, of its scientific staff, to Ontario to observe the operation and effectiveness of the trap and to report on the practicability of using duplicates of it in places where local anti-crow campaigns might be recommended by the Bureau.

The trap is about six feet high and the size of a large room, is covered with poultry wire and operated by a wire from a blind. It was found that its construction would cost the builder approximately \$100, but Mr. Lincoln reports that there are undoubtedly some localities in which its use would be profitable in the local control of crows. The Biological Survey plans to furnish blue prints of the trap for use in such cases.

Where there has been an overabundance of crows and their regular food supply has been depleted, both the common crow and its smaller brother, the fish crow, have been observed preying upon nests and eggs of various birds. Depredations of the fish crow have been especially noted at breeding colonies of herons, "tallies," terns, rails, and others in the South. In the interior and as far north as southern Canada, the larger common crow frequently turns its attention to the nests and eggs of upland game birds and waterfowl, when its regular food fails, and then it is destructive also to poultry. In some places these birds even kill larger animals that have become too weakened through injury to defend themselves against gangs of crows.

The Department of Agriculture issues the cautionary statement that, in spite of the objectionable habits of crows under certain conditions, these birds should not be persecuted in sections where they are beneficial to the farmer in preying upon the pests of his crops, and that even in areas where their injurious habits seem pronounced, preventive measures rather than destruction will often put an end to complaints against crows and still allow the birds to continue their useful work of devouring injurious insects.

A combination fruit or vegetable salad, served with crisp lettuce, is one of the best ways to use up left-over fruits or vegetables.



5486, Ladies' Apron  
Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 4 1/2 yards of figured percale, 1/2 yard of plain material for facing on belt portions, and 5 1/2 yards of bias binding on pocket and other free edges. Price 15c.

4868, Ladies' House Dress.  
Cut in 4 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3 1/2 yards of 27 inch material if made with long sleeves. If made with short sleeves 5 1/2 yards will be required. The width at the foot is 1 1/4 yard. Price 15c.

### FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-Date Spring-Summer 1926 Book of Fashions, showing color plate, and containing 500 designs of ladies, mens and childrens patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dress-making, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker. Address: Pattern Department, Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

### Meat Story Champion



Miss Virginia Rehkopf, a freshman in the high school at Topeka, whose story on meat won championship honors for the state of Kansas at the Third National Meat Story Contest. Miss Rehkopf placed second in the central district. The contest is conducted annually by the National Live Stock and Meat Board, and is awarded to four university scholarships as a feature of the event just closed in which more than 10,000 high-school girls competed.

### THE FARM, A MANUFACTURING PLANT

"The farm is now considered as a manufacturing plant, with Nature the ultimate manager," declared George M. Kelley, former president of the Missouri Farmers' Association, at a County Conference of Polk County farm leaders at Bolivar, Tuesday. The rainfall, the temperature, the wind, the sun, plant diseases, and the chemical processes in the soil are all factors beyond the control of the farmer.

In addition to these uncontrollable factors, the farmers must cope with a market that fluctuates day by day and hour by hour. It is constantly changing but this is not the case with the articles which the farmer must buy. The manufacturer can figure his extra cost of production. He can gauge his output with the demand, as he deals with commodities which are already produced and does not have to meet the extreme hazards which the farmers must encounter. Such conditions have a decided tendency to make the farming industry variable and unsteady, both in the production and in the marketing of the products.

"The production of crops is no longer as great a problem as the marketing of those crops. The agricultural industry annually purchases ten billion dollars worth of goods and services rendered by others, and it supplies six million dollars worth of manufactured goods or about one tenth of the manufactured goods produced. However, the ability of the farmer to purchase the goods of the manufacturer is noticeably on the decline. Under a uniform system of marketing farm products is soon adopted, the farming industry will be facing economic and social disaster. And it will not end with the farming industry. Certain optimistic journalists would have us believe that the Government spends thousands and thousands of dollars for the benefit of the farmers yearly, through crop statistics, market reports and investigations. But the majority of instances such material is exploited by those who profit from the efforts of the farmers."

**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 two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

**ALFALFA SEED**  
FOR SALE—Alfalfa seed, re-cleaned, \$15 per hundred delivered Kansas stations. Frank Baum, Salina, Kansas.

**MACHINERY AND FIXTURES**  
OUR CROP FAILED. Will sell new machinery, Fordson tractor, Burroughs posting machine, National cash register, other fixtures, cheap. Farmers Union, Oronoque, Kansas.

**POULTRY**  
CO-OPERATIVE CHICKS — HIGHEST quality, to up. Prepaid, live delivery. Write for prices. Co-operative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo.

**ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS COCK-ERELS**, \$1.50 if taken soon. Bert Cordt, Carbondale, Kan., Rt. 3.

**SHINN CHICKS ARE BETTER** Leading breeds, \$7.40 per 100. Free Shinn Farm, Box 153, Greenport, Missouri.

**TOBACCO**  
LOOK HERE! Five pounds extra good mild smoking tobacco, 75c. Pipe free! Chewy! Quality guaranteed. Farmers' Club, 80, Hazel, Kentucky.

**Latest Farm News Direct from the Nation's Capital**  
KNOW the latest FACTS right 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, who are not influenced by city news and rumors. NOTHING ELSE LIKE IT. Special trial subscription offer. 10 weeks for \$1.00. Valuable souvenir of farm news. FREE and POSTPAID to every new subscriber. Send 10c to THE NATIONAL FARM NEWS, 215-217 G St. N. W., Dept. XX, Washington, D. C.

**Free**  
RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY  
Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from this life, Brother P. C. Pralle, Secretary, Bremen, Kansas.  
We the members of Bremen Local 2123 extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in this hour of grief and sorrow.  
P. C. PRALLE, Secretary, Bremen, Kansas.

### SHOULD THE FARMERS BUY AUTOS?

"The farmer is not getting enough for his products," declared Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, "and he never did." Mr. Lowden was addressing the Kansas Bankers' Association.  
Ex-Governor Lowden is one of the leading champions of the farm relief movement which has been in the public eye so much during the past months. He declares the situation in regard to agriculture is far more serious than most people are willing to believe. Farm relief, in his opinion, is the most important legislation of the day, yet he expects little or nothing from the present Congress.

"People condemn the farmer for buying automobiles," he continued. "They try to make themselves believe that is what ails the farmer. Still, these same people contend it is all right for the farmer to have a car. Ridiculous, when you stop to consider the farmer is the only one with a sound economic reason for possession of a means of transportation.  
"You can't get away from the fact that the farmer is the one we look to in times of stress. In hard cash times, it is the farmer who is the backbone of the nation, reasoning, sacrificing man with the broader interest of the country at heart. He tides us over when the city is in the red. His industry must be stabilized and a way must be found to market his surplus. He must be protected against the fictitious surplus gag used constantly as a club over his head to drive him into bankruptcy. Agriculture must be returned to the status where it belongs as one of the nation's chief industries and good, capable farmers must prosper for the sake of the nation."

**FINDS FARMERS STRUGGLING**  
For the last twenty-five years, Mr. Tripp said, the United States generally has enjoyed exceptional prosperity, but the farmers, comprising one-third of our citizenry and representing our greatest industry, have been struggling under the increased costs with no increase in prices, "and bankruptcies among them in 1924 broke all records."  
"Our agricultural plant has been running down," he warned, and declared the situation relegated all other problems to second place and that the lack of prosperity threatened to produce wide discontent.  
America is confronted, he said, with competitors who are lower and in the home market by organizations. "Legislation," he added, "is rarely a cure for economic ills."

He went on to say that "centralization of industry has apparently gone too far and added that considerable economies for industry and wage earner could be obtained by establishing relatively small unit plants in the small towns of the rural districts, explaining that thereby new sources of reduced, certain managerial difficulties minimized, and workers could live comfortably.  
"Give the farmer electric power at a reasonable cost," Mr. Tripp urged, and he can relieve himself and his family from a large portion of the burden of labor, reduce his costs and make his profits more certain."

### SUNLIGHT AND HEALTH

(By the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.)  
"Bottled Sunshine"  
For over a century a half cod-liver oil has been known to exert a favorable influence in rickets. Proof that cod-liver oil had a specific curative action in rickets, apparently similar to that of sunlight, was obtained in this country in 1921 and the cure demonstrated by X-ray photographs. As a result of even more recent experiments it is probable that the action of sunlight and cod-liver oil in the

cure of rickets is the same and that the oil from the liver of the cod-fish has acquired its antirachitic power from the sunlight passing through the water to the fish or to the plants eaten by the fish. It has been definitely shown that vegetable oils, milk, green vegetables and grains may also acquire this antirachitic power if treated with ultra-violet radiation. When cod-liver oil is ingested by the infant the antirachitic power which it has stored up is liberated, to regulate metabolism and cure or prevent rickets. Thus cod-liver oil may truly be called "bottled sunshine."

The Children's Bureau has conducted a rickets demonstration in New Haven for three years. Every mother coming to our clinic is shown how to give her baby cod-liver oil. The following routine is followed. Babies under the age of one year are given one-half teaspoonful of pure cod-liver oil twice a day. During the second month the dose is increased to 1 teaspoonful twice a day. Gradually this dose is again increased, so that it amounts to 1 1/2 teaspoonfuls twice a day or even 1 dessert spoonful twice a day at the end of the third or fourth month. It has been found that this amount of cod-liver oil is well tolerated by babies and that it can be successfully given in summer as well as in winter. During the hot summer months, the oil is best given in the early morning and at night. The bottle of oil should be kept cool.

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

Geo. W. Hamm, Pres.  
G. W. Thompson, Sec'y-Treas.

**LETTER HEADS**  
\$6 PER THOUSAND  
ENVELOPES  
\$5 PER THOUSAND  
High Class Job Printing at Low Prices

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

**OUR OWN**  
If I had known in the morning how wearily all the day I would trouble my mind I said when you went away, I had been more careful, darling. But we vex our own. With look and tone. We might never take back again.

For though in the quiet evening You may give me the kiss of peace, Yet it might be That never for me The pain of the heart should cease. How many go forth in the morning That never come home at night; And hearts have broken For harsh words spoken That sorrow can never set right.

We have careful thought for the Stranger, And smiles for the sometime guest, For oft for "our own" The bitter tone, Though we love "our own" the best, Ah lips with the curve impatient, Ah brow with that look of scorn, 'Twere the night too late To undo the work of the morn! —Margaret E. Sangster.

No one has more poor relatives than the scrub bull.

## THE COOPERATIVE TREE WILL CONTINUE TO GROW IF FED BY YOUR REQUEST TRACK BIDS

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## FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASS'N.

643 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri

## Order Union Songs for Union Meetings It Pays!

Dozen lots—15 cents per book.  
Single lots—20 cents.  
Local Unions like them.

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Kansas City, Mo.

**Watson's Best Berries are just what the Brand Indicates—They Are the BEST**

**WATSON WHOLESALE GROCERY**  
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**PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES**

Application cards ..... 20 for 5c	Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen ..... 10c
Credit blank ..... 10 for 5c	Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each ..... 5c
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Constitutions ..... 5c	
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c	
Secretary's Minute Books ..... 50c	
Farmers Union Buttons ..... 25c	

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

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

## Farmers Union Business Association

Let us interest you in our plan of assisting you in the collection of your notes and accounts.

**Farmers Union State Bank**  
Elks Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## BETTER BARNS FOR BETTER COWS

A big airy barn remodeling construction job confronts the American farmer who is changing from beef, horse, or strictly grain farming to dairying, says the Research Department of the National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers. Seen before the end of the first month of life are given one-half teaspoonful of pure cod-liver oil twice a day. During the second month the dose is increased to 1 teaspoonful twice a day. Gradually this dose is again increased, so that it amounts to 1 1/2 teaspoonfuls twice a day or even 1 dessert spoonful twice a day at the end of the third or fourth month. It has been found that this amount of cod-liver oil is well tolerated by babies and that it can be successfully given in summer as well as in winter. During the hot summer months, the oil is best given in the early morning and at night. The bottle of oil should be kept cool.



# Department of Practical Co-Operation

**ANDERSON COUNTY**  
**AMOT LOCAL NO. 2186.**  
 Meets the first Friday night of each month. H. O. Snodgrass, Sec.

**BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042.**  
 First and third Thursday. John T. Anderson, Sec. Anderson Co.

**CHASE MOUND LOCAL NO. 2148.**  
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Sec. Joe Van Hercke, Anderson County.

**CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 2094.**  
 Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month. B. H. Montgomery, Sec. Anderson County.

**DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 2052.**  
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Laura Carter, Sec.

**EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2137.**  
 The third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. J. S. McMillan, Sec. Anderson County.

**FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2085.**  
 Meets the first and third Friday night of each month. Mrs. Martha B. Myers, Secretary.

**GALLIA LOCAL NO. 2044.**  
 Meets every second and fourth Friday evening. Deane L. Smith, Sec. Anderson County.

**INDIAN CREEK LOCAL NO. 2050.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. C. C. Beard, Sec.

**MANTHE LOCAL NO. 2140.**  
 Meets every other Friday. A. F. Thowe, Sec. Anderson County.

**LIZTOWN LOCAL NO. 2054.**  
 Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. R. W. Williams, Sec.

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

**MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 2072.**  
 Meets the first and third Tuesday. Claude Carnes, Sec.

**PLEASANT HOME NO. 2055.**  
 Meets first and third Monday. Minnie Carlee, Sec.

**SPRINGFIELD LOCAL NO. 2082.**  
 Meets on the first and third Friday of each month. Frank White, Sec.

**SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2116.**  
 Meets every two weeks on Friday night. Carl Henry, Sec.

**TRIANGLE LOCAL NO. 2124.**  
 Meets every second and fourth Thursday. E. L. Osterholt, Sec.

**ALLEN COUNTY**  
**DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2061.**  
 Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. J. W. Ryan, Sec.

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

**ATCHISON COUNTY**  
**HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1885.**  
 Meets on the first and third Tuesday night of each month. W. R. Fuhrman, Sec.

**BARTON COUNTY**  
**ODIN LOCAL NO. 2053.**  
 Meets every two weeks on Wednesday. Fred W. Hays, Sec. Barton County.

**STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 2173.**  
 Second and fourth Thursday. Chas. Grossardt, Sec. Barton County.

**CHASE COUNTY**  
**COTTONWOOD VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1833.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Lee Graham, Sec. Chase County.

**DISTRICT 66 LOCAL NO. 1907.**  
 Meets the second Wednesday and fourth Friday. Mrs. Charles L. Zimmerman, Secretary Chase County.

**MILLER LOCAL NO. 1929.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Thursdays. Velma H. McCandless, Sec. Chase County.

**CLAY COUNTY**  
**FACT LOCAL NO. 2046.**  
 Meets every two weeks on Tuesday evening. Walter Knitter, Sec.

**FOUR MILE LOCAL NO. 1128.**  
 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. John H. Muzler, Secretary.

**MARINE LOCAL NO. 643.**  
 Meets the first and third Tuesday night of each month. Jas. Vitteco, Secretary.

**WHEELER LOCAL NO. 1982.**  
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Ernest Smith, Sec. Clay County.

**COFFEY COUNTY**  
**CENTER LOCAL NO. 2143.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Nellie E. Hughes, Secretary.

**SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2144.**  
 Meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. A. H. Celler, Sec.

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

**COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1778.**  
 First and third Monday. Ethel Roberts, Sec. Cherokee County.

**COWLEY COUNTY**  
**BETHEL LOCAL NO. 1909.**  
 Meets on Friday night every two weeks. Harold F. Ozbun, Sec.

**BEAVER LOCAL NO. 1558.**  
 Meets first and third Monday. Mrs. W. F. Keat, Sec. Cowley Co.

**FLORAL LOCAL NO. 2094.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Friday. Sherman Nichols, Sec. Cowley Co.

**GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494.**  
 Second and fourth Tuesday. Roy W. Holland, Sec. Crawford County.

**KELLOGG LOCAL NO. 1809.**  
 Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Chester R. O'Neil, Sec.

**LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1483.**  
 Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Mr. J. O. Rambo, Sec.

**MERCER LOCAL NO. 1462.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. W. M. Schmidt, Sec. Cowley County.

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

**ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1571.**  
 Every other Tuesday. Burr Russell, Sec. Cowley County.

**SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051.**  
 Second and fourth Wednesday. F. Lewis, Sec. Cowley County.

**SHILOH LOCAL NO. 1573.**  
 Meets the first Wednesday night of each month. Loyd W. Peck, Sec.

**TIDDALE LOCAL NO. 1986.**  
 Meets every first Monday night in the month. Fred Ahlberg, Sec.

**CRAWFORD COUNTY**  
**DUMB BELL LOCAL NO. 551.**  
 Meets the first and third Saturday night in each month. C. W. McClaskey, Sec.

**FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 602.**  
 Meets every Tuesday of the month. Jimmie Cunningham, Sec. Crawford County.

**MONMOUTH LOCAL NO. 1714.**  
 Meets the last Thursday of each month. Abram Boore, Secretary.

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

**STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2060.**  
 Meets the first and third Friday. R. Eggers, Sec. Crawford County.

**WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1808.**  
 Meets the first and third Tuesday. Robert J. Meyer, Sec. Crawford County.

**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. 853.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. H. A. Costa, Sec.

**PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1155.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. J. H. York, Sec.

**CARMEL LOCAL NO. 1058.**  
 Meets every second and fourth Monday in the month. E. J. Regnier, Sec.

**AURORA LOCAL NO. 551.**  
 Meets every last Thursday of each month. Al Bruggeman, Sec.

**PRAIRIE DOG LOCAL NO. 1845.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday at North Valley School House. Bruce Moore, Sec. Decatur County.

**DICKINSON COUNTY**  
**WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1980.**  
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Harvey Shippy, Sec.

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

**NAVARRE LOCAL NO. 1853.**  
 Meets every first Tuesday of the month. H. C. Kilgus, Secretary.

**DOUGLAS COUNTY**  
**CARGY LOCAL NO. 1894.**  
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. R. E. Tutcher, Sec.

**DISTRICT NO. 10 LOCAL NO. 1036.**  
 Meets the first and third Thursday. Geo. Butell, Sec. Douglas County.

**EIGHT MILE LOCAL NO. 1211.**  
 Meets the first Saturday night of each month. Fred Winters, Sec.

**BUDORA LOCAL NO. 1851.**  
 Meets every third Friday of the month. W. W. Gerstenberger, Sec.

**FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1532.**  
 Meets the first Friday of each month. Mrs. P. F. White, Sec.

**HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 752.**  
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Chas. J. Gleason, Sec.

**LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1832.**  
 Meets the first Wednesday night of the month. Roy Flory, Sec.

**PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1884.**  
 Meets on alternate Thursdays. Bertha A. McPheeters, Sec.

**SIGEL LOCAL NO. 1839.**  
 Meets the second Tuesday in each month. Lee Cox, Sec.

**SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1861.**  
 Meets first and third Wednesday. Roy Stacker, Sec.

**WORDEN LOCAL NO. 842.**  
 Meets the first Thursday evening of each month. Mrs. Lucas Fleer, Sec.

**ELLIS COUNTY**  
**BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1031.**  
 First and Third Wednesday. J. J. Massey, Sec. Ellis County.

**EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 690.**  
 Meets first and third Monday of each month. Frank G. Erbert, Sec.

**HAYS LOCAL NO. 364.**  
 Meets first Friday of each month at 8 o'clock at court house. Frank B. Pfeiffer, Sec. Ellis County.

**MUNJOR LOCAL NO. 881.**  
 Meets every first and third Thursday of each month. R. A. Leiker, Sec.

**SUNNY DEAL LOCAL NO. 2131.**  
 Meets the first and second Tuesday of each month at some members homes. F. C. Herman, Sec.

**ELLISWORTH COUNTY**  
**ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1889.**  
 Meets the first Monday of each month at 8 o'clock. F. F. Svoboda, Sec.

**BILLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2099.**  
 First and third Thursday. Brad Hooper, Sec. Ellsworth County.

**LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 925.**  
 Meets every first and third Monday of each month. Ed Mog, Sec.

**SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 925.**  
 Meets the first and third Monday of each month. L. E. Schultz, Sec.

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

**WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1972.**  
 Meets the first and third Monday of each month. E. A. Huseman, Sec.

**COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1233.**  
 Second and fourth Fridays. Lee Bonar, Sec. Franklin County.

**HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1615.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month. Mrs. L. C. Rice, Sec.

**PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 3017.**  
 Meets the first and third Tuesday at District No. 93 school house three miles west of Lyndon. John Reis, Sec. Franklin County.

**SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824.**  
 Meets the first and third Monday of each month. H. L. Carpenter, Sec.

**WILLIAMSBURG LOCAL NO. 2153.**  
 Meets first and third Wednesday of each month. M. R. Wren, Sec.

**GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1391.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Fred W. Keat, Sec. Geary County.

**LYONSDALE LOCAL NO. 1415.**  
 Meets the first and third Thursday in each month. Oscar Latzke, Sec.

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

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

**PARK LOCAL NO. 2095.**  
 Meets last Saturday of each month. Jos. Hein, Sec. Geary County.

**GREENWOOD COUNTY**  
**LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1838.**  
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. F. Horton, Sec. Greenwood County.

**NEAL LOCAL NO. 1312.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. C. Graves, Sec.

**SOUTH VERDIGRIS LOCAL NO. 1492.**  
 Meets every two weeks on Friday night. H. L. Soule, Secretary.

**SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1574.**  
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. M. Hemphill, Sec. Greenwood County.

**GRANT COUNTY**  
**ULYSSES LOCAL NO. 2134.**  
 Meets the first and third Saturday of each month. G. A. Johnson, Secretary.

**FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2035.**  
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. D. J. Detweiler, Sec. Harvey County.

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

**COLLINS LOCAL NO. 620.**  
 Fourth Wednesday. Winifred Crispin, Sec. Jewell County.

**LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 737.**  
 Meets the first Thursday night of each month. J. W. Widrig, Sec.

**JOHNSON COUNTY**  
**SHARON LOCAL NO. 1744.**  
 Meets the last Friday evening of each month. Mrs. Gussie K. Devault, Sec.

**LINN COUNTY**  
**NINETY-SIX LOCAL NO. 1807.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Reuben Cline, Sec. Linn County.

**NEW HOME LOCAL NO. 1840.**  
 Meets the last Monday of each month. Harold Moore, Sec. Linn County.

**PLEASANT HOME LOCAL NO. 2055.**  
 Meets the first and third Monday night of each month. Mrs. H. C. Conrad, Sec. Linn Co.

**LOGAN COUNTY**  
**MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 1661.**  
 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. C. E. Baedger, Sec.

**MARSHALL COUNTY**  
**ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 1121.**  
 Meets first and third Monday. Wm. Finchem, Sec. Marshall County.

**BLANCHETTE LOCAL NO. 7962.**  
 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Irene Hies, Sec.

**BLUE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 781.**  
 Meets second and fourth Monday. Chas. Muesel, Sec. Marshall County.

**BREMEN LOCAL NO. 2122.**  
 Meets every first Wednesday of each month. P. C. Franks, Sec. Marshall County.

**DIST. 57 LOCAL NO. 1332.**  
 Last Friday in each month. Mrs. Ernest Brauch, Sec. Marshall County.

**DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 854.**  
 Meets the second Friday in each month. M. G. Rothwell, Sec.

**FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 964.**  
 Meets the third week in each month. Mrs. Delphia Buton, Sec.

**HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1009.**  
 Second and fourth Wednesday. Earl Rohde, Sec. Marshall County.

**LILY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2138.**  
 Meets the first and third Fridays. Florence Koppes, Sec. Marshall Co.

**MIDWAY LOCAL NO. 857.**  
 Meets every first and third Tuesday of each month. Fred Griswold, Secretary.

**RICHLAND LOCAL NO. 988.**  
 Meets first and third Fridays of each month. Mrs. J. C. Chasé, Sec.

**SNIPER CREEK LOCAL NO. 924.**  
 Meets the first and third Friday night. Russell Cassidy, Sec.

**SUNRISE LOCAL NO. 1238.**  
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Hel Saathoff, Sec.

**MARION COUNTY**  
**EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1466.**  
 First Tuesday of each month. Phillip Stenzel, Sec.

**HARMONY LOCAL NO. 196.**  
 Meets every first Friday night of each month. J. E. Schick, Secretary.

**LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 315.**  
 Second Saturday of each month. H. D. Bevans, Sec.

**PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2105.**  
 First Tuesday of each month. J. H. Scott, Sec. Marion County.

**MIAMI COUNTY**  
**BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1768.**  
 Meets second Friday of each month. Wm. D. Block, Sec.

**BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 1192.**  
 Meets the first and third Fridays. J. Sloan, Sec. Miami County.

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

**FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1789.**  
 First and third Friday. W. H. Syster, Sec. Miami County.

**HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1669.**  
 Meets the first and third Friday. G. W. Fort, Sec. Miami County.

**HILLSDALE LOCAL NO. 1805.**  
 Meets the first and third Thursday. R. W. Sullivan, Sec.

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

**OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1583.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Friday. Jacob Smith, Sec. Miami County.

**PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1574.**  
 Second and fourth Wednesday. Orth O. Miller, Sec. Miami County.

**ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810.**  
 First and third Friday. S. J. Lohr, Sec. Miami County.

**SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1725.**  
 Meets the first Friday in every month. A. C. Barricklow, Sec. Miami County.

**UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1579.**  
 Second and fourth Tuesday. J. M. Wagner, Sec. Miami County.

**VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1667.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Dick Johann, Sec. Miami County.

**MORRIS COUNTY**  
**LATIMER LOCAL NO. 1721.**  
 Meets the second and fourth evening of each month. Wm. Tatlow, Sec.

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

**MCPHERSON COUNTY**  
**CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 1682.**  
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. H. D. Garst, Sec.

**COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1935.**  
 Meets first and third Friday of each month. Hester M. Johnson, Sec. McPherson County.

**JOHNSTOWN LOCAL NO. 749.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Adel Peterson, Sec. McPherson County.

**NORTH UNION NO. 716.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Carl E. Clark, Sec. McPherson County.

**NORTH SIDE LOCAL NO. 1061.**  
 Meets the first Wednesday of each month. Fred Sundberg, Sec. McPherson County.

**PIONEER LOCAL NO. 656.**  
 Meets four Mondays of each month. Monday, Monday, 2nd Monday, 4th Monday, open meeting. C. O. Johnson, Sec.

**SCANDIA LOCAL NO. 1152.**  
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Melford Nelson, Sec. McPherson Co.

**MITCHELL COUNTY**  
**CARR CREEK LOCAL NO. 302.**  
 Meets every other Thursday. Leonard L. Ritz, Sec.

**EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 232.**  
 Meets every other Wednesday. Ralph E. Hauptl, Sec. Mitchell County.

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

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

**EUREKA LOCAL NO. 911.**  
 Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. Nemaha County. Mrs. Jacob Meisner, Sec.

**DOWNY LOCAL NO. 1127.**  
 Meets every second Monday in the month. Herman Boeding, Sec. Nemaha County.

**EAGLE STAR LOCAL NO. 923.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Fred H. Lehman, Sec. Nemaha County.

**HUNT LOCAL NO. 1107.**  
 Meets the second Tuesday of each month. Ray Korte, Sec. Nemaha Co.

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

**LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 883.**  
 Meets every second and fourth Wednesday. Robert Steale, Nemaha County.

**PRAIRIE GEM LOCAL NO. 540.**  
 Meets the first Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. Chas. Oplinger, Sec.

**ROCK LOCAL NO. 923.**  
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. M. Amos, Sec.

**SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 2111.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Wm. J. Wittmer, Sec. Nemaha County.

**NEOSHO COUNTY**  
**BARNES LOCAL NO. 869.**  
 Meets second and fourth Friday night of each month. T. H. Roberts, Sec.

**BROGAN LOCAL NO. 236.**  
 Second and fourth Thursdays. L. L. Vanom, Sec. Neosho County.

**CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 354.**  
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Geo. J. Schoenhofar, Sec. Neosho County.

**ERIE LOCAL NO. 582.**  
 Meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month. Walter J. Schumlich, Sec. Neosho County.