

The Kansas Union Farmer

Published Every Thursday at Salina, Kansas By THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION 119 South Seventh Street

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912 at Salina, Kansas, Under Act of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Postage Provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917. Authorized July 30, 1918.

JOHN TROMBLE, Editor and Manager
W. C. LANSDON, Associate Editor

Subscription Price, per Year \$1.00

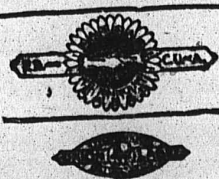
Notices to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1925



KANSAS AND FEDERAL AID

Those in the best position to know assure us that Kansas is very likely to lose her share of federal aid for road construction unless we do something about the antiquated constitution that prohibits the state from participating in highway building except in certain conditions that so far have not yet occurred. We are told that regardless of our own private opinions about federal aid Kansas cannot afford to pay taxes for other states and get none of the benefits on her own highways. That may be true but before its truth is accepted it might be well for us to know just how much Kansas money we must spend under government supervision in order to get a few dollars of government funds to be used in the same way.

Men in authority say that it is necessary to amend the constitution. That may be true but the plain citizenry of Kansas think a good deal of that old instrument of government that was written at Wyandotte in 1859. Occasionally an amendment is tacked on but it takes a lot of work and several years time to get action in favor of changes in our fundamental law. If we must choose between the loss of federal aid for good roads and the amendment of the constitution we might as well make up our minds now that we must get along without any dollars from Washington. The people of Kansas will not amend the constitution to permit the legislature to spend money at will for good roads or for any other purpose.

Here is a prophecy. The constitution will not be amended nor will federal aid for roads be withdrawn from Kansas.

RAILROADS AND GASOLINE

Just the other day the newspapers announced that an enterprising citizen of Virginia had just purchased twelve fine large palace car motor buses for a line between Washington and Richmond. He had some trouble in securing permission to navigate the highways of Virginia with his fleet of gasoline pullmans and finally had to agree to haul only interstate passengers. So begins a new phase of the application of gasoline to the conditions of modern life with a passenger auto line engaged exclusively in what is fairly long distance traffic, a field left exclusively to the railroads up to this time.

Just what effect the new venture will have on the railway lines that connect the capital of Virginia with the capital of the republic cannot be known for some time. The bus lines are at some disadvantage in that sort of traffic. For such a distance, about 150 miles, the trains are much faster and so people who are in a hurry to get from one city to the other are likely to choose the steam cars. At that thought there will be a lot of travelers, not in any sort of rush, who will take the gasoline car because it runs from hotel to hotel, because they want to see the country more closely than is possible from a railroad train and finally, because they do not like the railroads anyway and jump at the chance to travel some other way.

The railroads have only themselves, or rather the mistaken policies of their managers, to blame for the ill will in which they are held in all parts of this country. For many years they had no competition and they took advantage of that condition to milk the public. During that period, although rates were high, the steam lines made little or no money because they were almost all mismanaged or were being looted in some one of the many possible ways by their own officers. Almost all the lines now have efficient and honest administration by men wise enough to know that prosperity cannot be based on the ill will of customers. But it begins to be too late. The gasoline cars are here and the people are riding in them not in scattering scores here and there but in almost countless thousands everywhere.

Probably the railroads deserve no sympathy but the whole matter is one of grave concern because there is no gasoline substitute in sight for what may be called the heavy duty functions of transporting passengers and freights over long distances. Most folks dismiss the whole problem with the statement that the roads will find a way to take care of themselves. They may be fully able to do so but it is very probable that they can continue to discharge their duties to the public only if

permitted to increase their rates for hauling freight. Even then it is doubtful if the high type of service now demanded can be long maintained by the railroads with their hundred of thousands of miles of trackage to keep in order.

It may be said with absolute truth that service rendered to us by the steam roads got worse every day and also day by day the prices charged are being increased. This situation will continue either until the gasoline cars go out of business, or attempting, to operate on low fares and freight rates, many railroads will be forced out of business. The country needs the railroads. It may be that we are in as much need of automobiles. It is patent that the people are right at the top of the Mountain of Decision. They must speedily make up their minds that many railroads, so far as the country is concerned must have an assured income or go out of business. We cannot have high class railways on fares and freight rates that do not return costs of operations any more than it can have prosperous farms while the price of farm products are below the cost of production.

In this crisis the railroads find themselves almost without friends among producers and laborers. Farmers instinctively oppose all demands for increases in freight rates and are generally pretty nearly right in their attitude towards the roads but at this time it appears that they must make up their minds whether the country can get along better without the iron horse or the gasoline kicker. Is the railroad an absolute necessity? If so the fact that it cannot function very long at the expense of its owners must be recognized.

RAILROAD AND AGRICULTURAL PROSPERITY

A great many people are beginning to realize that the railroads cannot prosper unless the farmers are able to make some money. A tremendous percentage of all freight tonnage either originates on the farms or has the farms or has the farm for its final destination. Just what proportion this agricultural freight is of the whole volume carried by the roads would be very difficult of determination but it cannot be less than fifty percent. The roads are not likely to lose very much income on account of the low price of farm commodities because there is always the growing demand for food which must be met whether the farmer makes a profit or suffers a loss. But the movement the other way is a very difficult story. Unless the farmer makes some profits above the costs of operation he can have no purchasing power and consequently there will be a very small movement of freight from the factories and ports of entry to the farms.

Certainly it should be conceded that transportation and farming are two essential industries. Society as now constituted can not exist without the services rendered by each of them. The railroads have been able, in a measure, to insure their own prosperity by securing laws which amount, practically, to government rate fixing. The Transportation Act comes mighty close to guaranteeing the railroads a return of five and three-fourths per cent on their value. This is not the cost of the roads, the original investment in such property or their market price at the present time. It is a book keeping figure arrived at through accounting by the roads. If the income at given rates does not return five and three-fourths per cent on the value of the railroads, as determined by themselves, then the government, through the Interstate Commerce Commission must authorize higher rates.

That is what is afoot at this time. For one reason or another, largely as the result of the expansion of the use of automobiles and trucks the railroads of the northwest declare that they are losing money and that if they are to live and render the services expected of them they must have an increase of at least 5 per cent in freight rates. They may or may not have a good case, but it is certain that they have made it no better by their attempt to prove that farmers can afford to pay the rates demanded because agriculture is exceedingly prosperous at this time. This is not true and is not true because agriculture lacks the armor of protection with which congress through the Transportation Act has clothed the railroads. If the public welfare requires an increase in freight rates in order to maintain the efficiency of the railroads it is no less true that the public safety requires higher prices for farm products in order that there may be no dangerous shrinkage in the volume of foods produced in this country.

CAPITAL NEEDS OF AGRICULTURE

One of the arguments made in defense of the plea of the railroads for higher freight rates is that they must have a more assured and a larger income or they will not be able to finance the extensions, improvements and betterments that must make if they are to discharge their appointed duties to society. There is sense in that plea. The more prosperous a business becomes the more need it has for new capital. The concern that is willing to plod along in the same rut for year after year needs no capital to take care of a growing business but the progressive institution that is constantly expanding needs new capital all the time. It is perfectly true that the railroads of this country must borrow money and it is equally true that they will not be able to borrow on profitable terms unless they can furnish the money lenders with statements unmarred by entries in red ink.

But what about agriculture? There is hardly one of the six million farms in the United States that could not be increased in productivity by the use of additional capital. Farmers have been unable for years to use any borrowed money profitably in their business because interest rates have been about double the average rate of profit in farming operations. Railroads can well afford to borrow money at five per cent if they are assured of an income of five and three-fourths per cent. Farmers certainly cannot afford to pay the banks eight per cent for operating funds for use in a business that on the most generous figures yet disclosed earns an actual net annual income on its invested capital of less than four per cent.

The agricultural industry must be stabilized and rehabilitated if the republic is to stand secure

through the storms that are now threatening. It is said that the railroads will need more than \$5,000,000,000 of new capital during the next five years. It is equally certain that agriculture needs more than twice that amount of new capital at once and for immediate use if production for the safety of the whole population is to be maintained.

The railroads are looking after their own interests and it must be admitted that they are doing a good job. Farmers are taking it too much for granted that those who sit in the high and low places of authority will look after the interests of agriculture. Without blaming any one it may be said without fear of contradiction that the old order must change. Farmers must look after themselves. They must have the means of getting better prices, they must have the prosperity that will enable them to secure and make profitable use of borrowed capital, and they must get these things for themselves just as the railroads have done.

THE CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE

For a few months the farmers of the United States have been receiving better prices for staple agricultural products. Certainly the increase in prices has resulted in some increase in net farm incomes. It is not true, however, that the purchasing power of farmers has been much increased or that they have been able to save either for security against the adversities of the future or for investment in better facilities for production. The greater part of the small increased income of the farming industry has been used in paying for dead horses.

At January 1, 1920, on the authority of the United States Census, the farmers of this country owned wealth in the amount of 78 billions of dollars. Within five years that wealth has diminished in value to 59 billions of dollars. In plain words the farmers of this country have lost 19 billion dollars during the past five years, a loss greater than the actual value of all the railways in the United States. No less essential industry could sustain such a disaster and survive. Agriculture survives only because without it no other business could exist in this country.

Nor does the absolute shrinkage in farm values indicate anything like the gravity of the calamity that has all but overwhelmed the farmers of the United States. Notwithstanding the increased prices that farm products now bring on the markets the farmer's dollar still lacks about thirty per cent of the purchasing power that it had in pre war days. Not only has the cost of all the farmer's necessities increased, if measured in the commodities with which he must buy, but so called progress of this age has added scores of new needs that must be satisfied if the farmer and his folks are to enjoy the same degree of safety, comfort and happiness that is now generally regarded as the right of all free people. That calls for larger outlays from relatively smaller income. During the past five years farmers have paid no debts except by funding short time accounts into long term mortgages. This has resulted in a constantly increasing interest burden which the lower rates obtained through the Federal Farm Loan System palliate but do not remove. Then there are taxes which everywhere have about doubled during the past five years.

It is well for the great and the wise who are charged with the responsibilities of government and business to do their best to keep the farmer in a cheerful frame of mind by constantly cheering him up with the news of his growing prosperity, but it is also well for the farmer to look into his own affairs and look about his own neighborhood and learn for himself just how much foundation there is for the optimism that other folks exhibit in connection with the condition of agriculture.

THE LADY FROM ALABAMA

The last Farmers Union State Convention that was held in Alabama did a very unusual and unconventional thing. In fact it did something that was never done before when it elected Mrs. G. H. Mathis of Gadsden to be the first state president of the Farmers Union ever chosen. And it was a good job. Alabama farmers have almost all been in the Union at some time in their lives. It is said that there were 80,000 members of the organization on a short time after Grisham, himself a native of Alabama, founded the organization in Texas. No matter how many Alabama farmers may have been in the Union they are about all out of it now.

Mrs. Mathis has taken a large order, but she is a large individual in more than several ways. She has a big heart that throbs in sympathy with every debt ridden and poverty stricken farmer in her state. She has a splendid, well trained and well disciplined mind and long experience in dealing with agricultural problems. She has a big spirit following in all part of Alabama, both in and out of the Union. She has the ample means and that will enable her to devote her time to the task that she has accepted. Finally she has the big and wholesome bodily strength that will enable her to sustain the burden and heat of the day in the hard campaign that she has undertaken.

This paper and the Farmers Union of Kansas congratulate the Brethren in Alabama on their wisdom in making such a choice and at the same time congratulate Mrs. Mathis on the opportunity that is now hers to serve the agriculture of her own great state as it has never been served in the past.

The Canadians are making a success of their big wheat pools. The Manitoba Association handled 8,400,000 bushels at a cost of slightly more than one cent a bushel. This figure does not include freight but does include all officers salaries which amounted to a total of \$28,045. Our brothers across the line appear to have learned at least two important things about cooperation: (1) that the way to cooperate is to cooperate and (2) that expenses must be kept down.

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool handled more than 50,000,000 bushels of wheat during the first year of its operation. You must hand it to those Canucks. They know how to cooperate.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Caillaux Came from France.

Laboring under the strange delusion that he is wise enough to outgame your Uncle Andy Mellon in the great American game of draw poker? The Frenchman made the first play and disclosed to the amazed Americans that he thought he was indulging in penny ante. He put in a white chip which he asked the American players to cover. They raised him so high in their turn that it took him a couple of days to make up his mind whether to buy or call for a showdown.

Just why the Frenchman ever supposed that America would be satisfied with an annual payment of \$5,000,000 on a debt of nearly a thousand times that amount is a mystery. England is paying the United States about \$100,000,000 a year or more than thirty times the amount offered at first by the French minister who was so unduly lenient with the British.

France has learned that the United States not only expects payment in full but expects it in annual amounts that will add something to the yearly income of the treasury. Also the thrifty French are probably more than ever convinced that the Americans are a bunch of hard boiled money grabbers who are determined to have the whole pound of flesh.

France Could Make Substantial

Payments on her debts if she would use her resources for that purpose instead of for the maintenance of the biggest standing army in the world. A million men under arms requiring to be fed, clothed and cared for cost so much that no country can meet the drain on its income without ignoring its debts and other obligations.

The French army, as unnecessary as it is costly, not only requires enormous sums for its support but with draws a million men from wealth producing industries and very greatly reduces the debt paying resources of the nation. France should get out of Africa and Germany, disband the most of her army, allow her discharged soldiers to go to work and pay her debts. She will not do so because of a mingling fear and ambition. The French people are still obsessed with the Napoleonic delusion of world domination and with the even less worthy dread of the armed invasion of their country by their disarmed and all but helpless neighbors.

At that the French government, as frequently remarked in these columns, will pay its American debts just as soon as it can figure out a way to borrow or otherwise obtain the money from this country.

England Is Paying America

Not only is the outlay of a penny of British wealth but in a way that adds to the income of the empire. We are the greatest consumers of rubber in the world. England has a virtual monopoly of the production of raw rubber. She has put an embargo on this commodity so that the United States that produces an annual revenue of nearly \$200,000,000.

English debt payments to this country amount to about \$100,000,000 a year. After that is paid Great Britain still has left about \$150,000,000 a year, all collected from the United States as duty on rubber, for use for her own domestic needs. Every time an American buys a single automobile tire he contributes about \$5 to the British treasury. About \$250 comes back here as debt payments in these circumstances it is not strange that the British friends are not only willing to pay what they owe Uncle Sam but are in the mood to be generous to France.

France Has No Commodity.

Like rubber essential to American industry and so cannot take the money for debt payments directly out of the pockets of our people. It is true, however, that Americans, traveling for pleasure, spend something like \$400,000,000 a year in France. If the government can work out some plan to give up half or more of that sum annually for the payment of the American debt we may still be able to do some real collecting.

Trouble is that American travelers pay their money directly to the French hotel keepers, railroad, jewellers, dressmakers, vintners and gamblers and the French government can only get it by imposing taxes on the incomes derived from the profit seeking business. That should be easy but the average Frenchman has an instinctive and ingrained prejudice against the payment of taxes. Calhoun and his colleagues in the administration over there cannot grab the coin taken from American travelers without risking the wrath of French voters. Being shrewd politicians they do not want to anger their constituents and get turned out of office.

We may be assured, however, that France will work out a way to get the money for debt payments from America either as loans or taxes of some sort or that in the end we some sort are forced to pay the French shall be forced to pay the French British debt to the treasury of the United States.

Howell Of Nebraska.

Proposes to start something in connection with the foreign debts due the United States when he gets back to the senate in December. He wants to know why all such obliga-

tions are not in the form of negotiable bonds. He proposes that all such evidences of debt shall be converted into merchantable paper and sold or used for the needs of our treasury.

The senator from Nebraska appears to be in dead earnest but it is doubtful if he has got anywhere. He will find that we already have or on demand can get four billions of British bonds but he will discover that there are many objections to the sale of those bonds by the treasury. Many people believe that the receipt of the entire principal of the British debt all at once is not desirable. They fear that congress would either waste the money and so fail to reduce the volume of our own bonds outstanding or that the dumping of such a tremendous volume of British securities on the world's markets for money would upset the whole financial fabric of this and several other continents.

Then, of course Uncle Sam, could not sell British or any other foreign bonds without giving adequate guarantees of payment. Postponement or repudiation of such payments would force our government back into the picture not as collector of obligations due it but of money coming to private citizens. Such a prospect is not at all alluring.

Japan Is Having Hard Times.

With her own business and her working people. The latest news from the country that so many people regard as the enemy of the United States is that more than 500,000 laborers are out of work and are planning to organize some sort of a Union. The object of the Workmen's league that is proposed is to force either employment or pensions from the government.

What most Americans seem unable to learn is that Japan is an exceedingly poor country in which both the people and the government constantly have the greatest difficulty in making both ends meet. An American invasion by armed forces from Manila is just as likely as a raid from Russia. That country has more troubles than it can well care for at home and is not looking for war with the United States or any other nation.

English Statesmanship.

Or what passes for statesmanship in that country, has got the whole kingdom into an awful mess. In order to avoid a strike of coal miners the government has granted a subsidy to the mine owners, a subsidy so large as to permit the payment of the higher wages demanded by the miners for a year or two. Naturally that does not please the British taxpayers who are already contributing approximately one-half their income to the public revenues.

Industry is prostrate in England. Foreign markets that were lost during the great war have not been regained. Factories are idle, production is consequently greatly reduced and there are now more than a million unemployed workmen who are drawing unemployment doles from the public treasury. There is no attempt to deal constructively with the industrial and labor problems. The government contents itself with giving the jobless man a little money and the pauperized labor that should be so pauperized for their more fortunate colleagues in the production of wealth.

Gas Is the Most Humane

Weapon that can be used in killing men in time of war. Sounds like a contradiction but we have the assurance of eminent chemists that it is true. All based of course on the modern psychology that wars are inevitable and that therefore some humane way of killing must be devised. Of course the man who is killed does not care very much whether he is humanely or inhumanly removed. The soldier who is smothered or otherwise slaughtered by poison or other gas is just as dead as the one who is blown up with high explosives, who is killed by bullets, eaten up by crotches, or killed by the flu or the other thousand diseases and pestilences that follow in the wake of wars.

If international disputes must be settled by force; if there is no way to apply the rules of reason, common sense and humanity to the solution of international problems why not apply our justly famed modern mind to the discovery of some sensible and safe method of using force? Why should all the young manhood of a nation be called on to face death when a few elder statesmen quarrel with each other over matters that are of no concern to the masses of those who must always carry the burdens and suffer the results of wars?

If we must fight why not use our brains a little more? Through the League of Nations or some other international tribunal we should agree that all nations, large or small, shall have fighting forces of exactly the same strength, armed in the fashion, and directed in the same way. That would introduce the novel and undried element of fair play into warfare.

On the basis of a nationwide survey, the Agricultural Department estimates that 550,000 farms are equipped with radios, compared to 865,000 a year ago and 146,000 in 1923. Illinois leads with 46,000 farm radio sets. New York and Iowa each has 39,000 and the other states trail along with numbers scaling down to 200 for Delaware.

More than 10,000 farmers' wives in California cook by electricity, according to figures compiled by the largest power distributing company in that state.

More than half of the 26,219,100 homes in the United States use electricity, according to the results of a recent survey.

Dempey Whipped Carpenter

Very handsomely when that pug-nacious gentleman came over here looking for trouble. Why not adopt the boxing glove as the only permissible weapon for use in war. Then have every nation recruit an army of not more than five hundred pugilists. In the event of the failure of the elder statesmen to solve international problems under the rules of reason let the trained fist fighters of the nations involved decide the controversy under the laws of the boxing ring. The Marquis of Queensbury.

There is just as much proof of right in out slugging an opponent in the twenty-four foot ring as there is in outshooting him on a battle field and there is a whole lot less danger of death from wounds in the boxing ring than from the deadly chamber of loaded nations with debts that future generations must sweat to pay such a war could be made not only self supporting but exceedingly profitable. Turn the management of such an international ordeal of battle over to the boxing ring and divide fifty fifty with the interested governments and allow him to charge an admission fee of ten dollars and all the public treasures would speedily bulge with coin.

A million men would gladly pay for the privilege of seeing a series of ten bouts between the boxing champions of France and America arranged for the purpose of determining whether France shall pay or not pay. It is entirely possible to reorganize war in such a way that no one will get hurt beyond relief from pneumonia and at the same time enormous revenues from international conflicts that under the old fashioned bankruptcy of entire populations.

Talking foolishness? Sure. But no fool in this world will ever be half as foolish as the statesmen who quarrel their peoples into the most devastating wars of modern times. Nor is there any living fool who will ever commit an act of folly equal to a declaration of war by men who are supposed to be the wisest and best of the race.

Colleges So Frequently

Fail to deliver education in exchange for the money spent in their maintenance that the whole matter of their relations with society is a national scandal. Dr. Herbert E. Hawkes of Columbia University believes that he has discovered some of the reasons why the average college student is so nearly immune to the educational infection that is supposed to emanate from all institutions of learning.

The good doctor says that many college students are such dumb bells that they cannot catch the contagion of learning, that there are others who have so much money that they have no time to study after they have worked hard all day in spending the dollars supplied by their parents and that there are a few who are so poor that they have no time for books after they have put in the necessary number of hours in waiting on table, minding frames and washing sundries for their more fortunate fellow students. He might have added that a very considerable number of the young men and young women who through the alleged halls of learning maintained by endowments or taxes of the University in the light of a comfortable and congenial pleasure resort or country club where they can put in a few years of easy living at the expense of their parents and of the already overburdened public revenues.

No one seems to be able to see or to admit the real difficulty. The whole problem grows out of the fact that modern student is sent to college. The whole problem will be solved when society finally recognizes the fact that only those students who deliberately and voluntarily go to college are likely to get very much education.

Meanness Is a Human Quality

That all must admit is not found in any of the lower animals. A mean man is one who does an unworthy act purely for his own personal pleasure and gratification. Newspaper reporters often assume themselves and their readers by entering the meanest in a contest to determine the best man alive. Just now there are several aspirants for the honor.

A man living in Washington found out the other day that he could get quite a kick out of heating pennies all most red hot and pitching them from his window into the street to be picked up by children attracted by a shower of fun money. He was having a lot of fun until the police interfered. From Topeka comes the report that the nurse employed by the fair officials to furnish first or other aid had her pocket picked while she was bandaging a name another candidate for the distinction of being the meanest human being?

The average Kansas hen deserves no less than ribbon awards from the viewpoint of egg production. She lays fewer than ninety eggs each year, less than one egg every four days. Not 25 per cent efficient. So far as any one knows, not hen has ever laid an egg every day for the entire year, yet there are authentic records of as many as 385 eggs being produced by a single hen in 365 days time.

Department of Practical Co-Operation

MEETING NOTICES.

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

ATHLETIC LOCAL NO. 1006
Meets first and third Monday night.
Mrs. Alice Headley, Sec. Clay Co.

AMOT LOCAL NO. 2130
Meets first and third Friday.
J. M. Swartz, Sec. Anderson Co.

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

ANTHONY LOCAL NO. 1131
Meets first and third Monday.
Wm. Finckh, Sec. Marshall Co.

SATTEL CREEK LOCAL NO. 122
Meets each Tuesday at 8 p. m.
I. H. Sewell, Sec. Ottawa Co.

BETHLEHEM LOCAL NO. 1938
Meets first and third Friday.
Roy E. O'Brien, Sec. Cowley Co.

BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042
Meets first and third Thursday.
John T. Anderson, Sec. Anderson Co.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 224
Meets second and fourth Thursday.
L. L. Venneman, Sec.

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405
Meets first and third Friday.
O. J. Lambertson, Sec. Ottawa Co.

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1051
Meets first and third Wednesday.
J. J. Maska, Sec. Ellis Co.

DEAUCHAMP LOCAL NO. 120
Meets first and third Friday of each month.
E. J. Richards, Sec. Republic Co.

BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 922
Meets first and third Thursday.
G. W. Cashman, Sec. Nemaha Co.

BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1738
Meets second and fourth Tuesday.
Aug. Kolisch, Sec. Miami Co.

BELLEVUE LOCAL NO. 1102
Meets first and third Tuesday.
J. Sloan, Sec. Miami Co.

COOK LOCAL NO. 1645
Meets second and fourth Thursday.
Mrs. A. S. Sec. Osage Co.

COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1385
Meets first and third Friday of each month.
Mamie E. Johnson, Sec. Mercer County.

CARGY LOCAL NO. 2136
Meets first and third Friday.
Fred Steele, Sec. Douglas Co.

COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1233
Meets second and fourth Friday.
Lee Bonar, Sec. Franklin Co.

COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1783
Meets first and third Monday.
Ethel Roberts, Sec. Cherokee Co.

CRESCO LOCAL NO. 877
Meets first and third Thursday.
John Wolf, Sec. Sheridan Co.

DEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1678
Meets first and third Wednesday.
L. O. Keithly, Sec. Miami Co.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 304
Meets first and third Tuesday.
Geo. J. Schoenhof, Sec. Neosho Co.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1211
Meets second and fourth Wednesday.
R. J. Logan, Sec. Dickinson Co.

DOLANS LOCAL NO. 684
Meets first and third Wednesday.
Winifred Crispin, Sec. Jewell Co.

CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1917
Meets first and third Tuesday.
Mabel Hayes, Sec. Jefferson Co.

DANE LOCAL NO. 1546
Meets first and third Wednesday.
Leslie Nelson, Sec. Washington Co.

DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 3281
Meets first and third Friday.
Mrs. J. W. Ryan, Sec. Allen Co.

DIST. ST. LOCAL NO. 1232
Meets first and third Friday in each month.
Mrs. Ernest Bruch, Sec. Marshall Co.

EAGLE STAR LOCAL NO. 923
Meets first and third Tuesday.
Fred R. Lehman, Sec. Nemaha Co.

EUREKA LOCAL NO. 911
Meets first and third Wednesday evening of each month.
Mrs. Jacob Melander, Sec. Nemaha County.

EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1468
Meets first and third Monday.
Philip Stenzel, Sec. Sumner Co.

ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1784
Meets second and fourth Friday of each month.
M. J. Hammett, Sec. Pottawatomie Co.

ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2096
Meets first and third Thursday.
Brad Hooper, Sec. Ellsworth Co.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 606
Meets first and third Monday of each month.
Frank G. Erbort, Sec. Ellis County.

ERIE LOCAL NO. 922
Meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month.
Walter J. Schumacher, Sec. Neosho Co.

EMMONS LOCAL NO. 783
Meets second and fourth Friday of each month.
C. E. Wilson, Sec. Washington Co.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 388
Meets first and third Wednesday.
Ralph E. Hauptli, Sec. Mitchell Co.

EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2137
Meets first and third Friday of each month.
Mrs. S. McInden, Sec. Anderson Co.

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

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 662
Meets the third week in each month.
Mrs. Delpha Burton, Sec. Marshall Co.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 662
Meets every Tuesday of the month.
Jimmie Cunningham, Sec. Crawford Co.

FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1832
Meets the first Friday of each month.
Mrs. P. F. White, Sec. Douglas Co.

FREMONT LOCAL NO. 2014
Meets first Friday in each month.
A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec. Wabunsee Co.

FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1759
Meets first and third Friday.
W. H. Syster, Sec. Miami Co.

GRACE HILL LOCAL NO. 1212
Meets first and third Friday.
Homer Alkire, Sec. Republic Co.

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

GIBARD LOCAL NO. 404
Meets second and fourth Tuesday.
Roy W. Holland, Sec. Crawford Co.

GEORGY CO. UNION NO. 51
Meets first Friday in each month.
Mrs. A. P. Hotten, Sec. month.

GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1301
Meets second and fourth Friday.
Alfred F. Hotten, Sec. Geary Co.

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

HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1892
Meets the first and third Wednesday night of each month.
J. M. Tuttle, Sec. Cova Co.

HERYNK LOCAL NO. 1427
Meets second and fourth Tuesday.
Henry Eden, Sec. Washington Co.

HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1002
Meets second and fourth Wednesday.
Karl Rohde, Sec. Marshall Co.

HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 878
Meets first and third Wednesday.
Rosa Clarke, Sec. Sheridan Co.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1888
Meets first and third Wednesday.
W. R. Fuhrman, Sec. Atchison Co.

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

HAYS LOCAL NO. 804
Meets first Friday of each month.
8 o'clock at court house.
Frank B. Pfeiffer, Sec. Ellis Co.

HILLSDALE LOCAL NO. 1033
Meets the first and third Thursday.
R. W. Sullivan, Sec. Miami Co.

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

I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1299
Meets second and fourth Tuesday.
C. O. Taubee, Sec. Sumner Co.

KORBER LOCAL NO. 914
Meets first and third Tuesday.
F. A. Koeber, Sec. Nemaha Co.

LARON CREEK LOCAL NO. 479
Meets second and fourth Wednesday.
F. E. Hoy, Sec. Washington Co.

LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1388
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month.
H. P. Horton, Sec. Greenwood Co.

LIZTON LOCAL NO. 2064
Meets every second and fourth Friday.
Mrs. Esther Williams, Sec. Anderson Co.

LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 688
Meets Friday on or before full moon of each month.
R. M. Grant, Sec. Republic Co.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1964
Meets first and third Friday.
Clyde B. Wells, Sec. Stafford Co.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1832
Meets the fourth Wednesday night of each month.
Rox Flori, Sec. Douglas Co.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 888
Meets second Saturday of each month.
H. D. Bavaus, Sec. Marion Co.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1885
Meets first and third Friday.
R. Lawrence Wright, Sec. Stafford Co.

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

MAPLE GROVE LOCAL NO. 2107
Meets first and third Tuesday night every two weeks.
Rol Workman, Sec. Cowley Co.

MERCER LOCAL NO. 1402
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month.
W. M. Schmitt, Sec. Cowley Co.

MILLER LOCAL NO. 1929
Meets the second and fourth Thursday.
Verna H. McCandless, Sec. Cherokee Co.

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

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

MARINE LOCAL NO. 643
Meets first and third Friday.
Albert Spoonman, Sec. Riley Co.

MOSS SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 1901
Meets first and third Tuesday of each month.
Clarence Brown, Sec. Geary Co.

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

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922
Meets first and third Monday.
R. J. Muckenthaler, Sec. Dickinson Co.

NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2020
Meets first and third Thursday.
Fred Hahn, Sec. Stafford Co.

ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1871
Meets every other Tuesday night.
B. A. Reynolds, Sec. Cowley Co.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1888
Meets second and fourth Friday.
Jacob Smith, Sec. Miami Co.

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

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

PRAIRIE BELT LOCAL NO. 1396
Meets second and fourth Friday of each month.
E. B. Werner, Sec. Thomas Co.

PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2105
Meets first and third Tuesday of each month.
J. H. Scott, Sec. Marshall Co.

PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 684
Meets every second and fourth Thursday.
Martin Robe, Sec. Douglas Co.

PRETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1632
Meets first and third Wednesday.
H. C. Mathias, Sec. Wabunsee Co.

PLEASANT HOME LOCAL NO. 2035
Meets first and third Monday.
Minnie Carrico, Sec. Anderson Co.

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

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309
Meets first and third Wednesday.
W. T. Filin, Sec. Jewell Co.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1874
Meets second and fourth Wednesday.
Orth O. Miller, Sec. Miami Co.

PUNKIN KOLIG LOCAL NO. 2084
Meets the first and third Friday of each month.
Mrs. Elizabeth Dutton, Woodston Co.

RYDAL LOCAL NO. 783
Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month.
G. S. Duncan, Sec. Republic Co.

RICHVIEW LOCAL NO. 2037
Meets the second Friday of each month.
Chas. Baill, Sec. Osage Co.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2025
Meets second Wednesday of each month.
Mrs. Frank McClelland, Sec. Wabunsee Co.

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1816
Meets first and third Friday.
S. J. Lohr, Sec. Miami Co.

RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2183
Meets first and third Saturday.
Pauline Cowger, Sec. Saline Co.

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

SALEM HILL LOCAL NO. 1824
Meets the first Friday of each month.
A. F. Lantry, Sec. Franklin Co.

SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1983
Meets the first and third Tuesday.
H. M. Schrock, Sec. Sheridan Co.

SUMMITT LOCAL NO. 1874
Meets first and third Wednesday.
Alice Ames, Sec. Greenwood Co.

SUMMITT LOCAL NO. 1111
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month.
Wm. J. Wittmer, Sec. Nemaha Co.

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

SCIENCE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1946
Meets every other Friday night.
J. D. Keasling, Sec. Cowley Co.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051
Meets second and fourth Wednesday.
J. F. Lewis, Sec. Cowley Co.

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

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 901
Meets last Wednesday of each month.
John Martin, Sec. Washington Co.

STONE LOCAL NO. 792
Meets the last Friday of each month.
Other meetings called.
D. O. Martelle, Sec. Rocks Co.

SPRING CREEK LOCAL NO. 1174
Meets the first and third Wednesday.
Neil Lobengier, Sec. Douglas Co.

SHILOH LOCAL NO. 1873
Meets the first and third Friday nights of each month.
J. C. Hankins, Sec. Cowley Co.

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

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 820
Meets second and fourth Wednesday.
Mrs. E. H. Warner, Sec. Marshall Co.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2144
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month.
A. H. Celler, Sec. Coffey Co.

STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 273
Meets second and fourth Thursday.
Chas. Grossardt, Sec. Barton Co.

STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2090
Meets the first and third Friday.
H. E. Rogers, Sec. Crawford Co.

SQUARE DEAL LOCAL NO. 923
Meets first and third Thursday of each month.
Magie Stanley, Sec. Norton Co.

TEMPLE LOCAL NO. 1891
Meets the first and third Friday of each month.
H. E. Kietmann, Sec. Wabunsee Co.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1676
Meets second and fourth Tuesday.
J. M. Wagner, Sec. Miami Co.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2018
Meets second and fourth Friday.
E. F. Lutz, Sec. Jefferson Co.

UNION LOCAL NO. 970
Meets the first and third Friday of each month.
Will Atkinson, Sec. Norton County.

VARSAR LOCAL NO. 1778
Meets first and third Thursday.
Herman Wigger, Sec. Osage Co.

VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1987
Meets twice a month.
G. W. Kaiser, Sec. Miami Co.

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

WORDEN LOCAL NO. 842
Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month.
Mrs. Lucas Fier, Sec. Douglas Co.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1308
Meets first and third Tuesday.
Robert J. Meyer, Sec. Crawford Co.

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1980
Meets first Tuesday of each month.
B. H. Osterlich, Sec. Dickinson Co.

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

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

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

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

NOTICE NEOSHO COUNTY.
Neosho County F. E. C. U. of A. will meet on the following dates: All business meetings the second Saturday in March, June, September and December and at any special meeting called by the President or Executive Com.

Pres. Sanford Miller.
Sec. Treas. J. O. Foust.

WABUNSEE COUNTY.
The next regular meeting of the Wabunsee County Farmers Union will be held at Eskridge on Saturday, October 10th at 1:30 o'clock p. m. Financial statement of the sixth annual two-county picnic and such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Joe Richmond, Co. Sec.

MANY FARMERS WILL MEET AT HAYS OCT. 14-15
HAYS, Kan., Sept. 30.—Sheridan College at Kansas State Teachers College of Hays will be the scene of the state Farmer's Union Convention on Oct. 14, 15, and 16. Motor caravans will come to Hays from various sections of the state. An attendance of 3,500 is predicted by John Tromble, president of the state organization.

PHILLIPS COUNTY NOTICE
OF QUARTERLY MEETING

The third quarterly meeting of the Phillips County Farmers Union, No. 27 will be held in Agra Saturday, Oct. 10 at 10 o'clock. Dinner served at noon. State Lecturer M. O. Glessner will give an address in the afternoon. County delegates will be elected to attend state meeting at Hays.

J. P. JOHNSON,
County Sec.-Treas.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 662
Arcadia, Kan., Sept. 29, 1925.

Dear Sir:—

I am writing you to tell you about our Union.

The name of our local is Fairview

Local No. 662. We hold our meetings every Tuesday night of each week. We have about twenty paid up members and about the same number female members.

We have been having ice cream suppers every two weeks on Thursday nights. We have a little feed every once in a while free for the Union members and their families.

We had an attendance of twenty members last meeting night.

Our officers names are: President, Nolt Deering; Vice President, A. B. Lintemur; Business Agent, George Martin; Conductor, Chas. Boggs; Doorkeeper, Geo. Cunningham; Secretary, Jim Cunningham.

We have a good program free for all about every six weeks and we have a full house at every one. We give a cordial invitation to any brother who wants to come and visit our Union.

We would also like to have a good speaker to stop with us some Tuesday night if he is happening to come close to our local. All they would have to do is call Jimmie Cunningham or write him to let us know where and when to meet him at either Arcadia or Fairview, and there would be a man there right on the dot to get him. We would keep him all night and then take him to the next train or he could stay two or three nights if he wanted too.

We have fish fries through the summer, about three every summer. There is about thirty or forty cars comes to each one and we sure have a fine time.

We like to hear from other locals and I thought I would write this to you as other locals might want to find out or know what we are doing.

Yours truly,
JIMMIE CUNNINGHAM,
Sec.-Treasurer.

1925 FARM CENSUS
Preliminary Announcement: Greeley County, Kansas.

Washington, D. C., — The following statement gives some of the results of the 1925 farm census for Greeley County, Kansas, with comparative data for 1920. The 1925 figures are preliminary and subject to correction.

Jan. 1, 1925 Jan. 1, 1920

Number of farms: 174 143

Operated by: 128 110

Managers: 1 1

Tenants: 45 29

Farm Acreage: 73,300 129,330

All land in farms: 49,555 49,555

Crop failure: 2,830 2,830

Fallow or idle: 1,285 1,285

Pasture, 1924: 27,423 27,423

Plowable: 26