

The Kansas Union Farmer

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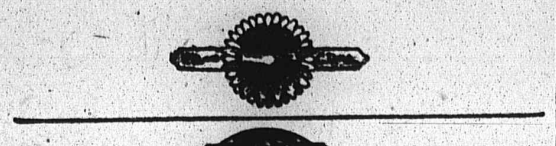
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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



THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1926

CO-OPERATIVE BEGINNINGS

We have made only a start in agricultural co-operation. True the Kansas Farmers Union has local stores, mills, elevators and cream stations to the number of 500 or more. It has the Jobbing Association, the Live Stock Commission Company, the Farmers Union State Bank, the Farmers Union Auditing Association, the Farmers Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the Farmers Union Produce Association, and the Farmers Union Hail Insurance Association. Through these agencies it has made or saved more than a HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS for the farmers of this state. It has also lost the money of some of its members but the gains are thousands of times greater than the losses.

Big and growing as are our enterprises they have hardly touched the possibilities of co-operative business and organization. Every one of the 170,000 farmers of Kansas should be a co-operator. Every farm crop made for the market should be sold through orderly co-operative marketing agencies under the control of farmers. Every dollar of insurance of Kansas crops and farm buildings should be carried by our own insurance associations. Every animal shipped from a Kansas farm to a central live stock market should be sold by Farmers Union Co-operative commission company.

We are now making or saving hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. We should be counting our gains by millions and tens of millions. The only thing we lack is the courage of our convictions and knowledge, the courage to profit by our own experience. If all the farmers of Kansas will get together and stick it out for agricultural co-operation and educational organization they can win back their lost prosperity.

BUYING AND SELLING

The farmers business life is made of the dual operation of buying and selling. He sells his products at the best prices that are offered; he buys his necessities at the lowest prices at which they are offered. He has nothing to say either about the prices that he receives for his commodities or the costs of the conveniences, necessities and luxuries that he buys. The farmer sells all his income producing goods at wholesale and for prices that are fixed by the dealers, the converters and the exporters. He buys every article that he consumes at retail and pays whatever prices the retailers ask.

These facts are well known and yet there are a lot of people who do not understand why agriculture fails to prosper. There are a lot of people who do not know why the farm population and the farm wealth of the country decreases with each passing year. There are a lot of people who do not realize and never will realize that agriculture has always been a losing business and that it is only a question of a generation or so until the operating farmers will have lost all they ever had and as a class will have disappeared.

What is the remedy? Many honest men believe that legislation can save agriculture. They are mistaken unless they realize that the only legislation that can do the trick is merely obstacle removing laws that will enable the farmers to help themselves. For after all self help is the only real remedy. What we do for ourselves earns profits in strength, self reliance and independence and in the long run must result in substantial dividends in cash, security and self respect. What others do for us creates obligations, develops the habit of dependence, destroys self reliance and is hardly likely to result in material and substantial gains.

FIGHT THE TINCHER BILL—FIGHT FOR THE HAUGEN BILL

(Continued from Page 1)

will easily be able to take care of the financial load."

Mr. Jones: "I think that provision will have to be revamped."

Sec. Jardine: "It seems so to me." The Chairman (Mr. Haugen): "You spoke of liberal financing. Now what have you in mind if losses are incurred, is it your idea that that should be absorbed by the Government?"

Sec. Jardine: "No, I would not admit that there will be losses we are loaning money now over a period of maybe thirty-three years."

Selling at wholesale and buying at retail with prices in both operations fixed by someone else has ruined agriculture. The farming business can be restored to prosperity only by a reorganization of business that will reverse the processes of trade that have worked such havoc. Farmers must fix the prices of their own products, must control the movement of their crops to the markets, and must buy their necessities at wholesale through their own agencies. Time enough yet to save the farming business. Plenty of it left to save. Far more at stake than the railroads or any other single business in this country agriculture is still worth saving.

How can it be done? What is the answer? Easy and most farmers know it already. Only trouble is that the great majority refuse to be guided by the light that they themselves have kindled. Co-operation is the answer. Self help is the formula. Control of our own crop movements promises more than any law that any committee or any congress can frame. Subsidy, no matter how disguised, is certain to defer and postpone agricultural restoration. Organization is the only hope. Organization for education, for co-operation, for crop regulation, for orderly marketing, for group buying of the necessities.

The whole country except only the farmers will fight price fixing through legislation and will prevent that remedy from ever being applied. No force in the country is strong enough to stand up in a fight with organized agriculture. The only thing in the way of complete economic restoration of agriculture within the next ten years is the farmer who lacks confidence in himself, has no faith in his fellow farmers and is afraid to organize for education and co-operation.

TWO GREAT NEEDS IN THE FUTURE

America uses more rubber for tires and more fuel for internal combustion engines than any other country in the world, almost as much as all the other countries in the world combined. We produce no rubber and only a negligible quantity of rubber substitutes. We produce a good deal of gasoline but new petroleum fields are hard to find and the old wells are all going dry in a very few years. Just ahead of us we are facing a scarcity of gasoline and high prices for rubber.

Can we do anything about either problem? Must we sit still and permit the British to pay their national debt with extortions from American rubber users? Must we become dependent on Mexico, England and Russia for coal oil and gasoline? Perhaps these things may come about but they are wholly unnecessary. If England enriches herself by selling rubber and gas to us we have no one to blame but ourselves.

Internal combustion engines should be actuated by fuel produced on the farms. Cures should be made of substitutes developed by our own scientists or constructed in new ways by our own inventors from materials that exist here in abundance. In other words the whole republic must learn and practice self help. Whenever we become dependent on any foreign power for any one of the great necessities of our daily life our freedom will be gone.

WHO ARE THE INCORPORATORS?

So many enterprising gentlemen are willing to form companies and sell stock to farmers that it is always well to know who the incorporators of any alleged co-operative are before paying any money for shares. The Northwestern Grain Marketing Company, Minneapolis, Minn. was chartered on February 15, 1926. It is to have non-voting preferred stock in the amount of \$1,000,000 and common or membership stock in the amount of \$100,000. The common stock can be issued or transferred only to persons engaged in the production of agricultural products. That looks like a fair sort of safeguard for the interests of the grower members and patrons until we remember that there are mighty few members of Boards of Trade who are unable to qualify as "producers of agricultural products."

The company has been organized as a "grain merchandising" enterprise to serve the farmer controlled elevators of Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. "Grain merchandising" is about the most hazardous and uncertain business that is known to our modern trade system. More than five thousand co-operative elevators that have attempted to function on a merchandising basis have failed and a great part of the remaining farmers association that buy and sell grain are hopelessly insolvent with absolute failure just around the corner.

If real co-operative marketing is impossible for wheat and other grain growers it may be that service of some value may be secured by the organization and operation of share capital enterprises financed and managed by producers but it is a dangerous field. Farmers do plenty of speculating before their crops are ready for the market. They should sell their own crops directly to the converters and exporters. To do this it is wholly unnecessary for them to sell first to an agency of their own. In this particular enterprise more than a million dollars in capital will be at risk in addition to the hazards incident to the production of crops. The wheat growers take plenty of chances in their producing operations without deliberately entering the domain of grain gambling.

It may be that the new enterprise just formed at Minneapolis is all right but our advice to all farmers asked to take stock is to get the low down on the incorporators and their business connections before they kick in with any large capital contributions.

The Chairman: "And the loss would fall on the Government?"

Sec. Jardine: "Oh, yes certainly, but I do not admit that, not over a period of years. I think good merchandising will take care of it."

The Chairman: "I do not think losses can be avoided in every instance."

Sec. Jardine: "No, we would have to take that chance." Note—Notice Jardine doesn't like the Equalization fee. But see that he does suggest that Line Elevators and Terminals will be necessary. Just a suggestion for your thought.

TO OUR SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN OF THE 6th DISTRICT STATE OF KANSAS:

Be it Resolved that we the members

of Hayes Local No. 1130, of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America are unalterably opposed to the adoption of any measure tending to the attempt to fix the prices of our farm products, but will look with favor upon the adoption of the Dickinson Bill, which will assist us in solving the problems that are now confronting the great Agricultural interest of America.

W. H. Doherty, Sec.

SOME WORDS OF WISDOM

It is not the critic who counts, nor the man who points out how the strong man stumbles, or where the door of death could have done better. The critic belong to the man who is

IMPROVING BUTTER QUALITY

The Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc. of Minnesota made remarkable progress in the improvement of its product during the year 1925. The result was increased income for all producers willing to conform to the rules and regulations promulgated for the purpose of getting the farmers to deliver better cream. In describing the work done by this organization the Bulletin of Agricultural Co-operation, published by the Department of Agriculture says:

"A program of cream grading was inaugurated at every creamery that could be interested. In addition special field men were sent out to work with the farmers producing the cream. A campaign for the use of cream cooling tanks on dairy farms was launched and farmers were urged to deliver cream while it was still sweet. "Diplomas of Merit" were issued to those cream producers who delivered 50 per cent or more of their cream sweet and of such quality as would make 93 score butter. Farm signs for the roadside gate reading, "This Farm Produces O'Lakes Sweet Cream" were given to producers meeting the requirements set by the Association. Circulars were sent out to cream producers and all butter makers urging them to improve the quality of the product handled by each. Reports on every churning of butter inspected by federal and state butter inspectors were sent to the butter makers. A laboratory was established for making tests as to composition, purity and keeping quality. As a result of the intensive work, the number of creameries making 50 per cent or more of 93 score butter increased from 80 to 220 and the quantity of 93-score butter increased from 1,800,000 pounds to 4,200,000."

Already the Minnesota folks have established a reputation for co-operatively produced butter that enable them to displace the product of centralized creameries from many large sections of the eastern markets. Our own Farmers Union Creamery at Kansas City is undertaking the same sort of service to its members. While it is not possible for us as yet to manufacture any considerable quantity of sweet cream butter we can improve the quality of our product and have already so far succeeded that we are taking our place on the eastern markets at almost equal terms with the producers who have all the advantages of longer experience and better climatic conditions.

Individual producers selling cream to the agents of the great centralized creameries do not pay much attention to quality. There is no inducement for them to do so since all must take the same price and since that price is always fixed at a level that enables the creamery to make money out of the poorest cream that it buys. In other words under the individual system of marketing the price of all cream is determined by the price of the poorest that is delivered. Intelligent attention to quality, possible in co-operation will increase prices. That is what our creamery is doing. You can help by coming in. Send for a contract today.

THE DEADLY AUTOMOBILE

Will Rogers is one man who reads the papers and is not too proud to admit that he learns all he knows just that way. From the papers he has recently discovered that we pay out fourteen billion dollars a year for the use of automobiles and that in using them we manage to kill about 25,000 folks every twelve months. He believes that is a double barreled indictment of our good sense if not of our sanity.

In the course of his remarks on this subject he wonders whether the automobile would ever have been tolerated or encouraged in its beginnings some thirty years ago if the inventors had told the public that its use would entail a sacrifice of human life every year exceeding the number of the greatest battles ever fought between contending armies. He might go further. Even now, if some inventive genius should ask permission to develop a new means of getting about that would save a lot of time but cost 25,000 lives a year, he would not be encouraged. On the contrary we would regard him as a fit subject for some day that surveillance that has become such a customary phase of our national life.

Rogers speculates a little on the problem from another angle. He wonders what the government and the states, the wise men and the scientists of this country would do if a new disease of unknown origin should suddenly develop and result in 25,000 deaths a year. He believes that all that could be done in the way of scientific research would be undertaken and kept up until cause and cure had both been discovered. He suggests that Congress, every state legislature and every rich philanthropist would offer rewards for the discovery of the right treatment for such scourge.

Undoubtedly the cowboy sage is right. We would covet the right treatment for such a scourge, that destroyed 25,000 lives a year. We would go about research for a remedy in a fashion so earnest and effective that such a menace to human life would speedily give way to treatment. But we do nothing about the automobile and the fools that use it as a deadly weapon for the destruction of human beings whose only offense is that they must cross the street.

Have you paid your dues? If not you should do so at once. You may be the only man who is keeping the name of your Local from being decorated with four stars.

England Will Enjoy Surplus

Revenues for the next fiscal year unless Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer is over confident in his estimates. This will be about the first time since before the war that the British treasury has been able to make both ends meet with a little left over. One item of income that England will have this year is a payment by France of something like \$20,000,000 on the war debt of that country. This is a resource that our Secretary of the Treasury relies on but little in making his estimates of federal receipts.

No one in America has any real conception of the extent to which the subjects of King George are taxed. The total receipts for the British treasury for the coming year are now estimated at something more than \$4,000,000,000 or nearly a billion more than Secretary Mellon will collect for your Uncle Samuel. Though we say that after all the English are paying only a little more in taxes than we are. Remember, however, that there are nearly three times as many Americans as there are Englishmen to do the paying and that the United States is more wealthy than Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy all put together.

Whatever faults we may charge up to the English people we must admit that they always do their best when it comes to paying their debts.

The Bank of Italy is one of the strongest financial institutions in California. It is a co-operative organization. The stock holders are Italian farmers and fruit growers. It is said that every resident of California who is of Italian blood or birth is a shareholder in this great bank. The Farmers Union Bank of Kansas might easily be twice as strong as the California Bank of Italy if the farmers of this state had the courage of their co-operative knowledge and professions.

California Reaches Beauty's

High tide in April and May. The orchards are in blossom. The country is covered with a multitude of flowering plants, trees and shrubs that bear bloom of every conceivable color and richness. The gardens and lawns are masses of bloom so rich that in loveliness and coloring that the traveler from the less gorgeous east can hardly realize that the whole display is not some sort of gorgeous pageant put on for the benefit of those of us who live in less favored sections of this very satisfactory republic.

Unfortunately, however, the glory of California is something of a morning glory. Already the rains have stopped. There will be no more showers of any real worth until October or November. The hills, now covered with grass to the very tops of the peaks, are now bare before the first of June. Grazing animals must either be put on feed or transported to distant ranges if they are to be fattened or even summered on the grass. There will be crop production and flowers all summer but only in sections and areas that are under irrigation. When there is little show in the mountains the golden state is in for a brown season that gives the farmers the California blues.

California has a splendid system of well marked highways but the tourist from the east who is not wholly hypnotized by the beauty of the country does not fail to notice that there are a dozen "For Sale" signs for every road marker even in the most attractive sections of the state. Two things puzzle the eastern visitor are the facts that about everything in the state is for sale and that it appears to take so much advertising to attract customers for the sellers.

Congress Has Ratified

The Italian and Belgian debt settlements. From each country we will get back the principal of our loans in small payments running through a period of little more than sixty years. In addition to the principal there will be some very small payments on account of interest. It is again announced that France is ready to settle but no one in this country will get very much excited over that piece of news until an agreement is actually made.

There was a lot of talk about refusing to approve the Italian and Belgian debt settlements made by Secretary Mellon and his associates. At the showdown there was very little real opposition to either of the contracts. There will be no more serious objections to the French settlement, when it is made—if ever, even though it is less favorable to us than the agreements already made with England and the other debtor nations. The wise men at Washington all realize that the debt agreements now being perfected and ratified are mere gestures indicating present good intentions. Every man who does any really serious thinking on the matter knows that within ten years the greatest and possibly the only political issue in every one of our debtor nations will be the repudiation of the debt to the United States.

It is just as well to make the settlements and get the paper promises and what little cash we can gather in during the next three or four years. After that we will get nothing but hard words, sour looks and final repudiation of the bulk of the obligations due from Europe that we are now carrying as national assets.

Brisbane has discovered another way to save the country. He now urges that the government should convert the Canal Zone into a great rubber plantation 20 miles wide and nearly fifty miles long. The soil, climate and labor conditions are all favorable for such an enterprise. Since the congress and president refused to have his aviation campaign and program seriously Brisbane has lost confidence in the wisdom of the rulers of our country and predicts that we

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

shall go right along buying the raw material for our tires and gum shoes from English planters.

Mitchell

Is on a Lecture Trip throughout the country. Just now he is in California trying to work up some excitement over the defenseless condition of that state. If the Japanese were to make war on the United States before we have a few thousand aeroplanes, a separate air service and the renewed security that would follow the reinstatement of certain aviation officers who have been separated from the military arm of the government to the very great alleged detriment of the service. A few people still remember Mitchell as the army officer who was unable to tolerate the arrogance and ignorance of his superiors. That is he considered his superior officers as obstacles in the way of his advancement and as a menace to the safety of the republic if the celebrated Japanese empire should ever go on the war path. On the Pacific coast he has no trouble in scaring the natives into fits over the threatened invasion from 7,000 miles away.

The easiest thing to do in California is to work the native sons of the Golden West into a swivert over the yellow menace that is never absent from the dreams of a true California politician. The former Colonel will doubtless stay quite a while on the coast. It is now the only part of the country that puts him on the front page of the daily papers.

Old Benjamin Franklin has become a back number for true. Once on a time his theory that debt is a bad thing and that security is the result of small savings was popular and acceptable financial philosophy. It is different now. The leading lights of the financial and business world are all in favor of people getting into debt as deeply as possible right now and then paying out on installments for the balance of their lives. The day will yet come when the folks who stick to Franklin's system will have the laugh on the lads who buy today and charge the bill to their children.

Johnson

Pitched a Fifteen

Innings game of base ball at Washington on opening day. It was almost freezing cold. It was the opening game of the season. Johnson is forty years old and is just beginning his twentieth season as a big league performer. That first game was a hard one and the big pitcher went in to win. He did win but the word is now being whispered about that victory cost the veteran pitcher what was left of his good right arm which it is said will never be the same again.

Johnson may be through. If so there is nothing for him to regret. He has made a place for himself in the hearts of the American people as a sportsman who always gave his honest best. That is what he did in that game on that cold April day. He has as many friends as any man in the United States and more money than most of his fellow citizens.

If the big Kansan pitches no more he will be mourned by millions of lovers of clean sport and in a few years may be all but forgotten as diamond hero. But he is still a young man with character, loyal friends, great ability and plenty of money. He has the world to choose from for an abiding place and may be just at the beginning of a career more useful and honorable than the one that the fans fear is closed.

No matter what the automobile salesman, the realtors and the installment houses say debt is not a good thing. In most cases it is the worst misfortune that can befall a self respecting man who wants to enjoy real independence. The only exceptions are debts that are incurred in starting a business, securing a home, or in preserving health and strength.

Politicians

Of a Certain Type

Are dead certain that McKinley was defeated for the republican senatorial nomination in Illinois because he voted for the ratification of American adherence to the World Court. A few votes against him may have been cast for that reason but his defeat was due to other causes.

Still, and all if the politicians can make folks believe that the Court defeated McKinley it may defeat some other senators who are yet to face opposition in the primaries. There are a lot of voters who will vote that they are against the World Court if they are convinced that the majority feels that way about it. As a people we are over fond of winners.

One argument used against McKinley was that the World Court might result in more American boys being sent across the seas to fight on foreign battle fields. Possibly so but we should remember that the only time we ever sent any considerable number of soldiers to foreign wars was when we had neither a League of Nations nor a World Court.

The latest fad is the collection of old photographs, silhouettes, daguerotypes, tin types and other forms of the arts that have preserved the features and costumes of our fathers for the instruction and amusement of the present generation. Better take good care of the old family album. You may be able to sell the picture of grandmother in crinoline or grandfather in broadcloth and a beaver hat to some collector in exchange for enough money to clear the mortgage off an Iowa farm.

Bridging

The Golden Gate

Is a project in which San Francisco is greatly interested right now. A commission is studying the matter and has just reported that it will take a half a million dollars to make necessary preliminary tests. Just how much the bridge will cost is a problem in prophecy and the higher

mathematics that no one has yet attempted to figure out.

Just why such a bridge is necessary is not disclosed as yet by the promoters of the enterprise. The south end would rest on a military reservation and the north end would open against a mountain side that would make a good many miles of costly road building necessary before any contact could be established with farms or cities.

Of course such a bridge, no matter how well constructed, would interfere with the use of the Gate for navigation and might cause a considerable number of shipwrecks in the course of the year. Still it would be another obstacle surmounted by the genius of modern engineering, and might be as useful, although much more costly, than a balloon trip to the north pole. If we could get along for a year or two without spending any money to prove that we are brave and smart we could soon pay off the national debt and have enough money left over to finance the export of some of our unexportable farm crops.

Congressman Upshaw of Georgia is stung for censorship. He would increase and make official the authority of some one to pass on the goodness or badness of motion pictures. Up in Boston there is a society that is self elected to the task of censoring books and magazines with a view to excluding undesirable publications from the mails and from circulation through the libraries. There are scores and hundreds of such persons and associations all determined to protect us against our own evil inclinations to do wrong. When will men learn that inner forces offer the only possible security against temptation to wrong doing?

California

Wine Grape Growers

Were among the most vociferous opponents of prohibition. They all thought themselves ruined by the law and not a few of them pulled up their vines and turned their vineyards into hay fields. It is all the other way. The grape growers of the Golden State are among the most enthusiastic supporters of the amendment and the Volstead Act. As usual there is a reason not wholly disconnected with self interest.

Since national prohibition became more or less effective the wine grape acreage of California has increased from 97,000 to 137,000 acres and the income from that source raised fourth among the agricultural products of the state.

LETTERS FROM SECRETARY OF CORN BELT COMMITTEE

April 19, 1926.

Mr. John Tromble
Salina, Kansas.
Dear Brother Tromble:

I am enclosing copy of letter which I am today mailing to Senator Capper.

I hope you will see value enough in this letter to give it publication in the Kansas Union Farmer. I think we ought to make it an effort to nail the hides of every public man to the fence who goes wrong on our program.

Very truly yours,

A. W. Ricker.

April 19, 1926.

Hon. Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.
Senate Office Bldg.
Dear Senator Capper:

It was with considerable surprise that I read in press dispatches that you had introduced the Tinchler Bill into the Senate. For the first time in history, we have succeeded in getting an agreement among farm organizations and their leaders in the matter of farm relief legislation. Our agreement is presented in the Bill reported by the Senate Committee on Agriculture.

The Tinchler Bill provides for a National Farm Board of six members appointed by the President. Such a Board is not at all acceptable. Any Board appointed by any President of the United States, and restricted to six members would become subservient to the dictates of whatever administration appointed such board.

The one proposition on which we all agreed was a board of twelve members distributed geographically and selected in such manner that no administration could dominate the board.

We have regarded you as our friend. It, therefore, was a great surprise to me that you have given Congressman Tinchler's Bill your personal endorsement. This Bill is bad not only from the standpoint of the method of selecting the Board, but also from the standpoint of its restrictions. It restricts the operations of the Board to the so called Cooperatives. These Cooperatives do not represent 10% of Agriculture, and they do not represent more than 20% of the membership of farm organizations.

I feel that I want to make this very frank statement to you. "The interests of agriculture are paramount to that of any administration. Is it not more honorable, my dear Senator, to seek to reform the Republican Party than it is to conform to whatever dominate influence may, for the moment, control the Party?"

The introduction of the Tinchler Bill into the Senate by you looks like you thought more of supporting the Coolidge administration than you do of taking care of the interests of the farmers of whom you have been considered a champion.

Very truly yours,

A. W. Ricker.

Secretary, Corn Belt Committee.

Agricultural Economics

W. E. Grimes

The dairy outlook for 1926 is favorable. The number of milk cows is slightly less than a year ago and there are comparatively few young heifers coming on. The most unfavorable indication is the possibility of increased competition from foreign countries.

Department of Practical Co-Operation

ANDERSON COUNTY
AMOT LOCAL NO. 2130.
 Meets the first Friday night of each month. H. C. Souders, Sec.

BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042.
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Sec. Joe Van Hercke, Anderson County.

CHASE MOUND LOCAL NO. 2125.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Sec. Joe Van Hercke, Anderson County.

CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 2036.
 Meets every two weeks. G. H. Montgomery, Sec. Anderson County.

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

EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2137.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. J. S. McInden, Sec. Anderson County.

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.

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

LITTON LOCAL NO. 2064.
 Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. R. W. Williams, Sec. Anderson County.

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

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

PLEASANT HOME NO. 1655.
 Meets first and third Monday. Minnie Carrio, Sec. Anderson County.

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. Anderson County.

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

ALLEN COUNTY
DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081.
 Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. J. W. Ryan, Sec. Allen County.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2145.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of the month. Ray Wilson, Sec. Allen County.

ATLANTON COUNTY
HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1553.
 First and third Wednesday. W. E. Fuhrman, Sec. Atlanton County.

BARTON COUNTY
ODIN LOCAL NO. 2133.
 Meets the first and third Wednesday. Fred M. Beran, Sec. Barton County.

STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 2173.
 Second and fourth Thursday. Chas. Grossard, 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 of each month. H. H. Himm, Sec. Chase County.

MILLER LOCAL NO. 1929.
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday. Elma H. McCandless, Sec. Chase County.

CLAY COUNTY
FACT LOCAL NO. 565.
 Meets every two weeks on Tuesday evening. Walter Knitter, Sec.

WHEELER LOCAL NO. 1932.
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Ernest Small, Sec. Clay County.

COFFEY COUNTY
CENTER LOCAL NO. 2145.
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Grace Redding, Secretary Coffey County.

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

CHEROKEE COUNTY
COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1788.
 First and third Tuesday. Ethel Roberts, Sec. Cherokee County.

COWLEY COUNTY
BUTTE LOCAL NO. 1969.
 Meets first and third Friday. Roy E. Osburn, Sec. Cowley Co.

BRAYER LOCAL NO. 1558.
 Meets first and third Monday. Mrs. W. P. Kent, 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. 1909.
 Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Chester R. O'Neill, Cowley Co.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1462.
 Meets the 1st and third Wednesday of every month. Mr. J. O. Rambo, Sec. Cowley County.

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 the second and fourth Tuesday. R. L. Workman, Sec. Cowley Co.

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

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

SHILOH LOCAL NO. 1572.
 Meets the first and third Wednesday night of each month. Lloyd W. Peck, Sec.

CRAWFORD COUNTY
BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226.
 Second and fourth Thursday. I. L. Venneman, Sec.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 652.
 Meets every Tuesday of the month. Jimmie Cunningham, Sec. Crawford County.

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

STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2080.
 Meets the first and third Friday. H. Eggers, Sec. Crawford County.

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

CLOUD COUNTY
PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1788.
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. J. H. York, Sec.

CARMEL LOCAL NO. 1055.
 Meets every second and fourth Monday in the month. E. J. Hines, Sec.

DICKINSON COUNTY
WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1930.
 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Harvey Shippy, Sec.

CARTON LOCAL NO. 1911.
 Second and fourth Wednesday. R. J. Logan, Sec. Dickinson County.

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1930.
 First Tuesday of each month. E. H. Oostland, Sec. Dickinson County.

DOUGLAS COUNTY
COOK LOCAL NO. 1645.
 Meets second and fourth Thursday. Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec. Douglas County.

CARGY LOCAL NO. 2124.
 Meets first and third Thursday of each month. R. E. Tischer, Sec.

DISTRICT NO. 10 LOCAL NO. 1036.
 Meets the first and third Thursday. Meets the first and third Friday.

EUDORA LOCAL NO. 1851.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. W. W. Gerstenberger, Sec. Douglas County.

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

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 fourth Wednesday night of each month. Roy Flory, Sec. Douglas Co.

PAXICO LOCAL NO. 1922.
 First and third Monday. R. J. Muckenthaler, Sec. Douglas County.

PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1684.
 Meets on alternate Thursday. Bertha A. Sec. Douglas County.

SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1851.
 First and third Wednesday. Roy Stacker, Sec. Douglas County.

WORDEN LOCAL NO. 842.
 Meets second and fourth Thursday. Sec. Douglas County.

DECATUR COUNTY
PRAIRIE DOG LOCAL NO. 1855.
 Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at North Valley School House. Bruce Moore, Sec. Decatur County.

ELLIS COUNTY
BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1931.
 First and third Wednesday. J. J. Maske, Sec. Ellis County.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 608.
 Meets first and third Monday of each month. Frank G. Erbert, Sec. Ellis County.

HAYS LOCAL NO. 864.
 Meets first Friday of each month at 2 o'clock at court house. Frank B. Pfeiffer, Sec. Ellis County.

MINOR LOCAL NO. 831.
 Meets every first and third Thursday of each month. R. A. Lelker, Sec. Ellis County.

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

ELLISWORTH COUNTY
ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1858.
 Meets the first Monday of each month at 8 o'clock. F. F. Svoboda, Sec.

ELLISWORTH LOCAL NO. 2039.
 First and third Thursday. Brad Hooper, Sec. Ellisworth County.

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

TRIVOLI LOCAL NO. 1800.
 Meets the first Monday evening in each month. W. H. Fleming, Sec. Ellisworth County.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 973.
 Meets the first and third Monday of each month. E. A. Huseman, Sec.

FRANKLIN COUNTY
COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1233.
 Second and fourth Friday. Lee Bonar, Sec. Franklin County.

HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1615.
 Every two weeks on Tuesday. Mrs. L. C. Rice, Sec. Franklin County.

PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 2017.
 Meets every first and third Tuesday at District No. 22 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. A. F. Lidaky, Sec. Franklin County.

GEARY COUNTY
GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1291.
 Meets second and fourth Friday. Alfred F. Hays, Sec. Geary County.

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

GOVE COUNTY
HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1325.
 Meets the first and third Wednesday night of each month. J. M. Tuttle, Sec. Gove County.

PARK LOCAL NO. 2099.
 Meets last Saturday of each month. Joe Hays, Sec. Gove County.

GREENWOOD COUNTY
LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1538.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday. H. F. Horton, Sec. Greenwood County.

NIVAL LOCAL NO. 1315.
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. J. C. Graves, Sec.

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

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

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

JEFFERSON COUNTY
CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1917.
 Meets first and third Tuesday. Mabel Sayles, Sec. Jefferson County.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday. G. I. Brenn, Sec. Stafford Co.

JEWELL COUNTY
COLLINS LOCAL NO. 630.
 Fourth Wednesday. Winifred Crispin, Sec. Jewell County.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309.
 First and third Wednesday. W. T. Flinn, Sec. Jewell County.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 727.
 Meets the first Thursday night of each month. J. W. Widrig, 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 Mooney, 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. 1851.
 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. C. E. D. Sec. Logan County.

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

BLUE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 751.
 Meets second and fourth Monday. Chas. Muesel, Sec. Marshall County.

BREMEN LOCAL NO. 2122.
 Meets every first Wednesday of each month. F. C. Tralle, Sec. Marshall County.

DIST. 57 LOCAL NO. 1232.
 Last Friday in each month. Mrs. Ernest Strach, Sec. Marshall County.

DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 854.
 Meets the fourth Friday night of each month. M. C. Bothwell, Sec. Marshall County.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 854.
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Mrs. Delia Burton, Sec. Marshall Co.

HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1002.
 Second and fourth Wednesday. Karl Rohde, Sec. Marshall County.

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

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

RICHLAND LOCAL NO. 958.
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. C. Chase, Sec. Marshall County.

SNIPE CREEK LOCAL NO. 924.
 Meets every other 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. Philip Stenzel, Sec. Marion County.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 385.
 Second Saturday of each month. H. D. Nevel, Sec. Marion County.

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.

BELLEVIEW LOCAL NO. 1932.
 Meets the first and third Friday. J. Sloan, Sec. Miami County.

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

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. 1605.
 Meets the first and third Thursday. R. W. Sullivan, Sec. Miami County.

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1477.
 Meets the first and third Friday. Mrs. Vedder, Sec. Miami County.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1683.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday. Jacob Smith, Sec. Miami County.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1674.
 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 NO. 1679.
 Second and fourth Friday. J. M. Wagner, Sec. Miami County.

VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1657.
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Dick J. Johann, Sec. Miami County.

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

MCPHERSON COUNTY
CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 1863.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. H. D. Garst, Sec.

COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1985.
 Meets first and third Friday of each month. Bessie M. Johnson, Sec.

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

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

NORTH SIDE LOCAL NO. 1961.
 Meets the first Wednesday of each month. Fred Sumner, Sec. McPherson County.

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 the first and third Thursday of each month. L. L. Ritz, Sec. Mitchell County.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 588.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday. Ralph E. Hays, Sec. Mitchell County.

NEMHA 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. Mrs. Jacob Meisner, Sec.

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

EAGLE STAR LOCAL NO. 928.
 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 Steele, Nemaha County.

PRAIRIE CEM 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. Witmer, Sec. Nemaha County.

BARNEY LOCAL NO. 888.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday night of each month. T. H. Roberts, Sec. Nemaha County.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 864.
 Third Tuesday. Geo. J. Schoenhofar, Sec. Nemaha County.

ERIE LOCAL NO. 562.
 Meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month. Walter J. Schumlich, Sec. Nemaha County.

NORTON COUNTY
MT. PLEASANT LOCAL NO. 856.
 Meets first and third Tuesday. Mrs. Grace Mustoe, Sec. Norton County.

PLEASANT VALLEY LO. NO. 1025.
 Meets the third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. H. E. Norton, Sec. Norton Co.

SQUARE DEAL NO. 922.
 Each first and third Thursday of each month. Maggie Stanley, Sec. Norton County.

UNION LOCAL NO. 879.
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Will Atkinson, Sec. Norton County.

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405.
 First and third Thursday. F. A. Dobson, Sec.

SUMNERVILLE LOCAL NO. 1402.
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Edith S. Hubbard, Sec. Ottawa County.

SLEEPY HOLLOW LOCAL NO. 462.
 Meets the second and last Friday night of each month. Harry Watts, Sec. Ottawa County.

NESS COUNTY
PRIDE LOCAL NO. 1780.
 Meets every second Thursday of each month. Sam Most, Sec.

OTTAWA COUNTY
BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122.
 Meets each Tuesday of the week at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Anna Shriver, Sec.

OSAGE COUNTY
JUNCTION LOCAL NO. 1468.
 Meets second and fourth Friday of each month. Geo. P. Warren, Sec. Osage County.

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 591.
 Meets the last Wednesday of each month. Mrs. A. A. Martin, Sec. Osage County.

SUNFLOWER LOCAL NO. 1051.
 Meets first and third Tuesday of each month. C. W. Fincham, Secretary.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 859.
 First Tuesday of each month. Mrs. E. H. Warner, Sec. Marshall County.