

**A Condensed Report of the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the
National Farmers Union in Mitchell, South Dakota, Nov. 17th
to 19th, as seen by the Editor of the
Nebraska Union Farmer**

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The Story of how the State Charter Board turned down the Osa
County Farmers Union Bank. A Review of the Developments of
Cooperation in this County for the Past
Four Years

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The Kansas Union Farmer

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THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS
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JOHN TROMBLE, Editor and Manager
W. C. LANSDON, Associate Editor

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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers
Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the
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 in-
cluding advertising, should be in seven days be-
fore the date of publication. Notices of meetings
can be handled up until noon Saturday on the
week preceding publication date.

Communications and Questions—Communica-
tions are solicited from practical farmers, mem-
bers of the F. E. & C. U. of A., are at liberty to
ask questions on any phase of farm work. An-
swers will be either published or mailed.

THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1923

SOME TOPICS FOR DEBATES

There are so many laws on the statute books
that few lawyers know what they are all about
and the average citizen is lost in a mess of legis-
lation. The result is that many good laws are
violated ignorantly and many bad laws are dis-
regarded intentionally. Resulting from all this
ignorance, intentional and unintentional violation
of law there is a constant growth in the sentiment
that laws are made to be evaded. Suppose this
question is discussed:

Resolved, that an extra session of the legis-
lature should be called for the sole purpose of
repealing useless and obsolete laws.

Taxes are going to be higher next year than
they were this year. They are higher now than
ever before in the history of the state. Under the
old system adopted with the constitution in 1860
all Kansas taxes are imposed on property. As a
matter of fact and of practice the bulk of all prop-
erty taxes falls on railroads and lands in this
state. The railroads avoid their share by adding
their taxes to service rates. How would it do
to debate the question?

Resolved, that farmers will never be able to
secure justice in tax legislation until they are
able to fix prices on their own products.

What agriculture needs and must have is the
power to price its own products. This it cannot
do as long as surplus crops are thrown on the
market without regulation and control. Debate
this question:

Resolved, that there must be regulation of
production and control of crop movements to the
markets by farmers themselves before there can
be any stabilized prices for farm commodities.

Perhaps no one in Kansas will be willing to
take the affirmative of this question but it is
well worth debating:

Resolved, that all inter allied war debts and
a corresponding portion of the German reparations
as now adjusted should be cancelled.

Try this one: Resolved, that civilized and or-
derly social organization is impossible without tax-
ation.

MARKET FINDING OR PRICE FIXING

Congressman James G. Strong, who represents
the fifth Kansas district at Washington is very
naturally a good deal interested in the condition
of agriculture. He is a farm operator himself
and he represents a constituency that is made
mostly of farmers who are not very prosperous
just at this time. It is only natural that Mr.
Strong should want to do something for the re-
lief of the biggest industry carried on in his dis-
trict. So he will introduce a bill providing for
a government agency whose business it will be
to find markets for the surplus products of Amer-
ican farms.

It is a laudable purpose and one of its chief
objects is to head off the growing demand for
the stabilization of crop prices by direct govern-
mental action. Strong does not like the sugges-
tion that congress should fix prices. He believes,
however, that the government may quite properly
assist farmers in finding markets for their pro-
duction. Perhaps. Also perhaps Mr. Strong has
not fully realized that it is not lack of markets
but lack of profitable markets that has ruined
the farmers of this republic. It is no trouble to
sell anything produced on a Kansas farm. There
is a market, known to farmers and their agencies
for all Kansas crops from persimmons, pumpkins,
pokeberries and potatoes to wheat, corn, cattle and
hogs. The trouble is that the market prices are
now and for a long time have been lower than
production costs which means, of course, that the
farmers of the fifth Kansas district as well as
of most every other district in the country have
been losing money, losing their lands and losing
hope and courage for a long time.

There should be no difference, of opinion
over the absolute necessity for higher farm prices
for farm products. The country as a whole will
never tolerate congressional price fixing of the
necessities of life. There remains only for the

farmers to do the very thing that Congressman
Strong and most all other thoughtful men say
should not be done by law. The farmers them-
selves have the undisputed right to fix a price on
their own products. They must exercise that
right if they hope to regain prosperity and re-
establish themselves as to influence and respect
in which they should be held by those who prac-
tice other callings.

How can farmers fix prices? Easiest matter
in the world. Reduce their plantings to supply
only profitable and accessible markets and then
control their own marketing. There never will be
fair prices for farm products until the farmers
themselves organize for acreage regulation and
control of crop movements to market through
orderly processes.

WOMENS WORK IN THE UNION

The National Union had a committee on work
possible for women in our organizations. There
was some difference of opinion both in the Com-
mittee and in the Convention but the following
report was adopted and is well worth consid-
eration by all members of the Union in Kansas.

"We, the Ladies of the Farmers Union be-
ing representative of several states in the
Farmers Union, do feel the need of a closer
relation between the ladies and the male
members of the Farmers Union in developing
the co-operative spirit."

"THEREFORE, we recommend the organiza-
tion of a Farmers Union Woman's Auxil-
iary to be an integral part of the Local,
State and National Farmers Union. The ac-
tivities of the Auxiliary to be limited only by
conditions."

"Building of the community spirit, arousing
greater interest in co-operative enterprises
building the membership of the Farmers Union
and all good community undertakings."

"We recommend that each state proceed at
once toward the organization of the Farmers
Union Woman's Auxiliary. Present lady mem-
bers of the Farmers Union to act as dele-
gates, elect State officers, draft a constitu-
tion and By-laws and proceed with local or-
ganizations."

LEGISLATION AND RESOLUTIONS

The National Farmers Union adopted the fol-
lowing report without discussion or division. It
is the legislative program of our organization dur-
ing the next twelve months. Every member should
make himself thoroughly familiar with every rec-
ommendation. At least one entire meeting of
each local should be devoted to its discussion.

"We approve the order given by President
Coolidge that appropriations for Army and
Navy must be reduced next year \$20,000,000,
but deplore the increased appropriation for
maintenance of State Militia and Citizen
Training Camps under the guise of education."

"We oppose the repeal of the present Gifts
& Inheritance Tax Law or any reduction in
the schedules. We oppose any reduction of
Income Tax Rates on the higher incomes."

"We are for Government completion of the
Muscle Shoals Project and Government opera-
tion in the interest of agriculture."

"We reiterate the stand taken by former
National Farmers' Union Conventions in ask-
ing Congress to submit proposed constitu-
tional amendments providing for election of Fed-
eral Judges and the election of President and
Vice President of the United States by direct
vote of the people."

"We oppose any change in our immigration
laws permitting an increase in foreign im-
migration, either lawfully or unlawfully."

"We believe the Tariff Commission and the
President of the United States should exer-
cise the flexible provisions of the Fordney-
McCumber Bill and increase the tariff rates
upon frozen eggs, meats and dried egg prod-
ucts to the maximum amount possible under
this law."

"The National Board is hereby instructed
to have a representative to meet with the
Committee of the National Teachers' Asso-
ciation appointed to write a text book on Co-
operative Commodity Marketing for use in the
Public Schools. Said Representative of the
National Farmers' Union to meet with this
Committee for obtaining information to
participate at his discretion."

"Agriculture can never be free, economic-
ally, until it is free financially. We believe
that equality for agriculture with other great
industries demands that farmers shall have
their own national agency for financing, both
the operation and the marketing of their
crops."

"To this end, we advocate the enactment of
a measure by Congress with provisions sim-
ilar to those embodied in the King-Norbeck
Bill."

"The Government is now in possession of
funds to the amount of about Three Hundred
Million dollars, that properly is in trust for
agriculture. We believe that these funds now
held by the War Finance Corporation, the In-
termediate Banks, and the U. S. Grain Cor-
poration, should be used for the capitaliza-
tion of a nation-wide credit agency, with
ample powers to re-discount Agricultural
paper, and in emergency to issue its own cur-
rency notes, based on such paper, being the
same privilege now enjoyed by the Federal
Reserve Bank."

CORRELATION OF CO-OPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

A. P. Shamblin of Arkansas, Zeb Lawter of
Oklahoma and George H. Bowles of Virginia
were designated by the president of the National

Farmers Union to serve as a Committee on Cor-
relation. That sounds like a big job but all it
means is a plan to enable all our enterprises to
work together. The following report was agreed
to by the committee and adopted by the Con-
vention without debate:

"Realizing the necessity of utilizing the
Potential Power that lies in the various Co-
operative Activities of the Farmers Union for
the advancement of the Agricultural Interest
of our country, and realizing as we do that
to insure success, all Farmers Union enter-
prises should be correlated and brought into
closer relations along economic lines, we
make the following recommendation:

"We realize to bring about this very de-
sirable situation will require serious consid-
eration, but if the Farmers' Union Co-ope-
rative enterprises are to be the success they
should be, it is imperative that all activities
be closely correlated that the Potential Power
that would result from such condition may be
used to advantage in furthering the interest
of the farmers, to the end that they may re-
ceive a just and equitable price for their
products. At the same time enabling him to
supply his needs through his own agencies."

"Correlation of all activities will increase
the buying and selling power, as it will enable
them to buy in larger volume and in like man-
ner to sell in larger volume, thereby placing
them in a position to secure better prices,
both in selling and buying. Through the Cor-
relation of Co-operative Activities, enables
Agriculture to utilize the Agricultural Credit
of the country for the benefit of Co-ope-
rative Agricultural Activities."

CO-OPERATIVE BANKING

The National Union devoted considerable time
to credit and banking problems. It was the op-
inion of all the delegates that co-operative business
and marketing organizations must have the sup-
port and assistance of credit and banking agencies
friendly in operation and strong in resources. Dr.
George L. Sands, President of the Arkansas State
Union, as Chairman of the Committee on Banking
and Credit made the following report which was
unanimously adopted:

"Access to ample credit facilities is vital to
the prosperity and progress of agriculture. The
Intermediate Credit Banks were established for
this purpose, and have sufficient funds for such
needed service, but are administered by officials
not in accord with the purposes for which they
were established on in sympathy with the needs
of farmers. We urge the appointment of former
members of the Federal Farm Loan Board and the
operation of the Federal Farm Loan Banks and the
Intermediate Credit Banks in the interest of
agriculture."

"Local agricultural banks for credits and sav-
ings, are essential to the success and stability of
farmers co-operative business institutions. Co-
operative banks established in Arkansas and other
states are successful and helpful. We recom-
mend that all state organizations of the Farmers'
Union demand the enactment of co-operative bank-
ing laws in the various states where such laws
cannot be secured, we advise farmers to organize
and operate their own banks under existing state
or National Laws."

"For the purpose of encouraging thrift, we
recommend the organization of Savings Clubs or
neighborhood credit unions in connection with the
Farmers Union Locals."

TOPICS FOR DEBATE AND DISCUSSIONS

The National Farmers Union Convention al-
ways has a Committee on Topics for the last two
or three years M. O. Glessner, our state lecturer
has served as chairman of that Committee. His
report, unanimously adopted at the Mitchell
convention. Several of the suggested questions are
worth a lot of investigations, consideration and
discussion. Others were doubtless proposed for
the purpose of lightening up an otherwise dreary
session of some local taking itself too seriously
for the time being.

The suggested topics follow. Brothers H. J.
Pace of Tennessee and Paul B. Moore of Iowa
served with Brother Glessner. Thus the report:

"RESOLVED, that the 'County Agent' be
placed on the County Poor Farm and be held
responsible for its successful operation."

"RESOLVED, That Credit Unions be organ-
ized or formed by Local and County Farmers
Unions."

"RESOLVED, That the farmer be licensed
to farm, by the Government and that member-
ship in a farmers economic organization be the
basis of the issuing of such license."

"RESOLVED, That we should look more to
the co-operative marketing than to the production
of farm products."

"RESOLVED, That the organization of the
Woman's Auxiliary is essential for the carrying
out of the Farmers Union program."

"RESOLVED, That mixed schools of all races
are not as satisfactory as educational institu-
tions as separate schools for separate races."

"RESOLVED, That the penal institutions be
enlarged to accommodate the bankers."

"RESOLVED, That the farmers should not
have cost of production."

"RESOLVED, That organization should be
the primary object of the Farmers Union."

M. O. Glessner,
H. J. Pace,
Paul B. Moore.

"How far is the farmer responsible for the
indebtedness of the country?"

"Should truck hauling of freight in competi-
tion with railways be restricted?"

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

France Has a New Premier

As this is written but his tenure
of office is likely to be over before
the customers of this paper get a
chance to read this article. Briand
finally succeeded in getting a cabinet
together but it is now announced that
he proposes to pay something on the
French debts and to make a budget
in which the expenses will be less
than the collections. To do all this
while a capital levy of ten per
cent is not likely that such a pro-
position can secure the approval of the
law makers and is still less likely
that the French people will tolerate
a policy based on the theory that
debts should be paid even if the
money has to be supplied by taxpay-
ers.

There is little doubt that France
is drifting rapidly into a situation
in which the people will be forced to
choose between anarchy and a dicta-
torship with the cold fact evident to
all impartial outsiders that in the
whole republic there is no Frenchman
big and strong enough to do the Mus-
solini act. The world may look for
chaos in France in a comparatively
short time with at least a temporary
trial of the Russian soviet system of
communism.

Italy Has Finally Agreed

To begin payments on the debts
due to the United States. It will not
take very much money, only a couple
or three billions of dollars which is
around one-tenth of the entire na-
tional wealth. It would be as well
for congress to refrain from spend-
ing any money paid into our treas-
ury by Italy until the money actually
commences to run into Uncle Sam's
vaults.

The Italians are trying something
new in the way of debt paying. They
have started a popular subscription
to raise funds to pay on their debts
to the United States and have al-
ready secured pledges for two and
one-half millions of dollars. It will
take only a thousand times that much
to pay the whole amount that is due
to this country. American statesman-
ship may not be much improved by
an initial payment of \$2,500,000 on
a debt of \$2,500,000,000 but congress
and Secretary Mellon should not hesi-
tate. It is not much money but in
all human probability is all that this
country will ever get out of Italy and
might as well take it. We are
going to need all our loose change be-
fore we get deep waterways from
the middle west to the Atlantic Ocean
and the Gulf of Mexico.

Parson Hargett of Kansas City

Is very much disturbed over the
vice conditions that he says are al-
too prevalent in his town. Just how
a preacher gets so much inside in-
formation about the immoralities of
persons who are perfect strangers to
him is quite an interesting question
but this particular minister appears
to know a little something about
what he is talking about.

All the parsons who are telling
about the prevalence of vice doubtless
mean well but they are appealing to
the wrong forum. They should give
their information, if they have any to
which they can make oath, to the
next grand jury that is called for the
purpose of dealing with the law
breakers of Jackson county. It is re-
markable that so many preachers
have information for use in their ser-
mons but are entirely without verifi-
able facts when some liberal minded
prosecuting attorney asks them to
share their knowledge with the good
citizens who serve on grand juries.

Governor
Ma Ferguson

Of the big and more or less great
state of Texas is having her siege
of trouble with the same political ele-
ments that destroyed and impeached
Pa Ferguson. Like all states that
are trying to build big highway sys-
tems over night they develop that
there has been a lot of graft in road
building. One contracting firm has
been indicted and is paying
back about a half million dollars of
profits illegally taken from the state
treasury.

Most of the members of the state
highway commission have resigned
and it is now up to the estimable
lady in the executive mansion to se-
lect successors who will not steal the
public blind. It will be some job.
Road building is the business to which
crooks are just naturally attracted
and the state highway commission is
all too often the agency through
which the dirty work is done. Ma
Fergusons friends have brought dis-
credit on her administration and
young Mr. Moody, the militant at-
torney general, is taking advantage
of the situation to advertise himself
and his integrity and ability in such
fashion that no one in Texas should
remain in doubt for very long as to
the identity of the biggest man in the
Lone Star state.

It will never be necessary to prove
that Moody is wonderfully endowed
with purity and other statesmanly
qualities. He admits all every time
he gets a chance to make a speech.
Texas might yet grow up and become
quite a state if it were not for the
prevalence of oratory down there.

Governors Should Have a Care

About how they treat folks who
have money. Ferguson of Texas, who
is governor in spite of the politi-
cians and rich folks has just offered
a reward of \$500 for the apprehen-
sion and conviction of any and all
persons worth \$5,000 or more who
violate the Volstead. The distin-
guished lady may succeed in having
a few social leaders looked up over
night but she must remember, if she

cares for her reputation as a politici-
an, that even the wealthiest folks
have some friends. Prohibition is responsible for many
queer and political alignments. The
wet forces include about all the rich
folks and entirely all the thugs and
thieves in the country. Governor Fer-
guson should be careful how she of-
fends the two most powerful if not
most numerous classes of Texan citi-
zenry.

Lloyd George Is Beginning to Take

Notice again after a couple of
years of suspended animation. The
dispatches indicate that he is flir-
ting with the farmers and the wage
workers with a view to uniting la-
bor and agriculture into one great,
effective political organization. If
there is any sort of resemblance be-
tween English and American political
and economic conditions George is
not likely to form a very big party.
The man who succeeds in getting
the farmers and the Union wage ear-
ners of this country into friendly work-
ing relationships for political pur-
poses must be wiser than Solomon
and if he is in real earnest he is an
optimist who would make Pollyanna
look like a disgruntled shrew.

As most of the farm workers of
England are mere hired hands it may
be that the Socialists who are so num-
erous in the organized labor centers
will soon have something big to say
about the government of Great Brit-
ain.

Non-Partisanship Worked So Extremely Well

In the recent Kansas City elec-
tion that it now seems quite certain
that the final results of the voting
for at least a couple of years. First
thing, the Beach Group, which is
merely another name for the repub-
lican party which is now in control,
refused to give a certificate of elec-
tion to George Goldman who had
been elected a member of the coun-
cil by a majority of more than 300
votes. Trouble with George is that
like all the other men in the Jaudon
group he is a democrat. To still fur-
ther increase his difficulties in secur-
ing a certificate of election the coun-
cil is equally divided without his vote.
If he is seated the Jaudonites will
appoint a city manager and run the
government of Kansas City for the
next four years.

Now come the Jaudon group and
file a contest against the election of
Mayor Albert I. Beach who had some
576 majority on the face of the re-
turns. The news of this contest
makes right interesting reading. It
is alleged that more than 12,000 votes
were cast illegally for the Beach
Group candidates, that all the prison-
ers in the city jail and at the county
reformatory were registered and
voted contrary to law, that the police
intimidated voters and that various
other misdeeds were committed by the
people who were in control of the city
administration.

So the Jaudon men ask a recount
and various other things all involv-
ing law suits that cannot be settled
within less than two years. So far
Kansas City does not seem to be
greatly purified by the no party sys-
tem of city government.

Party Politics Is One

Of the things that is seldom spoken
of in commendation by the critics
of this harsh and censorious world.
There is one thing about a straight
out party contest, however, that is
seldom noticed and that cannot be
fairly criticized. In such an election
one party or the other is held re-
sponsible. If the successful
candidates fall down or lie down on
their jobs it is not the Jaudon group
or the Beach group made up of in-
definite and little known personali-
ties that it is held responsible.

The public officer elected as a par-
tisan by a political party usually turns
out better than was expected because
he has to make good not only for
himself but for the organization that
put him in office. Very often, if not
universally, the candidate of an in-
dependent element when elected turns
out to be a great disappointment to
the voters who believe in voting for
the man rather than the party. He is
responsible to no organization, feels
that his personality has given him
his place and opportunity for service
and as a rule runs his office in his
own interest or to advance the for-
tunes, political or other wise of a
few personal friends.

Rumania Has Made a Debt

Settlement with the United States.
The agreement provides for the pay-
ment of a principal sum of a little
more than \$44,000,000 with interest
on all deferred payments at the rate
of three per cent a year for awhile
and at three and one-half per cent
for the most of the time with total
payments of principal and interest in
the final amount of \$107,000,000 sat-
tered over a period of sixty-two
years. This plan is almost identical
with the British settlement and is far
less easy and generous than the term
granted to Italy and offered to
France.

It may work out all right but it
is a little hard to see a generation yet
unborn getting any happiness out of
paying interest on a debt that their
grandfathers contracted. The govern-
ments and the statesmen who are
making all these debt settlements
may be sincere and honest in their
professions but there will be trouble
when their descendants are called on
to pay huge sums to a nation that
by that time will be known all over
and the harshest collector of debts
that ever existed on this earth.

No. I am not hereby expressing my
own sentiments but merely forecast-
ing the preachings of politicians in
all our debtor nations. Within ten
years no public man in England,
France, Italy, Belgium or any of the
other powers that owe money to the
United States will be able to carry
an election to the most insignificant
office in the gift of his people, ex-
cept on a platform of debt repudia-
tions. It is fairly easy to make set-
tlements now but it will be a mighty
big job to make collections from tax-
payers who will have forgotten the
war time obligations of their par-
ents. The interallied debts are the
greatest menace to international peace
that exists in the world today.

Lakes For Fishermen

And woods for game and game
hunters are contemplated in the plan
that was adopted by the last session
of the Kansas legislature. The state
Conservation Commission is now at
work on the details. Lots of folks
think it is all foolishness to talk
about building a lot of fish ponds and
planting a big area of forests in this
state. It is not foolishness at all. It
is the wisest thing that has been done
by a Kansas Legislature in genera-
tion.

The greatest benefits will not come
from fish and forest culture as such
but from the results certain to fol-
low the general application of the
scheme. There are many thousands
of square miles of Kansas lands that
should be under water from five to
fifty feet deep. To carry out such
a system would result in food con-
trol, in the conservation of moisture,
in saving the fertile soil that is now
washed down our streams in the gen-
eral direction of the Gulf of Mexico
after every hard rain, and more im-
portant than all, in permanent changes
in climate resulting from the storage
of moisture for evaporation in the
vicinity of the crops that need
rains before they can mature.

The only trouble with the plan is
that it will not work with sufficient
rapidity and cannot go far enough
unless more money is provided. The
state can well afford to spend \$10,-
000,000 or even \$50,000,000 in re-
claiming waste places by providing
moisture and trees.

Reclamation Of Arid Lands

The western states has been
a favored national policy for a good
many years. Several hundreds of
millions of dollars have been spent
on dams and other irrigation works
and a considerable area has been "re-
claimed." Now comes the Secretary
of the Interior, Dr. Hubert M. Work,
in his annual report to congress and
lets the public in on the melancholy
fact that the whole program is prac-
tically a failure and that the United
States is quite sure to lose a very
large part of the money that has
been invested in the various reclama-
tion projects.

Dr. Work does not mince matters.
He says that much land has been ir-
rigated that is so poor that it never
can raise crops, that the social con-
ditions that exist on the reclaimed
lands prevent any permanent popu-
lation interested in the development
of local conditions and prosperity.
There are other things wrong and the
Secretary takes a shot at all of them.
To many folks it will be news that
the whole project of government re-
clamation of arid lands has collapsed
but close observers have known the
truth for a good many years.

If the money that has been used in
unavailing efforts to bring desert
lands into cultivation had been em-
ployed in restoring the fertility of
soils that have been mined out under
our wasteful system of agriculture
a million farm homes could have been
provided in locations adjacent to mar-
kets and with social and economic
conditions that would have resulted
in contentment and wealth. It will
be several generations before we need
any more new cultivated acres in
this country but we are now in di-
rect need of some system of crop-
ping and farm operation that will re-
store the exhausted fertility of a mil-
lion farms east of the Mississippi
River. There are areas larger in
that need manure, crop rotation and
legiums much more than they water.

Crops

R. I. Throckmorton
Five to ten loads of manure per
acre applied during the winter as a
top dressing on wheat in eastern and
central Kansas will increase the field
several bushels. It will afford some
protection against cold weather and
stimulate rapid growth in the spring.

NO CHANCE FOR EDITOR

When a plumber makes a mistake
he charges twice for it.
When a lawyer makes a mistake
he gets to try the case all over
again—and another fee.
When a carpenter makes a mistake
he draws another day's pay
while he corrects it.
When a doctor makes a mistake
the patient's family collects the in-
surance.
When a preacher makes a mistake
nobody knows the difference.
When an electrician makes a mis-
take he blames it on the induction
and nobody knows what that means.
When a farmer makes a mistake
he doesn't even know it himself be-
cause he always comes out in the
hole anyway.
But when an EDITOR makes a
mistake—GOOD NIGHT!
—Oklahoma Cotton Grower.

The Country woman

WEARING THE SMILE

The fellow that tells us to wear a smile,
I wonder if he is a bright one the while;
The fellow who tells us to sing and to dance,
I wonder if he has done either, perchance;
For sometimes the harpist forsakes and forlorn,
Goes hungry and thirsty for music and morn!

The fellow who tells us to toll and be brave,
I wonder if he has found tolling will save;
The fellow that urges us always to fight,
I wonder if he ever battled for right;
For sometimes the clown in the circus so cheery,
Wears a heart that is aching and weary!

The fellow who tells us to whistle and work,
I wonder if he's had his fight with the Turk;
The fellow that bids us look up to the sky,
I wonder if he has the stars in his eye;
For sometimes the sweetest of teachers is one
Who has stumbled in darkness for want of the sun!

HOME HINTS

By Aunt Maggie

Sugarless Confections for Children.
A "candyless Christmas" edict would probably be cause enough for a general children's strike, and yet there are parents, wise as well as fond, who deplore the excessive use of sweets at Christmas time.

Stuffed prunes are good candy substitutes, the humble prune being one of the best. Here are a number of sugarless confections chosen especially for children:

Stuffed Prunes
The prunes should be washed, and steamed by placing them in a colander or coarse strainer over a kettle of boiling water, taking care that no water touches the fruit. Cover tightly and allow the steam to soften them for five to ten minutes, depending on the dryness of the prunes. They should be plump and tender, but not soft, when taken from the steam.

Whole almonds, blanched and dried, may be put into the prunes. A mixture of chopped almonds and pecans, held together by ground prune pulp, makes a good filling.

Another filling (sufficient for 16 prunes) is made of 1 tablespoon citron, 1-4 cup nutmeats, and 1-4 cup raisins, seedless or seeded. Put the citron, nuts, and raisins through the food chopper. Knead and add fruit juice if the mixture is dry.

Raisin Chocolate
1 cup raisins.
1 cup dates, stoned.
1-4 cup grated orange rind.
1-4 teaspoon cinnamon.
1-2 lb. dipping chocolate.
1-2 teaspoon vanilla.

Put raisins and dates through food chopper. Add orange rind, cinnamon, and vanilla. Mix well and form into balls. Melt chocolate in double boiler. Dip the balls into it one at a time using a wire chocolate dipper or a hot pin. Place on waxed paper to cool and harden.

Honey Popcorn Balls
3-4 cup strained honey.
1-4 cup light corn syrup.
1-4 cup butter.
1-2 tablespoon vinegar.
3 quarts popped corn.
1-4 cup salt.

Cook together in a sauce pan the honey, syrup, and vinegar until the mixture becomes slightly brittle when dropped into cold water, stirring constantly to prevent burning. When done, add butter and stir only enough to mix. Pour the cooked syrup slowly over the salted popped corn and mix well. Form into balls with the hands.

Uncooked Christmas Candies
"Just as sweet
Without the heat."
Uncooked Fondant
1 egg white.
1-2 tablespoon cold water.
3-4 tablespoon flavoring.
1-2 cups powdered sugar.

Put the egg white, water, and flavoring into a bowl. Beat well with a Dover egg beater. Add the sugar gradually until stiff enough to knead. Use at once.

SOMETHING NEW in HOLIDAY MENUS

THOSE big red letter days on the calendar mean particularly sumptuous dinners to the average American housewife. Her family expects something in the nature of roast turkey, duck or chicken. Of course the home manager doesn't want to serve the same thing each year and as a consequence, she spends hours in hunting recipes and planning new things in the menu line.

The appended menus for the holiday dinner and supper may prove a welcome change to your family.

Dinner.
Grapefruit Baskets
Nuts Olives Celery
Roast Duck Giblet Gravy
Peanut Stuffed, Mashed Sweet Potatoes
Spiced Potatoes, Cauliflower au Gratin
Bread Stuffed Tomato Salad
Cheese Straws Butter
Individual Pumpkin Pie With Whipped Cream Sauce
Coffee

Supper.
Cream of Tomato Soup Croustons
Fruit Salad With Spiced Cream Sauce
Cheese Crackers Assorted Cakes
Nuts Chocolate
Pumpkin Pie.

1 1/2 cups pumpkin
1 1/2 cups strained
1/2 cup brown
1/2 cup sugar
2 eggs
1 cup evaporated
1 cup salt
1/2 cup milk

Remove leaves and trim off the stalk from large cauliflower. Soak in solution of 1 tbs. vinegar, 1 tbs. salt and 1 quart of water for 15 minutes to remove dirt and insects. Cook whole stems up in boiling salted water for seven minutes. Place cauliflower in an evaporated milk white sauce and cover with buttered crumbs and grated cheese. Brown in a moderate oven. This serves 6.

Cream of Tomato Soup.
1 No. 8 can tomato
1 No. 8 can tomato
1/2 cup parsley
1/2 cup thyme
1/2 cup bay leaf
1 cup peppercorns
2 cups onion
2 cups butter
2 cups white sauce of the diluted evaporated milk, the butter and flour. Cook the tomatoes with the seasonings for five minutes and strain. Then add to the white sauce. Add soda to pulp and combine with the hot white sauce. Pour immediately into thermos bottle.

Whipped Cream Sauce.
Three-fourths cup evaporated milk, 1 cup whipping cream, 1/2 cup powdered sugar.
Chill the cream and evaporated milk. Combine and whip until stiff. Fold in the sugar and keep chilled until ready to serve.

chocolate or grated coconut, or dipped in melted chocolate. Here are suggested variations of Parisian Sweets:
No. 1. One-half cup each seeded raisins, nuts, dates, figs, and grated coconut, 1-2 teaspoon salt.
No. 2. One and one-half cups seeded raisins, 1-2 cup nuts, 1-4 teaspoon salt.

No. 3. One cup each raisins and dates, dash of cinnamon, 1-2 teaspoon vanilla, 1-4 teaspoon salt.
No. 4. Equal amount (in weight) of figs, dates, walnut meats, dash of salt for each cup.

LOOKING AHEAD IN AGRICULTURE
By A. E. Anderson, Agricultural Extension Director at State College.
The season's harvest is over. The foreman farmer is taking inventory of the current year's business. He is checking up the forecasts of a year ago. Did he make a mistake in the choice of crops put out last spring? Did he estimate correctly the number of brood sows kept or of the other classes of livestock? Did price quotations on his products follow the usual seasonal trend or were there unusual variations? Did he sell at the right time to get the benefit of good prices? These are some of the questions in mind now which lead to forward-looking plans not only for the coming year but for succeeding years.

This has been a fairly satisfactory year for those who have had crops and livestock to market. Good prices have prevailed for the most part. Cattle prices are higher; hogs much higher than last year or the past few years; sheep, lambs and wool are high; potatoes are much higher than a year ago; and wheat also commands a good increase in price above last year. Yields of some crops, however, have been curtailed because of adverse weather conditions. We cannot hope for every year to be a good one. We must philosophically accept the results of adverse weather and climate conditions. These are circumstances over which we have no control except as we may adjust our farm operations in anticipation of such possibilities.

to adequately place farmers on the economic level of general business. The outlook for agriculture is optimistic. Our burdensome surpluses of the past few years have diminished. We are more and more going on a domestic consumption basis. We have no surplus opening up which may cause unusual surpluses. Economic conditions in foreign countries are becoming more and more stabilized. The foreign market situation is improving. The purchasing power of the farmers' dollar is 90 cents now whereas a year ago it was 83 cents and at one time as low as 68 cents. The return of farming to an even level with commerce and industry is coming slowly but surely. History records similar swings or cycles between agriculture and other industries and that a period of depression is always followed by a period of prosperity. The period of farm prosperity is coming though it may take several years before adjustments between agriculture and general business can be evened up and farm losses recuperated. It takes time and patience to secure the change even though we be active individually and collectively to accelerate the adjustment.

Looking ahead then from a long time point of view, farming will again be a profitable occupation. Individually, however, we cannot afford to rest contented in anticipation of this outlook. With the farm dollar worth 90 cents, farming is at a ten per cent disadvantage at the present time. As long as there is this disparity between what agriculture can get for its products and for what it must buy of other products, it behooves us individually to study and organize our farm business to overcome our present disadvantage.

The individual farmer who is looking ahead in agriculture today is analyzing the factors of efficiency in his production and marketing program and is adjusting his farm operations in accordance with the trend of the times. Trusting to luck in this day of information and progress is poor policy in either commerce or agriculture. Those who can anticipate the coming changes and so prepare to meet them will be first to enjoy prosperity.

As an illustration, in the years of heavy hog production prices are low. Such periods of high production and low prices are nearly always followed by low production and high prices as now prevail. Too often when prices are high the farmer increases production. The forward-looking farmer bases his plans on future prospects and not on the present situation remaining as it is.

It is important then in farming that we be persistently looking ahead. We must be quick to adopt changes which will lessen the cost of production and marketing whether it be labor-saving machinery or better adjustments of our farming operations. We must also be quick to adjust ourselves to the consumptive demands for the products which we can produce on the farm.

The change in demand for certain farm products is an important factor in determining the price of those products. A high demand for certain products means a high price. Those who adjust their farming operations so as to sell those products with a present and future high consumptive demand will be those who profit most.

As an illustration we now have industrial labor demanding relatively expensive foods. The general wage level is more than double that of pre-war. Farm products are only 44 per cent above pre-war. This means that the industrial workers' dollar will buy more food now than before the war and hence the demand for relatively expensive foods. High priced cuts of meats are in demand. Lamb and loin of pork command a premium. Larger quantities of butter and eggs are consumed. High priced fruits and green vegetables are in demand. Better clothing is worn. Woollens and silks are preferred to cheaper fabrics. As long as employment is good and wages so much higher relatively than food products, there will be a demand for high quality foods. The farmers who could meet these demands have profited. This is reflected in the sheep, hog and dairy industries of the present time. Such influences must be recognized and acted upon in our farm organization plans.

Other factors such as world production of staple crops, strikes and labor disturbances, economic changes and adjustments in foreign countries are also to be considered. The fore-

mindful farmer who is looking ahead is the one who is keeping abreast of the trend and adjusting his production to meet the prevailing demands for his products where prices are high. For the long time view, the future in agriculture holds forth promises. For the immediate, we suggest that the time is opportune now to improve our efficiency in production and marketing and to give closer attention to the forces which influence the demands for our products. In this way we can build now and in the future, prosperity for agriculture.

FAVORS RAISING DUES 25 CENTS PER MEMBER

At the state meeting at Hays, Kansas, an amendment was passed without a dissenting vote to increase the annual dues for Farmer Union members to two dollars and fifty cents per year. This amendment will be referred to the membership for a referendum vote, and I am sure that it will carry by a large vote. This only an increase of twenty-five cents, the price of a picture show, three cigars or a package of cigarettes. While it does not mean much to each member, it does mean much to your state organization; it means the difference between a deficit and a surplus; it means that the work of building a great economic fighting machine which will save the farmers of Kansas millions of dollars will go on. Must go forward or backward; I do not believe there is a single member of the Farmers Union who wishes our organization to go backwards. IT MUST GO FORWARD.

Now I want to compare the dues we have been paying, with the dues of other Farmers Union state organizations. Iowa, \$3.50; Kentucky \$3.00; Minnesota \$3.00; Nebraska \$2.50; South Dakota \$4.00; Oregon \$4.00; Washington \$4.00.

Organized labor is sitting on top of the world as far as being able to set a price on their labor is concerned; but they are willing to pay for the expense of organizing. I have not the exact figures on that, but twenty-five dollars to over a hundred dollars per year; they have got just what they paid for, that is, the right to set a price on their labor.

The farmer is the only man in the country who can neither set a price on what he buys nor what he sells. The farmers are better educated than the average man who belongs to a labor union; they know that they are being gouged every year by the men who traffic and gamble in the change of the market. They know that they are being gouged every year by the men who traffic and gamble in the change of the market. They know that they are being gouged every year by the men who traffic and gamble in the change of the market.

The farmers are being gouged out of millions of dollars every year; they have built local elevators all over the country and some middle men own and run them; they have built hundreds of big elevators in the terminal markets, and some rich grain interests holds the title to them; the profits from their farms have gone to buy thousands of high priced automobiles, and they are riding in them; they have furnished winters in Florida for people whom they never saw, and who would not speak to them if they would meet them, while they themselves shivered for their winter vacation.

When it was so necessary to have a strong state organization as now. We have our successful state business institutions saving the farmers are in demand. Such an extent that they have become a menace to those private business institutions who thought they were entrenched in their power to prey upon the farmers and the farmers business. They have awakened to the fact that farmers are in earnest in establishing and supporting their own business institutions; and that their fat profits are slipping away from them; there is no question that the opposition to the Farmers Union will become more bitter as the farmers' power increases, and it is vitally necessary that the state organization be

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RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas: It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our brother, W. E. Reese. Therefore be it resolved: that we, the members of Carlton Local No. 1911, do hereby extend our sincere sympathy in this hour of sorrow.
Be it further resolved: that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved brother, a copy to the Farmers Union paper for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local.
R. J. LOGAN,
J. HUMBARGER,
J. HANEY,
Committee.

strengthened to meet this increased to opposition.

I believe that the Farmers Union members will vote for this amendment. I do not believe that the farmers of Kansas who belong to our organization are twenty-five cent members. I do not believe they are slackers, willing for others to stand the brunt of the fight in freeing agriculture from the grip of the profiteers. I believe they will go to their local meeting and vote solidly for this amendment.
A. M. Kinney.

WHEAT BREADS

Are you allowing your children to drink unpasteurized or unsterilized milk from an untested cow or herd?

Seed dealers report a possible germination injury of all sorghums due to fall weather conditions. It's best to test.
Let's pull up, rake up, and burn all garden rubbish and either cover the ground with a blanket of manure or sow rye.

ARKANSAS VALLEY

Hutchinson, Kas., Oct. 6, 1925.
"The water supply of the Arkansas valley in Kansas is one of the most notable ground water supplies in the United States," George S. Knapp, State Irrigation Commissioner, in charge of the Division of Irrigation of the State Board of Agriculture, told the first Arkansas valley irrigation conference here today. In his address Mr. Knapp said, "At one time in its geological history, this valley was scoured out or eroded to a great depth. Later, the valley was filled to its present level with sand and gravel carried eastward from the Rocky Mountains. The depth to the valley floor varies from about 30 feet to as much as 300 feet in various places. This entire deposit of loose, porous material is filled with water to within 10 to 12 feet of the surface. As a result, the supply of ground water is a very dependable one, and pumping from that source for irrigation is not subject to the uncertainties of obtaining water from a river supply."

The cost of building an irrigation enterprise or pumping plant for the development of this ground water is remarkably cheap when compared with many of the more notable projects in the west which have been constructed at costs ranging from \$5 to more than \$100 per acre. Compared with this he said, it is an interesting fact that modern electric pumping plants can be installed at costs ranging from \$10 to \$15 per acre for the number of acres the plant is capable of serving."

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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.

ARBOR LOCAL NO. 1196 ****
Meets second Tuesday of each month.
R. Benning, Sec'y, Riley County.

ATHLETIC LOCAL NO. 1090 ****
Meets first and third Monday night.
Mrs. Alice Hensley, Sec. Clay Co.

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

BARNES LOCAL NO. 889 ****
Meets second and fourth Friday.
Meets every second and fourth Friday.
Night of each month. T. H. Roberts, Sec. Neosho Co.

ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 1121 ****
Meets first and third Monday.
Wm. Finckh, Sec. Marshall Co.

BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122 ****
Meets each Tuesday at 8 p. m. I. M. Sewell, Sec. Ottawa Co.

BANNER LOCAL NO. 512 ****
Meets the second and fourth night of each month.
Anthony Wray, Sec'y, Washington County.

BETHLEHEM LOCAL NO. 1093 ****
Meets first and third Friday.
Roy E. Osburn, Sec. Cowley Co.

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

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

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 228 ****
Meets second and fourth Thursday.
L. L. Yount, Sec.

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

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 103 ****
Meets first and third Friday.
J. J. Muska, Sec. Ellis Co.

BEAUCHAMP LOCAL NO. 720 ****
Meets first and third Friday of each month.
E. J. Richards, Sec. Republic Co.

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

BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1798 ****
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday.
Aug. Kolch, Sec. Miami Co.

BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 1132 ****
Meets first and third Friday.
J. Sloan, Sec. Miami Co.

BEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1678 ****
Meets first and third Wednesday.
L. O. Keethly, Sec. Miami Co.

COOK LOCAL NO. 1945 ****
Meets second and fourth Thursday.
Mrs. A. S. Leg, Sec. Osage Co.

COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1955 ****
Meets first and third Friday of each month.
Mamie E. Johnson, Sec. McPherson County.

CARCY LOCAL NO. 2139 ****
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. 1788 ****
Meets first and third Monday.
Ethel Roberts, Sec. Cherokee Co.

CRESCO LOCAL NO. 377 ****
Meets first and third Thursday.
John Wolf, Sec. Sheridan Co.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 394 ****
Meets first and third Tuesday.
Geo. J. Schoenhof, Sec. Neosho Co.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911 ****
Meets second and fourth Wednesday.
R. J. Lohm, Sec. Dickinson Co.

COLLINS LOCAL NO. 698 ****
Meets first and third Wednesday.
Winifred Crispin, Sec. Jewell Co.

CENTER LOCAL NO. 2143 ****
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.
Mrs. Jennie Hughes, Sec'y, Coffey County.

CRISCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1917 ****
Meets first and third Tuesday.
Mabel Sayles, Sec. Jefferson Co.

DANE LOCAL NO. 540 ****
Meets first and third Wednesday.
Leslie Nelson, Sec. Washington Co.

DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 854 ****
Meets the 4th Friday night of each month.
M. C. Bothwell, Sec. Marshall Co.

DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081 ****
Meets every second and fourth Friday.
Mrs. J. W. Ryan, Sec. Allen Co.

DIST. 15 LOCAL NO. 1232 ****
Meets first and third Monday.
Mrs. Ernest Branch, Sec. Marshall Co.

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

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

EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1468 ****
Meets first and third Tuesday.
Phillip Stenzel, Sec'y, Marion County.

ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1798 ****
Meets the second Friday of each month.
M. Joy Hammett, Sec. Pottawatomie Co.

ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2099 ****
Meets first and third Wednesday.
Brad Hooper, Sec. Ellsworth Co.

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

ERIE LOCAL NO. 562 ****
Meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month.
Walter J. Schumich, Sec. Neosho Co.

EMMONS LOCAL NO. 788 ****
Meets second Friday of each month.
C. E. Wilson, Sec. Washington Co.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 388 ****
Meets every second Tuesday.
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Meets the third Tuesday of each month.
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R. J. Muck, Sec. Dickinson Co.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 964 ****
Meets the third week in each month.
Mrs. Delpha Burton, Sec. Marshall Co.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 962 ****
Meets every Tuesday of the month.
Hattie Cunningham, Sec. Crawford Co.

FLORAL LOCAL NO. 2004 ****
Meets the second and fourth Friday.
Sherman Nichols, Sec'y, Cowley County.

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

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

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

FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1789 ****
Meets first and third Friday.
W. H. Sitzer, Sec. Miami Co.

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

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

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 484 ****
Meets first and third Tuesday.
Roy W. Holland, Sec. Crawford Co.

GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1391 ****
Meets second and fourth Friday.
Alfred P. Hotten, Sec. Geary Co.

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

GEARY CO. UNION NO. 51 ****
Meets first and third Friday in every month.
Mrs. A. P. Hotten, Sec.

HAPPY LOCAL NO. 1098 ****
Meets the first and third Tuesday of every month.
G. A. Dorman, Sec. Treco Co.

BLUE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 751 ****
Meets second and fourth Monday.
Chas. Musel, Sec. Marshall Co.

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

HERYK LOCAL NO. 1427 ****
Meets second and third Tuesday.
Henry Eden, Sec. Washington Co.

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

HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1615 ****
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday.
Mrs. L. C. Rice, Sec. Franklin Co.

HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 378 ****
Meets first and third Wednesday.
Ress Claire, Sec. Sheridan Co.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1588 ****
Meets first and third Wednesday.
W. R. Fuhrman, Sec. Atchison Co.

HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1069 ****
Meets the first and third Friday.
G. W. Fort, Sec. Miami Co.

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

HILLSDALE LOCAL NO. 1605 ****
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. 1968 ****
Meets second and fourth Tuesday.
C. O. Pauls, Sec. Sumner Co.

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

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

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

LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1938 ****
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month.
H. F. Horton, Sec. Greenwood Co.

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

LONG STAR LOCAL NO. 1463 ****
Meets the first and third Wednesday of every month.
Mr. J. O. Rambo, Sec. Cowley County.

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

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984 ****
Meets first and third Friday.
Clyde B. Wells, Sec. Stafford Co.

LONG STAR LOCAL NO. 1882 ****
Meets the fourth Wednesday night of each month.
Roy Flory, Sec. Douglas Co.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 385 ****
Meets second and fourth Monday of each month.
H. D. Evans, Sec. Marion Co.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1988 ****
Meets first and third Friday.
R. Lawrence Wright, Sec. Stafford Co.

LIVY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2133 ****
Meets the first and third Friday.
Florence Koppes, Sec. Marshall Co.

MAPLE GROVE LOCAL NO. 2107 ****
Meets on Tuesday.
Every two weeks. Hol Workman, Sec. Cowley Co.

MERCER LOCAL NO. 1482 ****
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month.
W. M. Schmitt, Sec. Cowley Co.

MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 489 ****
Meets the first and third Tuesday.
J. P. Michel, Sec. Rooks Co.

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

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

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

MT. PLEASANT LOCAL NO. 964 ****
Meets first and third Tuesday.
Mrs. Grace Mustoe, Sec. Norton Co.

MARINE LOCAL NO. 648 ****
Meets first and third Friday.
Albert Spoman, Sec. Riley Co.

MOSS SPRINGS NO. 1901 ****
Meets first Tuesday of each month.
Clarice Brown, Sec. Geary Co.

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

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

NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2026 ****
Meets first and third Thursday.
Fred Hahn, Sec. Stafford Co.

ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1971 ****
Meets every other Tuesday night.
R. A. Reynolds, Sec. Cowley Co.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1883 ****
Meets second and fourth Friday.
Jacob Smith, Sec. Miami Co.

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

PHOLON LOCAL NO. 2139 ****
Meets second and fourth Friday.
Mrs. A. R. Pholon, Sec. Osage Co.

PRAIRIE BEIL LOCAL NO. 1305 ****
Meets second and fourth Tuesday of every month.
E. B. Werner, Sec. Thomas Co.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 990 ****
Meets the first and third Mondays of each month.
Frank Sedlacek, Sec. Washington Co.

PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2108 ****
Meets first and third Tuesday.
J. H. Scott, Sec. Martin Co.

PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1884 ****
Meets every second and fourth Thursday.
Martin Robe, Sec. Douglas Co.

Pretty Creek LOCAL NO. 1882 ****
Meets first and third Wednesday.
H. C. Mathias, Sec. Wabunsee Co.

PLEASANT HOME NO. 2038 ****
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.

PARK LOCAL NO. 909 ****
Meets each Monday night.
Jos. Helz, Sec. Gove Co.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1390 ****
Meets first and third Wednesday.
W. T. Flinn, Sec. Jewell Co.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1674 ****
Meets first and third Friday.
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. 798 ****
Meets every second Wednesday of month.
Geo. Duncan, Sec. Republic Co.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2028 ****
Meets second Wednesday of each month.
Mrs. Frank McClelland, Sec. Wabunsee Co.

RICHLAND LOCAL NO. 998 ****
Meets first and third Friday of each month.
Mrs. J. C. Chase, Sec. Marshall Co.

RICHVIEW LOCAL NO. 2087 ****
Meets the second Friday of each month.
Chas. Basill, Sec. Osage Co.

ROUND HOUSE LOCAL NO. 648 ****
Meets the first, third and fifth Tuesday night of each month.
R. H. Yoder, Sec. Washington Co.

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810 ****
Meets first and third Friday.
S. J. Lohr, Sec. Miami Co.

RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2133 ****
Meets first and third Saturday.
Pauline Cowger, Sec. Saline Co.

SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824 ****
Meets the first Monday of each month.
F. Libby, Sec. Franklin Co.

SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1963 ****
Meets the first and third Tuesday.
H. M. Schrock, Sec. Madison Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1674 ****
Meets each first and third Wednesday.
Alice Ames, Sec. Greenwood Co.

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

SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1725 ****
Meets the first and third Friday of each month.
A. C. Barrieough, Sec. Miami Co.

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

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2061 ****
Meets second and fourth Wednesday.
J. F. Lewis, Sec. Cowley Co.

SNIPE CREEK LOCAL NO. 924 ****
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month.
George W. Thierer, Sec'y, Pottawatomie County.

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

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

SUNNYSIDE LOCAL NO. 1402 ****
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month.
Edith S. Hubbard, Sec. Ottawa Co.

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

SHILOH LOCAL NO. 1378 ****
Meets the first and third Friday nights of each month.
J. C. Hankins, Sec. Cowley Co.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 1100 ****
Meets every first and third Monday of each month.
Fred Hildebrandt, Sec. Washington Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 889 ****
Meets second and fourth Wednesday.
Mrs. E. H. Varner, Sec. Marshall Co.

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

SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1841 ****
Meets second and fourth Monday.
John A. Martin, Sec. Washington Co.

SPENCER LOCAL NO. 961 ****
Meets every two weeks on Friday night.
H. M. Coate, Pres. Marshall Co.

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

STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2000 ****
Meets first and third Friday.
H. E. Eggers, Sec. Crawford Co.

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

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

UNION VALLEY LOCAL 1876 ****
Meets second and fourth Tuesday.
J. M. Wagner, Sec. Miami Co.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019 ****
Meets second and fourth Friday.
R. E. Lutz, Sec. Jefferson Co.

UNION LOCAL NO. 670 ****
Meets the first and third Friday of each month.
Will Atkinson, Sec. Norton Co.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1778 ****
Meets first and third Thursday.
Herman Wiger, Sec. Osage Co.

VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1087 ****
Meets twice a month.
G. W. Kaiser, Sec. Miami Co.

VODA LOCAL NO. 742 ****
Meets every fourth Tuesday.
J. C. Stral, Sec. Treco Co.

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

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 978 ****
Meets the first and third Monday of each month.
E. A. Huseman, Sec. Ellsworth Co.

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

WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1892 ****
Meets first and third Tuesday.
E. 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, Sec'y.

NOTICE NEOSHO COUNTY.

Neosho County F. E. C. U. of A. will meet on the following dates to transact all business. 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.

WASHINGTON CO.

Washington County F. U. will hold its fourth quarterly meeting at the Majestic Theatre at Washington, Kans., beginning at 10 A. M. Dec. 8, 1925. We would like to have all the members attend as this is the election of officers. Be sure and send your delegates.

J. T. Poland, Sec. Treas.

MITCHELL COUNTY

The fourth quarterly meeting of the Mitchell County Farmers Union will be held in Beloit at the G. A. R