



THE KANSAS FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



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CORN BELT COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS

The leading farm organizations representing the great grain and livestock producing states hereby renew their demand for legislation at the hands of Congress that will assure equality for agriculture with other industry and thus give to the farmer his just share of the National income. And while speaking directly for the grain and livestock producing states, we feel certain that we also represent the demand of the cotton growers of the south, who so courageously and effectively supported the recent farm relief bill and who, in common with the farmers of the corn belt, are receiving far less than their just share of the National income. And likewise we feel certain that we voice the wishes of the producing of all other surplus farm commodities.

Generally speaking, the Corn Belt Committee believes in the broad proposition that the farmer is entitled to production cost and a reasonable profit and we hereby recommit ourselves to this principle. And in taking this position we are merely following the footsteps of industry, which from time out of mind has insisted upon an adequate return upon its investment and organized labor, which demands a standard of living that will vouchsafe to it its share of the blessings and comforts of life. We realize that the farmers' production costs will vary from year to year and that this factor must be taken into consideration. But through a stretch of years the farmer must have production cost and a reasonable profit, if the great industry of agriculture is to survive.

We direct attention to the fact that the two major political parties through their platforms and candidates of 1924, specifically pledged themselves to take every step necessary to secure for agriculture equality with other industry in our National life. The leadership of both parties during the first session of the Sixty-Ninth Congress repudiated these platform pledges and pursued a legislative course that proved itself not to regard them seriously. If our political parties are not trustworthy agencies of government, through which to record the public mind on legislative policies, then voters will find other means inside and outside such parties to accomplish necessary reforms. It is true that a National program, to make the protective tariff effective, to compensate the American farmer for his higher production costs, to compel American labor and labor to measure up more for the products of the farm in the American market than industry and labor pay for the products of peasant labor abroad. Even as Americans today are compelled by the American protective system to pay a higher price for the products of industry. But as long as organization and legislation operate to maintain in America, no products of industry in America, no policy that fails to extend to American agriculture adequate income through proportionately increased prices can receive the support of American farm organizations or of other groups in those sections of the country which are preponderantly agricultural.

We condemn therefore the shortsighted industrial policy expressed by spokesmen for the national administration, including Secretary Mellon, Secretary Hoover and Secretary Jardine, which opposes any move to make the tariff effective for agriculture. The tariff effective for agriculture would place grounds that at a disadvantage American industry at a disadvantage in competition with foreign competitors in the export markets of the world. Such a policy would lead to the industrialization of the nation at the expense of the farmers, subordinating our agriculture to our industry in order that the latter might compete more favorably abroad. Certainly such a policy is not favorable to the economic development of the Middle West or of the Nation as a whole, ninety per cent of whose commerce is domestic.

Ever since the Civil War the farmers of most of the great grain and livestock producing states have cheerfully supported the protective system, not because they believed that the duties levied on them were on surplus farm commodities, but because at that time the home markets, and because at that time they needed an "American price" to successfully withstand the competition of the older industries of Europe; and finally because these erstwhile "infants" had become the above states were told that a continuation of the Protective system was necessary in order to protect the working men of Europe—and against these farmers made no complaint, although during the long period of years involved they paid a tribute running into billions of dollars to this system, the greatest industrial nation in the world, as well as the most favored realm of labor. And now when agriculture is struggling for its very existence, and when for the first time during all of these years we are asking that protection shall mean to the farmers what it professes to mean, in these premises we appeal to the sense of fairness which is inherent in the breast of every true American.

In presenting the recent farm relief bill, we did not ask for a subsidy or for special privilege—we asked only that the dollar the farmer receives for his toil shall have the same purchasing power as the dollar that industry and labor exact of him; or, to put it in another way, we did not ask that the competition of industry and labor should be brought down to the distressing level of the farmer. On the contrary we asked only that the farmer be raised to the level of that industry and labor. More than this we do not expect and less than this means the inevitable collapse of our great farming industry. We favor the interchanges of speakers by farm organizations of the North and South to further this understanding.

While it is true that American cotton, of which over half is exported, must continue to sell at world prices with no tariff benefits in a domestic price, it is equally true that the American cotton growers, supplying two-thirds of the world's international trade in cotton, are in a singular position to influence world prices in their behalf, if a workable device for controlling the marketing of their cotton surpluses is provided. Therefore, we pledge our continued co-operation with the organized cotton growers of the world in the movement to meet the needs of the South as well as the Middle West and East.

In demanding a square deal for agriculture at the hands of Congress we do not want to be understood as having, in the slightest degree, lost faith in the existing tariff and in the splendid results which it has achieved so far. We are not promising for the future. And in proof of this the farm relief bill was framed with the idea of operating through the existing tariff and the existing co-operatives. Therefore we urge farmers throughout the country to identify themselves with whichever farm organization appeals to them most and to give it unstinted support for in the final analysis the future of agriculture will largely depend upon the effectiveness with which farmers control their marketing and otherwise protect their just rights against the other powerfully organized forces by which they are, upon every hand, surrounded.

We appreciate and solicit the support of organized commerce, finance, industry and labor in working out a fair national policy for agriculture, but we submit that such support should originate with agricultural organizations, and that before Congress considers legislation affecting such a policy, it should make sure that it had the support of the agricultural organizations. We commend any movement of business organizations to initiate an agricultural program independent of the farm organizations.

We distrust those inter-relations that appear to give to industrial advisors who are not farmers, but who are interested in the profits of the products, the deciding voice not only in influencing agricultural legislation, but in determining the matter of administration of such laws after enactment.

Other countries make tariff effective for agriculture, says Frank Lowden. More than ever convinced that if agriculture is to hold its own in this or any other country, it must be accomplished through organization, former Governor Frank Lowden, of Illinois, returned from two months of intensive study of agriculture in Denmark, Sweden and northern Germany. Mr. Lowden, who is prominently mentioned as a probable candidate for the 1928 presidential nomination with the particular backing of American farmers, declined to discuss politics. He displayed great interest, however, in reports of the recent corn belt convention in Iowa, and was visibly pleased at the reception accorded mention of his name at the Iowa Republican state convention.

Agriculture was the only subject he would discuss for publication, and he was bristling with indignation when he visited, which are generally admitted to be the most progressive agriculturally in the world. The protective tariff, the former governor declared, must be made to serve agriculture as well as it does industry. That has been done in some European countries, he pointed out, where the same methods of application, perhaps, would not do in the United States.

"The people of Denmark, Sweden and Germany, of all classes, not just the farmers, appreciate the importance of agriculture more than we do in America," Mr. Lowden declared. "All seem to realize that the soil and its products are of first importance in a wise national economy."

While much impressed with the business-like co-operatives of farmers in Denmark, the former governor saw a closer analogy between the situation in Germany and that in America. "The farmers of Denmark, Sweden and Germany, of all classes, not just the farmers, appreciate the importance of agriculture more than we do in America," Mr. Lowden declared. "All seem to realize that the soil and its products are of first importance in a wise national economy."

"Ever since it adopted the protective policy in the last quarter of the last century it has seen to it that its agriculture should keep pace with the other industries," Mr. Lowden said. "Co-operation among its farmers was the principal agency employed, but its leading authorities are agreed that without the encouragement and protection of the government, co-operation alone would not have achieved this result."

"I was greatly interested in the fact that some, at least, of the protective tariff countries of Europe, have found a proper balance between their agriculture and industry," Mr. Lowden said. "I do not mean to say that the methods by which they have accomplished this are suitable to our own country for conditions vary greatly in different countries, but the point I wish to make is that in other countries the protective tariff is made to serve agriculture equally with industry."

We must contrive some way by which the tariff is accomplished in the United States. The former governor brought back no panacea for the ills of American agriculture. He believes the American co-operative movement is progressing slowly, but he believes that a wealth of material on this trip and expects to write a series of articles for the farm press, to pass his information along to his fellow farmers.—The Co-operator.

North Dakota is disgusted. Unless Gerald P. Nye is joking—he is said to be a nephew of that famous joker, Bill Nye—North Dakota farmers are sending him back to the United States Senate largely because they are disgusted with the way the Department of Agriculture, under the leadership of Secretary J. B. Fitch, has acted about farm relief. The same brand of disgust is prevalent throughout much of the Northwest and Middle West, observe papers in that section.

Realizing that the preservation of the open competitive markets is vitally necessary to the welfare of the livestock producers of the country, we hereby demand that the Department of Agriculture, under the leadership of Secretary J. B. Fitch, amend the Cattle and Horse Slaughter Act, and the Sheep and Goat Slaughter Act, to provide for the slaughter of livestock in a humane and sanitary manner.

We commend the courageous and tireless effort of Senator Norris of Nebraska to induce Congress to keep faith with the farmers of the United States with reference to the disposition of Muscle Shoals, when these great power plants were acquired by the Government it was with the distinct understanding that they should be used for the manufacture of explosives in time of war and for the production of electricity in time of peace. And we here by call upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to see that this pledge is kept and that these great properties shall not become the pawns of selfish interests.

We acknowledge with deep gratitude the splendid work of the government and other leaders in the Midwest who worked so courageously for the interests of their agricultural constituents. We are especially appreciative of the splendid work of the Committee of 22 of the North Central States Agricultural Conference in its co-operation with the Corn Belt Committee and other farm organizations for effective farm legislation.

"Land O'Sunshine" is the trademark name of the standard graded eggs handled by the Triangle Cooperative Egg and Poultry Association, McCook, Neb. The eggs are tested, graded, packed in cartons bearing the new trademark, and shipped to eastern markets.

Justice to Co-operators. Every time somebody complains that a co-operative paid him less than he could have got in the open market, he overlooks the vital fact that if it were not for the influence of the co-operative he would not have had an open market to compare with. He would have had a market in full possession of closely organized buyers. Let producers and consumers, not single salesmen, but the general conditions of today's markets with those of former years. Any thoughtful man who will do this will realize that the co-operatives are his rock of defense against the selfish world.—Fergus Falls Tribune.

Farmers make comparisons. The Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission of South Saint Joseph, Missouri, handled 789 cars of live stock during the month of July with a total value of \$1,433,935.31. The savings on the July volume of business totaled \$8,495.38 or 57 per cent of the commissions charged. This month's volume was 95 cars greater than the volume of July, 1925, while the savings were also greater by \$1,723.68. For the first seven months of 1926, this cooperative agency handled a total of 5,381 cars of livestock, with a total value of \$10,422,165.91. During the year of 1925, the volume of business totaled \$16,128,167.12 on the 9,393 cars of stock handled. This was equivalent to 16.6 per cent of the live stock business on the Saint Joseph market, with the Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission leading the yards. The savings or refunds on commissions are returned to the members of well defined farm organizations who have organized the company during the year.

Farmers establish credit association. The Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission of Omaha, Nebraska, has organized a Credit Association designed to make loans for the purchase of stocker and feeder cattle. This new organization is similar to the Credit Association operated by the Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission of Saint Joseph, with which the Missouri Farmers' Association is affiliated. All the stock in this Credit Association will be held by the Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission, of Omaha, except one share each, held by the directors of the Live Stock Commission, thereby making them eligible to act as shareholders and directors of the company. All of the live stock paper will be discounted by the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Omaha, which permits discounts to the extent of ten times the paid-up capital. This would give the company an initial loaning capacity of \$1,000,000.

By having their own Credit Association, the farmers in this trade territory can buy stocker and feeder stuff through their own market and get the money cheaper than they could otherwise.

COOPERATIVE AGENCIES MARKET 360,143 CARS OF STOCK

Since the first Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission was organized at Omaha, Nebraska, in 1917, the nine cooperative commission agencies operated by the Farmers' Union and the Missouri Farmers' Association have sold approximately \$450,000,000 worth of live stock up to the close of 1925.

This enormous volume includes 2,779,883 head of cattle, 14,649,533 head of hogs, and 1,643,129 head of sheep. If these animals were loaded in ordinary stock cars they would make a continuous train of 135,995 miles and more than 13,000 cars of sheep. This vast marketing train would exceed more than 2750 miles. In 1925 these cooperative agencies located at Saint Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, Saint Joseph, St. Paul, Omaha, Denver, Sioux City and Wichita handled a total of 59,426 car loads of stock with a value of \$109,167,579.34.

This remarkable marketing achievement stands alone when the farmers first entered the live stock markets, many people thought they could never make a success. Yet these cooperative agencies have progressed until they have marketed nearly a billion dollars worth of live stock without a single penny loss to their patrons. This achievement is even more noteworthy when it is considered that this has been accomplished without a campaign for selling shares, or the solicitation of loans.

FARMERS ESTABLISH CREDIT ASSOCIATION

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WHAT CAN FARMERS DO WITH IMMATURE CORN? With chances for a corn crop getting poor almost daily, following a spring when early forage crop yields were smaller than usual farmers in most sections of Kansas are wondering how best to conserve for winter use a rather meager fodder crop. Most corn fields have produced fairly good growths of fodder which if preserved in its present condition until winter will make fairly good feed.

"The silo is the means of getting the greatest amount of feed from an immature corn crop," said J. B. Fitch, head of the dairy department at Kansas State Agricultural college, when a farmer put the question to him. The corn should be allowed to stand in the field just as long as the leaves are green enough to be benefited by a rain. When it gets so dry that the leaves begin to shatter off and can not possibly be benefited by rain, it can be put in the silo. Farmers who have silos may be able to get a better deal from a neighbor if their own crop is short."

Immature corn has proved to make very valuable silage. While not as valuable as mature corn, it is much better as silage than so much corn stover. Present prospects point to high priced hay as well as other feeds and a small expense put into a silage crop now should be a good investment, thinks Mr. Fitch.

Handling immature corn for silage is not different from ensiling the mature crop except that it will not stand as much water as the mature corn. It is necessary in most cases to add green water to insure thorough packing. Where immature corn is cut and shocked for feed it should later be piled and protected because it does not stand the weather as will mature corn fodder.

Sorghum crops need not be put in the silo yet. While their yields may be reduced, they will resist the dry weather and may grow after fall rains come.

FARMERS UNION HANDLES INCREASED VOLUME

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Ten out of the 11 states of the North Central States Agricultural Conference were represented in the meeting of the Executive Committee at Des Moines, Iowa, July 20-21, 1926.

The program of action outlined in the resolutions of the Corn Belt Committee was approved in the following resolutions:

69TH CONGRESS ATTITUDE WITH REFERENCE TO FARM RELIEF

As the first session of the 69th Congress recedes toward its place in history, its outstanding accomplishment in connection with the nation's agricultural policy, becomes clear. It brought the farm problem out into the open, and directed the attention of the nation to it.

The debates were enlightening. They made known the fundamental causes of the farm inequality from which the necessity for a new and fairer agricultural policy arises. They published the sources of the opposition to effective farm legislation, and showed up the industrial policy that inspired them.

Before the agricultural problem is solved it is not only necessary to understand the reasons which the farm organizations have advanced to support their demands, but the motives that govern their opponents as well. If the opposition springs from a fear of higher farm prices, then it will fight any readjustment that improves the economic status of agriculture. To the extent that it is unenlightened, education will be required. Unanimity of opinion is not to be hoped for, but fortunately it will not be common, if enough forces make common cause.

The Senate debates were more enlightening than those in the House, for the simple reason that the Administration used its control of the House Rules Committee to throttle the favorable legislation. One of the most unfair acts to handicap fair and open consideration of the farmers' bill for which the administration must accept the responsibility was the collusion between the House Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Rules which gave two-thirds of the time for general debate on the House bill to its opponents, and only one-third to its supporters.

The one small agricultural bill that was passed, has no practical bearing on the nation's agricultural policy. It creates a division of co-operative marketing in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture, and appropriates money for its maintenance. In fact, it simply gives statutory sanction to work the Department has been carrying on for two years. Somewhat ironically it may be observed that it is the project of Dr. Henry C. Taylor, whose work for agriculture led to his dismissal from the Department.

That the motives back of the powerful opposition to the farmers' bill are generally understood is indicated by the resolutions adopted by the Corn Belt Committee of Farm Organizations at the conclusion of their session at Des Moines, Iowa, July 19-20, 1926. The resolutions of the American Council on Agriculture, Twenty of the state and regional farm organizations of the North Central States spent two days in discussing the situation following adjournment of Congress. While some spokesmen demanded an immediate campaign for the reduction of the tariff, and the repeal or modification of other protective legislation, the group decided to continue for the present its effort to secure the extension of the protective principle to include agriculture.

Its position is summed up in its demand for "Protection for all, or protection for none." In its appeal to the farmers of the United States to support those members of Congress regardless of party, who worked and voted for effective farm legislation; in its demand that men be sent to Congress from agricultural communities to represent the economic interests of their states or districts to be a higher duty than loyalty to any party organization; and that such senators and representatives be given the right to speak on an aggressive and effective unit, regardless of party, to express work and for the economic interest of agriculture."

It will be noted that the resolutions denounced the industrial view expressed by Cabinet spokesmen for the Administration, notably Mellon, Hoover and Jardine, that tariffs must not be made effective for agriculture on the ground that to do so would place American industry at a disadvantage in competition with foreign competitors in the export markets of the world.

The resolutions advance the view that the interests of exporters should not shape our agricultural or tariff policies, since "ninety per cent of our commerce is domestic." They might have been much more definite and emphatic. They could have shown that facts into a series of our manufacturing output figures in export trade, and that to sacrifice the buying power of the great farm population for the interests of so insignificant a part of our commerce is stupid. They could have pointed to the year 1923, when the census of manufactures showed manufactures in the United States worth \$60,555,998,000, while our exports of partly or wholly manufactured goods amounted in value to \$2,424,769,000, or 4.3 per cent. It is seriously contended by no less a figure in government than the Secretary of the Treasury, that the interest of agriculture in the United States shall be subordinated to that of the exporters of the 4.3 per cent of our manufacturers that move abroad. This hostility to their interests did not escape the attention of the farm group that met at Des Moines, as a complete copy of the resolutions indicate.

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The program of action outlined in the resolutions of the Corn Belt Committee was approved in the following resolutions:

"RESOLVED, That the Committee reaffirm its position in endorsing the position and program of the farm organizations in their efforts to secure economic equality for agriculture. As specifically we give our endorsement and pledge our support to the constructive program of action outlined by the resolutions of the Corn Belt Committee and the American Council of Agriculture at their meeting this date, July 20, 1926."

The community of interest between the cities and farms of the midwest was recognized by this resolution: "RESOLVED, That in our opinion great cities have developed throughout the Corn Belt for no other reason than to serve a great agricultural population, whose continued life and prosperity are essential if those cities are to prosper. Assemblage of urban prosperity results from a period of farm depression accompanied by high city wages, which drains wealth from the country into the cities, but its continuance is only temporary, and eventually those cities will rise or fall with the country upon which they depend. We appeal for recognition of the community of interest in a conscious program which unites city and country back of projects to secure the common economic interests of the middle west."

Reference to the political campaign of 1924 appeared in the following resolution setting forth the non-partisan policy of the movement to which the Committee of 22 gives support: "The interests of the farmers are primarily economic, and are concerned with partisan politics only so far as necessary to secure their adequate representation in government. In the political campaign of 1924, the farm organizations which had taken to Congress the battle for agricultural equality, gave their support to the Republican party, not because their support worked out to that end. We call attention to this in order to disavow any future falsity of the insinuation that workers in this agricultural movement have been inspired by a desire to secure an advantage for one political party over another."

Plans for financing the program of the Committee in a permanent endeavor to secure a national policy of equality for agriculture, were discussed and adopted. Complete approval of the work done at Washington, satisfaction with the economic situation, and appreciation of the support of the Mid-West governors and of a large section of the press, were expressed by the Committee.

On July 22, the Minnesota Council of Agriculture and allied groups of the state met at St. Paul in a largely attended meeting which culminated in the adoption of a strong platform defining the economic issues and declaring a common purpose of working until existing tariff schedules on agricultural products be made effective for the farmer of the West.

This meeting unreservedly endorsed the Federal Farm Loan Act, which was the basis around which the agricultural struggle in the 69th Congress revolved, and called on the business interests of the West to throw off the effects of Eastern propaganda, and move in the common interest.

"The time for a show-down in the west has arrived," the platform states. "The economic interests of the farmers and businessmen in the west are the same. The farmer is fighting with his back to the wall for the preservation of his home and a square deal. The hour has come when western business should familiarize itself with conditions as they are and make common cause with those who are contending for equal rights within the nation's protective system."

"The fight in which we are engaged must be carried on aggressively and admits of no compromise. If it is a wise policy to protect industry in the west, it must be equally wise to protect agriculture in the West. If protection is not accorded in the West there is no reason why it should be continued in the East. We demand that equal rights with the East, protection for all or protection for none."

"Since the Eastern industrialist has now thrown off the mask and brazenly decreed the submergence of Western agriculture and business interests to serve his sordid purpose, we are compelled to accept the challenge and meet him on an issue which involves the very foundation of American institutions."

"In this, our struggle for equal rights, we demand of our representatives (Continued on Page 3)

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Change of Address—When change of address is desired, 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, AUGUST 19, 1926

A VANISHING WHEAT SURPLUS

Forecasting is always a dangerous business—no man lives who can determine the issue of future events without accurate knowledge of all the terms of the problem. Such knowledge is always impossible to mere human minds. Six months ago it seemed certain that there would be a large exportable surplus of wheat as a result of this year's harvest. Based on that assumption the wheat and corn farmers made a determined fight for the enactment of the Haugen bill and failed. Today it is almost absolutely certain that there is no exportable wheat in the United States. On the other hand it is quite likely that we must buy from Canada in order to meet domestic demands before there is another harvest.

The St. Paul papers are always interested in the wheat market. News from Canada, from the spring wheat states and from the Federal Department of Agriculture prompted the following editorial which was recently printed in the St. Paul Dispatch:

"If there is one thing that the government's crop report of July 1, published Sunday, accents it is the fact that for the year 1926 this country will be on a basis of production only sufficient for domestic needs. The large winter wheat crop has been discounted by the short spring wheat crop, and the fact that millers and exporters are buying up the winter wheat as fast as it arrives on market, at a premium, backs the government report significantly. Perhaps the simplest method of grasping the situation would be a brief table such as this:

Bushels.	
Carry over from 1925	20,000,000
Entire wheat crop of 1926	767,335,000
Total	787,335,000
Durum wheat, not used for bread	70,000,000
U. S. bread wheat needed	640,000,000
Seed wheat for 1927	60,000,000
Exportable surplus	17,335,000

Total

But for July alone between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 bushels have already been contracted for export. In other words when the last shipload leaves our ports in July, our surplus will be exhausted, so far as wheat is concerned. We are on a domestic basis. After that, if we import from Canada, the tariff of 42 cents must be paid.

Another point in the report must not be overlooked. Other grains fit for substitution for bread are even shorter than wheat. The rye crop is estimated as the lowest since 1866; barley the lowest in 15 years, corn will be 239,801,000 bushels less than 1925 and even oats are 167,649,000 bushels less than last year. No wonder market experts are predicting \$2.00 wheat by September, and sharp increases in the prices of other grains."

This confirms what this paper and the writer of this article ventured to publish more than three years ago. So far as wheat is concerned this country is now no an import basis. The wheat farmers problem is no longer complicated by the element of surplus and has become one of efficiently marketing their product for domestic consumption. It is now possible for the American wheat grower to sell his crop for the Liverpool price plus the freight and tariff required to get foreign grain to the United States. It is certain that the bulk of this year's crop will go to the consumer at such prices. Unfortunately it is equally certain that the grain dealers and not the grain growers will realize the tremendous profits made sure by these conditions.

Kansas wheat growers will suffer more than any other equal body of farmers because they have produced more wheat than any other state and because they have made very small provisions for protecting their own interests in this emergency. Figures exactly correct cannot be cited at this time but it is certain that a large portion, perhaps sixty per cent of the Kansas wheat has already gone into the hands of the grain dealers at prices based on Liverpool quotations. Nearly all the remainder will pass out of the hands of farmers before the general price advance begins along in the fall.

If Kansas has produced the 170,000,000 bushels of wheat now being advertised it is as certain as death or taxes that the farmers of this state will lose nearly \$100,000,000 on the grain that they have sold and will sell on prices determined by the export market. This disaster could have been prevented by organization. If all the Kansas wheat were in the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing

Association's pools and stored in market centers it could be sold at prices determined by the needs of American consumption.

GOING OVER BIG

We are advised by mail this morning that the Farmers Union Bank proposition at Lawrence is going over big. Ten men have just put up \$27,500.00 for the application and the drive immediately will be made to sell the stock. C. E. Brasted, Sec.

MODERNIZING FARM LIFE

Young folks with good minds and strong hearts are constantly leaving the farm for careers in the city. Sometimes their hopes are realized and they are able to lead the fuller and richer lives that they crave. Far more often they escape the monotony, drudgery and hum-drum safety of the farm only to lead a more tedious and a less joyous existence in the cities as mere slaves of the time clock in bondage to conditions from which they can never wrest either comfort or safety.

The republic needs the services of all these young ardent and able souls on the farms far more than it does or ever can need them in the cities. The farm, sanctified by tradition, possession and labor is the true cradle of democratic freedom and the true conservator of patriotic ideals and democratic institutions. Whoever or whatever tends to keep the best blood and brains of this country laboring and fruitfully on the farm is the truest and most effective friend and supporter that the republic can ever have. Perhaps Wisconsin has solved the first conditions of the problem that has baffled so many of our country's keenest minds. Perhaps electricity is the saving agent that is to restore the charm and security of country life. Here is a description of what is going forward in Wisconsin which may well claim to be the most promising and progressive of all American states:

"The Wisconsin Railroad commission last week approved a plan proposed by eight electrical power companies which has all the marks of the real beginning of electrification of the farm. It is embraced in a blanket permit to these companies to extend their lines as much as they wish to furnish power to the farm, and in the companies' agreement to make such extensions without cost to the farmer other than the purchase of a minimum of \$400 worth of electrical machinery.

"Until this proposal was approved, permit for the extension had to be secured and the farmers were required to pay for the extension of the lines—poles, cross-arms, wire and labor. The cost was too often prohibitive when taken in connection with the subsequent cost for the electric power provided. Even when several farmers joined to meet the cost, it was onerous.

"Under the new plan the farmer buys the motors to run his machinery—his churning, milking machines, feed grinders, pumps, silo fillers, cream separators and even threshing machines. That minimum \$400 represents to him no more than the cost of a couple of binders. Immediately the contract is signed the work of extending the electric line to his farm starts and he is released from the cost and danger of gasoline motors, or fire risks, of much hard manual labor and its increasing cost. In that is the rehabilitation of the farm concealed, for the boy will stay on the farm when labor is robbed of drudgery and when the bright lights shine for him of an evening at home. We may see this Wisconsin idea spread until it cover the farming region of the Northwest."

RETURNS FROM FARMING

For some reason not disclosed in its publication the Department of Agriculture seems anxious to convince the country that farming is on a fairly sound financial basis and that farmers are doing rather well at their business. The following collection of alleged news was recently given out at Washington and is supposed to contain information suitable to gladden the hearts of the farmers of this country.

The department of agriculture's annual survey found "further improvement in the financial condition of farmers in 1925 over the preceding three years," it announced today.

"Reports from 15,330 farmers in all parts of the country show an average net return of \$1,297 for those farms," it said. "The average size of the farms was 304 acres with an average investment of \$17,149.

"Average gross receipts were \$2,551, consisting of \$903 for crop sales, \$897 from sales of livestock, \$585 from sales of livestock products and \$76 from miscellaneous products.

"Average current cash expenses totalled \$1,477, consisting of \$386 for hired labor, \$242 for livestock bought, \$244 for feed, \$69 for fertilizer, \$47 for seed, \$191 for taxes, \$119 for new machinery and tools, and \$179 for miscellaneous items.

"Receipts less cash average \$1,074, in addition to which the farmer used home-grown food products valued at an average of \$283. The value of fuel and house rent was not reported. On the other hand, no allowance has been made in the expense items for the labor of the farmer and his family which was estimated by the farmers at an average value of \$793.

"The cash balance of \$1,074 represented all the cash the average farm made available to the owner operator to pay his living expenses, take care of debts and make improvements.

"The farmers reported an increase of \$223 in inventory values, which added to the cash balance of \$1,074 made a farm net return of \$1,297. Out of this amount, \$225 was paid as interest on indebtedness and \$127 was spent for improvements.

"The farm net return of \$1,297 for 1925 compares with \$1,205 for 15,103 farms in 1924; \$1,020 for 16,136 in 1923 and \$917 for 6,094 farms in 1922. Both receipts and expenses have increased each year during the four-year period."

The readers of this paper have sufficient horse-sense to analyze these figures and spot all the fallacies but it may be well to discuss a few of the most erroneous and misleading statements. In the first place it is asking us to believe a good deal and take a good deal for granted when we are gravely told that the average invested capital is \$15,330 farms of 304 acres each is only \$17,149. A modern farm house and its furnishings alone represents an outlay of not less than \$6,000. Barns and other

buildings suitable for a farm of 300 acres cannot be erected for less than \$5,000. Equipment such as farm tools, tractors and other machines adequate for such a farm plant would cost at least \$5,000. Livestock and other property would easily absorb the remaining \$1,149. It is evident that the land cannot be included in the investment and must have been inherited by these farmers or donated to by some charitably disposed millionaires.

The real truth of course, is that the nominal and necessary capital investment required for the ownership and operation of a 300 acre farm in any desirable section of the United States is much nearer \$50,000 than \$17,149. The land alone is worth and in many states assessed at more than \$30,000.

In computing operating expenses the department statisticians does not appear to have understood that the farmer is entitled to a fair return of not less than six per cent on his capital investment before any profits can be figured. On the departments around average investment of \$17,149 this would reduce net earning from \$1,297 to \$169. On the more reasonable estimate of a \$50,000 investment it would leave the farmer in the red in the amount of \$1,703.

It does not appear from these figures that any charge for depletion of soil or depreciation of plant and equipment has been. Computed on the principles usually applied in business this item of expense alone is far greater than the alleged net income with which the farmer is credited.

Reduced to its bare bones the statement given out but the Department of Agriculture tells the world that the man who makes a small net cash return from a property of great value has no just ground of complaint either against economic conditions or the policies of the government. The Department should make no more such statements until its economists and statisticians learn that farm net incomes should be computed just like those of banks, factories and rail roads. This means salaries for management, fair return on invested capital and reasonable allowance for depreciation due to wear and tear of physical assets.

IS THE FARMER LEARNING?

A St. Paul paper recently printed the following editorial discussion of the state of the potato growing industry in the Kaw Valley. Perhaps the facts are as represented but that much good was done by the cessation of potato digging is extremely doubtful. Thus the comment on an age old agricultural problem:

"Kansas potatoes are being dug and rushed to market. Chicago reports receipts on Monday morning of 91 carloads from Kansas, of a total of 176 cars received. That, added to unsold cars in the yards, made 400 carloads waiting buyers, and the price dropped 35 cents a hundred pounds from Saturday's quotations, or to \$1.75 to \$2 a hundred.

What the reaction will be must be guessed from the dispatch from Topeka, where the potato growers in the big Kaw valley, controlling hundreds of acres, pulled their teams and machines out of the fields and quit digging. Not a shovel was dug on Saturday. The first drop in the market came Friday. The price in the morning was \$1.29. By nightfall it was \$1.05. That was too sudden and steep a break to follow three days of potato harvesting and the farmers resented it in the only way possible to them. Now with the further drop noted in Chicago on Monday, their men and machines are likely to remain idle for some time.

"But, while the stoppage of harvest may have been first prompted by a desire to protest, the economic feature of it is unquestionably good. It has always been the rush to market and the glutting of the market, as seen in the 400 unsold cars at Chicago, that beats down the price, whether it be potatoes or any other product. To call off the harvest and wait awhile until the surplus is absorbed and then resume, is as good a way as any to cure an evil that assuredly will not cure itself. The Northwest is not so lucky as Kansas. Its potatoes ripen later and, in danger of frost, must be dug. But Kansas can wait a month and make money by waiting. The farmer who quits under these conditions is just as wise as the manufacturer who keeps his commodities off the market when the demand is light. It is a business proposition—and the farmer is learning it.

Every man who has given the slightest thought to the problem of profitably marketing a seasonal commodity like Kaw Valley potatoes knows that no relief is possible unless it is provided for long before the crisis of losing prices forces the abandonment of a substantial part of the return of a year's labor. Kansas potatoes are ready for market at a very opportune time. The southern crop is gone and the winter keeping varieties of the northwest are yet in the making.

The very fact that 91 car loads of Kaw Valley potatoes were consigned to Chicago commission merchants in a single day is convincing proof that Kaw Valley farmers know a lot about growing and less than nothing about marketing their crop. There are scores of market places out side of Chicago. Every Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota city of 10,000 population or more could easily take and use a car load of the early shipments of Kansas potatoes at prices that would mean profits to the growers. There was a time when Ozark strawberries and California citrus fruit were marketed in the same haphazard way. But it is done no more. A selling agent is on the job for the organized growers every day in the year and every car of berries, oranges or lemons that is shipped is sold before it leaves the railway siding of the home station.

The Kaw Valley potato growers worked for months to make their crops and then expected to sell their entire harvest in a single week to the consumers of a single city. To reach the consumers they consigned their potatoes to commission firms. As well expect no loss by leaving valuable merchandise exposed to the raids of organized robbers. Co-operative marketing with competent selling agents engaged in all the year round search for good markets would make profits for the growers. Abandonment in the fields only aids to the gains of the speculators.

Comment On World's News For Week

Leafoot Is Telling Voters

In Wisconsin that he could not support the Haugen Bill because it discriminated against dairy farmers. If that statement is true no one can fairly criticize the Wisconsin senator for his position. His constituents are very deeply interested in dairying. The general prosperity of his state rests very largely on that industry. It was his duty to see that congress passed no laws disadvantageous to his people.

To many people, however, it seems that Senator Leafoot is either honestly mistaken or is deliberately playing the demagogue. The Haugen Bill was planned to give better income to the grain farmers and that result would not be discrimination against the Wisconsin dairymen, but quite the reverse. If the farmers of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and the Dakotas cannot make a living in the grain producing business they will be forced in to other lines of production. That means that more and more of them will turn to dairying as a promising source of profit. Every grain belt farmer that goes into the dairy business is a competitor of the Wisconsin men who already have made a success of that business and every pound of butter that finds its way to the eastern markets from the grain belt curtails the market opportunities of dairymen in Minnesota, Wisconsin and other dairy farming states.

If both grain growing and dairying can prosper there will be little competition between the producers of such commodities and each group will be a friend and customer of the other. Senator Leafoot may make some votes by pleading that he opposed the Haugen Bill because it discriminated against dairy farming but if he does it will be a reflection on the good sense of the voters of Wisconsin.

Surplus Wheat and Corn

Will cause no trouble in this country during the next twelve months. There is no such thing and it is extremely doubtful if there ever will be again. Wheat growing at its best is not a "get rich quick" game. The general run of small farmers who sowed wheat for a few years during and just after the great war have returned to their pre-war programs and are using wheat only as an element in their rotation systems. We are now short of wheat sufficient for domestic consumption and there is no good reason to assume that we are not likely to have a surplus of that grain at any time in the near future.

Corn is an almost complete failure in Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

WHY THE ST. LAWRENCE?

One of our readers asks: "Why bother about a St. Lawrence waterway? Haven't we enough debts and taxes as it is?"

It is precisely because we have debts and taxes that we need the St. Lawrence waterway.

Suppose a man owning a rich farm, capable of much greater production than, owing to shortage of labor, he could bring about.

Suppose him deeply in debt, and in actual need of every dollar he could scrape together.

Suppose a rough, hilly, hard, expensive road to market—a road that consumed his time and ate up his profits.

Suppose that at a relatively small expense he could fix this road so that it would be shortened, smoothed out, the time and expense of hauling lowered.

Would he invest the labor and money necessary?

Or would he go on year after year dropping his profits in a mudhole?

The Middle West is that farmer, the expensive and unnecessary transfer and land haul from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic is the "bad road," and the St. Lawrence route is that road straightened out and improved.

It puts the harbors of the Atlantic within the heart of the continent.

It reduces the most of moving freight to and from the Middle West by an estimated \$4 per ton.

It establishes a new and central continental rate base on all commercial movement of farm products and also on raw and manufactured articles.

It brings the Middle West, its 40,000,000 people, its 70 percent of agricultural production, its 45 per cent of total wealth, its more than 40 per cent of total production closer in transportation costs to the markets of the world.

It brings the undeveloped resources of the Middle West closer to the world demand and opens up new possibilities of production, manufacture, commerce, and consumption.

It means a better balanced national economic life. It means increased wealth to help carry the debt burdens of the nation. It means growth and prosperity.

Why not the St. Lawrence? No logical reason has yet been advanced—none other than those dictated by selfishness, distrust, petty and provincial ways of thinking.

It is an investment and not a debt contracted; an outlay the rewards of which will be national prosperity and international good will.

TWO IMPORTANT FACTS

"Saving on Grain Would Pay Cost," so says "Farm Bureau News," of Jefferson City, Mo.:

"The possible service of the St. Lawrence waterway is no longer theoretical," said Julius H. Barnes, "it can be shown by practical figures. During the last two weeks of August, 1925, we have been marketing a great crop. But the movement of the crop is slowed up east of Buffalo where there is an old waterway of Buffalo the new waterway is west of Buffalo. During the last two weeks the freight rate of grain went up from 6 to 10 cents a bushel to Montreal, because of this congestion, the cost borne by the farmers of the North was increased. They would have received \$25,000,000 more for their crops in that short period if we had the deep waterway."

"If this ship channel had been open and in operation in 1920 it would have saved its entire cost."

It was planted so late in Iowa, the Dakotas and Minnesota that it can mature only if frost does not come until about the 1st of October. The south end of the corn belt will produce only chaffy light nibbings of little feed value and the north end will have great quantities of soft corn wholly unfit to be marketed as grain.

Surplus is only an occasional incident in agriculture. It should be dealt with as an emergency. The real agricultural problem is the misapprehension of the business world and the consumers as to the actual cost of production. Farmers must have higher prices for all their merchantable products if they are to become prosperous.

Davis Was Nominated

For governor of Kansas against heavy odds. It was the liveliest contest in which the democrats have engaged for a good many years and brought out about one-seventh of the democratic vote of the state which was doing pretty well for that party at a primary election. Ordinarily the democrats either stay away from the primary or if they go call for a republican ballot either to help some candidate stand or to assist in nominating candidates that can be defeated.

Jonathan Davis will poll a vote in November that will be a terrible shock to the people who believed they had destroyed him. The average American citizen loves a good fighter and Davis is that. All decent men love square dealing and there are many voters in Kansas who are not believers that Davis had a square deal. Then there are good many things that have been done or left undone by the present administration which will not lose Davis any votes when he goes out and tells the voters about them. Finally there are a lot of farmers in Kansas who believe that Davis was persecuted because he is a farmer. There will be a right lively campaign and the vote Davis will get will be an eye opener to those citizens who thought they attended his wake a couple of years ago.

Fishing Maintains Its Popularity

As an out door sport. Even in Kansas where the catfish and the carp are the leading citizens of most of our waters, there is an investment in fish hooks, lines and lures that is big enough to buy all the golf balls and clubs that are used in the state.

The president and the vice president of the United States are both fishing now or have been fishing this summer. There is an impression that

FROM STATE FIRE MARSHAL

"If fire break out, and catch in thorns, so that the stacks of corn, or the standing corn, or the field, be consumed therewith; he that kindled the fire shall surely make restitution."

Exodus XXII, 6.

Sermons on fire waste are always effective, and serve a valuable purpose in showing that fire should not be considered as an act of God, but that it is very definitely due to human carelessness.

The churches of the Middle West should be interested in Fire Prevention. The ministers will find the above text one that embodies the elementary principle of justice, that the individual should be held responsible when his acts injure his neighbor.

Fire Prevention should be discussed not only in the church and Sunday school, but it should be made a part of the program of all church organizations such as men's, women's and young people's clubs, Bible classes, etc. What a glorious record would be made in America and Kansas in the saving of human life and property, if these great uplifting organizations would join the school and "say it with Fire Prevention."

President Coolidge has well said: "With the loss of life amounting to thousands and of property aggregating more than half a billion dollars, it is evident that every effort should be made to reduce the fire waste of the nation."

"Fire losses are in effect a tax on every man, woman and child in the United States," says Herbert Hoover. "This is one case where the tax-payers, entirely by their own efforts, can reduce the rate."

A human being is burned to death about every half hour in America. Usually it is a woman or child. This terrible calamity may happen to you or your loved ones next. Have you any right to tolerate conditions—fire hazards—which promote such calamity or suffering? Is there a father or mother or a boy or girl in Kansas who will be indifferent to our cry for help in our battle against the demon fire?

Can you morally refuse to devote your best energy to spreading the message of Fire Prevention? No organization exists which can control the widespread spirit of carelessness. That is work which individuals must carry on.

The statement of Fire Insurance companies to the effect that they have made no profit during the last five years, is hard to understand in face of the fact that mutual companies seem to be holding their own. Both the Grange and Farmers Union of Kansas are carrying over fifty million dollars of Fire and Tornado risks for Kansas farmers, and at much below the cost of old line insurance. There must be something wrong with the management of the old line insurance companies. They should hire an "efficiency expert"—Kansas Farm Journal.

Spray melons and cantaloupes with nicotine sulphate or dust with nicotine dust to protect the vines from melon aphids.

Mr. Coolidge is just learning how it is done and that the 14 inch pickerel that he caught the first day out was the first fish that he ever landed. General Daves is an old fisherman and is almost as handy with a fly rod and landing net on a trout stream as he is in the use of the English language.

There are so many fishermen in the country that we are about to run out of fish. Every lake, river, brook and pond that can be reached by auto is fished so hard that it is a matter of very few years only until the fishery will be as extinct as passenger pigeons, the dads and the old fashioned angler.

If we are to have fish and the sport longer, Congress, the states and all good sportsmen must work together to restock depleted waters and conserve the fish that remain. There must be more fish hatching and less fish catching.

Mideummer

Is Not Good Fishing Time but it is the only time of the year open to this writer for the sport. Five weeks ago I went to northern Wisconsin to do a little fishing and much resting. I succeeded in both purposes. I rested and got back a lot of strength and pep. I fished a little and caught about as many fish as I could eat which after all should be the bag or creel limit prescribed by law. Eventually I am certain that congress and the state will prohibit the transportation of game and fish even as gifts to friends and kinfolks.

Whether I caught a big bass is a debatable question. Such a fish was caught. It was the small mouth variety and weighed about 4 pounds. Here is the way it was taken. Decide for your selves who caught it. I was fishing and the guide was handling the boat and fishing. He was using a 14-foot long cane pole which he laid down with bait trailing behind while he rowed the boat to a more promising location.

Just as the guide was leaning hard on the oar something grabbed his minnow and started towards deep water taking the pole along. That cane pole travelled around a good bit. We finally over took it and I got hold and soon found out that a real fish was on the hook. I finally succeeded in getting the fish to the top of the water and around next to the guide end of the boat where upon Bill, the guide lifted the fish out of the water and into the boat. It was the best fish of the season, but most of the people whom I have told this fish story in insist that it was caught by the guide and that at the most I was a mere pinch hitter in the game.

"FROM HIM WHO HATH NOT"

The Corn Belt Committee on farm relief legislation, at its recent meeting at Des Moines, declared that the cost of producing corn averages \$1.42 per bushel in the principal corn states. The average price received for the past five years was found to be 72 cents per bushel.

Applying these figures to the seven billion bushels of corn produced in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska and Missouri during the past five years, it is seen that the farmers of those states have sustained a loss of around five billion dollars on that crop alone. The committee's cost-of-production figures for other crops are in line with those for corn, which means that, according to this authority, the total losses on farming operations in the five states was at least eight billion dollars in five years, or as much as the total farm mortgage debt of the United States.

Iowa alone produced 478 million bushels of corn in 1925. The average farm price for that particular crop is estimated at about 60 per cent per bushel. Therefore, on the basis of the committee's figures on cost of production, Iowa farmers lost 368 million dollars last year on corn alone, and over 500 million dollars on all crops.

These figures are all the more remarkable in view of the repeated declarations of the committee that the Iowa farmers were broke before they started in raising that last crop, and that corn belt agriculture as a whole has been bankrupt for several years.

The paragraph of the above article raises the question: How could the Corn Belt farmers have lost that enormous sum if they were bankrupt to begin with. Has the fact that those farmers put in to the crop millions in underpaid labor and that the crop was raised without the farmer getting any return on his capital investment while the cost of production reports were made on the basis of a fair return on the necessary amount of capital invested and a fair living wage for his labor, and why not?

C. E. Brasted.

EXTEND SYMPATHY

While getting ready for the state meeting last October we, of the office force were saddened by the news of the death of one of the members of the Executive Board and was called on to advise the members of the sad intelligence that C. E. Henderson had been called away.

We are now called upon to report the death of the husband of one of the employees in the state secretary's office, Hugh A. Ritters, husband of Loretta Ritters who has been employed in the Secretary's office for a term of years and is well known by a large per cent of the members and for the last four years has served in the capacity of assistant state secretary. Mr. Ritters was taken from this life by lightning, which occurred in the Fort Morgan, Colorado, territory on August 10, and was brought to Salina and services were August 13th.

Mr. E. E. Whitney, a member of the Board of Directors of the Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company who has been a member of that board all the time since the organization of the company and holds Policy No. 1, when attending the Board meeting of August 6th, had laid his wife away only a few days previous.

All of the employees in the Farmers Union offices in Salina, join in expressing our sympathy and sorrow because of the removal of these loved ones.

The Country Woman

EXHIBITING CANNED PRO- DUCTS AT THE COUNTY FAIR

There is no more important department of the county or community fair than the home economics department. Rows of home-canned fruits and vegetables always attract the interests of both men and women.

In exhibiting canned products Susan Z. Wilder, extension specialist at South Dakota State College, advises the use of jars made of white glass.

"Use clean jars," she says. "Jars that are processed in soft water will have a more clear surface than those processed in hard water."

If a number of jars are exhibited together either as a club or individual exhibit, use jars of the same size, style and make. Arrange the jars attractively. Jars of the same products should be placed together, about six inches apart and regular rows. A stair step arrangement of the jars in which one row is placed above another is always attractive.

Label jars neatly and never exhibit a cracked or leaky jar. It has no chance to win.

Canned products are seldom opened by the judge because they must be perfect. The judge may open a jar if she feels that it is necessary. Jellies are generally opened by the judge.

In selecting products for exhibit, the following points should be considered:

Canned Fruits and Vegetables
Condition of product—firm, not soft or mushy.

Size—all pieces of the same size and shape.

Color—the natural color should be retained as nearly as possible.

Liquid—the liquid must be clear. There must be no sediment or specks.

Tall jar—the products must fill the jar to a half inch of top at least. The liquid is to come to the top of the jar.

Jelly
Color—when jelly is held to the light it should be crystal clear, bright and sparkling. There should be no specks.

Flavor—a good jelly is neither too sweet or sour. It has the distinct flavor of the fruit from which it was made.

Mixture—jelly should cut with a clear sharp edge. It will hold its shape when placed in a dish. It must not be runny. There must be no sugar crystals.

Preserves
Preserves should be thick but not tough.

They should be sweet and have the flavor of the fruit from which they were made.

HOME HINTS
(By Aunt Aggie of K. S. A. C.)
Summer Salads

Salads are an indispensable part of the menu in summer, when we must have our allowance of raw vegetables and fruit in appetizing form. The secret of success in making salad is in combining foods attractively, thoroughly chilling all ingredients, blending harmonious flavors and colors and draining all fruits, vegetables, and lettuce well.

Canned vegetables, left-over cold vegetables, meat, and fish will have a better flavor if they are marinated (soaked) in French dressing for an hour before serving. Each type of food should be marinated separately.

Sliced cucumbers combined with fresh tomatoes, arranged on chilled lettuce and garnished with mayonnaise, make a pleasing salad. Onion which has been sliced and soaked in salt water for half an hour may be added to this salad.

Another appetizing combination is sliced cucumbers, sliced boiled potatoes, and hard boiled eggs, well seasoned with salt and pepper and a little onion juice, and mixed with mayonnaise.

Beet Salad
1 cup shredded cabbage
2 cups sliced beets
2 tablespoons mixed pickles, chopped
2 teaspoons horseradish
1/2 cup mayonnaise
1-3 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon pepper

Combine the cabbage, beets, horseradish, and pickles. Season with salt and pepper. Add the mayonnaise. Mix well and arrange in a bowl with lettuce. Garnish if desired with one or two sliced hard-boiled eggs, paprika, and French dressing.

MY FRIEND
(Ethel Whitney)

Here's to you, my friend, so true, Kind, with encouraging words, a few, Wisely silent about yourself.

You seem to enjoy my harmless chatter And important mouthings that stutter And strive my highest best.

To explain the things I sense, But can't express, yet repress. You make me glad to keep striving.

Altho I long to quit trying. So here's to you; may you ne'er grow less.

Kindly silent or critically helpful, Because my friend you help me know That wonderful person, My Own Best Self.

PSYCHOLOGY
Our physical or animal body is built up and nourished by the same food elements that are used by animals and plants and are subject to the same laws that govern animal life and we have the same instincts, sensations, feelings and emotions as they but in a higher degree of development.

The human mind gives us the powers of thought, reason, desire, and will. These are added to a spark of the Universal Life and Intelligence which we share in common with all other life forms. It is the human mind giving us the ability to think, that raises us above the animal, that makes us "man."

It is this ability to think, that warping with instinct delays our reaction to the stimuli of feelings or emotion. In the animal and primitive man such stimuli, produced action but civilization has caused a censor to be placed over this out going motor impulses while this call to action is being reasoned out. This results, oftentimes in a pull of two sets of tendencies and this causes complex conflicts between, at

least two courses of action. We decide on one and then like a boy said of his sister, "After she took her choice she didn't stay chose," we don't stay decided. We argue pro and con using up energy that should be used in carrying out our plan, thus waisting our life force.

Rage is another form of energy waste. Going back to the animal and primitive, from whom we get the knowledge to understand our instincts and the natural reactions to them, we find that the arousing of this emotion in them, always meant preparation for a fight or flight either of which would require an extra amount of strength and endurance. These were supplied by over activity of certain glands, which poured a powerful stimulant into the blood stream and was used up in the combat or choice and no bad effects followed.

Man, now living in a changed environment but with the same reaction to his anger has no way of using up this chemical stimulant which acts the same as any other stimulant, as a poison.

We get an idea of man's complex mechanism from these illustrations of the need of a well trained highly developed conscious mind in meeting the problems of a civilization built up by the thinkers of all past times.

A well trained conscious mind gives thought enough to as life's activities and duties and at the right time and place. Enough thought to the body to keep it well nourished and cared for and then forgets it. It also decides its course of action on important matters and reasons to give an understanding of the situation and then says, "I have decided, I act on my own decision. This matter is now past my power to change, I will give it no more thought."

Some have trained their conscious mind though their religious belief and faith in a higher power, while recognizing their own responsibility and need of being a helper in God's work, then having faith enough to leave it all in God's hands.

Others have had the same results from a faith and belief in their own powers, still others from philosophies of different kinds.

However it can be gained, a well trained conscious mind is like any other thing of value, worth working for and most assuredly can be attained.

LETTER FROM READER
A Protest

Baton Rouge, La., July 3, 1915.
To the Editor of The Times-Picayune: I am writing you to protest against your proving an appropriation by your Congress of several thousands of dollars for the purpose of studying problems of drainage of swamp lands and cutting farmers to come in and farm these lands, is noted. There is where, I think, you are wrong. Our government should stop its efforts to develop any more swamp lands or cut over land until our present idle tillable land is restored to its former usefulness.

Take our own state for instance, which is one of the best agricultural and grazing states in the Union. Wherever you go, in every direction, one can see great tracts of splendid soil, capable of producing good crops of all the best products, and all ready for the plow. Yet the owners of these productive acres have either abandoned them or ceased to operate them. Why? Simply because it does not pay to cultivate them.

Our farm experts (?) are constantly preaching diversification and farmers adopting their best to try it out as witness the truck growers' efforts in various favored localities in our state and Mississippi. What is the result? Big crops. Price reduced (market saturated) until they are worth less than their cost.

It is pitiable, disheartening and disgusting. Do you wonder that able men are leaving the farm, both white and colored seeking employment in the city, with its high wage and eight-hour days?

Why should the farmer and his family toil fourteen hours every day, with no vacation when all the rest of our people in the cities are enjoying short hours and an easy life? It will be so easy to change it all if the fool farmer only realized it, for it is all in his hands. Our "wise men" in Washington, mostly "second-rate" politicians, have labored for months, studying farm relief, but no relief, nor will there be as long as they worry about the "surplus."

Congress cannot help the farmer. They don't know how, for I don't suppose there are a half dozen real farmers in both houses. The farmer must help himself. It is so easy.

First, let the farmer cut out the fourteen-hour day and adopt the union labor day of but eight hours and then, like union labor, do just as little as possible, thereby forever ridding ourselves of the deadly "surplus," the bludgeon of the middleman. The eight-hour day for the farmer will be the easiest and most satisfactory way, for without the "surplus" his way to union labor prices will be easy. Instead of being a borrower he can be the "boss" of all mankind. He doesn't realize his strength. Perhaps it is as well.

The second method will be just as effective. Let all farmers vote for the abolition of all tariffs and within a year his dollar will purchase as much as will that of any of our favored classes. If he should do this, there would be no more \$1,000,000 hotels built and "chain stores" would really rattle until every link broke. The \$18 the plasterer now gets for an eight-hour day's work (more than a farmer gets in a week of eight-hour hours) will go glimmering. Other high wages ditto.

I don't want the farmer to use this last resort, but he is being driven to it, so stop the exploitation of cutover lands and irrigation projects.

Omar C. Ritchie.

There will be another brood of chinch bugs before cold weather and there is nothing the farmer can do to fight them except pray for wet weather.



4947. Boys' Suit
Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 27 inch material. Price 15c.

5565. Child's Play Suit
Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 3 1/2 yards of 32 inch material with 1/4 yard of contrasting material. If made with short sleeves 3 1/2 yards will be required of one material. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE
Send 15c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-Date Fall and Winter 1926-27 Book of Fashions, showing color plates, and containing 500 designs of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Patterns, a Concise and Comprehensive Article on Dressmaking, also some Points for the Needle (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) and valuable hints to the home dressmaker. Pattern Dept. Kansas Union Farmer Salina, Kansas

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY
Whereas, God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our brother, W. T. Hacken, of Pleasant Ridge Local No. 1911, extend our sincere sympathy to the wife and family in this hour of sorrow.

Be it Further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, one to the Kansas Union Farmer and one copy spread on the minutes of our next local meeting. —Jno. Pecunia, Max Rily, F. Sedlacek, Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst the beloved father of our brother member James Christianson, Be it Resolved, that we the members of Pleasant Ridge Local No. 969, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the entire family.

Be it further resolved, that one copy of these resolutions be sent to Mr. Edward F. Halle and family, one copy sent to the Kansas Union Farmer and one copy spread on the minutes of our next local meeting. —Jno. Pecunia, Max Rily, F. Sedlacek, Committee.

69th Congress Attitude With Reference to Farm Relief
(Continued from page 1.)

Five halls more than passive support. We must have loyal and militant support of a type that will not hesitate to take the offensive, disregard party ties, resist administrative pressure, and carry on an aggressive fight until the principle of equality for agriculture has been vindicated and established.

The St. Paul meeting, as well as that at Des Moines, voiced common kinship with the agricultural surplus producing states of the South, and asked for a continuation of the co-operation that was undertaken between the farm organizations of north, west and south during the past winter.

The real sentiment of Iowa, a trained observer at the Iowa State Republican Convention remarked, was expressed by the key-note speech of the Chairman, Dan Turner of Corning, Iowa. It was a convincing statement of the farm problem, with an acute analysis of the solution for it, proposed and supported by the agricultural-minded Congressmen. The chairman criticized the sectional domination of the Administration that is giving the country the policies of Mellon, Hoover and Harding. It was an address punctuated with demonstrations from the floor, and one that should be read outside of Iowa.

Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, who will succeed Senator George W. Norris as chairman of the senate committee of agriculture, was in Chicago on his way home from Washington with the suggestion that legislation embodying the farmers' plan of real surplus control be perfected in the best possible form for reintroduction in the short session of Congress in December. In his judgment, there is no reason to conclude from the June vote of the Senate that the upper house will not pass a similar measure if one should come before it for a vote again. This same view, incidentally, has been expressed by other senators who are in close touch with sentiment in that body.

PRICE LIST OF LOCAL SUPPLIES
Application cards 20 for 5c
Credential blanks 10 for 5c
Dimit blanks 15 for 10c
Ode cards 12 for 20c
Constitutions 5c
Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c
Secretary's Minute Books 50c
Farmers Union Buttons 25c
Cash Must Accompany Order

This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor.
WRITE C. E. Brasted, Box 51, Salina, Kansas.

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

WATSON WHOLESALE GROCERY
SALINA, KANSAS

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE
If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rate: 3 cents a word per issue. Count words in heading, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

ALFALFA SEED
FOR SALE—Alfalfa seed, cleaned, \$18 per hundred delivered Kansas stations. Frank Baum, Salina, Kansas.

POULTRY
CO-OPERATIVE CHICKS — HIGHEST quality, 7c up. Freehold, live delivery. Write for prices. Co-operative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo.

SHINN CHICKS ARE BETTER Lead for a fight 100. Free book. Shinn Farms, Box 153, Greentop, Missouri.

TOBACCO
LOOK HERE! Five pounds extra good mild tobacco, \$7.40 per 100. Free chewing, 5¢. Quality guaranteed. Farmers' Club, 80, Hazel, Kentucky.

MISCELLANEOUS
DR. ATKINSON'S SURESHOT POULTRY REMEDY. No. 1. For cholera, diarrhea, blackhead and diseases originating in liver and intestines. No. 2. For roup and colds. No. 3. Worm Remover. \$1 each, enough for 100 hens. \$2.50 for one of each. Money back if dissatisfied. Agents wanted. Sureshot Co., St. Paul, Kansas.

WANTED — COMPETENT MAN FOR Manager for the Farmers Union Co-operative Grain and Coal Association. Address: M. O. Glessner, President, Wheaton, Syster, Secretary, Pontana, Kansas.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION
The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following open competitive examination:
Agricultural Economist, \$3,800.
Associate Agricultural Economist, \$3,000.
Assistant Agricultural Economist, \$2,400.

Applications for these positions will be rated as received at Washington, D. C. until December 30. The examinations are to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, for duty in Washington, D. C., or in the field.

The entrance salaries are indicated above. After the probationary period required by the civil service act and rules advancement in pay without material change in duties may be made to higher rates within the pay range for the grade, up to a maximum of \$5,000 a year for agricultural economist, \$3,600 a year for associate agricultural economist, and \$3,000 a year for assistant agricultural economist. Promotion from grade to grade and to higher grade may be made in accordance with the civil service rules as vacancies occur.

A separate register of eligibles in each grade will be established for each of the following optional branches: Co-operative marketing, farm finance, foreign competition and demand, farm management and crop raising, and subject change in duties may be made to higher rates within the pay range for the grade, up to a maximum of \$5,000 a year for agricultural economist, \$3,600 a year for associate agricultural economist, and \$3,000 a year for assistant agricultural economist. Promotion from grade to grade and to higher grade may be made in accordance with the civil service rules as vacancies occur.

Competitors will be rated on their education and experience; and a public hearing, thesis, or discussion, to be filed with the application.

Full information and application blanks may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the secretary of the board of U. S. civil-service examination, at the post office or customhouse in any city.

FARM CALENDAR JULY 12-17
(By K. S. A. C. Specialists Agricultural Economists W. E. Grimes)

Many farmers on rented farms in central and western Kansas are finding the stock share lease to be well adapted to their conditions. Under this lease, the landlord furnishes a part of the livestock, and livestock farming is made desirable for both landlord and tenant. Further information concerning this type of lease may be secured by writing to the Department of Agricultural Economics, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.

Every member of the Alberta Wheat Pool who delivered wheat during the past two seasons has been notified by the board of directors of the association in the elevator and commercial reserve funds. The statement also shows the number of bushels of wheat delivered each year. The statements are intended merely to advise the members of the status of their credits.

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

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WATSON WHOLESALE GROCERY
SALINA, KANSAS

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John A. Simpson, V. P., Oklahoma City, Ok.
A. C. Davis, Sec., Springfield, Mo.
W. C. Landon, Lecturer, Salina, Kan.

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Carl E. Clark, McPherson, Kansas

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W. C. Landon, Salina, Kansas
Hon. John Tromble, Salina, Kansas

GENERAL ATTORNEY
Jerome S. Koehler
811-13 Kansas City, Mo.

Farmers Union Jobbing Association
613 Board of Trade Building
Kansas City, Mo.

Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn.
650 Board of Trade Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri

Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission
406-8-10 Live Stock Exch. Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.
Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Auditing Association
Thomas B. Dunn, Salina

Farmers' Union State Bank
Kansas City, Kansas

Kansas Union Farmer
Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Managerial Association
A. M. Kinney, President, Huron, Kansas
Jack Stevens, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION
No. 26
(L. 1925, ch. 193)
A proposition to amend section 3, article II, of the constitution of the state of Kansas, relating to the compensation of members of the legislature.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members concurring thereon:

SECTION 1. That there is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state of Kansas for their approval or rejection a proposition to amend section 3, article II, of the constitution of the state of Kansas so as to read as follows: Sec. 3. The members of the legislature shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of eight dollars per day for each day's actual service during any regular or special session and five cents per mile for each mile traveled by the usual route in going to and returning from the place of meeting; but such compensation shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum of four hundred and eighty dollars for any regular session, nor more than two hundred and forty dollars for any special session; and such sums shall constitute all of the compensation of members of the legislature for all purposes whatsoever.

Sec. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of the state of Kansas at the general election in 1926. The amendment hereby proposed shall be known on the official ballot by the title "The Legislative Compensation Amendment to the Constitution," and a vote for or against such proposition shall be taken as provided by law.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of original House Concurrent Resolution No. 26, now on file in my office.

FRANK J. RYAN,
Secretary of State,
52-131

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

NATIONAL OFFICERS
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John A. Simpson, V. P., Oklahoma City, Ok.
A. C. Davis, Sec., Springfield, Mo.
W. C. Landon, Lecturer, Salina, Kan.

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FRANK J. RYAN,
Secretary of State,
52-131

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It is the one co-operative organization which stands upon such a firm foundation that it has withstood every form of disaster without impairment, reorganization or revolution.

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ANDERSON COUNTY
AMOT LOCAL NO. 2180.
Meets the first Friday night of each month. H. O. Snodgrass, Sec'y.
First and third Thursday, John T. Anderson, Sec. Anderson Co.
CHASER MOUND LOCAL NO. 2148.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Sec. Joe Van Herke, Anderson County.
CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 2098.
Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month. Sec'y Anderson County.
DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 2082.
Meets the first and third Friday night of each month. Mrs. Laura Carter, Sec. Emerson Co.
EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2137.
The third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. J. S. McLinden, Sec. Anderson County.
FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2086.
Meets the first and third Friday night of each month. Mrs. Martha B. Myers, Secretary.
GALLIA LOCAL NO. 2044.
Meets every second and fourth Friday evening. Deane L. Smith, Sec'y Anderson County.
INDIAN CREEK LOCAL NO. 2050.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. C. C. Beard, Sec.
LANTHORN LOCAL NO. 2140.
Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. R. W. Williams, Sec.
LITZTOWN LOCAL NO. 2064.
Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. R. W. Williams, Sec.
MT. JOY LOCAL NO. 2128.
Meets the first and third Wednesday. Lulu Shilling, Sec.
MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 2078.
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday. Maude Carney, Sec.
PLEASANT HOME NO. 2055.
Meets first and third Monday. Minnie Carrico, Sec.
SPRINGFIELD LOCAL NO. 2038.
Meets on the first and third Friday of each month. Frank White, Sec.
SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2116.
Meets every two weeks on Friday night. Carl Henry, Sec.
TRIANGLE LOCAL NO. 2124.
Meets the first and third Thursday. E. L. Osterholt, Sec.
ALLEN COUNTY
DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081.
Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. J. W. Ryan, Sec. Anderson County.
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2148.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of the month. Ray Wilson, Sec.
ATCHISON COUNTY
HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1856.
Meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month. W. R. Fuhrman, Sec.
BARTON COUNTY
ODIN LOCAL NO. 203.
Meets every two weeks on Wednesday. Fred M. Harris, Sec'y Barton County.
STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 278.
Second and fourth Thursday. Chas. Grossardt, Sec'y Barton County.
CHASE COUNTY
COTTONWOOD VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1823.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Lee Graham, Sec. Chase County.
DISTRICT 46 LOCAL NO. 1907.
Meets the second Wednesday and fourth Friday. Mrs. Charles L. Gilmora, Secretary Chase County.
MILLER LOCAL NO. 1929.
Meets the second and fourth Thursday. Velma H. McCandless, Sec'y Chase County.
PRAIRIE HILL LOCAL NO. 1944.
Meets every two weeks on Saturday night. Next meeting, August 21, 1926. Emily B. Duke, Sec.
CLAY COUNTY
FACT LOCAL NO. 206.
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday evening. Walter Knutler, Sec.
FOUR MILE LOCAL NO. 1128.
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. John H. Mueller, Secretary.
MARINE LOCAL NO. 613.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Jas. Vittoles, Secretary.
WHEELER LOCAL NO. 1082.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Ernest Small, Sec'y Clay County.
COFFEY COUNTY
CENTER LOCAL NO. 2143.
Meets the second Tuesday of each month. Nellie E. Kugler, Secretary.
SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2144.
Meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. A. H. Cellar, Sec. of each month.
CHEROKEE COUNTY
NEUTRAL LOCAL NO. 2108.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. C. A. Augustin, Secretary.
COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1788.
Meets the first and third Monday. Ethel Roberts, Sec. Cherokee County.
COWLEY COUNTY
BETHLEHEM LOCAL NO. 1850.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Harold P. Ozbun, Sec.
BEAVER LOCAL NO. 1558.
Meets first and third Monday. Mrs. W. F. Kent, Sec'y Cowley Co.
FLORAL LOCAL NO. 2084.
Meets the second and fourth Friday. Sherman Nichols, Sec'y Cowley Co.
GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494.
Second and fourth Tuesday. Roy W. Holland, Sec. Cowley County.
KELLOGG LOCAL NO. 1809.
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Chester R. O'Neill.
LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1463.
Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of every month. Mr. J. O. Rambo, Sec.
MERCER LOCAL NO. 1462.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. W. M. Schmidt, Sec'y Cowley County.
MAPLE GROVE LOCAL NO. 2107.
Meets on Tuesday night every two weeks. Rol Workman, Sec. Cowley Co.
ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1571.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. Burr Russell, Sec'y Cowley County.
SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051.
Second and fourth Wednesday. F. Lewis, Sec'y Cowley County.
SHILOH LOCAL NO. 1573.
Meets the first Wednesday night of each month. Loyd W. Peck, Sec.
TISDALE LOCAL NO. 1886.
Meets every first Monday night in the month. Fred Abildgaard, Sec.
CRAWFORD COUNTY
DUMB BELL LOCAL NO. 531.
Meets the first and third Thursday night in each month. C. W. McCluskey, Sec.
FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 662.
Meets every Tuesday of the month. Jimmie Cunningham, Sec. Crawford County.
MONMOUTH LOCAL NO. 1714.
Meets the last Thursday of each month. Abram Boore, Secretary.
OWSEY LOCAL NO. 2084.
Meets the first and third Thursday. Joe Farmer, Sec'y Crawford County.
STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2080.
Meets the first and third Friday. H. Eggers, Sec'y Crawford County.
WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1808.
Meets first and third Tuesday. Robert J. Meyer, Sec'y Crawford County.

CLOUD COUNTY
BUFFALO VALLEY LOCAL NO. 507.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. R. A. Hanson, Secretary.
DIST. NO. 103 LOCAL NO. 853.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. H. A. Coate, Sec.
PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1758.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. J. H. York, Sec'y.
CARMEL LOCAL NO. 1085.
Meets every second and fourth Monday in the month. E. J. Regnier, Sec.
AURORA LOCAL NO. 551.
Meets every last Thursday of each month. Al Bruggeman, Sec.
PRAIRIE DOG LOCAL NO. 1866.
Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at North Valley School House. Bruce Moore, Sec'y Decatur County.
DICKINSON COUNTY
WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1980.
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Harvey Shipley, Sec'y.
CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. R. J. Logan, Sec.
NAVARRE LOCAL NO. 1853.
Meets every first Tuesday of the month. H. C. Kitzing, Secretary.
DOUGLAS COUNTY
CARGY LOCAL NO. 2136.
Meets first and third Thursday of each month. R. E. Titcher, Sec.
DISTRICT NO. 16 LOCAL NO. 1038.
Meets the first and third Thursday. Geo. Buttel, Sec'y Douglas County.
EIGHT MILE LOCAL NO. 1211.
Meets the first Saturday night of each month. Fred Winters, Sec.
EUPORA LOCAL NO. 1851.
Meets every first Friday of the month. W. W. Gerstenberger, Sec.
FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1532.
Meets the first Friday of each month. Mrs. F. F. White, Sec.
HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 752.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Chas. J. Gleason, Sec.
LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1882.
Meets the fourth Wednesday night of each month. Roy Flory, Sec.
PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1854.
Meets on alternate Thursday. Bertha A. McPheters, Sec.
SIEGEL LOCAL NO. 1689.
Meets the second Tuesday in each month. Lee Cox, Sec.
SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1861.
Meets first and third Thursday. Roy Stacker, Sec.
WORDEN LOCAL NO. 842.
Meets the second Thursday evening of each month. Mrs. Lucas Flier, Sec.
ELLIS COUNTY
BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1031.
First and Third Wednesday. J. J. Masaka, Sec.
EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 60.
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Frank G. Ebert, Sec.
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. Leiker, Sec'y.
SUNNY DEAL 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. 1889.
Meets the first Monday of each month at 8 o'clock. F. F. Svoboda, Sec'y.
BELLWORTH LOCAL NO. 2039.
First and third Thursday. Brad Hooper, Sec. Ellisworth County.
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 925.
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Ed Mog, Sec'y.
SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 932.
Meets every second and last Monday of each month. L. E. Schultz, Sec.
TRIVOLI LOCAL NO. 1001.
Meets the first Monday evening in each month. W. H. Fleming, Sec'y.
WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 878.
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. B. A. Huseman, Sec'y.
FRANKLIN COUNTY
COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1233.
Second and fourth Friday. Lee Bonar, Sec. Franklin County.
HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1615.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month. Mrs. L. C. Rice, Sec.
PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 2017.
Meets every first and third Tuesday at District No. 38 school house three miles west of Lyndon. John Reia, Sec'y Franklin County.
SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824.
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. H. L. Carpenter, Sec'y.
WILLIAMSBURG LOCAL NO. 2153.
Meets first and third Wednesday of each month. M. H. Wren, Sec.
GEARY COUNTY
GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1931.
Meets second and fourth Friday. Alfred P. Hotten, Sec. Geary County.
LYONSDALE LOCAL NO. 1418.
Meets every first and third Thursday of each month. Oscar Latzke, Sec.
MOSS SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 1901.
First Tuesday of each month. Clarence Brown, Sec. Geary County.
GOVE COUNTY
HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1392.
Meets the first and third Wednesday night of each month. J. M. Tuttle, Sec'y Gove County.
PARK LOCAL NO. 909.
Meets last Saturday of each month. Jos. Hein, Sec'y Gove County.
GREENWOOD COUNTY
LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1858.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. H. F. Horton, Sec. Greenwood County.
NEAL LOCAL NO. 1213.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. H. L. Soule, Sec.
SOUTH VERDIGER LOCAL NO. 1498.
Meets every two weeks on Friday night. H. L. Soule, Secretary.
SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1574.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. M. Hemphill, Sec'y Greenwood County.
GRANT COUNTY
ULYSSES LOCAL NO. 2134.
Meets the first and third Saturday of each month. G. A. Johnson, Secretary.
FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2035.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. D. J. Dettler, Sec. Harvey County.
JEFFERSON COUNTY
CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1911.
Meets first and third Tuesday. Mabel Sayles, Sec. Jefferson County.
JEWELL COUNTY
COLLINS LOCAL NO. 830.
Fourth Wednesday. Winifred Crispin, Sec. Jewell County.
LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 727.
Meets the first Thursday night of each month. J. W. Widrig, Sec'y.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1909.
First and third Wednesday. W. T. Flinn, Sec'y Jewell County.
ROSE HILL LOCAL NO. 601.
Meets the last Thursday of each month. Dolley Caskey, Sec.
JOHNSON COUNTY
SHARON LOCAL NO. 1744.
Meets the first Friday evening of each month. Mrs. Gusie C. Devault, Sec'y.
LINN COUNTY
NINETEEN-SIX LOCAL NO. 1807.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Reuben Cline, Sec'y Linn County.
NEW HOME LOCAL NO. 1840.
Meets the last Monday of each month. Harold Mooney, Sec'y Linn County.
PLEASANT HOME LOCAL NO. 2058.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. H. C. Conrad, Sec'y Linn Co.
LOGAN COUNTY
MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 1861.
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. C. E. Bedrang, Sec.
MARSHALL COUNTY
ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 1121.
Meets first and third Monday. Wm. Finchan, Sec. Marshall County.
BLANCHE VILLE LOCAL NO. 7922.
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Irene Hess, Sec.
BLUE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 781.
Meets second and fourth Monday. Chas. Musel, Sec. Marshall County.
BREMEN LOCAL NO. 2122.
Meets every first Wednesday of each month. F. C. Fraile, Sec. Marshall County.
DIST. 67 LOCAL NO. 1232.
Last Friday in each month. Mrs. Ernest Brauch, Sec. Marshall County.
DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 854.
Meets the second Friday in each month. M. C. Bothwell, Sec.
FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 964.
Meets the third week in each month. Mrs. Delphia Buton, Sec.
HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1005.
Second and fourth Wednesday. Karl Rohde, Sec. Marshall County.
LILY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2138.
Meets the first and third Fridays. Florence Koppes, Sec. Marshall Co.
MIDWAY LOCAL NO. 827.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Fred Griswold, Secretary.
RICHLAND LOCAL NO. 988.
Meets first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. C. Chase, Sec'y.
SNIPE CREEK LOCAL NO. 924.
Meets the first Friday night. Russell Cassidy, Sec.
SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 859.
Second and fourth Wednesday. Mrs. E. H. Warner, Sec'y Marshall County.
SUNRISE LOCAL NO. 1239.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Hel Sathoff, Sec'y.
MARION COUNTY
EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1466.
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Philip Stenzel, Sec'y.
HARMONY LOCAL NO. 196.
Meets every first Friday night of each month. J. F. Schick, Secretary.
LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 385.
Meets Saturday of each month. H. D. Bevans, Sec.
PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2105.
First Tuesday of each month. J. H. Scott, Sec'y Marion County.
MIAMI COUNTY
BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1943.
Meets the second Friday of each month. Wm. D. Block, Sec.
BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 1192.
Meets the first and third Fridays. J. Sloas, Sec. Miami County.
BEAULIE LOCAL NO. 1878.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday. L. O. Keithly, Sec. Miami Co.
FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1789.
Meets the 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.
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'y Miami County.
PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1674.
Second and fourth Wednesday. Orth O. Miller, Sec'y Miami County.
ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810.
Meets the first and third Friday. S. J. Lohr, Sec'y Miami County.
SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1735.
Meets the first Friday in every month. A. C. Barticklow, Sec'y Miami County.
UNION VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1679.
Second and fourth Friday. J. M. Wagner, Sec'y Miami County.
VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1467.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Dick J. Johann, Sec'y Miami County.
MORRIS COUNTY
LATIMER LOCAL NO. 1721.
Meets the second and fourth evening of each month. Wm. Tallow, Sec'y.
PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 1902.
Meets first and third Friday. Frank Friend, Sec'y Morris County.
MORPHERSON COUNTY
CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 1883.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. H. D. Garst, Sec'y.
COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1985.
Meets first and third Friday of each month. Basil M. Johnson, Sec'y.
JOHNSTOWN LOCAL NO. 749.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Adel Peterson, Sec'y McPherson County.
NORTH UNION NO. 716.
Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Carl E. Clark, Sec'y McPherson County.
NORTH SIDE LOCAL NO. 1061.
Meets the first Wednesday of each month. Fred Sundberg, Sec'y McPherson County.
PIONEER LOCAL NO. 658.
Meets four Mondays of each month. 1st Monday, smoker. 2nd Monday, business meeting. 3rd Monday, social. 4th Monday, open meeting. C. O. Johnson, Sec.
SCANDIA LOCAL NO. 1153.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Alfred Nelson, Sec. McPherson Co.
MITCHELL COUNTY
CARR CREEK LOCAL NO. 202.
Meets every other Thursday. Leonard L. Ruiz, Sec.
EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 288.
Meets every other Wednesday. Ralph E. Hauptli, Sec. Mitchell County.
LABON CREEK LOCAL NO. 479.
Meets second and fourth Wednesday. P. E. Hoy, Sec'y Washington County.
NEMHA COUNTY
BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 922.
Meets first and third Wednesday. G. W. Cashman, Sec. Nemaha County.

BUREKA LOCAL NO. 911.
Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. Nemaha County. Mrs. Jacob Melander, Sec'y.
DOWNY LOCAL NO. 1137.
Meets every second Monday in the month. Herman Boeding, Sec'y Nemaha County.
EAGLE STAR LOCAL NO. 928.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Fred H. Lehman, Sec'y Nemaha County.
HUNT LOCAL NO. 1107.
Meets the first Wednesday evening of each month. Ray Korte, Sec'y 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 GEM LOCAL NO. 840.
Meets the first Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. Chas. Oplinger, Sec.
ROCK LOCAL NO. 939.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. M. Amos, Sec'y.
SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 2111.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Mrs. J. M. Wilmer, Sec'y Nemaha County.
NEOSHO COUNTY
BARNEY LOCAL NO. 889.
Meets second and fourth Friday night of each month. T. T. Roberts, Sec.
BROGAN LOCAL NO. 2126.
Meets the fourth Thursday. I. L. Venneman, Sec.
CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 884.
Third Tuesday. Geo. J. Schoenhof, Sec. Neosho County.
ERIE LOCAL NO. 868.
Meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month. Walter J. Schumisch, Sec. Neosho County.
NORTON COUNTY
FARMINGDALE LOCAL NO. 1047.
Meets the first and third Friday night in the Union Hall, Almena, Kansas. M. E. Eichelberger, Sec.
MT. PLEASANT LOCAL NO. 856.
Meets first and third Tuesday. Mrs. M. C. Bothwell, Sec'y Norton County.
PLEASANT VALLEY LO. NO. 1025.
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Mrs. H. E. Norris, Sec'y Norton Co.
SQUARE DEAL NO. 825.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Maggie Stanley, Sec'y Norton County.
UNION LOCAL NO. 970.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Will Atkinson, Sec. Norton County.
NESS COUNTY
PRIDE LOCAL NO. 1780.
Meets the second and fourth Thursday of each month. Sam Most, Sec.
OSAGE COUNTY
COOK LOCAL NO. 1645.
Meets second and fourth Thursday. Mrs. S. Lee, Sec. Osage County.
JUNCTION LOCAL NO. 1486.
Meets second and fourth Friday of each month. Geo. F. Warren, Sec. Osage County.
SUNFLOWER LOCAL NO. 1051.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. C. W. Fincham, Secretary.
PHELON LOCAL NO. 2129.
Meets second and fourth Friday. Mrs. A. R. Phipps, Sec. Osage County.
PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1484.
Meets the first Thursday of each month. Mary W. Vann, Sec'y Osage County.
PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 2016.
Meets the 33 School house three miles west of Lyndon, meets every first and third Tuesday of each month. John Reia, Sec.
RICHHVIEW LOCAL NO. 2037.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. F. O. Bice, Sec.
VALLEY BROOK LOCAL NO. 1378.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Jva Fishburn, Sec'y Osage Co.
VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779.
Meets the first and third Thursday. Herman Wigger, Sec'y Osage County.
SNIPE CREEK LOCAL NO. 924.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. George W. Thier, Sec'y Pottawatomie County.
OTTAWA COUNTY
BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122.
Meets the first and third Tuesday at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Anna Shriver, Sec'y.
BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405.
First and third Thursday. F. A. Dobson, Sec'y.
MINNEOLA LOCAL NO. 1228.
Meets at call of the President. B. C. Nelson.
SUMNERVILLE LOCAL NO. 1402.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. South S. Hubbard, Sec'y Ottawa County.
SLEEPY HOLLOW LOCAL NO. 463.
Meets the second and last Friday night of each month. Harry Watts, Sec'y Ottawa County.
POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY
ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1786.
Meets the second Friday of each month. P. M. Hammitt, Sec. Pottawatomie County.
OLSBURG LOCAL NO. 1254.
Meets every other Monday night. F. E. Nelson, Sec.
PHILLIPS COUNTY
PLEASANT HILL LOCAL NO. 578.
Meets every first Monday of the month at Pleasant Hill. Carl M. Bostlin, Secretary.
TOWNE LOCAL NO. 569.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. W. F. Knisley, Sec'y Phillips County.
WALNUT LOCAL NO. 871.
Meets every second Tuesday of the month. Frank Walker, Secretary.
REPUBLIC COUNTY
BEAUCHAMP LOCAL NO. 720.
Meets first and third Fridays of each month. Horace Stephenson, Sec.
ENTERPRISE LOCAL NO. 687.
Meets every second Tuesday of each month. John A. Isaacson, Sec.
GRACE HILL LOCAL NO. 1212.
First and third Friday. Homer Alkire, Sec'y.
LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 888.
Meets Friday on or before full moon of each month. R. M. Glenn Sec. Republic County.
ODELL LOCAL NO. 730.
Meets every first and third Tuesday in each month. H. Wilkes, Sec'y Republic County.
RYDAL LOCAL NO. 763.
Meets every second Wednesday of each month. Geo. Duncan, Sec'y Republic County.
RILEY COUNTY
ARBOR LOCAL NO. 1196.
Meets second Tuesday of the month. R. Benninga, Sec'y Riley County.
ASHLAND LOCAL NO. 1660.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. John Linn, Jr. Sec.
BALDWIN CREEK LOCAL NO. 1380.
Meets every other Thursday evening. Mrs. Carrie Potts, Secretary.
DEEP CREEK LOCAL NO. 1790.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Harry Ryan, Sec'y Riley County.
GRAND VIEW LOCAL NO. 1214.
Meets every other Friday evening. L. D. Buss, Sec.

OAK GROVE LOCAL NO. 1801.
Meets every other Friday evening. A. A. Fraige, Sec. Riley County.
LEE LOCAL NO. 1549.
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Myrtle E. Johnson, Sec.
MARINE LOCAL NO. 444.
Meets the first and third Friday. Albert Spelman, Sec.
RICE COUNTY
WALKER LOCAL NO. 1473.
Meets the second and fourth Fridays. F. E. Jansen, Sec.
ROOKS COUNTY
MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 489.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. J. F. Griebel, Sec'y Rooks County.
SLATE LOCAL NO. 556.
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Virgil McMahon, Sec.
STONE LOCAL NO. 732.
Meets the first Friday of each month. Other meetings called. D. O. Marcotte, Sec'y Rooks County.
SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 793.
Meets the first Tuesday after the first Monday in each month. J. B. Senecal, Sec.
BANNER LOCAL NO. 595.
Meets the second Wednesday evening and fourth Saturday afternoon of each month. S. G. Lewis, Sec.
SALINE COUNTY
DAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 804.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. R. Wilson, Sec.
BAVARIA LOCAL NO. 1978.
Meets the call of the president. C. A. Olson, Secretary.
RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2133.
First and third Saturday. Pauline Cowser, Sec'y Saline County.
SCOTTY COUNTY
MODOC LOCAL NO. 1008.
Meets the first Wednesday in each month. Mrs. E. C. Douglas, Sec'y.
SHERIDAN COUNTY
CRESCO LOCAL NO. 1971.
Meets the first and third Thursday. John Wolf, Sec. Sheridan County.
HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 878.
Meets the first and third Wednesday. Rosa Claire, Sec. Sheridan County.
SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1958.
Meets the first and third Tuesday. H. M. Schrock, Sec'y Sheridan County.
STAFFORD COUNTY
LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1884.
First and third Fridays. R. B. Jordan, Sec. Stafford County.
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1888.
Meets the first and third Thursday. R. Lawrence Wright, Sec. Stafford County.
NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2020.
First and third Thursday. Fred Hahn, Sec'y Stafford County.
UNION LOCAL NO. 2019.
Meets the second and fourth Friday. C. I. Brown, Secretary.
SUMNER COUNTY
I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1139.
Second and fourth Tuesday. C. O. Taulbee, Sec. Sumner County.
REDMAN LOCAL NO. 1624.
Meets every Thursday night at the elevator at Cicero. E. N. Burrows, Sec'y Sumner County.
TREGO COUNTY
HAPPY LOCAL NO. 1016.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of every month. G. A. Dorman, Sec. Trego County.
OGALLALA LOCAL NO. 2044.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. W. A. Tawney, Sec.
VODA LOCAL NO. 742.
Meets the first and third Friday. J. C. Stradal, Sec'y Trego County.
THOMAS COUNTY
PRAIRIE BELL LOCAL NO. 1308.
Meets the second and fourth Friday. E. B. Warner, Sec'y Thomas County.
WABAUNSEE COUNTY
FREEMONT LOCAL NO. 2014.
First Friday in each month. A. W. Eisenberger, Sec.
LONE CEDAR LOCAL NO. 1884.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Arnold Nehring, Sec.
MILL CREEK VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1873.
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Albert TenEyck, Sec.
PAXICO LOCAL NO. 1922.
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Wm. Lutz, Sec.
PRETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1652.
Meets the first and third Wednesday. H. C. Mathias, Sec'y Wabaunsee County.
PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 860.
Meets the first and third Mondays of each month. F. Sedlack, Sec'y Wabaunsee County.
RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2025.
Second Wednesday of each month. Mrs. Frank McClelland, Sec'y Wabaunsee County.
SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1861.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. C. W. Vertzberger, Sec'y Wabaunsee County.
TEMPLE LOCAL NO. 1891.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. H. E. Kietzmann, Sec'y Wabaunsee County.
WASHINGTON COUNTY
BANNER LOCAL NO. 512.
Meets the first and fourth Tuesday of each month. F. M. Anthony, Sec'y Washington County.
BLUE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 574.
Meets every first and third Tuesday of each month. Christina Stetlinch, Sec'y Washington County.
DANE LOCAL NO. 456.
Meets the first and third Wednesday. Leslie Nelson, Sec. Washington County.
EMMONS LOCAL NO. 783.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. C. E. Wilson, Washington Co.
HERYNK LOCAL NO. 1427.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Henry Eden, Sec'y Washington County.
HORSE SHOE LOCAL NO. 1010.
Meets every first and third Friday of each month. Henry Zumbahlen, Sec'y Washington County.
PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 860.
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Frank J. Sedlack, Sec'y Washington County.
ROUND HOUSE LOCAL NO. 846.
Meets the first, third and fifth Tuesday night of each month. R. H. Yoder, Sec'y Washington County.
SCRUBY LOCAL NO. 1021.
Meets the first Friday of each month. B. F. Bollinger, Secretary.
SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 1100.
Meets every first Monday in the month. Fred Hindbrandt, Sec'y Washington County.
SPENCE LOCAL NO. 891.
Meets the last Wednesday of each month at Limestone. John A. Martin, Sec'y Washington County.
WOODSON COUNTY
BURT LOCAL NO. 2089.
Meets the first Tuesday night in each month. W. A. Suber, Sec.
CLAY BANK LOCAL NO. 2085.
Meets every two weeks beginning with Jan. 1st, 1926. Margaret C. Safertite, Sec'y.
MT. PISQUA LOCAL NO. 2118.
Meets the first Friday night of each month. C. C. Gaudin, Sec'y.
PUNKIN KOLIG LOCAL NO. 2084.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. Elizabeth Dutton, Woodson County.
PIQUA LOCAL NO. 2151.
Meets the second and fourth Saturday of each month. Wm. Holman, Sec.

OVERBROOK HOLDS A BIG PICNIC
At two o'clock Saturday morning, August the 7th I crawled out of bed and with eager hands reached out and choked the alarm clock.
Arriving at the depot at the Union Station at Salina I started to buy my ticket from the news agent, realizing then that I was not yet fully awake.
I arrived in Topeka got some breakfast and then began a search for a means of getting to Overbrook.
The stage had departed, J. M. Kess-er was so situated that he could not go to the picnic, I called everyone that I ever knew in Topeka except the undertaker, and in the end I took the stage for Carbondale. John Haas meeting me with a Ford coupe, soon got to the picnic which was about eight miles southeast of Overbrook.
I met Lloyd Coffman and Ingal on the grounds. Ingal explained that they had been against a proposition for speakers that they did not know that I was billed to arrive, five Locals participated in the fray, and by noon 50 cars were parked in the shade. At 12:30 p. m. a basket dinner, consisting of almost anything you could think of, was served to 200 people, in cafeteria style by as good and nice a lot of women and girls that ever graced the grounds. There was also a stand on the grounds to serve ice cream, soft drinks, candy and cigars. For amusements there were swings all over the beautiful park for the girls and boys. Then there were several horse-shoe courses where horsehoe pitching was going on, also a number of card games were in progress, and the ball diamond furnished amusement for the ball players, the teams of which were chosen from among the picnickers.
There were no formalities about this Farmers Union Picnic. Everybody was just simply picnicking and enjoying himself with neighbors and friends. There was no speech on the ground for the reason that the speakers car collided with another and could not be on the grounds in time. At the close of the first the picnickers were called together and a vote was taken as to whether the picnic was to be made an annual affair. Judging from the roar that went up, the little word "Yes" was evident that the picnic was appreciated by all and forthwith a chairman and secretary were elected, and also a committee chosen from each of the group of Locals. Which insures the continuation of these pleasant anniversaries.
Yours truly,
Joel Strahm, Co. Correspondent.

FROM REPUBLIC COUNTY
The Republic County Farmers Union picnic was held at Pawnee Park Wednesday, Aug. 18th. Arrangements are being made for an all day program consisting of readings, music, sports for the children and ladies, horsehoe pitching contest, and a ball game between the Valley and Rydal teams. Mr. W. P. Lamberton a prominent dirt farmer and director of the Farmers' Union will address the audience. Everybody welcome and cordially invited to come and help enjoy the day.

About 500 persons gathered at the Frank Samuelson grove, Thursday, July 29, to attend the Snipe Creek Local Farmers Union picnic, at which every local in the county was represented. A big basket dinner was served at the noon hour. State President John Tromble and State Secretary C. E. Brasted were both present and each gave a very interesting address. The addresses were well received. The rain spoiled the ball game but the other sports were pulled off between showers. Ray S. Pauley and family of Postoria, and Prof. H. H. Farrar and family of Overbrook were among those present. It is hoped the Snipe Creek Local will hold another picnic next year.

LICKED AGAIN
I'm licked again; all through the six years that I have lived in this old vale of tears, I've picked the men who made a losing fight; and though I've lost, I know I've voted right. I'm licked again; but that is no disgrace if I have had the nerve to boldly face the battle's roar, although I stand alone, and work and fight for principles I own. I'm licked again; but till my dying hour I'll fight the men who have usurped the power themselves to say what laws the people need to free them from the grasping shyness of greed. I'm licked again; but I can laugh and smile; because no politicians leering guile has swerved me from the path I mean to tread until I'm laid with the forgotten dead. I've, I'm licked; but I have no regrets, I'll fight again till agriculture gets a just reward for the unceasing toil it takes to wrest the harvests from the soil.
—A. M. Kinney.

The Farmers Union of Lyndon may not know anything about the banking business, but they have, at this date \$65,000.00 on deposit in the Lyndon Farmers Union Bank and have succeeded already in lowering the interest rate 1% to the farmers.
E. C. Trull.

Editors Note. The other banks in Lyndon and vicinity reduced the interest from 8% to 7% immediately following the opening of the Lyndon Bank.

Animal Husbandry
F. W. Bell
The market for fat hogs is usually higher in September than in October, November, or December. Frequently the September price is a dollar a hundred higher than the price on the 1st of October. With this difference a carload of hogs will bring about \$150 more if marketed early in the fall. In order to get spring pigs ready for market in September they must receive a good ration. Corn and tankage, or even skinned milk will then hogs much faster than corn alone. Good pasture helps to increase the rate of gain and reduce the cost of gains.
It costs just as much to raise a 40-hundred crop as one that yields 50 bushels so why not plant your farm to adapted varieties?
Every summer has its dry spell—that's why the dairy cow winds sud- denly grass pasture to fall back on. The wise farmer will have it.

A SUCCESSFUL PICNIC
A group of Locals in northeast Nemaha County, pulled off the most pleasing picnic ever held in this part of the country, about six miles west of Sabett, Kansas, on what is known as the Deer Creek Park located on the banks of Deer Creek, fringed with large beautiful shade trees as witnesses to one of the best ever running springs of the coolest and purest water right on the ground. In connection with these beautiful attractions there is one of the best ball diamonds, furnished with large shade trees, to give shade for the ball fans. Early in the day the picnickers arrived, and by noon 50 cars were parked in the shade. At 12:30 p. m. a basket dinner, consisting of almost anything you could think of, was served to 200 people, in cafeteria style by as good and nice a lot of women and girls that ever graced the grounds. There was also a stand on the grounds to serve ice cream, soft drinks, candy and cigars. For amusements there were swings all over the beautiful park for the girls and boys. Then there were several horse-shoe courses where horsehoe pitching was going on, also a number of card games were in progress, and the ball diamond furnished amusement for the ball players, the teams of which were chosen from among the picnickers.
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Animal Husbandry
F. W. Bell
The market for fat hogs is usually higher in September than in October, November, or December. Frequently the September price is a dollar a hundred higher than the price on the 1st of October. With this difference a carload of hogs will bring about \$150 more if marketed early in the fall. In order to get spring pigs ready for market in September they must receive a good ration. Corn and tankage, or even skinned milk will then hogs much faster than corn alone. Good pasture helps to increase the rate of gain and reduce the cost of gains.
It costs just as much to raise a 40-hundred crop as one that yields 50 bushels so why not plant your farm to adapted varieties?
Every summer has its dry spell—that's why the dairy cow winds sud- denly grass pasture to fall back on. The wise farmer will have it.

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY MEETING
The second quarterly meeting of the Phillips County F. U. & C. U. of A. No. 27, will be held at Stuttgart, Wednesday, August