



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Education

Co-Operation



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1926 WHEAT PRICES AND THE TARIFF

The Agricultural Situation, and Clipping From the Political Platforms

The wheat price in the terminals of the United States now represents from 86 to 88 per cent of the pre-war purchasing power of the same grades and quantities of wheat. Its purchasing power in the farmers' hands is much less than that, owing to the fact that freight rates are about 45 per cent higher than pre-war, and the increase is paid out of the wheat grower's pocket.

For example, on September 13, the cash price for No. 1 Northern Spring Wheat in Minneapolis was \$1.40; to have its pre-war purchasing power—the same exchange value as a bushel of wheat in Minneapolis had from 1909 to 1914—the price should be \$1.583. The present prices for spring wheat are about 88.4 per cent of pre-war purchasing power in the terminals, much less than on the farms of Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana and South Dakota.

The cash price for No. 2 red winter wheat at St. Louis was \$1.37 1-2; to have its pre-war purchasing power at terminal it should be selling at \$1.60. The present prices (September 18) represent about 86 per cent of the pre-war exchange value at the terminals—much less to the farmers of the soft wheat belt.

The cash price for No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City was \$1.33 1-2; to equal in purchasing power the pre-war price it should be bringing \$1.51. Its terminal exchange value now is about 88 per cent of pre-war—much less than the wheat of Kansas, Oklahoma and other of the hard winter wheat states.

The Tariff on Wheat

On September 13, the Winnipeg cash price paid for No. 1 northern spring wheat (60 lb. test weight, 60 per cent dark, hard, vitreous kernels) was \$1.42. On the same day the prices paid for No. 1 dark northern spring wheat (60 pounds test weight, 75 per cent dark, hard, vitreous kernels) in Minneapolis ranged from \$1.37 3-4 to \$1.40. In other words, the Winnipeg wheat was selling at 4-12 cents above to 8-12 cents below Minneapolis on comparable grades of spring wheat. But in comparing the Canadian and the American farm price, it should be borne in mind that the freight rate on wheat hauled from a point in Montana to Duluth, for example, is from 7 to 10 cents more per bushel than the rate from Canadian points equally distant, to Port Arthur and Fort Williams.

On the same day, while No. 1 northern spring wheat was selling in Winnipeg for \$1.42 1-4, No. 1 hard winter wheat was selling in Kansas City at from \$1.30 1-4 to \$1.35 1-2, from 5-8 to 12 cents below Winnipeg.

At Chicago No. 1 red winter commanded a cash price of \$1.35 1-2, or 6-8 cents per bushel under the Winnipeg price for No. 1 northern spring. The tariff on wheat in the United States stands on the books at 42 cents per bushel.

How much of it is the American farmer getting?

Only four farm crops are now on a level equal to the level of wholesale prices of non-agricultural products compared with pre-war. They are hogs, wool, lambs and potatoes.

"The agricultural situation" issued by the U. S. department of agriculture, said (September 1, 1926): "The general index of purchasing power of farm products in terms of non-agricultural commodities declined two points from the previous month, and stood at 85, the five pre-war years being considered as 100. Incidentally, this is the lowest point reached in 18 months."

From the Illinois Republican platform adopted April 23, 1926:

"We recognize that because of the wide expanse of our country the industrial needs of one section may be different from those of another section. Therefore, we regard it to be the special duty of Illinoisians in the national service to be alert to protect the particular needs and interests of the middle-west of which Illinois is the heart. We believe the following insistent needs of the middle-west should command the immediate and careful consideration of amendment and adjustment of the national law. The earliest possible relief of the great industry of agriculture and the continued protection of that industry equal to the protection given other industries by our tariff system. This should include emergency legislation for the establishment of federal agencies effectively to control the distribution of the surplus of farm products in such manner as will restore the industry to a profitable basis and give to the producer an American price for his product, the loss, if any, of such control of surplus distribution to be borne by the producer. This we deem to be imperative for the preservation of the great industry of our state and to be essential to the welfare of the middle-west of the nation and of the party."

From the Nebraska Republican platform adopted September 2, 1926:

"We commend Governor McMullen and our senators and representatives in congress for their courageous stand and untiring efforts to secure for agriculture economic equality with other industries in our national life. The farmer is entitled to production cost and a reasonable profit the same as other industries and should be accorded legislative advantages equal to those that have been accorded all other wealth producing in-

dustries. We urge the enactment by congress for their courageous stand and untiring efforts to secure for agriculture economic equality with other industries in our national life. The farmer is entitled to production cost and a reasonable profit the same as other industries and should be accorded legislative advantages equal to those that have been accorded all other wealth producing industries.

We urge the enactment by congress of such laws. In the solution of the farm problem, we favor the policy adopted by the farmers' conference at Des Moines and their committee of twenty-two, as that policy insures the full benefit of the protective tariff to the American farmer. We hereby commend our senators and representatives in congress for the loyal support they have heretofore given to such legislation and pledge their continued support."

From the Iowa Democratic platform, adopted July 28, 1926:

"Appreciating the importance of agriculture and the fact that it is fundamental to all business in the nation, we feel that an agricultural policy for the country and agricultural relief legislation is one of the biggest problems before the country and of vital importance to every interest. The democracy of Iowa denounces the economic policy of the Coolidge administration, and its lack of sympathy for agriculture as an attempt to industrialize our country at the expense of agriculture, and as an attempt to deprive the farmer of his share of the American people an artificial standard of values and an increased cost of living; and as an attempt to create a high domestic price for products of domestic factories, while the same articles are sold abroad in foreign trade at a price below that paid by the American farmer."

"Our last national convention favored the creation of a national export corporation, a corporation designed to handle the surplus agricultural products of the country, and to depress the domestic price to a point which would mean ruin to our American farmers. This plank the democracy of Iowa reaffirms."

"So long as tariff legislation either for protection or for revenue raises the domestic prices on manufactured goods over world prices, agricultural products should in the same degree be entitled to legislation, giving our home markets to our farmers on the basis of an equal increase over world prices."

"We favor an export corporation to handle our agricultural surplus in such a way as will place agricultural prices in the domestic market on a remunerative basis to the farmer, giving him a fair profit that he may enjoy the American standard of living, and we pledge ourselves, if given the opportunity, to introduce in congress and support legislation to relieve the farmer from the intolerable conditions under which he conducts his operations, legislation designed to put agriculture upon a business basis which will enable him to meet his conditions as other business men meet theirs."

"We pledge our support to an agricultural policy which will insure to the agriculture of every section of the United States conditions which will guard against the agriculture of this country going down to pauperism as has the agriculture in every nation older than ours."

From the Iowa Republican platform, adopted July 21, 1926:

"To our senators and representatives in congress and to the governor and other spokesmen of our state there is due and is here expressed our profound appreciation for their course in upholding and furthering by all means in their power the principle of stabilization of agriculture. Such stabilization of agriculture, moreover, is justly to be regarded as not merely for regional advantage but as of national or even larger concern. In practice it has appeared that the conditions under which the seasons production of the great agricultural staples have been the occasion respectively for falls and advances in the market prices of such staples quite out of proportion to the actual variations in the crops. As a consequence, it has been quite too often true that the total market value of a small crop is greater than the total market value of a large crop of the same commodity."

"The Republican party of Iowa is united in its demand that the Republican policy of economic equality of agriculture with other industries shall be carried into effect by the enactment of legislation which will permit the establishment of an American price level for agricultural products above the world price level just as the protective tariff accomplishes that result for manufactured products. We join in the prosperity of industrial America and insist upon the justice of our demand that equal opportunity for prosperity shall be extended to agriculture."

From the Kansas Democratic platform, adopted August 31, 1926:

"We brand as hollow and insincere any protestation of intention to aid in relieving agriculture on the part of the Republicans because they have in charge of all the branches of government for six years and of congress for eight years and have not as yet proposed or enacted any measures that would assist the farmer or that would protect him from the ruin speed in the wake of an unjust

deflation nor from the avarice of the greedy profiteers of big business. We endorse the Haugen farm bill which will insure the farmer a fair return on his labor and investment."

From the Kansas Republican platform, adopted August 31, 1926:

"We recognize that because of the wide expanse of our country, the industrial needs of one section may be different from those of another section. Therefore, we regard it to be the special duty of Kansans in the national service to be alert to protect the particular interests of this state and of the middle-west. We believe the following insistent needs of the middle-west should command the immediate and careful consideration of all representatives of the Republican party who are charged with the enactment and administration of the national law:

"The earliest possible relief of the great industry of agriculture and the effective protection of that industry equal to the protection given other industries by our tariff system."

"The preservation of the great industry of our state, and to be essential to the welfare of the middle-west, of the nation and our party. We believe in the protective tariff system for the factory, the farm and labor and for the maintenance of the American standards of wages and living."

From the Ohio Democratic platform, adopted August 24, 1926:

"We deplore the serious inequitable position of agriculture in the state and nation as it relates to other industries. A prosperity that does not include the farmer cannot be permanent. The farmer is entitled to the same degree of prosperity, the same comfort of home, social and community life, the same educational facilities for his children, the same compensation for time and service rendered as those enjoyed by his fellows in other walks of life."

"We, therefore, pledge our support to any and all constructive measures having for their purpose the correction of these conditions and the restoration of permanent agricultural prosperity."

Declarations of other state political party conventions of agriculture will be distributed as they are secured. The foregoing is not complete since other state party platforms have been adopted which are not yet in our possession.

GOVERNOR SENDS REGRETS

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

Your letter of the 23rd to Governor Paulsen has been referred to me for answer and I sincerely regret that it will not be possible for us to have the governor at your meeting in Arkansas City on the 14th.

If it were a political meeting keeping him away, we would cancel it, as I know he has counted much on being present at your convention, but it is a county celebration and his presence has been extensively advertised.

We hope that you will accept his most sincere regrets.

Yours very truly, Clyde W. Miller, Director, Speakers' Bureau.

MANAGERS ATTENTION

Huron, Kansas, Sept.

Dear Brothers:

The annual meeting of the Farmers Union Managers Association will be held in Arkansas City Tuesday, October 12th. The meeting will be called to order at one o'clock p. m.

This meeting will be the day before the annual state meeting which will be the 13th, 14th and 15th.

This will be the most important meeting we have had, as there are several important propositions to come before it. We have two committees working on plans for the betterment of our institutions, and I think they will be ready to report at this meeting. The elevator committee and the merchandise committee.

I will have to apologize to you fellows for not doing more work for the association this summer, but over here, in what we claim to be the best agricultural section of Kansas, our crops are very light this year and business has slackened up to such an extent that I am not keeping any help, trying to handle the business alone; consequently I am putting in about sixteen hours per day, taking all of my waking time and part of what should be my sleeping time.

I hope every manager will attend this meeting in Arkansas City, as I consider it is very important, and I hope all of the delegates to the state meeting and the directors will come a day early and meet with us.

Every local business should elect their manager as delegate to the state meeting and thus cut down expenses to both meetings.

Hoping to see you all at the meeting, I am

Sincerely, A. M. Kinney, President.

FINANCING A FARM BUSINESS

The Federal Land Bank of Wichita does not undertake to lend all that an applicant may need to pay off his existing indebtedness. The loan which it makes must be good enough to be ample security for Federal Land Bank bonds bought by individuals with funds they have saved to provide an assured income when they can work no more. The amount which the bank may lend is definitely limited by the value of the security offered, as determined by a federal land appraiser working under the direction of the Federal Farm Loan Board. Unless this board finally approves a farm loan, the bank cannot use it as security for a bond issue.

But the Federal Land Bank renders real service when it lends a portion of what an applicant needs. A farmer, who owes \$5,000 at 10 per cent interest pays \$500 a year interest. If the bank lends him \$4,000 at 5 per cent and he must continue paying 10 per cent on \$2,000, his interest payment is reduced to \$400 a year. The saving is \$200 a year and the average rate of interest has been reduced a third. If he is paying 8 per cent a year on \$6,000 and the bank lends him \$4,000 at 5 per cent, his annual interest payments are reduced from \$480 to \$360 an average rate of 6 per cent instead of 8 per cent.

Other lending agencies may make larger loans than the Federal Land Bank will make, but the rate of interest will be higher. The bank does not undertake to compete with them. It wants only loans good enough to be sound security for the 4-1-4 per cent Federal Land Bank bonds it has sold, so these mortgages may be used as security for more bonds bearing a low rate of interest. To get more funds to lend to more farmers on good security at the low rate of 5 per cent.

RESERVE TENTS AND COTS

Make your reservations for tents and cots at the State Convention at Arkansas City. Write R. H. Rhoads, Sec. of Chamber of Commerce, or Claire Syfer—both—Arkansas City, Kans.

Tents 10x12—\$4.00 for 4 days. Tents 10x14—\$6.00 for 4 days. Cots—\$1.00 for 4 days.

FARMERS UNION HEAD-QUARTERS AT CONVENTION

The Osage hotel will be the headquarters of the state officers while at the state convention at Arkansas City next week. Everyone wishing rooms, will make their own reservations, writing directly to the hotel or to the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS!

Call for the Twenty-First Annual Meeting of the Kansas Division of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America, which will be held in the Fifth Avenue Opera House at Arkansas City, Kansas, October 13-14-15, 1926.

The Kansas Division of the National Farmers Union will convene at Arkansas City in the Fifth Avenue Opera House, October 13, 1926 at 10:00 a. m.

The Board of Directors of the Farmers Union Co-operative Association will hold a meeting on Monday evening, October 11, 1926 at 7 p. m.

The Farmers Union Managerial Association will hold its meeting in the Fifth Avenue Opera House on Tuesday, October 12, 1926 at 10:00 a. m.

Tuesday evening will be a general get-together meeting.

Wednesday morning, October 13, 1926 at 10:00 a. m., the Farmers Union will convene in annual session and with a few intermissions will continue in session until all the business necessary to come before the meeting is transacted.

The balance of the time is left to the Committee on Order of Business to divide as they see fit. Thursday morning the Convention will proceed to nominate its officers and three directors. One director from each of the First, Second and Third districts.

Friday morning will be election of officers.

Delegates to the Farmers Union annual meeting are requested to have their credentials in the hands of Secretary Brasted five days before the date of the annual meeting.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION

1. One delegate for each local union in good standing in the State Union, Oct. 9, 1926.
2. One delegate for each county or district union in good standing as above. A county and district union to be in good standing must have five or more local unions in good standing in the state union October 9, 1926.

3. One delegate for each Farmers Union Co-operative Business Association and in case of county Farmers Union Co-operative Associations, each unit of such association is entitled to a delegate. All delegates must have credentials of the organization they claim to represent.

A delegate must be a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent at the Annual Meeting.

Delegates are requested to send their credentials to C. E. Brasted, state secretary, Salina, Kansas, at least five (5) days before the date set for the opening of the annual meeting.

JOHN TROMBLE, President.

C. E. BRASTED, Secretary.

C. E. Brasted, sec'y.

DELEGATES' CREDENTIALS

The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America

This is to Certify That Farmers

(Delegate)

(Alternate)

in good standing of Union No. State.....

were elected as delegates to the Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the Farmers' Union which meets at Arkansas City, Kansas, on October 13th, 1926.

LEROY CO-OPERATIVE SUCCESS

Does Your Local Co-operative Business Pay? If Not Why Not?

Is it lack of support on the part of the stockholders? Have your Farmers Union locals died— for lack of interest? Has your manager and board of directors a vision of the field of service in which your local co-operative business can serve its members and the community? Is your manager co-operative? Does he support the state-wide activities?

There is no reasonable excuse why a local co-operative should not pay. It is a big business in the home town and for that matter all other towns thrive and some of them are exceptionally prosperous. You farmers are the fellows who, through your patronage, make the other fellows prosperous. Why don't you treat your own business the same way?

Some of the belly achers with a sour apple vial, who spend your hard earned "Simoleons" with the "Hammer tongued" member of the local Chamber of Commerce while you listen—exceedingly attentive to the old tale: "The farmers won't stick" and swallow it down, poison and all down your "guzzler" like swill plunks in the slop barrel, then wonder why your local co-operative doesn't pay you a thousand per cent at the end of the year on the \$10.00 you have invested in the stock; run your "glims" over this, analyze it, visualize it and see if it can be applied to your local condition.

The Farmers Union members in the vicinity of LeRoy, a thriving town in the Neosho river valley, tiring of the many injustices practiced by local dealers decided that something should be done to cut the cost of marketing their products. Several good farmers took the initiative, called a meeting and organized a livestock shipping association. This worked fine, saved the farmers many dollars. This led to further co-operative action. Cans of flour, feed, potatoes and other supplies were shipped in and a big saving was made on the purchases.

Then came "Old Man" Mort Lippert, a grizzled veteran of the Co-operative movement, representing the Farmers Union Co-operative Produce Association. He told them of the Farmers Union plan to market the cream, the poultry and the eggs, and explained how a local produce station would provide further co-operative action. Cans of flour, feed, potatoes and other supplies were shipped in and a big saving was made on the purchases.

The Shipping Association Board comprised of Harvey Ward, president; Warren Merrill, secretary; George Simpson, Charles Parker, Henry Sotherland, Clarence Parmley, Clarence Armstrong, G. C. Cunningham, A. H. Hildebrand and A. E. Tichenor. These men are always "On Their Toes" in serving the needs of the members of the community. They, with several other good wide-awake union members, got behind the plan and a campaign for Farmers Union Co-operative Produce Association membership was inaugurated. Members were secured in sufficient number to justify the establishing of the produce station. The volume of cream produced by those signing the marketing agreement was large enough to guarantee from the local handling charge permitted by the Produce Association, an income to pay the overhead and operating expense necessary to conduct the station.

As soon as the campaign for membership had been completed, a meeting was called and those present elected from among their members a produce board. Choosing good loyal Farmers Union workers from each of the several live locals, the meeting chose Cliff Barton as president; L. B. Quiggle as secretary; Pearl Richards, A. S. Young, Wm. Clem, George Wright, Ray Houston, Glen Palmer and Hugh Martin. The wisdom in choosing the good men comprising both the shipping board and the produce board has been proven in the rapidity in which action was secured in establishing the much needed and coveted business unit. Co-operation on the part of both boards has been the watchword. They have worked together, planned together, builded together and are succeeding together. The one objective of the LeRoy group is "Co-Operative Service." To accomplish this a place of business, means for conducting the business and proper management was required.

Place of Business. To secure a location was no small problem. "The Hicks Are Coming To Town to go Into Business." Hal! Hal! Well! "Treat 'em rough." As usual no building to rent. Some vacant but "Someone else wants them." Same old story "Ye Know" the "Business Men" always want to help the farmer; like H— (Here typewriter! quit shipping keys). Mr. Norman Thornton, a good farmer and co-operator, recently returning from the East where opportunity afforded a close-up observation of the Co-operative Marketing of tobacco and various commodities had a vision of the local possibilities of developing a co-operative service station and knowing the contact of this unit with the state-wide activities, he gladly offered the use of his building; a 20x50 frame structure and promised to build larger as soon as required.

Choosing a Manager. Recognizing the importance of choosing a manager is the greatest factor in the success of co-operative business, the joint boards wisely sifted the applications and then turned to one of their own Farmers Union successful farmers, C. H. Moore, and offered him the management of the business to be established. Mr. Moore had previous training and experience in business. He was rather reluctant to leave the farm, but recognizing the importance of the service that could be rendered to his fellow Farmers Union members, he accepted the management.

Mr. Moore's vision of the range of service that a co-operative can render to its members and to the community it serves has been one of the contributing factors in the wonderful success attained by The LeRoy Co-operative Unit in its short period of existence. Mr. Moore's co-operation with the various locals, the business agents of those locals and the membership has stimulated attendance and interest in those locals which is readily reflected in the local business. This only proves the statement, often made by our state leaders, "Keep your locals alive and your business will thrive."

So anxious were the members to get going that a bunch of the "Boys" landed in town on an appointed day and with voluntary labor renovated and altered the old building. The paint, signs, partitions and general dressing up gave the place a new appearance. As fast as station equipment could be installed the cream was started on its way to the big Farmers Union creamery at Kansas City. It wasn't long before orders for flour, feed and other supplies were pooled at the locals. These were given, by the business agents, to Mr. Moore. Cars of merchandise were unloaded, mostly from the cars and the remainder stored in the place of business. Poultry and eggs started to come in large quantities and Mr. Moore mentioned to his members other channels of service in which the co-operative could function. They had reached the limit. No more in service, but lack of floor space. A move was necessary. This was accomplished largely through voluntary effort. The new quarters being a building 20x80 feet.

New fields of service were entered. The writer, calling on the management at one time, found them receiving and bagging wool. Mr. Moore had found a market for the spring clip. So rapidly was the additional space occupied in the new building that Mr. Norman Thornton was again called to the rescue to provide additional space. Mr. Thornton's confidence and interest was readily manifested in providing a brand new building 30x80 feet, moving the old building back on the lot gave the additional space of 20x50 feet. Since then two sheds, 30x50 and 15x40 have been added to the capacity.

Many Ways a Co-Op. Can Serve. As I said before, Mr. Moore has a vision of how and why a local co-operative should serve its membership. In five and one-half months time a merchandise business of \$57,000.38 was transacted exclusive of produce, livestock and grain. Savings of approximately \$600.00 were made on binder twine, \$80.00 on coal, 6 corn cultivators, \$72.00, four corn binders, \$100.00, five cream separators, \$200.00, three alfalfa cultivators, \$60.00, one grain binder, \$40.00, one side delivery hay rake, \$20.00, two cars oyster shell, \$200.00, one car sugar, \$140.00, nine cars flour and feed, \$450.00, one car salt, \$10.00, one car of tankage and meat scrap, \$100.00, oil meal and cotton seed, \$150.00, thirty thousand bushels of wheat were shipped to The Farmers Union Jobbing Association at a saving of \$2,400.00, two cars of corn went to the same source at a saving of \$180.00 and ten cars of livestock went to the Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co. at a saving of more than \$1,000.00. Many other savings were effected on purchases less than in cash. Several gasoline engines were also purchased.

The produce handled, exclusive of cream except commission checks, amounted to \$36,857.48 in a six months period.

The six months operation for the produce department and the five and one-half months of merchandise handling will show a net profit, exclusive of all expenses including moving twice, the purchase of office equipment, office supplies, a loading elevator, rent and salaries for the manager and three others, of over \$1,600.00 in addition to all the other savings mentioned.

Right here I will say that the three others, who have assisted Mr. Moore in the joint boards to make a success of handling the business of the co-operators in the LeRoy community, are fully alive and up to "Right Now" when it comes to giving service. Mr. Maurice Bailey, assistant manager, has charge of the cream. Maurice knows how to read tests just right. Yes, we check him at the creamery and it is right on the dot. Keep on studying co-operation and co-operative service. Maurice, big opportunities are opening up in this field. Recognition comes to those who endeavor to serve.

Mrs. Moore keeps the books and looks after the cash and I suspect sometime tells Mr. Moore what to do. Anyway she is very glad to serve wherever service is required.

Mrs. Frank Gillespie grades the eggs and she knows her "eggs," both good and bad. The good ones go on in the case and the "bad" ones go out. Don't try to be a "bad egg" with Mrs. Gillespie.

Now here is the funny thing about this whole business: It has operated without a cent of capital stock. Mr. Moore advanced some of the cash

offered him the management of the business to be established. Mr. Moore had previous training and experience in business. He was rather reluctant to leave the farm, but recognizing the importance of the service that could be rendered to his fellow Farmers Union members, he accepted the management.

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The Kansas Union Farmer

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

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

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

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



THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1924

THE STATE CONVENTION

This will be the last issue of our paper that can reach all its readers before the annual convention in October. There never has been a more important meeting in Kansas than will assemble at Arkansas City for the purpose of meeting with President Tromble and the other members of the official family of the Kansas Farmers Union. Tromble and his associates are going to report at length on the work done during the past year and are going to counsel with the delegates over the things that should be done during the next twelve months.

The delegates will weigh the reports and consider the plans. If they approve and will promise their co-operation during the year to come the Union will increase in usefulness and power. Every delegate and every visiting member should go to the convention, either to do something or to learn something or both, and there will be plenty of opportunity for both. Locals that have considered the problems of the organization and of the convention should supply their delegates with instructions and expect results.

Above everything else the members of the Union all over Kansas and especially those who live within driving distance should understand that it is important to make a good showing in the number that attends. This should be the biggest as it is the most important agricultural meeting ever held in Kansas. The folks who live in the towns, the men who make our laws and the interests that take most of the money from the sale of our crops measure our power by the number of men and women that we can get together at any one time. There should be at least 10,000 farmers and farmers' wives at the meeting.

Congress and the state legislature will both be in session this winter and agriculture wants something from each of our law-making bodies. From congress it wants laws that will enable producers to surmount the obstacles that block the way to successful co-operative marketing. From the Kansas legislature the farmers of this state want an effective statute reforming our state taxing system which is about the worst in the known world. We can get neither of these highly desirable results without organization sufficiently strong to give us a good standing with our law makers. Will you be at the convention?

Grain growers of Roosevelt County, New Mexico, last season formed a temporary marketing organization and employed the manager of the Sweet Potato Growers' Association to act as their manager also. Plans are now being made for a permanent grain growers' organization to be incorporated under the new co-operative law. A number of truck growers in Lea county are also planning an organization.

NO ONE FEARS THE FARMER

There are a lot of folks in the world who hold the farmer in contempt. There are others who despise him for his lack of independence and initiative. There are a comparatively few who know his hard lot and realize that something should be done to restore the prosperity of agriculture. But if one thing was demonstrated more clearly than another during the first session of congress it is that no one in public life is any longer afraid of the man who provides the food and the raw materials for clothing that every one must have.

An intelligent and aggressive committee went to Washington and working with a few farm leaders and a few senators and representatives formulated a legislative proposal that should have received careful and respectful consideration from every patriotic member of congress. The proposed relief measure failed in the House of Representatives and failed again in the senate. The single reason for that failure was the well known and well advertised fact that the farmers themselves were not united behind the program.

The cold truth is that the farmers of the United States have never been able to get together and act as a unit on any legislative program. Labor from its palatial headquarters in Washington serves notice on the White House and the Capitol that certain of its demands must be reduced to law or there will be deep and dark trouble for the men responsible for legislative failure. Organized business with its offices in an \$8,000,000 headquarters building just across Lafayette Square from the White House forms its modest requests for higher protection, for amendments to the banking laws and for other things essential to its prosperity and congress forthwith comes to heel and obeys the voice of one of its masters. Then come the railways and through their Washington lobby bring enough pressure to bear on the government to preserve and

continue the guarantee of almost six per cent on their invested capital.

Labor, business, banking, transportation all get their way because they are powerfully and efficiently organized. They have plenty of money to support any program that may be adopted. They have plenty of voters to slaughter any congressman that ignores their demands. Agriculture will never get anywhere until at least two things happen. Farmers must get mad and they must get together. No fight worth while was ever won by men lacking confidence in themselves. No battle worth while will ever be decided in favor of good natured men who are more concerned with their manners than with their pocketbooks. If the republic is to be preserved agriculture must win the fight for the restoration and maintenance of the prosperity of farmers.

Farmers must get mad and get together if they ever expect to get anywhere with their program. Organized agriculture would cause legislation out of the most reluctant congress. Unless farmers are organized better, ten times better than they have ever been in the past they might as well not keep their own agents at Washington and the state capitals. Enroll 100,000 or even 50,000 men in the Farmers Union of Kansas between now and the first of January and the coming session of the legislature will not pass a single law opposed by the representatives of organized agriculture.

A record was made for the "Pure Gold" oranges entered by the Mutual Orange Distributors, Redlands, Calif., at the California Valencia Orange Show, when they won the "coveted honor—grand sweepstakes—for the fourth time out of five consecutive expositions." Some of the prizes won by Pure Gold oranges are: 11 silver cups, 19 first awards, 13 second awards, 4 third awards, and a large cash bonus.

THINGS NOT WORTH KNOWING

It is a popular belief that knowledge is always worth while but that superstition should be modified a little. There are lots of things to learn before mankind knows it all. Some information that is not yet public property costs more than it is worth after it is assembled and some is actually worse than useless after great expense has been incurred in getting it together and presenting it to the public in costly printed form paid for but never read by the patient taxpayers. The Washington Post has been making a little study of the activities of the agents of this and other governments engaged in the collection and dissemination of useless information and here is the result as summarized by a very clever editorial writer:

The activities of the census bureau have been so extended during the last 30 years that the statistics gathered now cover almost every field of human endeavor, and with a few attached and independent bureaus the government is able to answer almost any inquiry requiring statistical research upon any subject under the sun.

For instance, a census of the wild life in the national forests has recently been perfected by agents of the government, associated with scientists of several of the states. These investigators report that there are 81,500 deer in Oregon and Washington forest reserves and that there are roaming loose in those forests fifteen grizzly bears. We learn from the same source that the number of elk in Oregon reserves totals 12,000, while there are only 3,500 of these noble animals in Washington forests.

The total deer population of all the national forests is placed at 605,900; elk, 72,000; antelope, 7,500; black and brown bears, 46,200; grizzlies, 5,600; moose, 6,400; mountain goats, 17,000; mountain sheep, 12,000; and caribou, 140. All of which indicates that Uncle Sam is something of a stockman.

Thus far the Canadian authorities do not seem to have started in to take a census of the wild life of the Dominion, but England, mistress of the waves, is interested in knowing how many whales there are in the sea and has started to find out. From the city of Hull comes the information that a specially constructed steamer, the William Scoresby, has just been fitted out and is about to start on a voyage of discovery. The British crown agent, who will conduct the investigation, will endeavor to learn whether whales have two wives or more, and, if polygamous, just how they divide their time among their families. Also how far Mister Whale wanders from his own fire-side in search of adventure. In fact, all of the domestic affairs of whales are to be dragged into the light of pitiless publicity.

Recently an indiscreet writer caused consternation by the publication of a scandalous report that Adam and Eve never went through a legal marriage ceremony; and now these Britishers propose to add to the literature of scandal by intimating that whales may be guilty of moral turpitude, bigamy, or even polygamy. Science may go too far.

If only a small part of the trouble and cost of the census of wild life had been employed in finding out the real cause of the bankruptcy of agriculture in Iowa and other states with rich soils and debt-ridden farmers, men like Henry Allen would not be so apt to talk without knowledge.

CROOKED PREPAREDNESS PROPAGANDA

There are still quite a few folks who believe or affect to believe that the United States and England paid a frightful price for the unprepared military situation in which they found themselves at the outbreak of the great war. In its presumably patriotic efforts to educate its readers on the virtues of national gun toting the New York Commercial recently printed the following:

It is interesting to know that during the late war the central powers mobilized 22,850,000 men and inflicted 22,090,000 casualties on the troops of the allied forces. Also, that the allied and associated powers mobilized 42,189,444 men and inflicted 15,405,000 casualties upon the central powers.

In the one case there was an average of nearly one casualty for every man mobilized. On the other side, it took nearly three men to inflict a casualty. This is the price of unpreparedness.

Why not consider these figures from another angle or two. In the first place had there been no military nations and no preparedness for war there would have been no war. So it might be argued that the preparedness of Germany, France and Russia was the real cause of the war and that the whole bill incurred by all the belligerents on both sides was the cost, not of unpreparedness, but of preparedness.

WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM

—It is very much easier to learn where the federal revenues come from than it is to find out where they go. There are a lot of folks in the United States who would like as much information about government disbursements as is contained in the following statement concerning the receipt of taxes:

Total revenue received by the government from the revenue laws for the year ended June 30, 1926, exceeded the receipts of any year since 1920, amounting to \$2,835,999,892. The total for the last fiscal year exceeded that of the preceding year by more than \$251,800,000. Of the total receipts more than \$1,900,000,000 came from corporation and personal income taxes. Corporations last year paid \$1,094,979,000, while individuals paid approximately \$879,124,000. It cost the government last year about \$34,984,000 to collect this amount of taxes, or \$1.23 for every \$100 collected.

Consumers of cigars paid \$38,852,000, and consumers of cigarettes paid \$254,951,000. Automobile and motorcycle makers paid \$138,155,000.

Surtaxes under the 1926 act were reduced from 40 per cent in excess of \$500,000 to 20 per cent in excess of \$100,000. This reduction has had the effect of increasing revenue from this source.

Every member of the Alberta Wheat Pool who delivered wheat during the past two seasons has been notified by the head office of the amount held to his credit on the books 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.

HIGH WAGES AND HIGH PRICES

Throughout the entire country skilled and organized workmen are finding plenty of employment at good wages. This has a fine effect on business. The men who draw pay sufficient to enable them to do so live well and to live well they spend most of their incomes for those desirable goods and services the enjoyment of which enables them to live on a higher plane of comfort and security than is enjoyed by wage workers anywhere else in the world. Perhaps the working men are not fully satisfied. In fact it is to be hoped that they are so because a man completely satisfied with himself, his surroundings and the ways of trade and commerce that now prevail is not likely ever to be worth very much to himself, his fellow farmers or society.

The result of the high wage scales in all lines of industry should inform the world that justice always pays. If the income of the farmers of this country could be doubled a much improved industrial and commercial situation would ensue. Double seems a good deal to suggest but short of double their present incomes there are few farmers in this country who can carry on very much longer as home owners.

After all high wages and high prices seldom do any harm. The money paid to labor and agriculture is not burned nor is it sent out of the country. It very speedily, after circulating for a short time, returns to the people who paid it out in fair sized amounts. Ford has proved that high wages is a good thing for manufacturing. We should have an opportunity to prove that it would be a fine thing for agriculture.

CONGRESSIONAL REAPPORTIONMENT

Having nothing better to do a lot of congressmen from the big cities are planning to raise a lot of sand during the coming session by demanding that congress exercise its constitutional authority to redistribute representation in the lower house. There has been no reapportionment since 1910 and there have been many changes in population. The first step will be to decide whether the representation of any state shall be reduced. If not, it will be necessary to increase the membership of the house by some twenty or thirty. If it is decided that there are already more members than are useful the next thing will be to agree on a basis of representation and that of course means that quite a few states will have fewer members and a number of others will have more than that since 1910.

Illinois had 6,485,280 people in 1920 and twenty-five representatives based on the census of 1910, or a population of 280,000 for every congressman. California has eleven members of congress based on the census population of 1910 but with a population of 3,426,861 in 1920. Missouri with a smaller population than California has sixteen members of congress. There are other disparities as great or greater and so the members from the states that have inadequate representation and especially from the big cities of such states are all worked up over what they call the deliberate violation of the constitution by the majority that has for six years refused to consider the redistribution of seats.

The whole problem looks easy but it is difficult. The growth of population from 1910 to 1920 was all in the cities. In fact there was an actual decrease in many agricultural districts. Kansas, for example, is certain to lose one member and possibly two, under any reapportionment plan that maintains or reduces the present membership of the house of representatives. California, New York, Illinois and Michigan would gain several members each and the additional members would all be from city districts. Even in those states the number of country congressmen would be reduced. The result of the reapportionment if made now or whenever it is made will be that agriculture will lose forty or fifty representatives and big business and city interests will gain the same number. Another thing interferes with reapportionment by the present congress. The big cities are apt to be rather democratic in voting and it is just possible that a reapportionment would add a dozen or more districts to democratic territory.

Farmers have nothing to gain from reapportionment. When the membership is next distributed agriculture will be definitely relegated to a back seat and other interests will be in complete control for the first time since Washington made his opening address to a congress composed almost exclusively of farmers. It is foolish to be stampeded by the cry that failure to redistribute the seats is a violation of the constitution. Nothing of the sort is true. This gives congress the authority to change the basis of representation after each census but the exercise of such authority is purely optional.

Comment On World's News For Week

Smith Was Renominated

For governor of New York by the democratic convention of that state with an enthusiasm and unanimity that speaks well for his hold on the affections and confidence of his party. He will be elected and will therefore hold a unique position in the history of his state. To be five times nominated and four times elected governor of the greatest state of the Union is a distinction that can scarcely be added to by any preferable man in the future.

Just what bearing the re-election of Governor Smith may have on national politics is problematical at this time. As a candidate for the presidency Smith is no more available wet from principle although satisfied than he was two years ago. He is factory and commendably dry in practice. The major portion of the safely democratic states are dry in principle even if they are rather wet in practice.

Also there is the matter of the governor's religion. In a country that prides itself on being a Christian nation there is a very strong group that objects to him because he is devotedly and consistently religious.

Unless the president's coat tails give way under the strain quite a few voters who do appear to have a Dutchman's chance to retain their jobs will be re-elected in November.

Mills Is the Republican

Candidate for governor of New York. In some respects he is everything that is different from Smith. He was born to riches and high social standing. The governor is a product of the Bowery or some other east side street of the great city. Mills is a college man, a multi-millionaire, a gentleman sportsman, a social leader and for a long time has been an influential member of the national House of Representatives where he is of the Ways and Means committee.

Congressman Mills is wet but his party rather straddled the prohibition by declaring in favor of the enforcement of the Eighteenth amendment and for a referendum of the whole liquor matter to a popular vote. On the same ticket with Mills is James W. Wadsworth, Jr., an attorney and one of the United States senate and as wet as Smith or any other democrat who wants the whole prohibition program, so far as the federal government is concerned, ditched at the earliest possible moment.

The campaign and election in New York will be worth watching. Every one knows just how important the State and its governor is to the democracy. Without New York it is next to impossible for the democrats to win a national election and with that state it is always quite a chore.

There are a lot of folks who do not understand why Jim Reed proposes to retire from a job in which he just about earns enough money to pay his taxes in order to return to the practice of a profession in which he can grab off at least \$200,000 a year. Probably there are two reasons. It is not altogether unlikely that Reed needs the money and he is so hopelessly old fashioned that he will never make it while he is a senator and then again the fighting is always good in the courts.

Sicelair Lost His Appeal

On the matter of the Tea Pot Dome oil leases or rather the government won its appeal in that litigation in a decision recently handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Former Senator Kenyon of Iowa, now on the federal bench, was the presiding circuit judge who wrote the opinion which was concurred in by Judge Van Valkenburg of Kansas City and the district judge who participated in the trial.

Judge Kenyon indicates that there was one big scandal in the Tea Pot Dome business, Albert B. Fall. It is hardly believable that a man who had been a United States senator and was a member of the cabinet would sell his country's property and her security in time of war but Judge Kenyon leaves little room for doubt that Fall was just that sort of a public servant.

The opinion also states that there were no other crooked public officials in the deal. That is a sort of left handed compliment and vindication for a number of more or less distinguished gentlemen who are now cleared of rascality and convicted of stupidity.

The Queen of Roumania is spending quite a lot of money on her visit to the United States but she has plenty, all of it borrowed from the banks and people of this country.

CO-OPERATIVES MUST KEEP FAITH

There are three groups of people with whom a co-operative must keep faith if it is to succeed. These groups are the purchasers of the products handled by the co-operative, the creditors of the enterprise, and its own members.

Faith must be maintained with the customers in order that they may not only continue to be customers, but that they may purchase in increasing amounts. One of the most certain ways for insuring a continued and increased patronage from old customers is to supply a product that exactly meets their needs, prepared according to a standard which never varies.

The establishment of high standards and rigid inspection of grading are the first steps in any program for creating and maintaining customer confidence. Probably more co-operatives fail to get the customer support that they desire because of the lack of stable standards than for any other reason. The members and the management of most co-operatives undoubtedly are abundantly

Florida Needs More Help

Than she will get. The great storm destroyed a couple of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of property and about a thousand lives. Sickness, want and exposure are abroad in the land of flowers. The country at large has been called on for relief funds and for once the generous heart of the nation wide public seems untouched by a story of suffering. So far the collections have been surprisingly and disappointingly small.

There is a reason, in fact there are several reasons why many generous citizens of other states have steel-ed their hearts and buttoned their pockets against Florida in her hour of need. In the first place the loss down there, great as it is, for the most part is a rich man's disaster. That the poor are in some need is certain but the poor of Florida never need very much and they know how and where to get what they must have to live.

Then Florida must not forget and the rest of the country remembers that Miami and all the country thereabouts have been improved and built with money from other states and that most of the money so used is not now invested in the names of the original owners.

Railway earnings up to date this year indicate a return of nearly 7 per cent on approximately twenty-one billion dollars worth of property. The railway accounting systems have finally broken down under the strain.

Poincaré, Prime Minister

Of France keeps his record straight. Some years ago when he was holding his present office in one of the intervals of his popularity he declared that his country always had and always would pay her debts. For that declaration or some other, equally substantial reason he was promptly voted out of office.

Now that he is in power again Minister Poincaré renews his pledge that France will pay her debts. That is another 16,000,000 drop this year. Results of course is, that prices have gone tumbling and that the great southern staple is now selling like one-half the cost of production. If the planters are forced to sell the cotton now on hands at present price the south will lose more than a half billion dollars on this crop.

Cotton prices were up for several years. There were at least three reasons. Crops were short on account of boll weevil and cotton worm ravages, there was a reduced acreage forced along about 1922 by bankers refusing to "carry" poor farmers who would not pledge themselves to reduce their acreage and the results of co-operative marketing.

Cotton Is Again

In the doldrums. There was a 16-000,000 bale crop last year. There is another 16,000,000 crop this year. Results of course is, that prices have gone tumbling and that the great southern staple is now selling like one-half the cost of production. If the planters are forced to sell the cotton now on hands at present price the south will lose more than a half billion dollars on this crop.

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Last year an dithis year planting went back to the old acreage. The season happened to be mighty hard on the boll weevil and the farmers abandoned their co-operative-selling agencies. So there is a big crop with about half of last year's staple still unsold. It is impossible to do very much for men who refuse to do anything for themselves but that will not stop the southerners from going to Washington with some sort of scheme for valorizing their big cash crop. They are bithered about the surplus and have not yet learned the easiest way to avoid a price breaking surplus is to refuse to make it.

Daughtery is the first cabinet officer in the history of the country to stand before a jury of his peers and defend himself against charges that he made much money out of the perquisites accessible to any one on the job of attorney general.

Freight Business Continues

To be fine with the railroads, not a million cars a day as this paper mistakenly stated he while back last week before last it was 1,187,011 which after all is fairly a large-sized pile of merchandise and other stuff to be

supplied with good intentions. But business today is not built nor maintained on such a basis. Business develops and grows in an atmosphere of confidence—a belief that faith will be kept—always. Manufacturers have learned that permanent success is won only by high standards of quality below which their products are never permitted to fall. They have further learned that standards must be raised as their customers become more exacting, otherwise these customers will seek their supply from more satisfactory sources. Co-operatives must adopt the methods which have been found essential to success in other lines of business.

The co-operatives which are forging ahead today and becoming outstanding examples of success are those that are keeping faith with their customers by giving them a high-grade product; are ever raising the standard of quality and guaranteeing an unvarying quality through rigid grading and inspection.

A co-operative must also keep faith with its creditors, if it wishes to be numbered among the successful enterprises. It is imperative that adequate provision be made to

moving from one place to another in this country. If consolidated into a single train it would be about 7,500 miles from the caboose to the engine and an interested spectator would have to spend slightly more than three months and 24 hours each day watching the cars go by if he wanted to see the whole show.

This is now certain to be the best year in the history of the railway business. The fortunate but comparatively few people who own stocks and bonds of the country are convinced that the country is prosperous and so are the rather well-paid railway workers who operate the endless train of cars that are going here and there all over the country. Unless the accounting departments of the various roads speedily find some way to cover up the huge profits the end of this year is likely to show an average return of something like seven per cent on the valuation placed on the transportation investment by the railways themselves.

But just how the sort of prosperity that takes tremendous sums of money out of the pockets of those who need it most and transfer it in dividends and wages to the incomes of those who need it least is to promote satisfaction and well-being throughout the republic is not at all easy to see.

All the republican papers announce that Attorney Roberts won a great victory in the Sinclair oil case and all the democratic papers rejoice over the success of Attorney Pomerene. To learn that the government was represented by two good lawyers, it is necessary to take both democratic and republican papers. All of which indicates that a press that will print the news for its news value only would be a fine thing for the country.

Receivers of the St. Paul

Railways are going to sell that property at auction in a few weeks. They have fixed the upset price, whatever that may be, at \$122,500,000. Any farmer who has that amount in his sock is free to go to the sale and buy him a railroad that was forced into bankruptcy because it was capitalized at a little more than five times the amount that court now says is a fair price for the property.

On the same day that the St. Paul railroad will be knocked down to a bunch of bondholders and bankers as the first step to reorganization on the basis of a securities issue of something like a half billion sherriff will sell some thousands of farms with no upset price determined by judges who play golf with the mortgage holders while business conditions are playing hell with the farmers.

Nor will there be any reorganization of the farms on the basis of inflated values. All the land that is being sold by the sheriff will be farmed by renters who will make a clean living for themselves and fairly good money for the owners of the lands obtained through foreclosure proceedings.

Senator Butler of Massachusetts admits that a little tariff revision would be all right and that congress may settle down to that job in a year or two. Outside of New England and other eastern states there is some doubt, however, as to whether the country can stand another raise in the tariff.

Statisticians

In Washington Have Discovered that farmers are not doing so badly after all. A recent report by some industrious bureau says that at the present time farmers are getting 34 per cent more than pre-war prices for their average crops and that the average price level is only 44 per cent above that of the ancient days when it was possible to buy a fairly good pair of shoes for the baby with three or four bushels of wheat.

But it is worth something to the cause of justice to have good authority for our oft-repeated charge that farmers sell for less than other folks and pay more. What we should have now is for some of these accomplished figure jugglers to sit down and compute the length of time it will take for this 10 per cent differential to deprive the farmer of all his capital.

If a few dozen of the clever fellows who are accumulating, fabricating and publishing worthless information about the love affairs of angle worms and the politics ants and honey bees could be set to the job of figuring out the real financial condition of agriculture right on in connection with what it may be in the future the country might learn something to its interest.

promptly reimburses those who extend to it credit for financing its various transactions. To infrequently friends of co-operation assist in the financing of specific enterprises in order that such efforts may get under way without undue delay. It is only fair to such well-wishers that their claims be met from the proceeds of the business at as early a date as is possible.

Lastly, a co-operative must keep faith with its members. To do this it is incumbent upon the management to transact the business entrusted to its care with the highest degree of honesty and efficiency and to keep the membership fully informed regarding their business.

The membership is entitled to full information as to what has been done, and the reasons for it. Executives who are remiss in this are courting serious trouble and eventual disaster.

A. V. Swarthout.

The man who succeeds welcomes the small opportunity and turns it into what is afterwards known as a stroke of luck.

The Country Woman

Isn't it strange that princes and kings,
And clowns that caper in sawdust
rings,
And common folks like you and me,
Are builders for eternity?
To each is given a bag of tools,
A shapeless mass and a book of rules;
And each must make e'er life has
flown
A stumbling block or a stepping stone.

MEAT STUFFED PEPPERS
2 large green peppers.
1/2 pound chopped cooked meat.
1/2 cup bread crumbs.
1 egg.
1/2 teaspoon salt.
1/2 teaspoon pepper.
Wash peppers, cut in half lengthwise and clean out seeds; parboil for 15 minutes. Mix ingredients thoroughly and fill peppers till rounding. Place in baking dish and bake in hot oven from 15 to 30 minutes. These peppers are especially good if garnished with egg and beats or red pimentos. Any left-over meats may be utilized in this way.

APPLE CHEESE BETTY
Cover bottom of a greased baking dish with bread crumbs. Add a generous layer of thinly sliced, tart apples. Sprinkle with sugar, bits of butter, a little nutmeg and 4 table-spoons of grated cheese. Cover with another layer of breaded crumbs. Add 1/2 cup of water and bake in a covered dish in a moderate oven.

CHEESE A SATISFACTORY MEAT SUBSTITUTE
Cheese is one of the richest of all our common foods in calcium. Many Americans do not get enough calcium in their foods to furnish their bodies with the quantity of this mineral needed for building and repairing teeth and bones. Cheese made from whole milk also contains a considerable quantity of fat. Because of this fat and the fact that the protein of cheese is of the same efficient kind as that in meat, a cheese combination is excellent to use occasionally as the main dish at dinner or supper.

DAILY CARE IMPORTANT
LIFE OF CLOTHING
Daily care is important in the life and wear of clothing, according to South Dakota state college home economics specialists. Dresses that are well pressed and cared for always look nicer than those that are neglected. Well-shined shoes are also important to the well-dressed woman.

"Hang your dresses, waists, suits and coats on hangers as soon as they are taken off," is one of the simple rules given by Miss May Kiehlme, clothing specialist, for daily care of the clothing. "Hangers are inexpensive," she adds, "they can be made by rolling a newspaper or magazine, tying it through the center and suspending it by a loop. A smooth stick, padded and covered, answers the purpose. The hanger should be the width of the shoulders.

Miss Kiehlme advises hanging skirts from the waist band. Sweaters and garments of heavy materials should be kept in a box or drawer. Garments that cannot be hung should be folded carefully in drawers or boxes. Other simple rules that are important in clothing care follow:

Brush clothes and remove dust before hanging away. Spots should be removed immediately, especially from woolen materials as dust settles in them and makes cleaning more difficult. Sugar spots may be removed by sponging with clean water. If grease is present, use absorbents or warm water and soap, gasoline, benzine or commercial cleaner.

Keep clothing well pressed. Pressing gives new life to a garment. Lay a damp cloth on the garment. Press, do not rub, with a moderately hot iron. Let the steam out occasionally by raising the pressing cloth. Do not press until absolutely dry or the garment will be shiny. Hang where it

will dry before wearing.
Keep shoes in good repair and well polished. The polish preserves the leather. When not in use, put shoes in them or stuff with paper. Keep rubbers washed and away from heat. Mend with adhesive tape.

CHANGE OF GOD'S IDEA

Ethel Whitney

God made man in His image and man returned the compliment by creating a God in his, man's likeness and endowed him with such human frailties as jealousy, vengefulness and capriciousness. Thomas Parker Boyd says that "a good man is the last report from God." This must have stood true through the ages because man attributed to the God of his creating, the highest and best qualities that he saw in the good men of his tribe.

He first describes God as a stern warrior, who cursed and destroyed those who failed to keep His commandments, and having favorite tribes out of the people of His own creating.

The first one of the ten commandments says "I am a jealous God, visiting the sins of the parents on the children to the third and fourth generation." But as man became less primitive and his nature and environment less stern, justice, mercy and love crept into the record until Jesus taught of a loving Father and one who loves and saves all the races of men.

Man's first idea of God was as a person, a deified man, but later teachings gives a God spirit, everywhere equally present, which could not be possible with the first God idea.

The Biblical record says, speaking for God, "I am the same, yesterday, today and forever." This being true, God has not changed. He was always the same as He is today, but man's idea of Him has grown and this better understanding of God is possible because of the advancement of man's mental state.

Does man's idea of God take away or add anything to God?

In man's mind and attitude only. Religion must, and is advancing with man's forward movement and man can no more live without a God now than at any time throughout the history of the world. Today's need is for an intimate, vital God essence that enters into the every day life; something that helps him understand his fellowman; a something that makes him realize that he, individually and collectively, is a part and parcel of God's kingdom on earth and a co-worker with Him.

Business, or any other of man's activities should not be divorced from religion as religion includes every phase of development of the races and a study of all the different branches of science can only add knowledge and understanding. We are exhorted by a new testament writer "to add knowledge to virtue" so surely knowledge is not to be feared.

"GET UP, SPEAK UP, SHUT UP"

Secretary M. S. Winder, of Utah, submits the following sample rules to govern the holding of local farm bureau meetings:

"Due to frequent requests for suggestions on how best to conduct meetings, the following simple outline has been drawn up and is being distributed to local farm bureau presidents. This is not supposed to be an exhaustive discourse of parliamentary procedure but just a few simple suggestions that will be found helpful when a question of good procedure comes up:

"1. Plan your meetings in advance, having all details well in hand.

"2. Get your audience to occupy the front seats in the assembly room. If necessary invite those in the rear to come forward.

"3. The chairman should speak out



5562 Girls' Coat
Cut in 5 Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. 40 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 54 inch material. Price 15c.

5605 Ladies' Dress
Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size if made with long sleeves requires 2 1/2 yards of 54 inch material. If made with short sleeves 2 1/4 yards will be required. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 1 1/4 yard. Price 15c.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-Date Fall and Winter 1926-27 Book of Fashions, showing color plates, and containing 50 designs of Ladies' Dresses and Children's Patterns, a Concise and Comprehensive Article on Dressmaking, also some Points for the Needle (Illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) a valuable hint to the home dressmaker. Pattern Dept. Kansas Union Farmer Box 48 Salina, Kansas

in a firm, clear voice, loud enough to be heard by everyone present.
"4. The secretary should be prepared to take the minutes of the meeting, recording all important features.
"5. Those who participate in the program should occupy seats in the front of the hall or on the rostrum. The principal speaker or honored guest should occupy a seat beside the chairman, facing the audience.
"6. The introduction of speakers should be such as to set them at ease and establish pleasant contact with the audience. Where speeches are to be limited to time, invite your speaker in advance to come prepared to speak for the time allotted them. Then announce that they will speak for the specified time. Where a definite subject has been prepared always announce it.

"7. Do not wait until a speaker or performer has regained his seat before announcing the next number. Much valuable time and sometimes embarrassment can be saved by the chairman taking the floor immediately and announcing the next number. Much valuable time and sometimes embarrassment can be saved by the chairman taking the floor immediately and announcing the next number. Much valuable time and sometimes embarrassment can be saved by the chairman taking the floor immediately and announcing the next number.

"8. When the business of the meeting is conducted, if there is no motion to adjourn, the chairman should announce 'there being no further business the meeting is adjourned.'

"9. Motions:

a. Each motion must have a second. It can receive consideration.

b. A motion must deal with one general subject.

c. A motion properly made must be disposed of before other business can be transacted.

d. When a motion is properly made, the question is open for discussion. When the discussion is finished the chairman puts the motion stating, 'there being no further discussion, the question is, shall the motion pass—those in favor say aye, after which, 'those opposed say No.' If there is doubt as to the outcome, he then announces 'those in favor stand and be counted.' The count completed the number is announced. After which those opposed stand and are counted. The count completed the number is announced. After which those opposed stand and are counted. The count completed the number is announced.

e. Motions to amend or to substitute can be made. When an amendment is carried it becomes part of the original motion, which must then be put as amended. A substitution motion if carried stands in lieu of the original motion.

"10. Elections: Nominations for officers need no second. As many as can be placed in nomination for any office as those present having a right to vote wish. All elections should be by ballot unless by motion the rules are suspended and election is by acclamation. The chairman should announce the result of the balloting and declare the successful candidate elected.

"11. It is well to remember the chairman should assure the success or failure of a meeting by the manner in which he conducts it. A good slogan 'Get Up, Speak Up, Shut Up!'"

Farm Bureau Federation News.

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.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

IRRIGATION LAND FOR SALE

SIX HUNDRED forty acres at \$50 per acre. No failures. Under irrigation corn, kaffir or milo will make from fifty to ninety bushels per acre. Alfalfa five to seven tons. This land is undeveloped but can be developed at forty to fifty dollars per acre. If interested write L. J. Lox, Owner, Scott City, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

WE HELP CHURCH SOCIETIES TO raise money. Sample and details free. Lusher Brothers, Elkhart, Indiana.

POULTRY

SHINN CHICKS ARE BETTER. Leading breeds. \$3.40 per 100. Free book. Shinn Farms, Box 153, Greentop, Missouri.

FOR SALE—Choice cockerels. Single Comb Rhode Island Red. Thompsons egg laying strain from prize winners. \$5.00 each.—Victor Kirk, Basar, Kansas.

RESOLUTIONS

Whereas our Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove from our midst our brother, W. B. Brown, Therefore, Be it Resolved that we, the members of the Riley County Farmers Union extend our sincerest sympathy to the bereaved family, and made with short sleeves 2 1/4 yards will be required. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 1 1/4 yard. Price 15c.

Be it Further Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread upon the minutes of our local and a copy sent to our paper, the Kansas Union Farmer.

A. M. Eastland, Secretary, C. M. Williams, Committee.

RESOLUTIONS

Whereas our friend and brother member, Ike West, has been called to his reward, Be it Resolved that we, the members of the Riley County Farmers Union extend our sincerest sympathy to his bereaved wife and family.

Be it Further Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our sister member, Mrs. West, one to the Kansas Union Farmer and one spread on the minutes of our next regular meeting.

R. L. Duncan, Secretary, I. O. Ribberds, Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas our Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove from our midst our brother, M. Paige, Be it Therefore Resolved that we, the members of the Riley County Farmers Union No. 45 do hereby extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, a copy to the Kansas Union Farmer and a copy spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

John Graham, Secretary, John Schwartz, Sr., Committee.

IN MEMORY

of Clifton B. Henderson, formerly director of the Kansas State Farmers Union who died October 10, 1925: Forgive, old friend, if I disturb thy quiet of this sleep. As near your little ark of grass I pause awhile to weep.

I would not wish to call you back. From the silence where you're gone, But my heart cries out in loneliness, Best friend that I have known.

O many, many years may pass, Filled with joys or sorrows deep. Ere I reach to me of you, That calls me to my sleep.

But the years are many, Or perchance they may be few, When'er autumn's leaves are falling, They'll sigh to me of you.

Old friend, if someone should chant you In other words than praise, They do not mean the best of you, Nor your generous kindly ways.

How peaceful is the quiet, The old church brooding high Whispers its age old message, That great hearts never die.

Here, in the little churchyard, Rest, Clifton, rest; may angels guard you 'Till eternity is here. A Friend.

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. Landson, Lecturer, Salina, Kan.

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GENERAL ATTORNEY

Jerome S. Koehler
811-13 Elka Bldg.
Kansas City, Kansas.

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

443 Board of Trade Building
Kansas City, Missouri
246 F. U. Insurance Bldg., Salina, Kansas.

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.

Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

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

(L. 1925, ch. 192)

A proposition to amend section 2, 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, That

SECTION 1. That there is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state of Kansas for their approval or rejection a proposal to amend section 2, article II, of the constitution of the state of Kansas so as to read as follows: Sec. 2.

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 session not more than two hundred and forty dollars for any special session; and such sum 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 1928. 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.

(Seal) FRANK J. RYAN,
Secretary of State.

65-13

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Department of Practical Co-Operation

ANDERSON COUNTY
AMOT LOCAL NO. 2117
Meets the first Friday night of each month. H. O. Snodgrass, Sec.
BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. John T. Anderson, Sec.
CHASE WOUND LOCAL NO. 2116
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Sec. Joe Van Hercke, Anderson County.
CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 2098
Meets every two weeks. G. H. Montgomery, Sec. Anderson County.
DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 2052
Meets the first and third Friday night of each month. Mrs. Laura Carter, Sec.
EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2137
Meets the third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. J. S. McInden, Sec. Anderson County.
FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2086
Meets the first and third Friday night of each month. Mrs. Martha B. Myers, Sec.
GALLIA LOCAL NO. 2044
Meets every second and fourth Friday of each month. Sec. Anderson County.
INDIAN CREEK LOCAL NO. 2050
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. C. C. Beard, Sec.
LANTHA LOCAL NO. 2140
Meets the second Friday night of each month. A. P. Fawcett, Sec.
LAWSON LOCAL NO. 2054
Meets every second and fourth Friday of each month. Mrs. R. W. Williams, Sec.
LAWSON LOCAL NO. 2125
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Lulu Shilling, Sec.
MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 2072
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday. Maude Carter, Sec.
PILGRIM LOCAL NO. 2055
Meets the first and third Monday. Minnie Carrico, Sec.
SPRINGFIELD LOCAL NO. 2082
Meets on the first and third Friday of each month. Frank White, Sec.
SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2116
Meets every two weeks on Friday night. Carl Henry, Sec.
TRIANGLE LOCAL NO. 2124
Meets every second and fourth Thursday. E. L. Osterholt, Sec.
WILDA LOCAL NO. 2054
Meets the second and fourth Saturday of each month. H. F. Furgason, Sec.
WALLEN COUNTY
DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 2081
Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. J. W. Ryan, Sec.
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2145
Meets the second and fourth Friday of the month. Ray Wilson, Sec.
ATCHISON COUNTY
HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1886
Meets on the first Wednesday night of each month. W. R. Fuhrman, Sec.
BARTON COUNTY
ODIN LOCAL NO. 223
Meets every second and fourth Wednesday. Fred M. Beran, Sec. Barton County.
STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 273
Meets the second and fourth Thursday. Chas. Grossardt, Sec. Barton County.
CHASE COUNTY
COTTONWOOD-VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1823
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Lee Graham, Sec. Chase County.
DISTRICT 66 LOCAL NO. 1907
Meets the second Wednesday and fourth Friday of each month. J. H. Simmons, Sec. Chase County.
MILLER LOCAL NO. 1923
Meets the second and fourth Thursday. Velma H. McCandless, Sec.
PRAIRIE HILL LOCAL NO. 1944
Meets the second and fourth Saturday night. Next meeting, August 21, 1926. Emily B. Duke, Sec.
CLAY COUNTY
FACT LOCAL NO. 21
Meets every two weeks on Tuesday evening. Walter Knitter, Sec.
FOUR MILE LOCAL NO. 1128
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. John H. Mueser, Sec.
MARINE LOCAL NO. 643
Meets the first and third Tuesday night of each month. Jas. Vittetoe, Sec.
WHEELER LOCAL NO. 1922
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Ernest Small, Sec. Clay County.
COFFEY COUNTY
CENTER LOCAL NO. 21
Meets the second Tuesday of each month. Nellie F. Hughes, Sec.
SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2144
Meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. H. C. Celler, Sec.
CHESTER COUNTY
NEUTRAL LOCAL NO. 2108
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. C. A. Atkinson, Sec.
COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1783
Meets the first and third Monday. Ethel Roberts, Sec. Cherokee County.
COWLEY COUNTY
BETHLEHEM LOCAL NO. 1930
Meets on Friday night. Every two weeks. Harold P. Ozburn, Sec.
BEAVER LOCAL NO. 1558
Meets the first and third Monday. Mrs. W. P. Kent, Sec. Cowley County.
FLORAL LOCAL NO. 2094
Meets the second and fourth Friday. Sherman Nichols, Sec. Cowley County.
GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494
Meets the 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. 1468
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Mr. C. Rambo, Sec.
MURDER LOCAL NO. 1462
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. W. M. Schmidt, Sec. Cowley County.
MAPLE GROVE LOCAL NO. 2107
Meets on Tuesday night every two weeks. Rol Workman, Sec. Cowley County.
OJESDA LOCAL NO. 1571
Meets every Tuesday night. Burr Russell, Sec. Cowley County.
SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday. F. Lewis, Sec. Cowley County.
SHILOH LOCAL NO. 1573
Meets the first Wednesday night of each month. Lloyd W. Peck, Sec.
TISDALE LOCAL NO. 1986
Meets every first Monday night in the month. Fred Abildgaard, Sec.
CRAWFORD COUNTY
DUMB BELL LOCAL NO. 581
Meets the first and third Thursday night in each month. C. W. McClaskey, Sec.
FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 662
Meets every Tuesday of the month. Jimmie Cunningham, Sec. Crawford County.
MONMOUTH LOCAL NO. 1714
Meets the first Thursday of each month. Arthur Boor, Sec. Crawford County.
OWSLEY LOCAL NO. 2004
Meets the first and third Thursday. Joe Farmer, Sec. Crawford County.
STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2060
Meets the first and third Friday. H. Eggers, Sec. Crawford County.
WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1308
Meets the first and third Tuesday. Robert Meyer, Sec. Crawford County.

CLOUD COUNTY
BUFFALO VALLEY LOCAL NO. 507
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. R. A. Hanson, Sec.
DIST. NO. 103 LOCAL NO. 855
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. H. A. Coate, Sec.
PILGRIM LOCAL NO. 1758
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. J. H. York, Sec.
CARMEL LOCAL NO. 1055
Meets every second and fourth Monday in the month. B. J. Regular, Sec.
COWLEY COUNTY
EAST CRESSWELL LOCAL NO. 1559
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. W. J. Pollock, Sec.
DECATUR COUNTY
AURORA LOCAL NO. 551
Meets every second Thursday of each month. Al Bruggeman, Sec.
PRAIRIE DOG LOCAL NO. 1845
Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at North Valley School House. Bruce Moore, Sec. Decatur County.
DICKINSON COUNTY
WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1989
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Harvey Shipley, Sec.
CARL LOCAL NO. 1911
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday. R. J. Logan, Sec.
KAYARIE LOCAL NO. 1853
Meets every first Tuesday of the month. H. C. Kitzing, Sec.
DOUGLAS COUNTY
BLUE MOUNTAIN LOCAL NO. 1855
Meets the first Friday in each month. John Bowman, Sec.
CARGY LOCAL NO. 2136
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. R. E. Tucher, Sec.
DISTRICT NO. 10 LOCAL NO. 1036
Meets the first and third Thursday. Geo. Butell, Sec. Douglas County.
EIGHT MILE LOCAL NO. 1211
Meets the first Saturday night of each month. Fred Winters, Sec.
EUDORA LOCAL NO. 1851
Meets every third Friday of the month. W. W. Gerstenberger, Sec.
FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1532
Meets the first Friday of each month. Mrs. P. P. White, Sec.
HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 752
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Chas. J. Gleason, Sec.
LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1892
Meets the fourth Wednesday night of each month. Roy Flory, Sec.
PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1684
Meets on alternate Thursday. Bertha A. McPherson, Sec.
SIGEL LOCAL NO. 1899
Meets the second Tuesday in each month. Lee Cox, Sec.
SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1361
Meets the first and third Wednesday. Roy Stacker, Sec.
VEPERTINE LOCAL NO. 1817
Meets every other Wednesday night. Fred Rhoads, Sec.
WORDEN LOCAL NO. 842
Meets the second Thursday evening of each month. Fred Rhoads, Sec.
ELLIS COUNTY
BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1031
Meets the first and third Wednesday. J. J. Maske, Sec.
EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 606
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Frank G. Ebert, Sec.
HAYS LOCAL NO. 1544
Meets the first Friday of each month at 8 o'clock at court house. Frank B. Pfeiffer, Sec. Ellis County.
MUNOR LOCAL NO. 831
Meets every first and third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. A. L. Lander, Sec.
SUNNY DEAL LOCAL NO. 2131
Meets the first and second Tuesday of each month. At home members home. F. C. Herman, Sec.
ELLISWORTH COUNTY
ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1899
Meets the first and third Friday of each month at 8 o'clock. F. F. Svoboda, Sec.
ELLISWORTH LOCAL NO. 2099
Meets the first and third Thursday. Brad Hooper, Sec. Ellsworth County.
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 825
Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month. Ed Mog. Sec.
SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 292
Meets every second and fourth last Monday of each month. L. B. Schultz, Sec.
TRIVOLI LOCAL NO. 1001
Meets the first Monday evening in each month. W. H. Fleming, Sec.
WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 872
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. E. A. Euseman, Sec.
FRANKLIN COUNTY
COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1238
Meets the 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.
PILGRIM LOCAL NO. 2017
Meets every first and third Tuesday at District No. 93 school house three miles west of Lyndon. John Reis, Sec. Franklin County.
SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. H. L. Carpenter, Sec.
WILLIAMSBURG LOCAL NO. 2153
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. W. M. Wren, Sec.
GEARY COUNTY
GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1931
Meets the second and fourth Friday. Alfred P. Hotten, Sec. Geary County.
LYONS LOCAL NO. 1415
Meets the second and fourth Thursday in each month. Oscar Latzke, Sec.
MOSS SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 1901
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Clarence Brown, Sec. Geary County.
GOVE COUNTY
HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922
Meets the first and third Wednesday night of each month. J. M. Tuttle, Sec. Gove County.
PARK LOCAL NO. 899
Meets the last Saturday of each month. Jos. Hein. Sec. Gove County.
GREENWOOD COUNTY
LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1888
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. E. P. Horton, Sec. Greenwood County.
NEAL LOCAL NO. 1313
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. C. Graves, Sec.
SOUTH VERDIGRIS LOCAL NO. 1498
Meets every two weeks on Friday night. H. L. Soule, Sec.
SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1574
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Mrs. E. M. Hemphill, Sec. Greenwood County.
GRANT COUNTY
ULYSSES LOCAL NO. 2134
Meets the first and third Saturday of each month. G. A. Johnson, Sec.
HARVEY COUNTY
FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2088
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. D. J. Detwiler, Sec. Harvey County.
JACKSON NOTICE
HARRISON LOCAL NO. 1108
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. T. J. Cress, Sec.
JEFFERSON COUNTY
CRESCENT LOCAL NO. 1917
Meets the first and third Tuesday. Mabel Sayles, Sec. Jefferson County.
JEWELL COUNTY
COLLINS LOCAL NO. 826
Meets the first and third Wednesday. Sec. Jewell County.
LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 727
Meets the first Thursday night of each month. J. W. Widrig, Sec.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309
Meets the first and third Wednesday. W. T. Fier. Sec. Johnson County.
ROSE HILL LOCAL NO. 601
Meets the last Thursday of each month. Dolly Cuskey, Sec.
JOHNSON COUNTY
SHARON LOCAL NO. 1744
Meets the last Friday evening of each month. Mrs. Gussie K. Devaldt, Sec.
LINN COUNTY
NINETEEN LOCAL NO. 1107
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Reuben Cline, Sec. Linn County.
NEW HOME LOCAL NO. 1840
Meets the last Monday of each month. Harold Mooney, Sec. Linn County.
PLEASANT HILL LOCAL NO. 2085
Meets the second and fourth Monday night of each month. Mrs. H. C. Conrad, Sec. Linn County.
LOGAN COUNTY
MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 1461
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. C. E. Bedrang, Sec.
MARSHALL COUNTY
ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 112
Meets the first and third Monday. Wm. Finckha, Sec. Marshall County.
BLANCHET VILLAGE LOCAL NO. 7927
Meets the first and third Monday. Mrs. Irene Jiles, Sec.
BLUE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 731
Meets the second and fourth Monday. Chas. Muesel, Sec. Marshall County.
BREMEN LOCAL NO. 2122
Meets every first Wednesday of each month. F. C. Pralle, Sec. Marshall County.
DISTRICT NO. 77 LOCAL NO. 1232
Meets the fourth Friday. Mrs. Ernest Brauch, Sec.
DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 854
Meets the second Friday in each month. M. C. Bothwell, Sec.
FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 864
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. Delphia Buton, Sec.
HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1002
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday. Karl Rohde, Sec. Marshall County.
LILLY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2138
Meets the first and third Friday. Florence Koppa, Sec. Marshall County.
MIDWAY LOCAL NO. 857
Meets every first and third Tuesday of each month. Fred Griswold, Sec.
RICHLAND LOCAL NO. 988
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. J. C. Chase, Sec.
SNIPE CREEK LOCAL NO. 924
Meets every other Friday night. Russell Cassidy, Sec.
SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 458
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday. Mrs. E. H. Warner, Sec. Marshall County.
SUNRISE LOCAL NO. 1238
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Hel Saathoff, Sec.
MARION COUNTY
EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1468
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Phillip Stenzel, Sec.
HARMONY LOCAL NO. 196
Meets every second Friday night of each month. J. F. Schick, Sec.
LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 385
Meets the second Saturday of each month. H. D. Bevans, Sec.
PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2105
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. J. H. Scott, Sec. Marion County.
MIAMI COUNTY
BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1768
Meets the second Friday of each month. Wm. D. Block, Sec.
BLENVIEW LOCAL NO. 1192
Meets the first and third Friday. J. A. Sloan, Sec. Miami County.
BEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1078
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday. L. O. Keithly, Sec. Miami County.
FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1789
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. W. H. Slyter, Sec. Miami County.
HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1668
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. 1677
Meets the first and third Friday. Herbert Joyce, Sec.
OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1682
Meets the second and fourth Friday. Jacob Smith, Sec. Miami County.
PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1674
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday. Orth O. Miller, Sec. Miami County.
ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1518
Meets the first and third Friday. S. J. Lohr, Sec. Miami County.
SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1785
Meets the first Friday in every month. A. C. Barricklow, Sec. Miami County.
UNION VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1879
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. J. M. Wagner, Sec. Miami County.
VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1687
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Dick J. Johann, Sec. Miami County.
MORRIS COUNTY
LATIMER LOCAL NO. 1721
Meets the second and fourth evening of each month. John A. Isaacson, Sec.
PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 1902
Meets the first and third Friday. Frank Friend, Sec. Morris County.
MOPHERSON COUNTY
CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 1863
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. H. D. Garst, Sec.
COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1985
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Bessie M. Johnson, Sec.
JOHNSTOWN LOCAL NO. 749
Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Adel Peterson, Sec.
NORTH UNION LOCAL NO. 716
Meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Carl E. Clark, Sec.
NORTH SIDE LOCAL NO. 1661
Meets the first Wednesday of each month. Fred Simberg, Sec.
PIONEER LOCAL NO. 656
Meets the fourth and sixth Monday, 1st Monday, 2nd Monday, 3rd Monday, 4th Monday, 5th Monday, 6th Monday, 7th Monday, 8th Monday, 9th Monday, 10th Monday, 11th Monday, 12th Monday, 13th Monday, 14th Monday, 15th Monday, 16th Monday, 17th Monday, 18th Monday, 19th Monday, 20th Monday, 21st Monday, 22nd Monday, 23rd Monday, 24th Monday, 25th Monday, 26th Monday, 27th Monday, 28th Monday, 29th Monday, 30th Monday, 31st Monday. Sec. Pioneer Local No. 656.
SCANDIA LOCAL NO. 1159
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Fred Nelson, Sec. Mopherston County.
MITCHELL COUNTY
CUSTER LOCAL NO. 866
Meets the second fourth Monday of each month. Henry Puerer, Sec.
CARR CREEK LOCAL NO. 302
Meets the first and third Thursday. Leonard L. Ritz, Sec.
EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 388
Meets every other Wednesday. Ralph E. Haupt, Sec. Mitchell County.
LABON CREEK LOCAL NO. 479
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday. F. E. Hoy, Sec. Washington County.
NEMEA COUNTY
BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 922
Meets the first and third Wednesday. G. W. Cashman, Sec. Nema County.
EUREKA LOCAL NO. 911
Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. Nephah County. Mrs. Jacob Meisner, Sec.
DOWNY LOCAL NO. 1127
Meets every second Monday in the month. Herman Bording, Sec.

EAGLE STAR LOCAL NO. 212
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Fred H. Lehman, Sec.
HUNT LOCAL NO. 1107
Meets the second Tuesday of each month. Ray Korte, Sec. Nemaha County.
KORBER LOCAL NO. 814
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday. F. A. Korber, Sec. Nemaha County.
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 888
Meets every second and fourth Wednesday. Robert Steele, Nemaha County.
PRAIRIE GEM LOCAL NO. 540
Meets the first Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. Chas. Oplinger, Sec.
ROCK LOCAL NO. 225
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. Amos, Sec.
SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 2111
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Wm. J. Wittmer, Sec.
NEOSHO COUNTY
BARNEY LOCAL NO. 869
Meets the second and fourth Friday night of each month. T. H. Roberts, Sec.
BROOKLYN LOCAL NO. 126
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday. I. L. Veneman, Sec.
CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 364
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Walter J. Schumlich, Sec.
NORTON COUNTY
FARMINGTON LOCAL NO. 1047
Meets the first and third Friday night in the Union Hall, Alpena, Kansas. M. Eichelberger, Sec.
MT. PLEASANT LOCAL NO. 356
Meets the first and third Tuesday. Mrs. Grace Muesel, Sec. Norton County.
PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1025
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. H. B. Norton, Sec. Norton County.
SQUARE EIGHT LOCAL NO. 82
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Margie Stanley, Sec.
NESS COUNTY
UNION LOCAL NO. 970
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Wm. J. Wittmer, Sec.
OSAGE COUNTY
COOK LOCAL NO. 1465
Meets the second and fourth Thursday. Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec. Osage County.
JUNCTION LOCAL NO. 1485
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Geo. F. Warren, Sec.
SUNFLOWER LOCAL NO. 1081
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. C. W. Fincham, Sec.
PHELOX LOCAL NO. 2139
Meets the second and fourth Friday. Mrs. A. R. Pheon, Sec. Osage County.
ELDM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1465
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Mary W. Vann, Sec.
PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 2016
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Hel Saathoff, Sec.
RICHVIEW LOCAL NO. 2037
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. P. O. Bice, Sec.
VALLEY BROOK LOCAL NO. 1370
Meets the first Friday night of each month. Iva Flinnburn, Sec. Osage County.
VASSAR LOCAL NO. 1779
Meets the first and third Thursday. Herman Wigter, Sec. Osage County.
OTTAWA COUNTY
BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122
Meets each Tuesday of the week at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Anna Shriver, Sec. Ottawa County.
BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405
Meets the first and third Thursday. F. A. Dobson, Sec.
GROVER LOCAL NO. 108
Meets the first and third Friday at members' homes. Mrs. Catherine Shriver, Sec.
MINNEOLA LOCAL NO. 1228
Meets at call of the President. B. C. Nelson.
SUMNERVILLE LOCAL NO. 1402
Meets the first and third Saturday of each month. Edith S. Hubbard, Sec.
SLEEPY HOLLOW LOCAL NO. 462
Meets the second and last Friday night of each month. Harry Watts, Sec.
POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY
ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1785
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. M. Joy Hammett, Sec.
OLSBURG LOCAL NO. 1254
Meets every other Monday night. F. E. Nelson, Sec.
SNIPE CREEK LOCAL NO. 924
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. George W. Thier, Sec. Shawnee County.
PHILLIPS COUNTY
PLEASANT HILL LOCAL NO. 575
Meets every first Monday of the month at Pleasant Hill. C. M. Bothell, Sec.
TOWNLINE LOCAL NO. 569
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. W. F. Knisley, Sec.
WALNUT LOCAL NO. 871
Meets every second Tuesday of the month. Frank W. Walker, Sec.
REPUBLIC COUNTY
BEAUCHAMP LOCAL NO. 720
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Horace Stephenson, Sec.
ENTERPRISE LOCAL NO. 687
Meets every second Friday of each month. C. E. Wilson, Sec.
GRACE HILL LOCAL NO. 1211
Meets the first and third Friday. Homer Alkire, Sec.
LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 688
Meets Friday on or before full moon of each month. R. M. Glenn, Sec.
ODELL LOCAL NO. 746
Meets the first and third Tuesday in each month. H. Wilkes, Sec.
RYDALL LOCAL NO. 763
Meets every second Wednesday of each month. Geo. Doherty, Sec.
RILEY COUNTY
ARBOR LOCAL NO. 1158
Meets the second Tuesday of the month. R. Behning, Sec. Riley County.
ASHLAND LOCAL NO. 1560
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. John Linn, Jr., Sec.
EALDWIN CREEK LOCAL NO. 1380
Meets every other Thursday evening. Mrs. Carrie Potts, Sec.
DEEP CREEK LOCAL NO. 1790
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Harry Ryan, Sec.
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. Lee, Sec.
LEE LOCAL NO. 1545
Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Myrtle Lee, Sec.
MARTIN LOCAL NO. 642
Meets the first and third Friday. Albert Spoman, Sec.
RISE COUNTY
WALKER LOCAL NO. 1473
Meets the second and fourth Friday. H. E. Jansen, Sec. Rise County.
ROOKS COUNTY
MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 489
Meets the first and third Tuesday. J. P. Griebel, Sec. Rooks County.
SLATE LOCAL NO. 536
Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Virgil McMahon, Sec.
STONE LOCAL NO. 732
Meets the last Friday of each month. Other meetings called. D. O. Marcotte, Sec. Rooks County.

SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 795
Meets the first Tuesday after the first Monday in each month. J. B. Senecal, Sec.
RUSH COUNTY
BANNER LOCAL NO. 395
Meets the second Wednesday evening and fourth Saturday afternoon of each month. S. G. Lewis, Sec.
SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 804
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. A. R. Wilson, Sec.
SALINE COUNTY
BAYARIA LOCAL NO. 1978
Meets at the call of the President. C. A. Olson, Sec.
RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2138
Meets the first and third Saturday. Pauline Cowley, Sec. Saline County.
SCOTT COUNTY
MODOC LOCAL NO. 2008
Meets the first Wednesday in each month. Mrs. E. C. Douglas, Sec.
SHERIDAN COUNTY
CRESCO LOCAL NO. 271
Meets the first and third Thursday. John Wolf, Sec. Sheridan County.
HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 878
Meets the first and third Wednesday. Ross Clark, Sec. Sheridan County.
SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1958
Meets the first and third Tuesday. H. M. Schrock, Sec. Sheridan County.
SMITH COUNTY
OAK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1185
Meets the first and third Friday. Sec. Smith County.
Wishes their farmers Union Brethren to know that also Smith County as a unit has been dissolved there are still loyal farmers in the vicinity of Lebanon who with the business management of the F. U. are restoring the spirit of co-operation in this part of the county.
SHERIDAN LOCAL NO. 2008
Meets the first and third Tuesday. H. M. Schrock, Sec. Sheridan County.
STAFFORD COUNTY
LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984
Meets the first and third Friday. R. B. Jordan, Sec. Stafford County.
LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1988
Meets the first and third Friday. R. Lawrence Wright, Sec. Stafford County.
NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2020
Meets the first and third Thursday. Fred Hahn, Sec. Stafford County.
UNION LOCAL NO. 2019
Meets the second and fourth Friday. G. I. Brenn, Sec.
SUMNER COUNTY
I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1199
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday. C. O. Taubee, Sec. Sumner County.
RIDMAN LOCAL NO. 1634
Meets every Thursday night at the elevator at Cicero. E. N. Burrows, Sec. Sumner County.
TREGO COUNTY
HAPPY LOCAL NO. 1906
Meets the first and third Tuesday of every month. G. A. Dorman, Sec. Trego County.
OGALLALA LOCAL NO. 2048
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. Trego County.
THOMAS COUNTY
PRAIRIE BELL LOCAL NO. 1305
Meets the second Thursday of every month. E. B. Warner, Sec. Thomas County.
WABANSEE COUNTY
FREEMONT LOCAL NO. 2014
Meets the first Friday in each month. A. W. Eisenmenger, Sec.
LONE CEDAR LOCAL NO. 1854
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.
PACHIO LOCAL NO. 1922
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Wm. Letts, Sec.
PRETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1652
Meets the first and third Friday. C. C. Mustard, Sec. Wabanssee County.
PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 960
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. E. Kietzman, Sec. Wabanssee County.
WASHINGTON COUNTY
BANNER LOCAL NO. 512
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock. P. M. Anthony Wray, Sec. Washington County.
BLUE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 574
Meets every first and third Tuesday of the month. Chas. A. Stettinich, Sec. Washington County.
DANE LOCAL NO. 456
Meets the first and third Wednesday. Leslie Nelson, Sec. Washington County.
EMMONS LOCAL NO. 728
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. E. Wilson, Sec. Washington County.
HERYNN LOCAL NO. 1427
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Henry Eden, Sec. Washington County.
HORSE SHOE LOCAL NO. 1010
Meets every first and third Friday of each month. Henry Zumbahlen, Sec. Washington County.
PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 960
Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Frank J. Sedlcek, Sec.
ROUND HOUSE LOCAL NO. 846
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. R. E. Yod, Sec. Washington County.
SCRUBY LOCAL NO. 1021
Meets the first Friday of each month. B. F. Bollinger, Sec.
SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 1108
Meets every first Monday in the month. Fred Hindebrand, Sec. Washington County.
SPENCE LOCAL NO. 931
Meets the last Wednesday of each month. John A. Martin, Sec. Washington County.
WOODSON COUNTY
BURT LOCAL NO. 2088
Meets the fourth Tuesday night in each month. W. A. Suber, Sec.
CLAY BANK LOCAL NO. 2085
Meets every two weeks beginning with Jan. 6th, 1926. Margaret C. Safaritz, Sec.
MT. BISCUA LOCAL NO. 2118
Meets the first Friday night of each month. C. C. Gunnels, Sec.
PUNKIN KOLIG LOCAL NO. 2084
Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. Elizabeth Dutton, Sec. Woodson County.
PIQUA LOCAL NO. 2128
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Wm. Helman, Sec.

LEROY CO-OPERATIVE SUCCESS
(Continued from Page 1)
needed at first. Since then the business has, through the thoroughly co-operative plan on which it has been operated, been able to finance itself out of the profits of the business.
The policy of being co-operative has been religiously lived up to by Mr. Moore. The Farmers Union Jobbing Association has received the Merchandise business and grain. The Farmers Union Livestock Commission Co., the livestock, The Farmers Union Co-Op. Creamery, the cream and other Farmers Union activities are receiving the business for which they were organized to function. Mr. Moore attributes a large portion of the success to his having co-operated with our state-wide activities.
Now Mr. Reader, is there anything about this whole story of the success of LeRoy that could not be applied to your own local unit? Have you as a member supported your local co-operative business unit? Could you not have accomplished the same result? Is your manager supporting the state-wide activities or is he sowing the seed of "Non-Co-operation" and discontent among your local membership by patronizing outside and antagonistic interests? Think it over. Analyze your local situation.
Co-operation can never fail where the spirit of co-operation exists.
As a closing remark, I will say that a number of other local co-operatives are doing equally as well as LeRoy. Let us hear from you. Some Farmers Union members are prone to measure all co-operative activities by the success attained by their own local business unit.
D. G. Francis.
STOCKTON HAS A PICNIC
Although the hot and withering wind of the past summer has left its mark upon the fields, creeks, trees and grasses of the Northwest, the spirit of the people is yet unbroken.
A slight amount of moisture in the ground induced several of the farmers to sow wheat instead of going to the picnic, but there was a goodly number assembled in the park at Stockton.
The regular picnic dinner was up to specifications. The winds had not cleaned out the chickens, the jams and jellies, butter, cakes, pies, pickles and such other things of the culinary art as the ladies of western Kansas know so well how to prepare.
When the big dinner was over the crowd which numbered close to two hundred were seated on the benches underneath the swaying trees which were rattling their leaves merrily in the breeze that had started its return south and the thoughts of winter were aroused as the wind found the skin.
I was given the floor. I do not know how long I talked to the folks but it must have been an hour or more.
I do not remember of ever having spoken at a picnic where I had closer attention. There were no attractions in operation during the speaking. Everyone seemed to be enjoying themselves so we just had a nice big time.
Brother Nave, who is the district manager in northwest Kansas for the Farmers Union Life Insurance Company, also spoke for twenty or more minutes.
After the meeting we visited and talked Union.
There were several from distant parts of Rooks County. Brother Pywell was over from Zurich of course. E. R. Moore and Joe Griebel were there. I met several others whose names I have forgotten.
The union is not dead in Rooks County but the number of members who remain loyal are not numbered by the thousands.
The Farmers Union Life Insurance Company, through its agent, Brother Nave, has been the most successful of twenty-three new members this year in and around Stockton.
Despite the fact that some are opposed to the proposition as I outlined in my last report at the convention at Hays and which report was adopted by a big majority of cutting the state up into districts of one or more counties and having a district man in charge thereof, it is quite evident to those who do a little thinking and are not prejudiced against the party proposing the change, that that is the system which we will have to work out in the future if we ever expect to build the union to even its former strength.
We must change our system to meet the changing conditions as we are not able at this time to change conditions to fit our system or rather lack of system of organization.
Folks around Stockton have not lost faith in the principle of self-help as set forth by the Farmers Union constitution and by-laws and are very little excited or concerned about the promised relief which they might get through congressional action.
The principles of self-help when once thoroughly digested are not easily knocked out by the politicians who would fasten the burden of taxation securely on the farmer by holding out a promise of legislative relief which can be with it a joker which first installs the politician in office.
Long may the union live despite hot winds, drought, politics and the great sin of indifference on the part of the farmer.
M. O. Glessner.
YOUR TURN NOW!
If you have a bit of news, Send it in.
Or a joke that will amuse, Send it in.
A story that is true, We want to hear from you—Send it in.
Never mind about the style, If the news is worth while, It may help or cause a smile, Send it in—Exchange.
It is reported in the August issue of the "Big Y" Bulletin published by the Yakima Fruit Growers' Association, Yakima, Wash., that the membership of the association has been increased since January by 205 new members with 1,998 acres of fruit. Testers for use in determining the ripeness of various fruits have been purchased by the association and will be used this season instead of the old "thumb" method.

WOODSON CO. FARMERS UNION IN REGULAR SESSION SEPT. 25
First: Be it resolved we ask for a state bank guarantee law for Kansas which will be stronger and more safe than any state in the union, and we demand the appointment of bank examiners be taken out of the hands of political parties, thereby protecting depositors and honest bankers.
Second: We ask for a co-operative state bank law whereby profits may be related back to the patrons.
Third: Whereas we are working for equal rights for all and special privileges for none, therefore we ask for laws which will compel every dollar's worth of property tangible or intangible to be listed with the assessor and pay an equal tax.
Fourth: Whereas many refuse to take time to vote because they think their state is quite sure to go for a certain political party, and one vote doesn't amount to much anyway, therefore we ask for the election of president and vice-president by a direct vote.
Fifth: Whereas when we discharge an employee and hire another we tell the first to go and put the other in his place, therefore we ask for congress to be convinced shortly after election and not allow discharged representatives to make laws for our country.
President, S. C. Cowles, Gridley, Kan. Secretary, L. L. Byfield, Neosho Falls, Kan.
These five resolutions were adopted by an unanimous vote and ordered sent to our paper.
Fraternally,
Schuyler Cowles.
MOVIE MAGNATES FIND NEW FIELD
CALGARY, Canada—Seeking new fields to conquer, the movie magnates are sweeping into Alberta. Thomas Meighan and forty-two of his associates are now engaged in filming a picture in the foothills west of High river, not far from the famous ranch of the Prince of Wales.
The movie men come to Alberta, not from whim or sentiment, but in order to get a fitting background for tales of the great outdoors "where men are men." Hoot Gibson, when he filmed the Calgary stampede a year ago, seems to have started another kind of stampede. This one consists, not of mustangs and range steers, but of camera men and film stars.
Alberta, known as the sunny province, offers many favorable "locations." Its topography varies from treeless prairies to unbroken forests, from boundless plains to majestic mountain ranges. Although much of the prairie land has come under cultivation, ranching is still carried on in a large way, and neither herds nor horsemen have to be faked.
The practice of actually going to Canada for Canadian scenes will no doubt silence the complaint that many so-called Canadian films are not photographed in Canada at all and are a libel of the country. It is known that Canadian criticism of such films has been so vigorous that it was even carried to Will Hays. It was contended that an entirely misleading conception of Canada was being given by the patrons of the movies. Thomas Meighan, Milton Sills, and others who have gone to Canada for their backgrounds are helping to silence that criticism.
SHOOTING YOURSELF
Every time you sell a load of livestock to a private buyer or ship that load of stock to an old-line commission house, you are providing profits for persons and institutions outside of your organization.
The time has come when you can sell grain to a line house or to an old-line commission house you are furnishing these people with profits, and money to use to fight your own organization.
The profits on handling your grain and livestock, which are made when you do business outside of your own organization, provides your enemies with money to do one or all of the following things:
(A) To support an unfriendly press to attack you.
(B) To bribe your livestock shipping manager to send your livestock away from your own house.
(C) To hire a lobby to fight legislation you are trying to get.
(D) To break up your farm organization.
Giving your business to these birds is exactly on a par with buying your enemy a gun with which to blow out your own brains.
An effort is being made by the Maryland Tobacco Growers' Association to secure contracts for 85 per cent of the 1926 crop.
A western Kansas farmer produced a 45 bushels-to-the-acre wheat crop on less than four inches of rain after January 1. He knew how to dry farm.
Although the pig may not know it he must have sodium, chlorine, calcium, and phosphorus if he is to make good growth and return his owner a profit.
OTTAWA COUNTY UNION
The Ottawa County Farmers Union will hold their third quarterly meeting in the Applebaugh hall in Minneapolis on Friday night, Oct. 8, at 8 p. m. All members are requested to be present