



# THE KANSAS FARMER

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Education

Co-operation

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## LEGISLATION FROM THE COMMITTEE OF 22

**The Federal Farm Board Bill Comes Up at This Time as "Unfinished Business." There Are a Few Minor Differences Between This Bill and Our Hauge Bill. A Question in the Minds of Many as to the Constitutionality of the Bill is Being Debated. Also There is Much Speculation as to The Attitude of the President. Should This Bill Become a Law.**

The accompanying bulletin, No. 12, reports concisely to you the status of the farm organizations' "Federal Farm Board Bill," in the Senate, at the present time, and in Congress—

for your information, and to be passed on by you to your people. There seems to have been some reason why the Senate should have considered our bill on the floor of the Senate, earlier. Any further delay, clearly must be to the prejudice of the bill. The session of Congress is fast drawing to a close. The same forces and interests that defeated the Hauge bill in the House can be expected to attempt to prevent our bill from coming to a vote in the Senate, and otherwise oppose the measure. Their efforts can be defeated through the active support of the bill, by the Senators from the agricultural states directly interested. What is needed, is team work on the floor of the Senate, in support and defense of our bill throughout its consideration in the Senate.

The representatives of the farm organizations supported by the representatives of the Executive Committee of 22, are within their limitations, doing their utmost to advance our bill in the Senate. Are folks back in these states doing their utmost? We must make the most of our opportunity. The valued constituents of the Senators—your farmers, and their friends, including businessmen and bankers—can get the active support of your Senators. Our folks at Washington can't be expected to get this is our job, out here, in our final drive on Congress.

We are entirely within our rights, to now emphatically demand of the Senate, through our Senators, consideration of our bill. We are certainly within our rights, to request and expect of our Senators, active support of our bill.

On June 1st, after more than a week of intermittent speeches on the agricultural situation and in support of farm legislation aimed at the problem of control of agricultural surplus, Senator McNary secured an agreement on the part of the Senate to make the farm relief bill (Senate Committee amendment to H. R. 7893) the unfinished business of the Senate.

To secure this he agreed to lay it aside for later consideration of the House bill to reorganize the Army Air Service, and a resolution for the investigation of gasoline prices. On June 2, the Army Service bill was disposed of, and on June 3 the resolution providing for the investigation of gasoline prices was adopted. This has finally cleared the way for the Senate to devote its attention to the problem of agricultural legislation.

Up to this time Senator Gooding of Idaho; Watson of Indiana, Cummins of Iowa, Nye of North Dakota, McKellar of Tennessee and McNary of Oregon have spoken in favor of the McNary bill. There have been no formal speeches against it, although the usual run of questions from the floor, some of them possibly hostile, has been encountered. The speech that have been made have been good and have shown a great degree of study. Senators Watson and Cummins discussed the general economics of the proposed legislation. Senator McNary, who is in charge of the bill, has undertaken to explain the mechanics of the operation of the plan and has devoted all the time he could secure on Wednesday and Thursday to this discussion and is expected to complete it today (June 4). Interest is good, as shown by the questions asked Senator McNary on details of operation.

The parliamentary status of our bill in the Senate should be recalled. An amendment embodying the principle of control and disposition of surpluses of wheat, cotton, corn, swine and cattle was attached as an amendment to H. R. 7893, a bill which has previously passed the House providing for a division of Co-operative Marketing in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture. This Senate amendment provides equalization fees, and is substantially the same in principle as the Hauge bill which recently failed of passage in the House, except that the Senate bill carries a provision deferring the collection of the equalization fee on corn and cotton for three years. The Senate amendment carries an appropriation of \$250,000,000 while the Hauge bill, when it came to the Senate, carried an appropriation of \$175,000,000. The references to the tariff that aroused opposition to the Hauge bill are not in the Senate bill. There are other minor differences.

There is no doubt but that this bill will be considerably amended during its consideration by the Senate. Proposed amendments now are the subject of a great deal of cloak room discussion on the bill.

The point that is giving the most trouble has to do with the equalization fee on cotton. In the Hauge bill the equalization fee on cotton was deferred for two years, but upon other commodities the equalization fees were collectable whenever operations were undertaken. The consensus of opinion on the Senate side is that the provisions deferring equalization fees

on corn and cotton alike will be changed to provide the fee whenever operations are undertaken on corn. It is not equally clear just what will be done with the equalization fee on cotton. Southern Senators hesitate to support a bill opening the way for the immediate imposition of the fee on cotton. They say that cotton has no tariff domestic prices, and world prices will always be the same, therefore, there is no certainty of loss from operations such as is present in operations with wheat; that the north and west have been discussing the equalization fee for two or three years and are thoroughly familiar with it, while the farmers of the South have had no favorable education upon it.

On the other hand, there is evidence of a general opposition on the part of northern and western Senators against making any special provisions for cotton. Our effort right now is to promote conferences between friends of the farm legislation both from the north and south to see if agreement on this point cannot be reached before any amendments are presented. One factor that always has to be borne in mind is the attitude of the House. Southern Congressmen say that if the Senate passes its bill with about the same provisions for cotton as are proposed in the House bill, but without the references to the tariff which were offensive to them in the Hauge bill, and which were omitted in the Senate bill, the measure will without record be passed by the House. They say at least 40 more votes can be secured for it than it received when the House vote was taken.

In this connection it is only fair to say that the representatives of the American Cotton Growers Exchange, who have been working with the northern and western farm organizations for this legislation, from the start have expressed their willingness to have the equalization fee on cotton collected at once. The objection to this course has come from Southern Congressmen and Senators rather than from the Southern organized cotton growers, who are considering the situation here our friends throughout the country should bear in mind always that members of Congress are the ones who say what shall be done. While it is possible to secure substantial farm organization agreements on provisions, it is not as easy to secure their adoption by the friends of this legislation in the House and Senate.

Another amendment that will be proposed and probably adopted is one which was added to the Hauge bill during its discussion in the House. This provides for a period of 40 days prior to commencement of operation during which producers may file objections or protests with the board, and provides that if the Board then becomes convinced that a majority of the producers oppose the commission, no operation shall be undertaken. There is not much objection to this amendment. There is some difference of opinion of the form it shall take. Some Senators go so far as to suggest that the Board be required to ascertain positively that a majority of the producers are in favor of operations before the Board can act. We are opposed to this, since such findings would be practically impossible to make.

The House bill contained provision for operation with farm commodities other than basic agricultural commodities, and carried \$25,000,000 for that purpose, which might also be used under the Board's direction as a loan fund to help cooperative associations acquire necessary facilities. This will be proposed as an amendment to the Senate bill.

There are indications that the question of constitutionality will be subjected to more scrutiny in the Senate than it was in the House. Two points are involved: (a), the method of selection of the Board, which some urge is an unconstitutional limitation on the powers of the President to appoint Federal officers; and (b), the imposition of the equalization fee.

We are advised that there are abundant grounds upon which the Supreme Court can uphold the constitutionality of both provisions. Lawyers differ on every constitutional question. Probably there has never been any major legislation considered in Congress equalizing products on constitutional grounds prior to its passage.

Rumors are flying thick and fast as to what the President will and will not do in regard to this legislation, and it is rumored that as far as we know he has not said yet. The Administration forces opposed it in the House. Up to date, they have not shown their hand in the Senate. Senator Curtis, Kansas, Republican, in the Senate is following the debate very closely. Men from Kansas who have seen him say he will support the bill, although he is actively fostering some amendments which, like the one mentioned above, requiring the Board to find that a definite majority of producers favor action before operations are undertaken, might be harmful.

It is impossible to forecast just when the vote will be taken in the Senate. The parliamentary situation

### WITH THE FIELD MAN

Mr. Editor:

On Sunday the 6th of June I left Salina and drove down to Linn County. On the way I met a number of farmers and we passed over a very agreeable Sunday's work.

After a good night's rest I started east stopping at Linn to visit a few minutes with our friend and agent Mr. Lyons. Mr. Lyons is a good manager and is doing good work. Osage county is a fine Farmers Union county with a large membership. I continued south settling losses. Found good crops of wheat, corn and grass. Wheat is ready to cut. Corn is 4 feet high. Cattle in the grass up to their knees.

I stopped at Mr. Heaton's in Neosho county. Mr. Heaton is the manager of the Live Stock Shipping Association, and is making good by Co-operating with the Live Stock Commission Company at Kansas City. I continued west to see if I could find people to meet and are Farmers Union from start to finish, they also sell Farmers Union Insurance. I settled a loss for Mr. Wilson in Linn county. Mr. Wilson is an old soldier and a very fine and interesting to visit with. I ate my dinner at Erie as Mrs. Long always serves the best of meals.

I next drove to Parsons in Labette county, where I had six hail losses. These six fellows had their claims in by June 1st, always before but this year they put it off two days. However we made a successful settlement as they are all loyal Union men. I stopped at the Owl Hotel in Parsons.

After a good night's rest I headed west stopping at Dennis where we found Mr. Stafford who is our agent and also the business manager. He is making good in both undertakings. I continued to drive west to Winfield, this was a very interesting drive from Parsons to Winfield as it is a land of plenty. Good crops of good grass, and good cattle and plenty of them. I visited with our old agent Mr. Fisher who has sold insurance for the Farmers Union Insurance Co. for a long time, and always makes my visit a pleasure.

I drove on to Mr. Donnelly's in Sumner county, five miles south of Conway Springs. I have sold insurance to Mr. Donnelly ever since 1917. He says he is an old farmer and I headed west to Harper and stopped for the night, got a good start Thursday morning, drove out to Ned Hall's where I settled his loss. Ned is a very fine young man, and the kind that will keep the Farmers Union going in Harper county.

I drove to Stafford county to settle losses for Dick and Senator Gates. After settling their losses and visiting and resting for a while, I turned the Buick toward home at 4 o'clock. Arrived home at six thirty finding that I had driven 875 miles.

Why not take a trip with the Field Man and see Kansas? This is my opinion. A very good Farmers Union member. Transportation free. Take one of the trips and see what the people think of the Farmers Union Insurance Company and the Farmers Union Organization as it is.

CHAS. SIMPSON,  
Field Representative Farmers Union Insurance Company.

### CONGRESSMAN TO A CONSTITUTE

Hon. Jas. C. Strong Replies to Hon. Chas. H. Butler in the Matter of the Hauge Bill

In our May issue we printed a letter written by Chas. Butler of Frankfort to his Congressman, James C. Strong. Below is Mr. Strong's reply.—Editor.

"I wish to express to you my appreciation of the letter you wrote me under date of April 24th, giving your opinion as to the best of the three bills reported by the Agriculture Committee to the House which I note you have given to the public through the Kansas Farm Journal of May 13th. I have delayed answering because of the great pressure of work that has come through the action of the Agriculture Committee in favorably reporting and placing on the calendar three farm relief bills and my desire to write you at some length.

"I realize that the exact methods you have used for many years in your farming operations place you in an unusual position to advise of the need of legislation for the relief of agriculture, which my own personal experience in the operation of my dairy and stock farm for the past eight years fully justifies.

"I think it is true that when there is produced a surplus of agricultural products over and above that needed in the United States the farmers do not secure the full benefit of the favorable position he has been given under our protective tariff laws. For while nearly everything he purchases has been placed upon the free list and nearly everything he raises has been protected to the end that he enjoys almost without competition the American market which is the best in the world, yet when he is compelled to ship his surplus products outside of the tariff wall it must meet the competition of the cheaply produced products in other countries, which unfortunately under our system of

marketing partly effects the American price. Our problem, therefore, is the marketing of those agricultural products which are produced in surplus above the needs of the country. You know I have always supported all legislation which it was thought would meet such situation.

"In the last Congress, the McNary-Haugen bill was presented as a plan for the marketing of surplus agricultural products. The Agriculture Committee eliminated many but not all of its undesirable features and I voted for it in the House, believing that by the time it passed the Senate and the Conferees of the two Houses, a sound and workable bill would be the result, but the measure failed, through lack of support from cotton states.

"This year when the representatives of agricultural organizations and the Committee of Twenty-two appointed by the Governors of the eleven western agricultural states met in conference to prepare a bill to meet the problem of the marketing of surplus agricultural products and asked Congress to delay action until they could prepare and present their bill, I favored the action of the Agriculture Committee of the House in complying with such request and when such representatives reached Washington and I had been selected by the Kansas Delegation to meet and work with them in conference, I gladly did so, attending their meeting at the Lee House and going with them to visit President Coolidge and Secretary Jardine. And when they presented to the Agriculture Committee their bill providing for a Government Farm Board to eliminate the objectionable and unsound provisions of the bill and pass it, this suggestion has been in part followed and as the result of conferences with agricultural representatives and the Board for the marketing of surplus agricultural products, I have been offered by those members of the Committee favorable to the Hauge bill.

"However, the three conferees fight the Hauge bill in the House among the supporters of the three bills has become so intense that it is doubtful if the best or any legislation can secure votes enough to insure its passage.

"I have been voting for all amendments to the Hauge Bill calculated to eliminate the unsound and economic features which the agricultural representatives did not and do not want. I have been voting for the amendments in securing the assistance of members from industrial districts and cotton states to raise the price of agricultural products, especially with the forces supporting the Hauge bill, and I am sure that the amendments will be enacted into law at this session of Congress. It is high time that we get down to a serious consideration of agricultural problems. But if this is just a plan to give Senator McNary a chance to make a record for himself, I say let the country know that the Congress is once more making a political football of farm-relief legislation."

Senator McNary, in reply on the same day, admitted that there was no justification in these charges of delay, but declared that they had been due to the congested condition of the Senate calendar and not to an intention to postpone consideration of farm relief. He asserted that "having made the farm relief bill the unfinished business, we are going to proceed to a consideration of it seriously and sincerely until we arrive at a vote, following the Hauge bill 10827." He explained that the steering committee had given right of way and preference to the aircraft bill. Referring to the farm relief measure, he declared, "This bill ought to be enacted into law at this session of Congress. It ought to pass the Senate early next week." He also predicted that if the bill now pending before the Senate were passed by the Senate by giving the President would sign it, provided the amount of the appropriation were reduced to \$100,000,000.—American Farm Bureau Weekly News Letter.

### FARM RELIEF

Farm leaders are looking to the Senate for favorable action on farm relief legislation. On June 1, the Senate voted to make H. R. 7893, which contains the farm relief measure, an "unfinished business." Senator McNary of Oregon, the author of this motion, told the Senate that he expected to keep the question of farm relief legislation as continuing until the Senate could practically act on it.

Prior to the adoption of this motion, the Migratory Bird Bill was the unfinished business of the Senate and had delayed consideration of farm relief legislation for several days. Supporters of farm relief, however, succeeded in making a number of speeches at various times before the question was brought up formally on the floor for consideration.

Immediately following the adoption of Senator McNary's motion, he gave way temporarily for the consideration of the aircraft construction measure, which consumed most of the time of the sessions on June 1 and 2. On June 2, Senator McNary began speaking in behalf of the farm relief amendment to H. R. 7893, continuing his discussion on the next day in explanation of the purpose and provisions and probable effects of the measure.

McLaughlin Introduces Bill Representative McLaughlin of Nebraska, one of the leaders in the fight in the House for the Hauge bill, has introduced a bill recently which is attracting considerable attention. It is based on the Hauge bill, which contains several changes which are regarded as greatly improving its merits. It is a favorable vote in the House if it should be brought up for consideration. The new McLaughlin bill (H. R. 12443) eliminates all reference to the tariff, including the so-called "yardstick" law, and the 2-year deferral of the equalization fee on cotton, making the equalization fee principle effective on all commodities at once, thus placing all commodities on the same basis.

Butter is eliminated from the bill as one of the commodities for which the Federal Farm Board can secure an operation period. Rice is included in its place.

Congressman McLaughlin stands ready to press for action on his bill whenever the time seems most favorable. He says that a number of leaders in the House have come to him since he introduced his bill, stating that they would like to have it brought before the House for consideration.

Supporters of farm relief legislation, however, are waiting for action of the Senate before seeking further action from the House, in the hope that a favorable vote will be secured in the Senate and that this will have a helpful influence in getting favorable action in the House. If the Senate passes the co-operative marketing bill with the Farm Relief amendment which is now attached to it, the House will have the question of farm relief before it, as the co-operative marketing bill has already passed the House. The addition of the farm relief amendment if approved by the Senate would make it necessary for the House to agree to the Senate amendment, or refer the bill to the Committee on Agriculture, or let the measure go to conference. In the event the measure should be sent back to the House committee, its supporters are confident that the committee would promptly report it favorably back to the House. They are also confident that the committee would promptly report the McNary bill favorably to the House in the event early action is not secured in the Senate and in case advocates of farm relief decide that a move should be made to get action in the House before the Senate gets to a vote.

### Continuous Delay Charged

The charge has been made on the floor of the Senate by several Senators that the Senate is not making a serious effort to enact farm relief legislation. Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin declared on June 2, "It seems to me and it is perfectly obvious to anyone who has been studying the situation, that there is continuous delay in the consideration of a farm-relief measure. . . . It seems to me that we ought to either take the farm-relief problem in good faith or we ought to lay it aside, certainly. If the leadership of the Congress is not in a frame of mind where it is ready to give serious attention to relief for agriculture, we ought to be frank with the farmers and let them know that there is not to be any legislation at this session of Congress. It is high time that we get down to a serious consideration of agricultural problems. But if this is just a plan to give Senator McNary a chance to make a record for himself, I say let the country know that the Congress is once more making a political football of farm-relief legislation."

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### FACTS CONCERNING THE FARMERS UNION BANK AT LYNDON, KANSAS

On Thursday, June 10th, 1926, the farmers of the Lyndon, Kansas, took to the Supreme Court of Kansas, a matter of vital importance concerning the farming interests of Kansas, and in order that everyone may be informed of the true facts of the case, the following article is being printed in the Kansas Union Farmer.

A few months ago the farmers of Lyndon, Kansas, territory applied to the charter board for a charter. They supported the application by getting 250 farmers to sign a petition, pledging their support to such a bank, and 120 of them took stock in the proposed bank. The meeting with the charter board was very unsatisfactory. None of the charter board took the matter seriously. The fact that 250 farmers wanted a bank was not considered as evidence that a bank was needed at Lyndon, and one of the charter board members made a statement that if every farmer in Osage County petitioned for a bank at Lyndon he would not consider it evidence of the necessity of a bank. The Bank Commission wrote a letter to one of the organizers, and admitted that the Department had made no examination of the territory as to the necessity of a bank at Lyndon. The above remarks are facts as of record.

Now at first the charter board treated the farmers application as a joke, and hinted that if they were granted a bank charter that their life would be short, and that they would soon have a case business. The farmers of Osage County felt as though they had been mistreated, and proceeded to find out if there was not some way to gain their end, and proceeded to apply for permission to run a private bank, as prescribed by law, and from that time on to the writing of this article, the farmers of Lyndon have been in controversy with the officials at Topeka, and today the whole matter has been summed up, and placed in the hands of the mem-

## COOPERATION FROM THE VIEW-POINT OF A BUSINESS MAN

**Mr. C. C. Bennett, President of the Western Securities Investment Co., Says That If Cooperative Marketing Will Help the Farmer, Let's Have It. It Should be Started Without Delay. Change Our Laws to Make This Possible and Complete Coordination Between Business and Farmers is Absolutely Essential**

Prosperity for the farmer means prosperity for business interests. If cooperative marketing will help the farmer, then let's all help to cooperate.

Right at the present time in the state of Colorado, the cooperation of farm land agencies will bring about national interest in this state's farm and ranch possibilities.

Farm conditions are more favorable in Colorado than they have been since the season of 1915, due to the Rocky Mountains being piled up with great reservoirs of snow, insuring a one hundred per cent supply of water for irrigation purposes, and beautiful rainfall for non-irrigated districts. Farm land values are very reasonable in Colorado at the present time.

The farm land agencies and business interests of the entire state can afford to let the opportunity slip by, to cooperate and immediately spread these tidings throughout the entire nation. Thereby will be started a movement toward the cooperative marketing of Colorado farms and ranches. The products of our greatest industries—farming and livestock raising. This cooperative movement should be started without delay.

### Co-ops Face Limitations

As to the direct problem of cooperative marketing from the viewpoint of the business man, sixty years in the harsh school of business experience has brought the cooperative marketing agencies, face to face with the fundamental limitations of their organization, and that in venturing beyond these limitations they do so at great business hazard.

The Grange, the Farmers Union and the cooperative agencies have an interesting history indeed, and the majority of them have ended in failure or wrecked themselves upon the rocks of business adversity. One of the most inconspicuous yet successful types of cooperative is found in the Farmers Mutual Insurance associations. Many of these companies have been successful over long periods of time, only eventually to become unutilized or amalgamated into larger business agencies.

Various farm blocs have been organized in recent years. The farm bloc in the United States senate banded together informally for many years in the interests of cooperative agriculture. They have succeeded be-

lievers of the Supreme Court, who will decide whether or not the farmers of Lyndon can have their bank. This case has attracted wide attention. It is of such vital importance that the greatest farm organization of America, the Kansas branch of the National Farmers Union, through their President, Mr. John Tromble, and the Executive Board, have gotten solidly behind the Farmers Union bank at Lyndon, and have pledged their undivided support, and that of the whole organization to help the farmers at Lyndon.

Now to listen to some of the opponents to this movement, and to read some of the remarks, one would think these farmers were a bunch of radicals, and that the whole scheme was a farce, but when a man like John Tromble of the Farmers Union, pledges his united support to these farmers, can any intelligent man say that it is not a serious proposition?

Now the Lyndon Farmers Union Bank fight has developed into a fight for a great principle, and that is the rights of American citizenship. The banks at Lyndon are controlled by three or four people. Two Hundred and Fifty farmers, representing a total wealth of over two million dollars, want to handle their own money, and in order that they may help the condition of agriculture by promoting co-operative marketing, but because of the fact that three or four men control the banks at Lyndon, these 250 farmers are not permitted to start a bank, and use their own money.

Now there never was any disposition on the part of these farmers to do anything under-handed or unfair. Every move made by these men has been on the square and above-board. Let us refer to some of the arguments put out by the Banking Department, and the attorney general. In the first place the Bank Commissioner and Attorney General argued that there were too many banks in Kansas. Still, on the day they turned down the farmers at Lyndon, they did grant a charter to some Kansas City banks for a bank in Kansas City, Kansas, and what was far worse, at about the same time they turned the farmers at Lyndon down, they granted charters for two banks in Osage county. It was also argued by the charter board at the time of the application, that the farmers would not get along with their bank, and that they would soon fail, but in taking depositions and in arguing the matter before the Supreme Court, the Attorney General stated that the granting of a permit to the Lyndon farmers would blow up the whole banking system. In other words, they have admitted that the success of the farmers at Lyndon is a foregone conclusion. They know that these men would be successful in their banking venture.

What a commanding position the farmers hold in Kansas, and the success of the whole banking system seemingly is dependent upon the other fellow using the farmers' money, and

yond expectation in farm relief measures, indirectly beneficial to cooperative marketing; in the Packer-Stockyards control bill, federal loans, war finance corporation and the Capper good roads and farm legislation.

These incidents will lead to the question of successful cooperation from the viewpoint of better business. Cooperation covers the marketing of grain, livestock, fruit, wool, diversified crops and even the land itself, which is the foundation of all of our magnificent industries.

### Complete Coordination Needed

From the business viewpoint, and point this may be accomplished only by the complete coordination of the farming, legislative, banking, and business interests. The best example of successful cooperation is the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. After twenty-two years they are successfully marketing over eighty per cent of the prune and citrus fruit crop of California.

The farmers of California are good hard headed business men who have back of them that indomitable civic spirit, together with the complete cooperation of the financial group. The farmers of the state are liberally as Wall Street backs up New England industry.

Minnesota blazed the trail in cooperative livestock marketing with good management, and on the principle that a \$200 man can't fill a \$1,000 job. The farmers of Minnesota are thrifty, 100% American, and speak the cooperative language.

Largely, reverses have been the lot of cooperative wheat marketing undertakings. Economic conditions since the World War and a mild kind of speculation have hurt cooperative wheat marketing. Wheat has a short credit marketing period requiring millions to finance it. Proper laws and liberal finance may eventually make cooperative wheat marketing successful.

Cooperative marketing will never be considered a solid achievement until our laws are changed and possibly the Department of Agriculture, which dispenses over \$40,000,000 annually gets into a field where they have the laws; can control finance, hire good men, and cooperate with the farmer in a large business way.—The South-west Wheat Growers.

the prohibiting of him using his own money.

New farmers, and other citizens of Kansas, let us be fair. Agriculture in Kansas is at a very low ebb. The Kansas farmer is not prosperous, and the farmers of Lyndon, with thousands of others in Kansas, are trying to help their condition by developing co-operative marketing. President Coolidge and Ex-Governor Lowden and others, advocate the co-operative plan as the only remedy. These farmers of Lyndon have made a wonderful success of their co-operative business, but they have come to a place where they must control their finances, in order to succeed co-operatively, a condition that faces the whole co-operative movement. The Kansas farmer will not rise up in his co-operative program until he controls his finances.

Now this is not a fight against the banks or the bankers of Kansas. It has nothing whatever to do with them. The farmer does not care how many banks are granted to Kansas City, or any other place. They are not concerned regarding the other fellow. What they want is a right to use their own money to promote their co-operative businesses. Should they not have this, as American citizens?

The reason of this article is to call the Lyndon Farmers Union bank fight to the attention of the citizens of Kansas, that they might find out the facts for themselves. The farmer is a fine fellow when he is asked to support a state-wide system of hard surfaced roads (for which he pays every cent). He is also a fine fellow when his help is wanted to promote a civic affair in any community, but when 250 farmers of Lyndon, backed by over 30,000 farmers of Kansas, representing one of the greatest farm organizations in America, want a chance to use their own money, every act known to the legal profession is employed by our state officials to withhold that right. The Iowa farmer did not rise up in recent days because of the love of any particular person, but they felt that they were not getting a square deal, and in no uncertain terms they expressed their opinion. The Kansas farmer may be a little more patient than the Iowa farmer, but sooner or later such deals as the Lyndon Farmers Union bank proposition will not be tolerated, and his fellow farmer should be treated on the square, regardless of the consequences.

Up to April 17 the Arkansas Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association, Little Rock, had received 125,766 bales of 1925 cotton, and had sold slightly over 51,000 bales at average prices running from 30.50 cents to 10.88 cents per pound.

Why envy city folks their running water system? At a large part of the 10,000 Kansas farm homes now without systems could have them at less cost, in the long run, than the city dweller pays.



## 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. O. U., at liberty to ask questions on many phases of farm work. Answers will be either published or mailed.



THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1926

### GROWTH OF THE UNION

About the only reason that Farmers Union does not grow much more rapidly is that the men who are in the organization fail to do their part of the work necessary to secure additional members. Every man and woman in the order joined because there was a well settled belief or conviction that such an organization is necessary to the prosperity of agriculture. No one can truthfully say that the Farmers Union has failed of its purposes. It has established a more direct contact between producers and consumers. It has set up marketing organizations that are immensely successful. It has organized and is conducting service agencies like the mutual fire, life and hail insurance companies that we have in many states that are saving farmers millions of dollars a year. It has secured the enactment of necessary legislation for the advancement of co-operative market and for other proper purposes. It has defeated scores of measures planned to loot farmers and destroy farmers business enterprises.

While the Union has been making good almost every other farmers organization has faltered and finally failed in its program. All through the middle west we have a field fairly well cleared of all rival organizations. The Union has outlived most of its competition and grows stronger every day. Strange as it may seem, however, the membership of our organization has not kept pace with the development of our necessary, useful and prosperous business institutions. There are scores of localities in which the Union was once strong but is now dead. It takes a lot of work to organize farmers, and a lot more to keep them organized. Every farmer throughout the corn belt should be a member of the Union. In stead we have not more than 25 per cent of the farmers even in the strongest Union states and our organizing forces have to work like the very scratch to keep what we have.

There are a good many reasons for the comparatively small membership of the Farmers Union in states where we should have every body eligible. In the first place there have been failures due to lack of support, to incompetent management and to downright dishonesty. It is not strange that the Union has lost members in those places where its enterprises have been unsuccessful. Naturally enough the men who have lost money in co-operative enterprises have also lost faith in the principles of co-operation and are now numbered among the hopeless and despairing through who have lost hope and adopted the slogan that "organizations are not worth while."

It is easy enough to understand why men drop out when their enterprises fail and their money is gone but who can explain why so many co-operatives are destroyed by their own success? There are right now in Kansas a number of highly successful elevators organized and for many years successfully and profitably conducted as Union enterprises that are for sale. Assuming that the elevator was all they needed and that assistance of the Union in setting it up was all the service that our organization could render the members have dropped out of the Locals and as they have lost the habit of meeting with each other they have ceased to take any interest in the election of directors and the selection of managers for their co-operatives. So, with money in the bank and in many cases with a large surplus over the original investment many of our elevators are selling out just at the time when they are most needed.

Both sorts of failures, those of the successful as well as of the unsuccessful enterprises, have their cause in just one thing and that is the farmers' intrinsic dislike for taking trouble to attend to any other matters except the business of their own farms. So the membership stays about the same or lags a little from time to time and the organized farmer becomes more or less of a joke with the very people who would treat agriculture and the just demands of farmers with consideration and respect if we were to fight as a well drilled army instead of as an undisciplined mob.

There is every reason to believe, however, that we are on the verge of better times in our organization work. The membership of several of the older state organizations will show a substantial gain the secretary presents his reports at the Hot Springs Convention. Also it is now certain that several states will be represented that we have never met before or that have revived the work during the past few months. In the very near future we shall have a State Union in Minnesota, the old organizations of Montana and North Dakota will be revived and stronger than ever and we may even invade Wisconsin and line up the farmers of what should be the best co-operative state in the country.

Growth will come in every section of the territory occupied by the Union when the members recognize their obligations and cease to depend on leaders for organization work.

### OUR OWN PAPER

Of course there are members of the Farmers Union in Kansas who can see little advantage in the publication of this paper. Some doubt whether any paper is necessary. Others are certain that the Kansas Union Farmer is not half as good as it should be. Still others are so busy that they never take the time to read their own paper and so are wholly unable to pass a judgment of any value as to its merits.

There are several things that every member of the Union can do to make this paper better and more influential. In the first place every number should be read through and through and over and over again by each member of all the families that receive it. It is not a big publication. The good reading matter is not hidden and lost among a vast mass of advertising and other matter not vital to our interests. In the second place you can send your paper to any neighbor not in the Union and who should be with us. In the third place you can make some article in the paper the basis for a valuable discussion at the meeting of the Local. In the fourth place you can use the advertising columns for a large part of your own buying and selling. In the fifth place you can insist that your County Union and your Local Union shall each have a correspondent to send in the news of the organization. We want more live Local stuff and we cannot get it unless you see fit to send it in. In the sixth place there are a lot of you who are competent to write letters and articles that we would be mighty glad to print if you would send them in.

This paper is your property. Whatever you can do to make it better will be in your own interest.

### HELP THE CREAMERY GROW

Our Farmers Union Creamery at Kansas City is already considerably larger than any other co-operative enterprise of the same character in the United States. Although still considerably less than a year old we have passed the yearly production of any other co-operative creamery in the United States. Unless all signs fail we shall manufacture more butter this year than Orleans, Fremont and Superior combined. There is every reason to believe that the end of the first years operations will see all the organization expenses paid and the equipment almost if not quite free from debt. Such a record is almost without parallel in the history of co-operative business and is a matter of just pride to all who have shared in the work of establishing this highly successful and serviceable organization.

The beauty about the whole thing is that the creamery has not cost the farmers of Kansas a cent. Upon the delivery of their cream they receive its full market value and if they never get a dollar of co-operative dividends they will still make a large profit because they now own and control an agency that can secure justice for them both in prices paid at receiving stations and in prices received for the finished product sold on the eastern markets. We have a good manager and a good superintendent. They know how to run the business at the lowest cost and how to sell our butter for the highest prices. As an example of business like management we are now selling our buttermilk, usually a waste product, for more than sufficient money to pay our rent, insurance and taxes.

The creamery is doing all right and will do better but what are you doing my brother? Are you a member of the Association? Have you paid all the installments on your stock? Are you talking the necessary trouble to supply the sort of cream that we must have if we are to establish a continuing market at premium prices for the butter that we are making? Are you talking the matter up with your neighbors? Unless you are doing some or all these things you are not helping very much in the work of building up the Association to a point where it can handle poultry and eggs as well as butter fat.

Before the next annual convention of the Kansas Farmers Union there should be at least 10,000 members of the Produce Association. If the contracts could be increased to that number without any considerable expense we would have capital to meet our organization and equipment expenses and could apply a larger portion of the profits from operation to the payment of a substantial patronage dividend and still have a good surplus in the treasury. Unless we do get a membership of 10,000 or more before the end of the first year it would be folly to take money out of a business that is short of operating capital for distribution as a patronage dividend to share holders. The point is plain. If you want a cream dividend at the end of the first year you must co-operate with the field men and the management and help us get more than 10,000 members before October 1.

### TAX REFORM IN KANSAS

It is true, of course, that we have done a good deal of harping on this subject. We are going to do a lot more of the same because we believe that Kansas has the worst tax system in the country and that it will never be any better until the farmers show enough ability and courage to take hold of the matter and secure the necessary legislation. Farm taxes are high in Kansas because so many of our people escape from the payment of their proper contributions to the public income. We should have more tax money from the corporations. Every railway and other public utility in the state should be required to pay taxes on the same valuation that it uses as the basis of its charges for the services that it renders to the public.

Higher tax rates for corporations, however, will not help so very much since within reasonable limits, they all have the power to put their own prices on the services that they sell. What we need and what we must have is a larger volume of public income from taxpayers who cannot shift the burden to some one else. We should have a state income tax, increased rates on inheritances, a tax on production from natural resources, and a better method of assessing and collecting taxes on intangibles.

There is only one way to get all these things and that through courageous, able and constructive members of the legislature chosen by farmers

to represent interests of agriculture. Have you done your part in persuading the right sort of men to file as candidates for the legislature. Will you do your duty on primary election day when the selections are to be made from those who have filed? Will you do your duty on election day even if then it is reduced to a mere choice between the lesser of two evils?

The only way to get tax reform is for the farmers to do much more voting in the primary and general elections than they have done in the past. Only about half the qualified voters of Kansas ever go near the polls and a very large part of the civic slackers who are too busy to discharge their duties on election days are farmers. No man has any just right to complain of the results of an election in which he took no part.

Iowa has proved that farmers can make themselves heard at the polls. Kansas should do the same thing in August and November. It is far better to vote wrong than not to vote at all.

### PROSPEROUS CORPORATIONS

The Bell Telephone Company did right well last year. It earned 11.79 per cent on its capital, paid a dividend of 9 per cent and passed a very respectable sum to its surplus which now amounts to \$748,000,000. The total assets of the company now exceed \$2,988,000,000.

The prosperity of the Bell is due to the fact that its management has always been able to get permission from the powers that be to charge rates high enough to pay operating expenses, earn a fair return on invested capital and establish and maintain necessary reserves. The service rates of the company are 33 per cent higher than they were ten years ago. The management reports that it would have been able to reduce rates at least ten per cent below the level of 1916 had it not been for the general price increases during and since the war.

There are several lessons that the farmers of this country should learn from the reports of the increasing prosperity of the Bell company and other public service corporations. The first is that such prosperity is the direct result of increased prices for services rendered. The corporations were getting too little for what they had to sell to the public. They got together and arranged with congress and the various state legislatures to get more. Then the increased income made it possible all the great corporations began to add to their surplus or reserves, a wise business procedure that preserves and increases the value of corporation property and the stock that represents it, and that also provides the funds for expansion and increased business without the necessity of running to the investing public for new capital.

Only one thing can be done at a time. The agricultural industry should now devote all its time and thought to working out some economic system that will enable it to operate on terms of equality with the corporations and to earn sufficient income to pay operating expenses, fair dividends on investments and establish reserves to guard against the business chances of the future. If the farmers can do these things for themselves they should get busy and should have the co-operation of all good citizens of the republic. If any legislation is necessary to the rehabilitation of agriculture congress should forthwith pass the required laws.

Make no mistake in this matter my brethren. The single thing that is wrong with agriculture is that farmers all sell practically all their products for less than the cost of production. Higher prices for farm crops is the only remedy. If the business world will not concede this the farmers must act for themselves.

### TRUTH ABOUT EDUCATION

Once in a while a Hearst paper hits the nail square on the head with an article or editorial that shows the keenest insight into conditions about which the real truth is seldom told. The following short article was recently printed in the Los Angeles Herald. It is so filled with truth that every one can well afford to read and master the implications that it contains:

"The one branch of general education that can be said to be progressive is primary and sub-primary. In those fields new ideas are being successfully applied. In technical education we are also going ahead. But in secondary schools and colleges there is dissatisfaction.

"Are we spreading mere general culture too thin? Is there any reason why a boy or girl of 18, with no appetite for learning, should waste four years and several thousand dollars playing around with other common-place and unambitious minds, cheering for the football team and feeling superior to the few hard students in the class?

"Young people used to go to college only if they had an intense desire to learn something. They and their families made bitter sacrifices for knowledge. Now it is easy and pleasant, and nine out of ten who go might perhaps be better off in a technical school or factory."

"Bigness has been worshipped by our college presidents and trustees too long. Happily, there are signs of disillusion. Harvard is the latest to call a halt on more quantity. We may be passing out of the era in which we think a university is doing better if it teaches a thousand students nothing than if it teaches something thorough to a hundred."

The big fight on co-operative churning that so many anticipated would be made by the centralized creameries against the Farmers Union Produce Association has not developed. There has been very little price boosting at delivery points and nothing at all has been attempted in the way of cutting off the market for our products. There are at least two real reasons. In the first place our cream is under contract and cannot be taken away from us by any sort of unfair trade practices. In the second place, the centralizers do not believe that enough farmers will go into the co-operative movement to make very much difference in the volume of cream secured by the big creamery concerns. It might be a good thing to fool every body about the second reason.

### Army Officers are Resigning

With so much regularity and in such great numbers that the military authorities are considerably worried. They are uncertain as to the causes. If there is anything wrong with the service of course they want to find what it is. The army certainly cannot function in any desirable way if it is constantly sapped of its most desirable men. The withdrawal of more than a hundred officers within the past twelve months is a matter of first importance to all who want the efficiency of our military forces maintained.

Probably the reasons for the resignations of so many officers are more easily ascertained than the generals suppose. In the first place the pay is wholly inadequate. A commissioned officer must dress well and wholly at his own expense. He must take his proper place in the social life of the garrison or city where he is stationed and that costs a good deal of money. When he gets his commission as a second lieutenant he has to buy a Pointe d'Etat in to serve his country and pay all his own expenses, except for his horse, out of a salary of \$125 a month. If he sticks it out until he is fifty or more he may be advanced to the rank of Colonel and draw \$4,000 a year.

The peace-time work of an officer is not especially attractive to men with active minds and laudable ambitions. Unless the military chiefs can devise some way to make the service more interesting and the pay a little more attractive there will be many more resignations. No man who is not rich, married to a rich wife or wholly indifferent to the attractions of business or professional life can afford to stay in the army.

There was frost in the New England states and New York on the morning of the 4th of June. On the 4th of June the temperature was as low as 48 as far south as Washington. That French priest who predicted that 1926 would be a year without a summer with frost in each one of the twelve months may have had the straight dope after all, but the people of the middle west who have already had a good deal of above 90 weather are not yet convinced.

### Primary Elections are Based

On the theory that the voters should be allowed to select candidates for public office without the assistance of the politicians. The honorable fare into the door compels the admission that the results are not always encouraging to those of us who believe that the people should choose their own public servants.

In the first place primary elections cost too much money. The successful candidate for the republican senatorial nomination in Pennsylvania filed a statement admitting that he spent more than \$71,000 in his campaign. If he is elected and serves six years his total salary for the term will be only \$60,000. Word has come out of Iowa that enormous sums were used in primary election expenses for one of the candidates. Similar stories follow nearly every primary election for the nomination of a senator or any other important official.

The use of great sums of money in primary elections is a bad thing from any point of view. It often foists an unfit candidate on a party. It just as often results in the defeat of some relatively poor man who is well qualified for the job. It may result in wholesale corruption of voters. It is about time that the country should realize that with very few exceptions all federal officials of high rank are rich men. That in itself is not a bad thing and becomes dangerous only because the same system practically bars poor men from the public service.

The fact that Quebec sells hard liquor to the citizens of that province and makes big profits out of the business convinces very few Americans that drink should be dispensed by public agencies. We just naturally hate the idea of converting our Uncle Samuel into a bar tender and are not poor enough to rely on that sort of income for the payment of our public expenses.

### Lake Locations

Under the new conservation law enacted by the last legislature have already been made in Neosho and Crawford counties. Two more sites may be selected in the western part of the state. It is possible to do more than was expected during the first years operation of the new law because the ground already selected was donated to the state.

Many people deride and criticize the creation and work of the new conservation board or whatever it is called. In fact the work that is proposed is about as important as anything ever attempted in the state. Not because fish ponds will be built and the boys and girls will have better places to angle for catfish and sunnies although that is important, but because it is the first serious attempt ever made in Kansas to abandon the waste of natural resources and begin on a program of construction and conservation.

To few people realize that we have a duty to the future. Many of us may not live long enough to enjoy the lakes and woods that are contemplated by the plan but our lives are a small part of the time that men and women and little children are going to live in Kansas.

Every county seat town in Kansas and several hundred others should promote organizations to co-operate with the State Conservation Commission. There is some place near every place of any size that can be utilized for a lake and for woods. The state cannot do all the work necessary but it can assist in many ways. An organization for the purpose of building a lake, planting a grove and conserving wild life is an agency for prolonging life and increasing happiness.

### Folks Sometimes

Get a little peevish with the Santa Fe railway which appears just now to

be a good deal more prosperous than its customers who live in this state. It is safe to say, however, that most of us regard that great railway system with much more pride than animosity. After all it is a Kansas institution. It was conceived by Kansans with vision and courage and for some time all its operations and property were wholly within the state.

During the past ten years the investment of the Santa Fe in road bed and equipment has increased from \$280,642,500 to \$945,224,740 or considerably more than three fold. In the same period taxes paid by the road 044 or considerably more than three fold. In 1925 the road paid \$2.25 for the labor that cost it only \$1 in 1915. The material used in construction and equipment have also increased in cost.

Notwithstanding the very great increase in operating expenses the Santa Fe has been able to increase its investment nearly four fold, meet all its expenses, pay its interest, and send and lay up a respectable surplus. The point that may be overlooked in this story of prosperity and growth is that the present condition of the property is not the result solely of efficient operation. Charges for services rendered are 30 per cent higher than ten years ago.

The lesson for the farmer whose history for the last ten years is a story of decreasing investments, encroachments on capital, and deterioration of equipment and plant, is that like the railroad he must have more income. Farm products must be sold above the cost of production or agriculture will never be able to make a statement like that of the Santa Fe that has just carried so much joy to the hearts of the shareholders.

Fighting their customers is a pastime that most railroads have abandoned. The Santa Fe and every other sensibly and efficiently operated railway system maintains a body of highly trained men whose duty it is to maintain pleasant and helpful relations with the public.

### Automobiles

Are about as Numerous in Kansas, in proportion to population as in any other state in the Union. In the year 1925 we operated 457,033 motor vehicles. Only 14 states issued more licenses and every one of them has a lot more people than live in Kansas. We had some sort of an automobile for about every four people. We can all ride at one time in our own cars at the same time without being crowded.

That number of automobiles represents a tremendous original investment and an enormous outlay for operation and up keep. It may be that we are spending too much money for cars and gasoline but it must be admitted that we are having a pretty good return for our money. The fact that most of us are having more fun than we ever had before in all our pre-car days and far more than any of our fathers ever dreamed was possible.

Thirty years ago there was not half enough horses and horse drawn pleasure carriages to give all a buggy ride at the same time. We never got very far away from home. We knew about the mountains, lakes and forests only by hearsay. Now we are next door to the Rockies and the Ozarks and only a couple of days drive, if in a hurry, from the lakes and wilderness of the big north woods of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan.

The automobile has enlarged and enriched our lives, it has given us better health and more pleasure, and in less than one generation has developed from its first state as a costly unsatisfactory toy of the rich to a reasonably cheap and highly reliable necessity for all classes. If we can just get enough sense to quit killing folks with our cars and to quit spending more money than we can afford the automobile will soon become a blessing to humanity.

Those who are alarmed over the growth of populations should consider the deaths caused by wars and epidemics during the past 12 years. The Red Cross reports that since 1914 epidemic diseases have claimed a toll of more than 40,000,000. War between nations cost 9,000,000 lives on the battlefield, civil wars account for 6,000,000 deaths. During the same period the war injured numbered 20,000,000, industry crippled as many more and 100,000,000 were maimed and lambed by epidemics. There is still a lot of work to be done by doctors and scientists as well as by legislators and reformers before human life is reasonably safe.

### Professors

Are Being Tested As to their fitness by the students of several well known educational institutions. The students of the College of New York through a testing body established by themselves have just rated the qualifications of every member of their various faculties.

"General ability as a teacher" is the measure that the undergraduates say they have applied to their instructors, with personality and knowledge of subjects taught as secondary factors. Posing, platitudinizing and propagandizing have been marked very low. As a result of the examinations carried on by the students five professors were flunked and ten others conditioned. The administrative authorities of the school say that no attention will be paid to the recommendations of the self elected student examiners. If the educational bosses are wise they will not take that position. The boys and girls in college have a right to be taught by men who know their stuff and are able to transmit their knowledge to others. At the same time it should not be forgotten that the best teacher is not one who knows the most or is most popular with his classes but is the man whose work is most stimulating to the students and results in them working harder and learning more by their own efforts.

There are a lot of solemn old dromes and chair warmers on every college and university faculty in the country. The ruling bodies would do well to accept the advice of the students as

to the proper treatment of many such amiable back numbers.

### Deliberation

Is One of the Best

Things that the senate of our country does. It is a fact, however, that a lot of time is used in deliberating over matters of slight importance and that bills of far reaching effect are often passed without any real consideration of the purposes and issues involved. The Philadelphia Public Ledger has the following comment on the recent activities of "the greatest deliberative body in the world":

"The Senate has used a great many days in an alleged debate over the Migratory Bird Bill. This, it seems, was so important that every avenue of discussion must be explored. Then the Senate turns around and without so much as fifteen minutes of debate passes the \$85,000,000 naval air bill authorizing a five-year building program. About 2000 pages, two dirigibles, each three times larger than the wrecked Shenandoah, and numerous other matters are included in the measure which has passed the House. The whole business took sixteen days, including the reading of the bill section by section. Some change made by the Senate in the House measure will call for a joint conference, but the naval air program may be regarded as approved. Sometimes the Senate is truly the most deliberative body in the world. At other times it is about as deliberative as a setter pup."

### Mind

And Body are So

Related that each is dependent on the other. Seldom does a weak or imbecile mind reside in a perfect body. Sometimes a keen, acute and effective brain functions in spite of a crippled or diseased body but such a condition is an exception rather than the rule. Here is what an eastern paper has to say about the "Human Machine":

"Common sense recognizes the fact that a sound physical basis underlies a well-regulated life in its spiritual manifestations. If a man's liver is out of order, as are his kidneys, an enlargement of the spleen or of the cranium, an excessive amount of gall, seems to carry over from the anatomical realm into the personal character and to have much to do with making a man an undesirable citizen, customer or friend. Not merely as a man thinketh, but as he eateth and drinketh, so is he. If 100 per cent efficiency is sought, it is as bad a plan to put unassimilable fare into the stomach as it is to feed boiler fires in a power plant with fuel that will not produce the required units of energy because it is the wrong kind. Young men looking with varying degrees of admiration or of envy on those who have achieved may ascribe the attainment to some extraordinary quality in the attainee. Very often they will find the rise to conspicuous eminence was due largely to the fact that nature's simple precept of self-control and a well-ordered life was consistently heeded. The rules of the game were found where any one can find them and obeyed as any one can. These rules do not permit a wastrel to engage in extravagant excesses of any sort; the day of reckoning inevitably comes. A man may browbeat or cajole an opponent in human law, but in the case of the natural edicts there is no chance of circumvention. Nature keeps vigil all the time to make sure that we obey and comes down upon us with a heavy hand of punishment when we rebel."

### REASONS WHY MEMBERS JOINED THE TEXAS COTTON ASSOCIATION

A special report prepared by the Texas Farm Bureau Cotton Association, Dallas, covers some of the facts brought out by a recent survey by the management as to why growers joined the association. The purpose of the study was stated as follows:

1. To find out what feature of our program appeals most to members who have recently sighted the contract.
2. To enable those who are coming into contact with members and prospective members to have the viewpoint of the member or prospective member.
3. To know the basis on which our field men are selling the propositions.
4. To find out whether the member is interested in the technical operations of the association or service, in the abstract, that is rendered him by the association.
5. To get our whole program before the members.

In making the survey a list of 20 possible reasons for joining the association was prepared and mailed to some 8800 members, new and old, who had signed the new contract, with the request that they check the three which appealed to them most strongly, indicating the order of importance. When 31 answers had been received the results were summarized. The reason which received the largest number of votes was, "To gain my independence and eliminate the embarrassment of having to ask, 'What will you give me for my cotton?'" One hundred twelve members voted for this, 51 giving it first place, 36 giving it second and 25 giving it third. Next in order of popularity was 106 votes was, "To have my cotton graded and sold according to its actual value, as to grade, staple, color, character and luster." To sell my cotton direct to consumers of cotton," appealed to 62. "To improve conditions in my home and the home of my neighbors," received 48 votes, and "The influence of the cooperative marketing movement on the generally increased level of prices," received 43.

The recently formed Triangle Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association, McCook, Neb., made its first shipment on May 1. Three hundred fifty-seven cases of eggs, including 52 cases of U. S. Extras, were shipped to New York City. A second car load of eggs was shipped to the same market on May 18. This association has adopted the grades for eggs established by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.



## The Country Woman

### THE MOTHER HEART

Could we plumb the depths of a mother's heart, Or survey the width and measure the height, I tell you my friend we'd not be surprised At the staggering expanse of the Universe.

Could we know the love and longing, That fills the silent hours, Could we sense the keen suspense, That burdens the heart that must be waiting.

Waiting, hoping, praying; oftentimes fearful, As sons and daughters, children of light, Troupe forth to meet life's promise bright, While the brave mother heart can only wait.

Could we do all this, my friend, We'd stand appalled at what we found, Hidden from sight of mocking eyes, Called into life by a little child, Ethel Whitney.

### THE VERSATILE WIRE BASKET

Have you a wire basket in your kitchen? There are many ways in which this inexpensive utensil may save time and energy, and burns from scalding water.

If you are preparing tomatoes for salad, or for canning, place them in a wire basket before lowering them into a kettle of boiling water and the skins will come off with no trouble at all.

A wire basket also saves time in frying potato chips, French fried potatoes, croquettes, and doughnuts. The next time you fry doughnuts press the bottom of the basket against the doughnuts as soon as they rise to the surface of the fat. They will absorb less grease, and fry in a shorter time.

When eggs are placed in a basket it is just as easy to have six or a dozen "three-minute" eggs as it was to have one, by the old method, when each egg was removed separately, and the last one might ruin some temperamental person's appetite by turning out to be a "four-minute" egg. Poached eggs are also easily removed from hot water by the basket method.

This handy article may serve as a drainer for lettuce, celery, and fruits which have been washed. If the basket is set in the ice box, the food it contains will keep crisp and fresh.

As a grater for soft cheese, the basket fills still another need, and after this efficient utensil has assisted with the cooking why not drain the smaller dishes in it?

### TAKE AN INVENTORY, YOU'LL FIND IT PAYS

Every well-managed home should have an inventory, at least once each year. A more frequent inspection of the house and premises taking note of present and prospective repairs that may be necessary, is also desirable.

The foregoing paragraph summarizes the findings of Miss Leona Christensen, Brookings. It is based on a careful perusal of such home economics and management texts as Fredrick's "Efficient Housekeeping," Miss Christensen's graduation thesis, "The division of home economics at South Dakota State College and has recently worked up a demonstration on the inventory as one of the final problems in her course.

"One should also make an inventory of all personal property worth listing," she says. "Real estate should also be listed, together with money on hand or in the bank, investments and money due to that one may know the approximate wealth of the family."

"Every family should take stock of its assets, as well as its liabilities. A program and budget for the coming year, based upon such an inventory may then be made intelligently."

"The inventory should be gone over carefully and losses and depreciation should be marked off. Clothing should be looked over with a view to the coming year's needs, and the stock of groceries, if of considerable amount, should be inventoried."

"The inventory should be made so that in case of fire, or burglary, a record can be had of the actual belongings and furnishings in the home. Such a permanent inventory is the basis of house fire and burglar insurance. The best way, perhaps, to keep this inventory is in a file. Every home should have a household file. A blank book may also be used. All household articles may be listed there in any order that may be convenient."

### PSYCHOLOGY

Ethel Whitney

Psychology is defined as the science that treats of mental phenomena, their classifications and analysis.

This word has come into popular use but is rather vaguely understood, the general idea being that it furnishes a short cut, easy way to attain health, success and the good things of life, which is misleading, to say the least.

Psychology, or mind science has been said to be the greatest discovery of the age but it is not a perfected science, we have only made a start in comparison to what can be attained through it.

The principles are age old and have been used, more or less ignorantly by all peoples of all times. Man, in his desire for well being gave his first attention to things outside working on and against himself, such as evil spirits, and how to ap-

pease them that he might be well again. Then came drugs, both vegetable and mineral, taken into the body, as a means of healing. As the body, its structure, organs and functions were better understood, the idea developed that animal serums, rich in the elements that combat particular disease germs when introduced into the body was a protective measure. Physical culture is another well known health idea.

Now after much study, research and experimentation, scientists are more and more convinced that mind is the first cause, and only healer of these disease conditions. Therefore, the logical thing is to understand mind, its action and reaction, to all classes of stimuli, understanding all this we come into the realization that mind is the governor of life in body and affairs.

### CONGRATULATIONS

Huron, Kansas, June 2, 1926. The President and Board of Directors, Trego County Farmers Union.

I am writing to you to congratulate you upon the splendid stand your Mr. Scholfield has taken in his reply to the letter from Mr. E. L. Rickel, Salina, Kansas.

In my opinion, Mr. Scholfield represents the highest type of a true cooperative, and is a credit, not only to your local association, but to the whole Farmers Union movement.

The fact is, that the Farmers Union can never hope to get anywhere unless they support their own institutions. Mr. Rickel or no other grain man is going to do anything for them.

It is a wonderful fact, but a true one, that very, very few farmers business institutions whose managers have been loyal supporters of the Farmers State Institutions, have ever been in financial difficulties; it is only those managers who have been tricked into sending the farmers business to old line concerns who have put their institutions on the financial rocks.

The fact is, that the Farmers Union Jobbing Association is getting just as much for our wheat as any grain firm in the country; every bushel we have shipped for years, all we will ship in the future, will go to them.

Again I want to congratulate you upon your loyal manager, and upon your splendid business institution, and hope you will have a prosperous year.

Sincerely yours, A. M. KINNEY, President.

Farmers Union Managers Assn of Ks

### F. U. PICNIC AT MINNEAPOLIS

Annually the Ottawa County Farmers Union has a picnic. People gather at Minneapolis from all parts of the country and a good number from adjoining counties.

The Park south of town is an ideal place for big dinners and a good time. Trees are just thick enough to afford the right amount of shade, grounds are clean and the grass is well trimmed.

On June 10th the skies were clear and the big picnic was on. Mrs. Glessner, Muriel and I dressed up in our best fried clothes and headed for the picnic. Mrs. Glessner had adopted a great many of the city customs so of course had on a pair of high heeled low cut shoes or pumps or oxfords or something that somewhat resembled shoes. The heels were about as big as a lead pipe, the bottom and gradually tapered up to the shoe which was about three inches higher up. I thought she was doing the "toe dance" when she came out of the house but it was only the exalted position in which I found her that threw me off.

The crowd was already having their potato race when we got there so we looked on. The sack race was of the usual sort, even the winner found that he was "holding the sack." Prizes were awarded the winners in all the contests. Each Local Union contributing \$5.00 to the picnic fund. Concessions were all run by the Union.

A dog, bull, goat and pony show was put on in the interest of the children but the old folks lined up so thick that it was difficult for the kids to see. Muriel rather lost out but not so with the wife as she still wore her "high heeled shoes."

The hat was passed and the proceeds were donated to the picnic. The big dinner was a success from every angle, in volume, location, "protection of mastication" and numbers engaged. Those that were disabled were "trucked off." Those that survived the attack gathered at the grand stand and after a short address of welcome by the mayor yours truly talked "loudly and funnily" for a brief period of thirty or forty minutes telling things "so and unsso" about the Farmers Union and other people. Several hundred were in attendance listening intently.

The Locals then put on a part of the program each Local furnishing one number. All the numbers were good and consisted of readings, recitations, music and a short play. C. E. Cox of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association gave a preliminary Pool address which was very instructive and well received. The address of Mr. Cox was to have been concluded in the evening.

Mrs. Glessner having bruised her toes and being very dizzy was compelled to go home and of course I went with her. The two big dances that were held in the evening we were obliged to miss.

It is more like a home coming of a big family than an ordinary picnic.



5489. Misses' Dress

Cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 3 1/2 yards of 40 inch material if made as shown in the large view. If made with peasant sleeve pordone 4 1/2 yards will be required. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 2 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

5100. Child's Dress. Cut in 5 Sizes: 6 mos., 1, 2, 4 and 5 years. A 2 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of 27 or 32 inch material. Price 15c.

### FASHION BOOK NOTICE

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our Up-to-Date Spring-Summer 1926 Book of Fashions, showing color plate, and containing 500 designs of ladies, misses and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dress-making, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dressmaker. Address Pattern Department, Kansas Union Farmer, Salina, Kansas.

When the folks get together in Ottawa County and picnic.

May we enjoy the hospitality each year of the Big Brotherhood of the Farmers Union on the annual picnic day, at Minneapolis, Kansas.

M. O. Glessner.

### OAK GROVE LOCAL NO. 1801

Oak Grove Local held a meeting on Friday evening, June 4, after the regular business session a short program was given after which we adjourned to the basement where refreshments of ice cream and cake were served.

Mrs. Wm. O. Hunt, County Secretary.

### A SNAP SHOT

W. E. Stewart sends a snap shot of the Washington County picnic which was held at Hanover on May 25th. The place was Social Dale Park. They fed 750 and entertained 1000 in the afternoon. Anton Peterson had a prominent place in the picture, and Wm. Stoltzer could be recognized in the front row.

### FIRST OKLAHOMA WHEAT SHIPMENT BY CO-OP POOL

Enid, Okla., June — (Special)—First car of 1926 wheat for Oklahoma and possibly the first for the United States, was shipped to the Oklahoma Wheat Growers' association from Grandfield Monday. The car was shipped by the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company.

It was raised by C. V. Hickerson, pool member, and threshed by a combination harvester-thresher. It was shipped to Wichita in Rock Island car No. 157-418. The wheat tested from 80 to 62 pounds to the bushel.

### MINNESOTA CREAMERY FEDERATION IS GROWING

Twenty creameries, 18 in Minnesota, 3 in Wisconsin and 1 in Michigan, were recently added to the membership roll of the Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis. The total number of member-units is now 462.

The first beat loaded with Land O'Lakes butter the present season left Duluth on May 8. Last year the equivalent of 1,100 car loads of butter was shipped to Eastern markets by boat.

## Co-Operation

The key note of the Farmers Union.

ARE YOU CO-OPERATING

with the

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A service not for profit.

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Watson's Best Berries are just what the

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WATSON WHOLESALE GROCERY

SALINA, KANSAS

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

### DON'T STOP

When someone stops advertising. Someone stops buying. When someone stops buying. Someone stops selling. When someone stops making. When someone stops making. When someone stops earning. When someone stops earning. Everybody stops buying. —Rotarian, December, 1925.

### POULTRY

CO-OPERATIVE CHICKS — HIGHEST quality, 8c up. Prepaid, live delivery. Write for prices. Co-operative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo.

SHINN CHICKS ARE BETTER. Leading breeds. \$7.40 per 100. Free book. Shinn Farms, Box 153, Greentop, Missouri.

First Oklahoma wheat to reach the market for the last three years has been shipped by a pool member to his organization. It has come from Grandfield, a strong wheat pool territory, during the last three years. The pool is beginning its fifth year of operation.

### A SWAN SONG

Out in a hustling, Western Kansas town, a grain man sat one day with troubled frown, and reckoned up his chances to compete with Farmers Union firms, for farmers' wheat. "It seems," he said, "The world has gone awry; for everywhere the blooming farmers try to organize themselves in business groups, and middlemen are left to loop the loops. And when they organize, the men they hire, won't trade with any independent buyer, but ship their grain to firms they claim to own; and all we poor grain men can do, is groan. Although I tell them I am sure to please, and plead with them upon my bended knees to ship to me, a car or two this year, their answer does not carry any cheer. Then when I threaten them, they only laugh; and as I flounder round they push the gaff into my painful, bleeding gaping wound, and toss me out upon the cold, cold ground. If we could only bring those old days back, and give these Union managers the sack, how happy and contented we would be; But I can't see a thing a head but gloom; my profits will not pay my office room; if prohibition was not here, I think, we grain men all would surely take to drink."

A. M. Kinney.

### IOWA CO-OPERATIVE SHIPPERS INCREASE MEMBERSHIP

Fourteen livestock shipping associations have recently joined the Iowa Cooperative Live Stock Shippers, according to a report of the secretary of that association.

Of the 638 associations reporting to the Iowa State College, 107 are members of the state association. The report also shows the number of new members acquired the first four months of 1926 was almost as large as that for the entire year of 1925. Eleven of these associations have had their members sign membership agreements.

### MIDWEST GRAIN BIN

Now On Easy Terms! NEW time payment plan makes it easy to get a MIDWEST All-Steel Grain Bin and let it pay for itself out of extra profit.

Midwest All-Steel Construction. Always wanted—the best bin that ever was made. Now easily obtainable. Sturdy, moldproof, fire-resistant and weatherproof. Heavy gauge steel, extra heavily braced. 25% extra. Heavy construction. Features of superiority.

Hold Your Grain for Highest Market. The MIDWEST enables you to store grain and hold for best price. Always improves quality of grain. Protects the extra profit. We pay freight. Get same name label for descriptive literature and complete details of plan. It is the modern MIDWEST Bin. MIDWEST STEEL PRODUCTS CO., 26 W. 2nd St., Kansas City, Mo.

### Gold Mine of Ideas for the HOME

Discoveries made by home owners, including dozens of devices that will be useful about every home. There are 329 of them and every one has been tested and is practical. Popular.

Mechanics New Home Mechanics Handbook No. 1 should be in every home.

329 Discoveries—203 Illustrations EASY TO MAKE

You may know what you want, but do you know the best way to make it? This book tells how other folks have made the dozens of devices that make a home a good place to live. It tells how to make such articles as follows:

Close hinges, shoe rack, door stop, portable electric fan, flat pole, indoor toilet, coal bucket, ash tray, power pump, foot warmer, 8 w 1 1/2 g. m. saw, washbowl, cut hair, chin rest, electric whip, food cooler, refrigerator, food cooker, tin snips, blowtorch, pipe bender, pipe wrench, level, window box.

### SEND NO MONEY

Just write as how you want a copy of Home Mechanics Special. With it we will send the Auto Repair, 329 Discoveries, 203 Illustrations, EASY TO MAKE, time-and-labor-saving ideas for repairing to every one who works on his own car. When the two books arrive pay nothing, only \$1.00. Money refunded if you do not think them worth many times this special price. Write at once to get both books.

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\$6 PER THOUSAND  
ENVELOPES  
\$5 PER THOUSAND  
High Class Job Printing at Low Prices

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Stock Yards

INSURANCE

Farmers' Union Members—Your own Insurance Company gives you absolute protection at lowest cost.

Your own Company has greater resources, in proportion to insurance in force, than any other state-wide mutual company in Kansas.

Your Hail Insurance Company is the biggest and strongest Mutual Hail Company in Kansas, and the lowest in actual cost.

Get in line.

The Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Company of Kansas

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SALINA, KANSAS

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Order Union Songs for Union Meetings It Pays!

Dozen lots—15 cents per book. Single lots—20 cents. Local Unions like them.

Sold by KANSAS FARMERS UNION Salina, Kansas

and FARMERS UNION JOBBING ASSN., Kansas City, Mo.

USE THIS FORM—IT SAVES DELAY

Fill This Please!

Your Count of ..... Words

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Amount Enclosed \$ .....

Place under heading of .....

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(Town)

(State)

NOTE: Count your name and address as part of advertisement.

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Application cards ..... 20 for 5c  
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Local Sec'y's Receipt Books 25c  
Secretary's Minute Books ..... 50c  
Farmers Union Buttons ..... 25c

Cash Must Accompany Order. This is Necessary to Save Expense in Postage and Labor.

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

Farmers' Union Song Leaflets, per dozen ..... 10c  
Business Manuals, now used instead of Ritual, each ..... 5c  
Farmers' Union Song Books published by Jobbing Assn 20c  
published by Hackney ..... 25c



# Department of Practical Co-Operation

**ANDERSON COUNTY**  
**AMOT LOCAL NO. 2180.**  
 Meets the first Friday night of each month. H. O. Snodgrass, Sec.

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

**CHASE MOUND LOCAL NO. 2145.**  
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Sec. Joe Van Hercke, Anderson County.

**CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 2086.**  
 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. Anderson County.

**EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2137.**  
 The third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. J. S. McLinden, Sec. Anderson County.

**FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 2086.**  
 Meets the first and third Friday night of each month. Mrs. Martha B. Myers, Secretary.

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

**INDIAN CREEK LOCAL NO. 2050.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. C. C. Bess, Sec.

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

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

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

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

**PLEASANT HOME LOCAL NO. 1455.**  
 Meets first and third Monday. Minnie Carrio, Sec. Anderson County.

**SPRINGFIELD LOCAL NO. 2032.**  
 Meets on the first and third Friday of each month. Frank White, Sec.

**SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2116.**  
 Meets every first and third Friday night. Carl Henry, Sec. Anderson County.

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

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

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

**ATCHISON COUNTY**  
**HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1558.**  
 Meets the first and third Tuesday night of each month. W. R. Fuhrman, Sec.

**BARTON COUNTY**  
**ODIN LOCAL NO. 223.**  
 Meets every two weeks on Wednesday. Fred M. Barton, 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. 1832.**  
 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. Mrs. Charles L. Timmons, Secretary Chase County.

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

**CLAY COUNTY**  
**FACT LOCAL NO. 256.**  
 Meets every two weeks on Tuesday evening. Walter Knitter, Sec.

**FOUR MILE LOCAL NO. 1128.**  
 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. John H. Muegler, Secretary.

**MARINE LOCAL NO. 647.**  
 Meets the first and third Tuesday night of each month. J. J. Vitto, Secretary.

**WHEELER LOCAL NO. 1082.**  
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Ernest Small, Sec. Clay County.

**COFFEY COUNTY**  
**CENTER LOCAL NO. 2148.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Nellie F. Hughes, Secretary.

**SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2144.**  
 Meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. A. H. Callar, Sec.

**CHEBROKE COUNTY**  
**NEUTRAL LOCAL NO. 2108.**  
 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. C. A. Atkinson, Secretary.

**COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1738.**  
 First and third Monday. Ethel Roberts, Sec. Chebroke County.

**COWLEY COUNTY**  
**BETHEL LOCAL NO. 1969.**  
 Meets first and third Friday. Roy E. Osburn, Sec. Cowley County.

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

**FLORAL LOCAL NO. 2094.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Friday. Sherman Nichols, Sec. Cowley County.

**GIRARD LOCAL NO. 484.**  
 Second and fourth Tuesday. Roy W. Holland, Sec. Crawford County.

**KELLOGG LOCAL NO. 1808.**  
 Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Chester R. O'Neil, Sec. Crawford County.

**LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1468.**  
 Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. Mr. J. O. Rambo, Sec.

**MERCER LOCAL NO. 1462.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. W. M. Schmidt, Sec. Cowley County.

**MAPLE GROVE LOCAL NO. 2107.**  
 Meets on Tuesday night every two weeks. Rol Workman, Sec. Cowley County.

**ODRESSA LOCAL NO. 1871.**  
 Every other Tuesday night. Burr Russell, Sec. Cowley County.

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

**SHILOH LOCAL NO. 1513.**  
 Meets the first Wednesday night of each month. Loyd W. Peck, Sec.

**CRAWFORD COUNTY**  
**FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 622.**  
 Meets every Tuesday of the month. Jimmie Cunningham, Sec. Crawford County.

**MONMOUTH LOCAL NO. 1714.**  
 Meets the last Thursday of each month. Abram Boore, Secretary.

**OWSLEY LOCAL NO. 3094.**  
 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 J. Meyer, Sec. Crawford County.

**CLOUD COUNTY**  
**BUFFALO VALLEY LOCAL NO. 507.**  
 Meets the first and third Monday night of each month. R. A. Hanson, Secretary.

**DIRT NO. 182 LOCAL NO. 853.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. H. A. Coate, Sec.

**PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1158.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. J. H. York, Sec.

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

**DICKINSON COUNTY**  
**WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1980.**  
 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Harvey Shippy, Sec.

**CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911.**  
 Second and fourth Wednesday. R. J. Logan, Sec.

**DOUGLAS COUNTY**  
**CARGY LOCAL NO. 2135.**  
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. R. E. Tutecher, Sec.

**DISTRICT NO. 10 LOCAL NO. 1036.**  
 Meets the first and third Thursday. Geo. Butell, Sec. Douglas County.

**EUDORA LOCAL NO. 1851.**  
 Meets every third Friday of the month. W. W. Gerstenberger, Sec. Douglas County.

**FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1532.**  
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. P. F. White, Sec. Douglas County.

**HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 752.**  
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Chas. J. Gleason, Sec.

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

**PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1684.**  
 Meets on alternate Thursdays. Bertha A. McQuibb, Sec.

**SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1861.**  
 First and third Wednesday. Roy Stacker, Sec. Douglas County.

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

**DECATUR COUNTY**  
**ACORRA LOCAL NO. 551.**  
 Meets every last Thursday of each month. Al Bruggeman, Sec.

**PRAIRIE DOG LOCAL NO. 1856.**  
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. North Valley School House. Bruce Moore, Sec. Decatur County.

**ELLIS COUNTY**  
**BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1091.**  
 First and third Wednesday. J. J. Masaka, Sec. Ellis County.

**EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 606.**  
 Meets the first and third Monday of each month. Frank G. Erbert, Sec.

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

**MUNJON LOCAL NO. 881.**  
 Meets every first and third Thursday of each month. R. A. Laker, Sec.

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

**ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1839.**  
 Meets the first and second Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock. F. F. Svoboda, Sec.

**ELLISWORTH LOCAL NO. 2089.**  
 First and third Thursday. Brad Hooper, Sec. Ellisworth County.

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

**SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 892.**  
 Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month. L. J. Schultz, Sec.

**TRIVOLI LOCAL NO. 1001.**  
 Meets the first Monday evening in each month. W. H. Fleming, Sec.

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

**COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1233.**  
 Second and fourth Fridays. Lee Bonar, Sec. Franklin County.

**HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1616.**  
 Meets every two weeks on Tuesday. Mrs. L. C. Rice, Sec. Franklin County.

**PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 2017.**  
 Meets every first and third Tuesday at District No. 23 school house three miles west of Lyndon. John Reis, Sec. Franklin County.

**SALFEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824.**  
 Meets the first and third Monday of each month. H. L. Carpenter, Sec.

**GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1391.**  
 Meets second and fourth Friday. Al- bert Hotten, Sec. Geary County.

**LYONSDALE LOCAL NO. 1415.**  
 Meets every last Thursday in each month. Oscar Latzke, Sec.

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

**HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1932.**  
 Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. J. M. Tuttle, Sec. Geary County.

**PARK LOCAL NO. 909.**  
 Meets last Saturday of each month. Jos. Hein, Sec. Geary County.

**GREENWOOD COUNTY**  
**LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1538.**  
 Meets first and third Tuesday. H. F. 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, Secretary.

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

**ULYSSES LOCAL NO. 2134.**  
 Meets the first and third Saturday of each month. G. A. Johnson, Secretary.

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

**JEFFERSON COUNTY**  
**CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1911.**  
 Meets first and third Tuesday. Mabel Styles, Sec. Jefferson County.

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

**PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309.**  
 Meets the first and third Wednesday. W. T. Flinn, Sec. Jewell County.

**LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 727.**  
 Meets the first Thursday night of each month. J. W. Widrie, Sec.

**SHARON LOCAL NO. 1714.**  
 Meets the last Friday evening of each month. Mrs. Gussie K. Devault, Sec.

**LINN COUNTY**  
**NINETY-SIX LOCAL NO. 1807.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Reuben Cline, Sec. Linn County.

**NEW HOME LOCAL NO. 1540.**  
 Meets the last Monday of each month. Harold Mooney, Sec. Linn County.

**PLEASANT HOME LOCAL NO. 2055.**  
 Meets the first and third Monday night of each month. Mrs. H. C. Conrad, Sec. Linn County.

**ROCK LOCAL NO. 329.**  
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. M. Ames, Sec.

**LOGAN COUNTY**  
**MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 1861.**  
 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. C. E. Bedrang, Sec.

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

**BLUE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 781.**  
 Meets 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.

**DIST. 57 LOCAL NO. 1232.**  
 Last Friday of each month. Mrs. Ernest Brauch, Sec. Marshall County.

**DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 854.**  
 Meets the second Friday in each month. M. C. Bothwell, Sec.

**FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 964.**  
 Meets the third Friday in each month. Mrs. Delphia Buton, Sec.

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

**LILY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1135.**  
 Meets the first and third Fridays. Florence Koppes, Sec. Marshall County.

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

**RICHLAND LOCAL NO. 968.**  
 Meets first and third Fridays of each month. Mrs. J. C. Chase, Sec.

**SNIPER CREEK LOCAL NO. 924.**  
 Meets every other Friday night. Russell Cassidy, Sec.

**SUNRISE LOCAL NO. 1238.**  
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Hel Saathoff, Sec.

**EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1466.**  
 First Tuesday of each month. Phillip Stengel, Sec.

**HARMONY LOCAL NO. 196.**  
 Meets every first Friday night of each month. J. F. Schlick, Secretary.

**LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 385.**  
 Second Saturday of each month. H. D. Bevan, Sec.

**PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2108.**  
 First Tuesday of each month. J. H. Scott, Sec. Martin County.

**MIAMI COUNTY**  
**BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1768.**  
 Meets second Friday of each month. Wm. D. Block, Sec.

**BELLEVILLE LOCAL NO. 1132.**  
 Meets the first and third Fridays. J. Sloan, Sec. Miami County.

**BEAULE LOCAL NO. 1678.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. L. O. Keithly, Sec. Miami County.

**FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1789.**  
 First and third Friday. W. H. Syster, Sec. Miami County.

**HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1669.**  
 Meets the first and third Friday. G. V. 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. Mrs. Vedder, Sec. Miami County.

**OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1688.**  
 Meets second and fourth Friday. Jacob Smith, Sec. Miami County.

**PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1674.**  
 Meets second and fourth Wednesday. Orth Q. Miller, Sec. Miami County.

**ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810.**  
 First and third Friday. S. J. Lohr, Sec. Miami County.

**SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1738.**  
 Meets the first Friday in every month. A. C. Barricklow, Sec. Miami County.

**UNION VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1679.**  
 Second and fourth Tuesday. J. M. Wagner, Sec. Miami County.

**VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1667.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Dick J. Johann, Sec. Miami County.

**MORRIS COUNTY**  
**LATIMER LOCAL NO. 1722.**  
 Meets the second and fourth evening of each month. Wm. Tatlow, Sec.

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

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

**COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1935.**  
 Meets first and third Friday of each month. Beale M. Johnson, Sec.

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

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

**NORTH SIDE LOCAL NO. 1061.**  
 Meets the first Wednesday of each month. Fred Sundberg, Sec. McPherson County.

**PIONEER LOCAL NO. 656.**  
 Meets four Mondays of each month. 1st Monday, smoker. 2nd Monday, business meeting. 3rd Monday, social. 4th Monday, open meeting. C. O. Johnson, Sec.

**SCANDIA LOCAL NO. 1152.**  
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Melford Nelson, Sec. McPherson County.

**MITCHELL COUNTY**  
**CARR CREEK LOCAL NO. 302.**  
 Meets every other Thursday. Leonard L. Ritz, Sec.

**EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 388.**  
 Meets every other Wednesday. Ralph E. Hauptli, Sec. Mitchell County.

**LABON CREEK LOCAL NO. 479.**  
 Meets second and fourth Wednesday. F. E. Hoy, Sec. Washington County.

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

**EUREKA LOCAL NO. 911.**  
 Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. Nemaha County. Mrs. Jack McMeier, Sec.

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

**EAGLE STAR LOCAL NO. 928.**  
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Fred H. Lehman, Sec. Nemaha County.

**HUNT LOCAL NO. 1167.**  
 Meets the second Tuesday of each month. Ray Korte, Sec. Nemaha County.

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

**LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 883.**  
 Meets every second and fourth Wednesday. Robert Steele, Nemaha County.

**PRAIRIE GEM LOCAL NO. 540.**  
 Meets the second Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. Chas. Oplinger, Sec.

**ROCK LOCAL NO. 329.**  
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. M. Ames, Sec.

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

**NEOSHO COUNTY**  
**BARNES LOCAL NO. 169.**  
 Meets second and fourth Friday night of each month. T. H. Roberts, Sec.

**BROGAN LOCAL NO. 226.**  
 Second and fourth Thursdays. I. L. Vanneman, Sec.

**CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 364.**  
 Third Tuesday. Geo. J. Schoenhofar, Sec. Neosho County.

**ERBE LOCAL NO. 662.**  
 Each first and third Tuesday of each month. Walter J. Schumisch, Sec. Neosho County.

**FARMINGDALE LOCAL NO. 1047.**  
 Meets the first and third Friday nights in the Union Hall, Almena, Kansas. M. M. Eichelberger, Sec.

**MT. PLEASANT LOCAL NO. 856.**  
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Grace Muesel, Sec. Neosho County.