



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Co-operation

Education

SALINA, KANSAS, JANUARY 28, 1926

NUMBER 25

VOLUME XVIII

Farming In Patagonia

The Ease in Which the Farmers and Stockmen of the North Temperate Zone Make a Living is Gratifying in Comparison to the Way the Estanciero of Argentina Have to Live and Battle With the Weather for a Living and a Home

By Anthony Ryland

PATAGONIA, as the British call it—the Argentines have long discarded the name, and speak only of the territories of Rio Negro, Chubut, and Santa Cruz—begins south of the Rio Negro, about 38 degrees lat., and stretches for a thousand miles to the Straits of Magellan, in lat. 53 degrees. In breadth the country reaching from the Atlantic seaboard to the foot of the Andes is at its widest about 480 miles; there the Chilean boundary runs, and there Patagonia extends to the Pacific. Argentina and Chile own Patagonia between them, the former province having by far the greater share of the territory, and in addition the finest pasture lands for sheep.

It is a wild, desolate, forbidding-looking country, almost devoid of vegetation other than the coarse pampas grass and stunted shrubs, over which the fiercest and coldest winds in winter blow with hurricane force from the Pacific. In summer the temperature goes to the point where you may swelter on the plains under a burning sun, with the thermometer at 120 degrees F. As you ride along the coast, the winds, which in their monotonous like the sea itself, the wind is a constant before it, making the skin smart and the eyes water. Here and there swift and dangerous rivers have carved for themselves passages from the Andes to the Atlantic; of these the "Allegros" and the "Santos" are the best known. The monotone in brown, the prevailing color of the Patagonian pampas, stretches right away west until it is swallowed up by the thick forests that begin on the eastern spurs of the Cordilleras, the home of wild animals, and as yet unsettled, so far as cattle-raiding is concerned.

Magalhães, it is now believed, overrated to a great extent the stature of the Patagonians, and judged these wild men from a Spaniard's viewpoint. They are not more than six feet in height, as a rule, and do not even carry off their height well, as they become pot-bellied with age, and look much smaller. The Patagonians (literally "big feet") were given their name by the early navigators, but a Scottish or Irish policeman has quite as good a grip on this planet as any Patagonian. Of course, the foot of a big savage with all the toes, growing as nature intended, and not cramped into a boot, looks to us inordinately large.

The pampas of Patagonia offer splendid hunting of a sort that does not, as in East Africa, endanger the life of the pursuer. Ostriches, pumas (akin to the panther, not ferocious if he can slink away), the guanaco, skunk, and other animals are to be met with. Lady Florence Dixie obtained a good deal of notoriety some forty years ago by riding with her husband through what must have been then an even more desolate country, and in her book, "Patagonia," she gives some amusing descriptions of the total lack of civilization and creature comforts in this trackless waste.

It was in 1877 that Patagonia first attracted the attention of sheep-rangers who came over from the Falkland Isles, some three hundred miles from the coast, bringing with them the nucleus of stud flocks and making homes for themselves on the uninhabited plains. These men were hardy Scottish and English pioneers, and their descendants are carrying on to this day the ranches that they had so much difficulty in starting; and year by year Patagonia contributes in increasing quantities wool and frozen meat to the export trade of Argentina. In addition to Britons, many Argentines of Spanish ancestry are to be found, as well as Italians, Austrians, and French, all engaged in shepherding, shearing, fencing and carting.

Despite the climatic drawbacks the population of Patagonia is increasing, and the towns of Gallegos (West Wind), Santa Cruz, and Punta Arenas are places of considerable importance. The country round Punta Arenas (owned by Chile) carries perhaps some 2,500,000 sheep, and farther north, south of Rio Santa Cruz (Argentine territory), a million and a half or more may be taken as a conservative estimate. All the wool is shipped from these three ports, the bulk being put on board at Punta Arenas, which one-time sleepy settlement is now very wide-awake, and holding its own as one of the big shipping posts of the world, so far as wool is concerned. Punta Arenas exports, as a rule, more than twenty million pounds of wool in good seasons, having a value of about two million dollars, to say nothing of a million or so of hides and other things. When Argentina boasts—as they do—of being the "Acre" of the world, it is not for nothing that the Patagonian contribution goes far towards making up its grand total of 80,000,000 head of sheep, or thereabouts.

When the traveler lands at Gallegos, the port at the mouth of that river, he must not expect any hotels, majestic, Ritz, or Plaza, or even a decent "taxi" to convey him over the execrable stony tracks—for "road" is too good a name altogether to call them by. They are, in truth, vile; and the coach, with its rats of horses, galloping over the ruts, is one of the best cures for a torpid liver that the

writer knows of. Everybody comes down to meet the small steamer, as her arrival is an event, and Gallegos, on this occasion at all events, springs into life. The process of loading wool at Gallegos is a simple and inexpensive one, due to the enormous tide (about 40 feet) of the river. When the tide is out steamers and other craft are left on terra firma, so that all the wool carters have to do is to drive their teams up alongside and roll the bales up a plank. When the ship's hold is full she steams out quite easily on high water.

As in Australia, the lonely wayfarer, riding or driving through the cheerless, treeless plains, is always assured of hospitality when he arrives at an estancia. The ordinary life, however, of a Patagonian estanciero is far more primitive and comfortable than that of the average settler in Australia, simply because the latter has done nothing for him to make his home more comfortable. A garden is one of the greatest rarities, and often there is not a tree within hundreds of miles to give even a stick of firewood—much less timber to build a house.

Now and again one comes across a homestead with a row of willows planted to break the razor-like blasts that sweep down from the Andes, and, perhaps, some cabbages and turnips growing to make life a little more tolerable. But the average estanciero has literally nothing but his corrugated iron shanty—an edifice imported in sections and carried by scores of leagues on bullock-carts at great expense, and his fuel for cooking purposes is dried sheep manure, which is quite a good substitute—like Irish peat. In this box-like habitation he tries to make himself and others "at home," and some have succeeded in their endeavors, lining the living room and furnishing it with arm-chairs and sofas.

This applies more to the English and Scottish "rancher," who makes a home, no matter where he is, and will have a garden if it is possible to grow anything. But the Patagonian hybrid, the man descended from the old Spanish-Indian stock, is often a veritable savage. He leads a lawless kind of life, usually lives out of wedlock, eats the coarsest of food, and washes not, nor takes his clothes off for many days. These scoundrels, it is true, will give the traveler a "shake-down" for the night and allow him to corral his horses, but you may not always be asked if you are hungry and want something to eat. On your journey, as at an English, Scottish, or Irish estancia, at any time you may throw yourself down on a pile of malodorous sheepskins and sleep as best you can. The viagero not long out from Europe may be forgiven if he feels nervous sometimes in the presence of these semi-barbarians, and keeps his Colt or Smith-Wesson handy. Indeed, in many cases, this "hospitality" is offered to travelers, not through any good-will, but simply because, were it refused, the wayfarer would do the ranch-owner not a little harm by cutting his wire fences, mixing up stock killing sheep, and in other ways taking revenge for being refused shelter.

Owing to severe snow-storms in winter, freezing winds, and lack of sustenance, the losses among Patagonian flocks are frequently terrible. It is recorded in one instance that a sheep-owner at the end of a severe winter had but a thousand left out of an original thirty thousand. The constant loss of the winter every shepherd is proverbially strong and able to withstand heat or cold, but when herbage is wanting the poor animal must lie down and give up the ghost. The grasses found in Patagonia in the summer are sweet and succulent, and this constant expense on his "clip," and by the time those bales reach Antwerp or London, with freight, insurance, and agents' fees, the Patagonian estanciero can hardly be dubbed a profiteer. Getting goods in to these remote regions costs as much as getting them out, and, as nothing but grass grows "way back," all the necessities of life except meat and water have to be pulled league after league on bullock carts.

Anyone contemplating ranch life in Patagonia must of necessity be as tough as nails, stout-hearted, able to withstand any weather, and to put up with little or no society. True, he will find crowds of wastrels and idlers at the bolcheas (the well-known drinking taverns), but he will do well to give these undesirable plenty of sea-room. He must, on the other hand, be English, Irish, or Scottish, take care not to offend the native estanciero, as the latter can make things very unpleasant for him.

Many well-to-do settlers in Patagonia today own tracts of 175 square miles of country, with flocks of thirty to forty thousand sheep, and

probably do not regret the day they went there. They are men who take a lot of beating—the true, unflinching, straightforward type of pioneer.—Chambers Journal.

WATER ON MILLION ACRES

Senator Cites Irrigation Possibilities of Arkansas Valley

Room There for 32,000 Families. With Only 4,000 Now, Ben F. Hegler Asserts at Conference at Hutchinson

Hutchinson, Kan., Jan. 7.—Eight thousand 160-acre farms in the Arkansas Valley could be irrigated successfully, State Senator Ben F. Hegler of Wichita declared today before a conference of farmers and chamber of commerce representatives from the Arkansas River Valley.

"One 40-acre farm, properly irrigated, is all one man should attempt to cultivate," said Mr. Hegler, "so that we have here the means of caring for thirty-two thousand families, where now there are perhaps four thousand."

Lindsborg, Kan., Jan. 8, 1926. 330 South Main

Can the farmers—who now complain of the fact—that to get at cost production is impossible now? See any gain in again taxing us to increase the supply by irrigation? Teddy Roosevelt was the fellow to begin this fool thing—and others now are following in his steps only to puzzle a country to find markets—to pay for this work! Reducing the value of the present supply! Can you my fellow farmer see anything more "idiotic" than to spend money for irrigation; in order to increase a supply; in order to lower the price?

CHARLES FERM.

THE BANK QUESTION

Think H. M. Bradrick is near right in what he has to say in regard to salary increases etc., under date of December 31, 1925. I can't quite understand these congressmen, just why they would vote an increase in salary for the post offices—when these people were several times the yearly salary of the farmer. Then shout as loud as they can Mr. Farmer you can solve your own problems, we can't.

Now as I see it fellows, it will take several years to even start to solve our own problems, and get any where so that we could be anywhere near prosperous every dollar of prosperity the farmer has comes from the soil and robs the next fellow.

Now as I see it if we are to co-operatively market and get any where we must own our credit system, that means every Bank in Kansas, that's the foundation. Eliminate from agriculture every man that can't be carried financially without hazard, when other states do that the rest would be easy.

We could then put our surplus direct to the seaboard, or sell by contract direct across the pond.—Could

then demand a decent price for the balance.

Now the facts are the other fellow has been on the job reading the situation a few years ahead. When are you going to get that charter for a Co-operative Bank? The boys tell me they have \$40,000 subscribed for a Co-operative Bank here. That's all.

E. E. HAZEN

RESOLUTION

The following resolution was adopted at our last meeting: Resolved that \$1517.40, depreciation on union dues to \$250 per year and initiation fees be the same \$200.

EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1466, Philip Stenzel, Secretary.

CALL FOR ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Farmers Union Co-operative Produce Association will be held in Kansas City, Kansas on Wednesday, February 3, at 10 A. M.

A. W. SEAMANS, Produce Manager.

KENNEDY'S COST OF PRODUCTION CHART

Operating Cost on Average 194-Ace Nebraska Farm

194 acres, \$150 per A. \$29,100, ave. int. on investment at 5.4%	\$1571.40
Dwelling, \$1513.20, depreciation at 4 per cent	60.52
Other buildings, \$1716.90, depreciation at 5 per cent	85.84
Fences, \$1044.00, depreciation at 10 per cent	104.40
Water System, \$300.00, depreciation at 5 per cent	15.00
Machinery and equipment, \$1517.40, depreciation at 10% on investment at 8%	282.55
Automobile \$600, depreciation at 20 per cent, interest on investment at 8%	126.00
7 horses and mules \$630, depreciation at 8%, interest on investment at 8%	100.80
4 milk cows, \$260, depreciation at 8% interest on investment at 8%	41.60
10 brood sows, \$200, interest on investment at 8%	16.00
Taxes at \$133 per acre	258.02
Insurance, Hal, Fire, Lightning, Windstorm and Tornado	78.83
Operator's salary at \$166.66 per month for 12 months	2000.00
Hired labor, one man for 8 months at \$50 per month and \$15 board	520.00
Fuel and Oil, grease, machine oil, gas and kerosene	95.45
Seeds purchased, corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye and grass	214.82
Twine, threshing, 125 lbs. twine at 15c, threshing at 5 1-2¢ per bu.	69.99
Veterinary estimate	25.00
Blacksmith, estimate	26.20
Machine Work, corn shelling, etc.	10.00
Dues, organization	25.00
Horse feed, 130 bu. oats at 43c, 160 bushel corn at 76c, 6 tons hay at \$10.63	241.28
Hog feed, 10,761 lbs. pork at 12 bu. corn to 100 lbs. pork at 76c	977.36
Cow feed, 160 bushels corn at 76c	241.52
Chicken feed, 20 bushels corn at 76c	15.20

Total operating cost \$7223.05

INCOME SCHEDULE FOR AVERAGE 194-ACRE NEBRASKA FARM

Crop	No. of Acres	Yield A. V.	Total 10 Yr. Av. Prod.	10 Yr. Av. Price	Total Value
Gorn	32	62.08	27.09	1682	\$ 76
Wheat	11	21.34	15.31	327	1.35
Oats	9.2	17.85	30.9	552	.438
Barley	.8	1.55	25.39	39	.63
Rye	.4	.78	14.23	11	.97
Tame Hay	.6	11.64	2.16	257	10.65
Wild Hay	4.3	8.34	.98	42T	10.38
Alfalfa	4.2	8.15	2.53	212T	14.99
Pasture	27	52.38	20 a. rented to 5 head for 5 mo		25.00

Total Crop Income \$2685.36

Livestock Income

Kind	No.	Avr. Wt.	Total 10 Yr. Pr.	Tot. Val.
Hogs	47	228	107	\$9.75
Vealers	4	143	572	9.95
Chickens	200	4	8.00	.13

Total Livestock Income \$1205.72

Produce Income

10-Yr. Avr.	Total Prod. 10 Yr. B.	F. Test	Total Lbs.	10 Yr. Price	Total Value
4 cows	2910 lbs.	5.61	1640 lbs.	\$ 395	\$165.97
100 hens	62 eggs		484 doz.		142.73

*Note: Less 32 doz. for incubation. Produce Income \$208.75

Miscellaneous Income \$151.32

House Rent based on 10 per cent of value of dwelling \$151.32

Total Farm Income \$4351.15

Net Operating Loss \$2871.93

Members of the Farmers Union

I take this means of calling the attention of the members and especially the Local Secretaries, to the amendments adopted at the Annual Convention last October at Hays. You all have had the opportunity to know what they are for, they were all published as voted, and appeared in the published minutes. But as the amendments were hurried out to the local secretaries soon, I wish to again call your attention to them.

Amendment No. 1. Page 6, Article 1. Section 2. Substitute the word September for November. This is for the purpose of conforming with the change of date of annual meeting from January to October.

Amendment No. 2. Page 8, Article 11, Section 1. line 4. Omit the word "Lecturer". This amendment if adopted, will eliminate the office of state lecturer and leave to the discretion of the members of the Board the method and time that a lecturer or lecturers are employed.

Amendment No. 3. Page 12. Art. 11, Sec. 13. Omit the entire Section. This amendment is based on Amendment No. 2. If No. 2 is adopted, this section would become inoperative anyway. Amendment No. 4. Page 12, Article 11, Section 14, be changed to read Lecturers in place of Assistant Lecturers. Amendment No. 5. Page 36, Article 14, Section 2. Be changed to read the dues per adult male member shall be \$2.50 per year. In place of \$2.25 per year as the constitution now provides.

Amendment No. 6. Page 32, Article 2, Section 4. Insert on line 2 or "Treasurer" if they be separate, insert on line 4, after the word local and deposit same in the Farmers Union State Bank at Kansas City, Kansas, which is self explanatory.

I will suggest that local secretaries keep this paper for reference when voting on the amendments. Anything pertaining to these amendments that any one may wish further information, or anything I have failed to make plain I will cheerfully try to more fully explain on receipt of request for same.

The Board of Directors will not meet until April to canvass returns so am able to give ample time so everyone will have the opportunity to fully inform themselves and vote on same and hope the membership will avail themselves of the opportunity and that we can have a large vote on the amendments.

C. E. BRASTED, Sec'y.

EVENING CLASSES AT CO-OP CREAMERY

Several evening classes have been arranged by the educational committee of the Franklin Co-operative Creamery Association, Minneapolis, Minn., in connection with a similar committee from the Minneapolis Central Labor Union. These classes are to begin early in January and to continue for 12 weeks, two evenings a week. Three courses have been arranged, as follows: machinery and progress, a course in popular economics, history of industry and co-operation; and English. If sufficient interest is expressed a popular course in chemistry will be added. A small fee will be charged to help defray expenses.

RESOLUTION

The following resolution was adopted at our last meeting: Resolved that \$1517.40, depreciation on union dues to \$250 per year and initiation fees be the same \$200.

EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1466, Philip Stenzel, Secretary.

CALL FOR ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Farmers Union Co-operative Produce Association will be held in Kansas City, Kansas on Wednesday, February 3, at 10 A. M.

A. W. SEAMANS, Produce Manager.

A Dream With A Moral

I. H. Phares Had a Remarkably Realistic Dream. Some Farmers In Kansas Might Dream a Dream of This Kind From Remorse But We Think Mr. Phares Had Just Partaken of an Extra Good Dinner

It was after dinner on a nice warm day in June that I strolled out under the shade of a tree and sat down to rest for a few minutes before going to work. As I sat there a great drowsiness began to creep over me and I slept.

And while I slept, the spirit of 1930 came to me and said: "Come and take a ride with me in my airship. I have a picture I want to show to you. As we sped through the air we drew near to a large city, and this city's name was Greed, and as we arrived I noticed that an awful stillness seemed to be over the city, no hum of traffic, no rumbling of trains, no honking of horn, no life, it was as if a great desolation had settled on the city. We stopped at a very large building and as we went in I noticed that it was a factory equipped to manufacture farm implements, with huge piles of steel ready to be converted into machinery, but there was hissing of steam, no revving of wheels, no movement of any kind and I says to the Spirit, "Why all this idleness?" and the Spirit says: "Come! and we passed on and came to a street, and the name of this street was Wall, and we stopped before a large building and the name of the building was The Wealth of the World and I looked in and beheld mountains of currency, silver and gold, and I asked of the Spirit, "Where are the inhabitants?" and the Spirit answered: "Come!" and we went into the residence part of city, and I beheld an awful sight, skeletons of humans lying everywhere bleaching in the sun. And I asked of the Spirit: What awful pestilence happened to the people? and the Spirit answered: Starvation. And I says: What with all the wealth of the world in town, why didn't they go to the country and buy food? And the Spirit answered: Come! We will take a ride through the country. As we left the city behind I noticed that we were passing over a building that was once a beautiful farming district, but now there was no crops growing, no horses, no cattle, no life, everything was in a state of ruin and decay, as mile after mile we traveled, desolation was everywhere and I began to steal over me. As we glided through space, we came to the edge of a pit, the depth of which no man could measure, and of darkness that no light could pierce, and I heard ascending from the pit a great wailing and gnashing of teeth and many voices as one saying, "Why didn't we! Oh, why, didn't we? and I asked of the Spirit from whom comes the awful wailing? And the Spirit answered, those are members of Congress and of the state legislatures that refused to pass co-operative marketing and banking laws.

And the fear in me began to increase and it seemed as if a great calamity was about to fall upon me. And I says to the Spirit, take me home, and as we drew near home, the desolation became greater and as we stopped I sprang from the airship and rushed to the house and pushed open the door, and I paused at the threshold as I beheld the sight within, therein the room lay the form of dear ones I loved, and I could see by their pinched features that they had died of starvation. And I asked of the Spirit: Oh! what have I done that this should come upon me? and the Spirit answered and says: "It is not what you have done, but what you did not do. You remember when a few of your neighbors signed the Co-operative Marketing contracts and asked you to sign and help them market your own products through your own association, and you refused and told them that you would not stir up their rights away, that you was going to sell where you darned please, and you did and this is the result, you are the last of civilization." And with one long wail of anguish I rushed across the room and grabbed the shot gun and was in the act of blowing my head off, when the Spirit put his hand on my shoulder and says: "Come! I have another picture to show you." We climbed into the airship and floated through space, we came to a large and beautiful city, and the name of the city was Co-operation and as we floated over the city we could hear the hum of traffic and the rumbling of trains and the noises of factories as they were turning out their various products. And I says to the Spirit let's go down and investigate, and we went down and went into a great woolen factory, and everybody seemed to be busy and had a look on their faces as if they were satisfied with their various jobs and enjoying their work. And I was astonished because I did not see any children working in the factory and I asked of the Spirit where are the children working, and the Spirit answered: "In the city of Co-operation the father's support their families and send their children through school." And we came to another street and the name of this street was Trust and I looked up and expected to see the name of the Co-operative Bank, but the name of the Co-operative Bank, and I was experiencing a thrill of great pleasure, and I says to the Spirit, let's take a ride through the country. As we left the city we came into a beautiful farming country, every where there was signs of prosperity. The farm buildings were all freshly painted, the houses were in the best of beautiful lawns, no machinery setting around in fence corners, rusting out. Fences were all repaired, magnificent horses

and sleek cattle in the pastures and growing crops in the fields. It was a pleasant sight to see and as we traveled we came to wonderful mountains covered with trees and woods built grand homes, and as we passed over this mountain, we heard grand voices and wonderful voices singing, "When the Roll is Called Up Yonder, They'll be There." and I asked of the Spirit, from where comes such beautiful music and the spirit answered, that is the Farmers Co-operative band entertaining the members of Congress and the members of legislatures that passed the co-operative marketing and banking laws. And as we came near home I asked of the Spirit: What is the cause of all this prosperity? and the Spirit answered, You remember when you signed the co-operative marketing contracts and stopped your own work and went around and helped to get your neighbors to sign. Friend you are the cause of all this prosperity, and when I bid the spirit goodby at my gate, I felt very glad, and as I started up the walk to the house my baby came running down the steps to meet me, I stooped to pick her up, she put her arms around my neck and I heard her say, Daddy wake up it is time to go to work.

Moral: Farmers sign on the dotted line before it is too late.

I. H. PHARES.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE STATE BOARD

The Board of Directors of the Kansas Farmers Union in regular quarterly session, January 18, 1926, on motion made, duly seconded and carried, passed the following resolution.

We, the Directors of the Kansas Farmers Union do hereby endorse and recommend to the Farmers Union membership their Mutual Life Insurance Company and by so doing, proclaim the Farmers Union Mutual Life Insurance Company one of the state wide activities of the Kansas Farmers Union.

C. E. BRASTED, Sec'y.

The Kansas Farmers Union Pledge Their Support to the Lyndon and Lawrence Farmers in Their Efforts to Organize Their Own Bank

Whereas the solution of the farmers problems lies in his co-operative efforts, and whereas the Farmers Union of Kansas has been exceptionally successful in its co-operative enterprises and whereas over five hundred farmers in its territories of Lyndon and Lawrence, Kansas, feel the necessity of a Farmers Union Bank to strengthen their co-operative businesses, and

Whereas over two hundred and fifteen of the said farmers have put up \$65,000 in bank stock to start a bank and whereas these five hundred farmers petitioned the State Charter Board for permission to engage in the banking business, and whereas the Charter board were unfair to these farmers in that they did not make a complete survey as is required by law, and also advanced the date of the hearing of the Lawrence application without notifying them of the change and rejected the application without giving the Lyndon hearing, and whereas said Charter Board refused to give these five hundred farmers any consideration whatsoever, and whereas these farmers have proceeded to organize a private bank at Lyndon and Lawrence, Kansas under existing laws,

Therefore it is resolved that we, the Board of Directors of the Kansas Farmers Union in session at Salina, Kansas, this 18th day of January, 1926, do heartily endorse the action of the farmers of Lyndon and Lawrence in their attempt to establish a private bank, and pledge our united support of this program and hereby serve notice on all opposing factions that we, the Board of Directors of the Kansas Farmers Union are going to urge every member of the Farmers Union of Kansas to back this move to the limit.

Signed: C. E. BRASTED, Sec'y to the Board.

IOWA FARMERS SAVE LIVE-STOCK BUYERS' PROFITS

Union and co-operation both imply the common human impulse to work together. It isn't so strange, then, that co-operation should be a vital factor in the upbuilding of Union, Iowa, where a sturdy livestock shipping co-op has been saving thousands for its farmer-members since 1920. Each year business has been well over the \$100,000 mark, with interest from a sinking fund of \$1,000 covering losses and a surplus of \$750 more earning money in the bank. Improvement of \$1,000 have been made out of current earnings, since the co-operative has the policy of incurring absolutely no debts.

Roving stock buyers who bargain shrewdly with individual farmers give Union a wide berth. The lesson of co-operative marketing is too successful in that wide-awake Iowa town for any farmer to think that he can obtain a better market through playing a lone hand against the unscrupulous buyer.

Look over the breeding flock and make sure you have sufficient number of good male birds to insure high fertility and hatchability the coming season. Five or six well-matured vigorous males should be sufficient for every 100 hens in the flock.

The Kansas Union Farmer

Published Every Thursday at Salina, Kansas By
THE KANSAS BRANCH OF THE FARMERS
EDUCATIONAL & CO-OPERATIVE UNION
119 South Seventh Street

Entered as Second-Class Matter August 24, 1912
at Salina, Kansas. Under Act of March 3, 1879.
Acceptance for Mailing at Special Rate of Post-
age Provided for in Section 1103, Act of
October 3, 1917. Authorized July 30, 1918.

JOHN TROMBLE, Editor and Manager
W. C. LANSDON, Associate Editor
Subscription Price, per Year \$1.00

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

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

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

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

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1926

HIGH COST OF FARMING

The Iowa Farmers Union has just made a very
important contribution to necessary information
concerning agricultural operations. About a year
ago President Milo Reno appointed E. E. Kennedy
a committee of one to investigate the cost of
operating farms in Iowa. Brother Kennedy made
a very thorough study of the matter in Iowa and
when he had completed his work for that state ex-
tended his inquiries to Nebraska and Illinois. The
net result of the investigation is that it is now in
evidence in figures that are indisputable that for
the ten years from 1915 the cost of farming in the
three states was 166 per cent of the farm income.

For the purposes of the Nebraska investiga-
tion an average farm of 194 acres was taken as
the basis of the inquiry. It was found that the
annual income of such a farm is \$4,351.15 and the
average expense of operation is 7,223.08 which
indicates a net operating loss for each such farm
of \$2,871.93. In Illinois the average farm of 135
acres shows an annual operating cost of \$6,840.87,
and average income of \$4,265.08 and an average
net loss of \$2,575.81. In Iowa the average annual
operating cost of a similar farm, that is the aver-
age farm of the state, is \$7,948.39, the average in-
come is \$4,780.79 and the average operating loss is
\$3,267.49.

These results are astounding to those hopeful
and optimistic souls who have been announcing
that farming is a fine, profitable business that
suffered some slight losses during the deflation
period but is now on easy street with bright pros-
pects for good time for many years to come. The
conclusions reached by Kennedy are very different
from the cheerful figures lately given out by the
federal department of agriculture. Impartial folks
would like to know just where the real truth is in
this matter and to get on anything like solid
ground they must know two methods used in ar-
riving at these conflicting results that we must
all consider. Also whether the conclusions reached
by this independent investigation are reliable and
made by a man as competent to deal in such mat-
ters.

Bear this in mind my brethren. The figures of
the federal department were made by experts so
called most of whom know less than nothing about
the actual operation of any sort of a farm. The
figures reported to the Iowa State Union were
made by a man who has been engaged in the
actual operation of a farm for all the years of his
active life. Kennedy may have erred on the side
of pessimism but it is much more likely that the
experts made their mistakes on the other side.
Farmers will be much more inclined to rely on the
estimates made by an able man of their own sort
than on any conclusions reached by the gentle-
men who get their experience from conversations
and their knowledge from books and other pur-
veyors of statistics.

It may be that Kennedy has costs too high.
It will be observed that he allows the farmer a
wage or salary of \$2,000 a year as a part of the
expense of operating the farm. That may look like
a large amount of money for an average Iowa
farmer to earn in a single year but it is only about
as much as a brakeman or porter on the railroad
makes and to the fair minded will not seem at all
extortionate. In this connection it will be observed
that there is no charge for the labor of the farm-
er's wife and children, or in other words that the
\$2,000 is the entire labor income or pay of the
whole farm family.

Other critics will point out that Kennedy has
not credited the farm with subsistence for the
farm family for the year. Perhaps that element
should have been considered but was probably left
out on the theory that the wife and children earned
their board and clothes by contributions in labor
to the production that resulted in the farm income.
A farm wife is certainly entitled to board wages
and the farmer's children should not be grudging
their keep and clothes. Board boys and girls, in the
old days when that sort of slavery was allowed,
were conceded as much.

On the other side of the picture it will be
observed that Kennedy has not considered depletion
of the soil as an expense properly chargeable
against operating costs. It may be that farms in
Iowa, Illinois, and Nebraska are managed in such
an efficient way that soil fertility is maintained
and even increased but if so those states have bet-
ter farmers than are to be found in most parts
of this republic. For a long time we have been de-
riving a considerable part of our farm incomes
from soil mining, a process that has resulted in
the complete abandonment of many farms in scores
of states.

Finally the wisest critics of all will say that
Kennedy's figures cannot possibly be correct be-
cause they indicate an agricultural situation that
is hopeless and that means eventual bankruptcy
for the entire industry. Well the state of Iowa is
a fine example of the desperate situation of agri-
culture. With the most fertile soil, acre for acre,
in the whole country and with operating farmers
far above the average in ability and efficiency the
farm mortgages of that commonwealth now reach
the almost unbelievable, the really staggering
total of \$1,000,000,000.

Every Kansas farmer should make a careful
study of the figures presented in Kennedy's re-
port. None of us know enough about our own busi-
ness. We know that we are making no money but
most of us do not know why and few the holes
through which the profits are leaking. It is all very
well to be kind and good natured but forbearance
and fine manners can go too far. Farmers must
realize that they are drifting into hopeless in-
solvency and that there is only one reason for their
desperate condition and that is that they are not
getting cost production for their crops and animals.

COST OF PRODUCING FARM PRODUCTS

The following table is a part of the report
on the cost of operating a farm that was recently
made to the Iowa Farmers Union by Brother E. E.
Kennedy, an Iowa farmer who has made a care-
ful study of the entire field of farm incomes and
expenses. It shows that for ten years the average
cost of products enumerated has been 166 per cent
of the average sale price. It is well worth a lot of
consideration by all farmers and here it is:

Table Showing Actual Cost of Production			
	Average Farm	% of Gross	Actual Cost
	Price	of	of
	1915-1924	Gross Income	Production
Corn	76	166	\$ 1.26
Wheat	135	166	2.24
Oats	438	166	.73
Barley	97	166	1.05
Rye	97	166	1.61
Tame Hay	10.63	166	17.65
Wild Hay	10.38	166	17.23
Alfalfa	14.99	166	24.88
Hogs	9.75	166	16.19
Vealers	9.95	166	16.52
Chickens	13	166	.66
Butterfat	395	166	.49
Eggs	295	166	.49

Try these figures on your own farming re-
sults. Has it cost you as much as here indicated to
make your various products and have you received
more or less than the indicated prices? If Kennedy
is right it is about time for farmers to quit being
good natured.

MINNESOTA CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES

The Minnesota Co-operative Creameries As-
sociation, Inc., is a federation of several hundred
local co-operative creameries. It is a selling or-
ganization primarily but through its educational
branch it assists producers in many ways. During
the year 1925 the sales totaled more than 80,000-
000 pounds which means that it marketed more
than three thousand car loads of butter. If all
that butter had been loaded on one train it would
have been nearly thirty miles long or it would
have made fifty train loads of 60 cars each. In
have made the sales exceeded forty millions. There are
now 450 units with more than 75,000 dairy farm-
ers as patrons.

The Association has adopted rules that must
be followed by all producers. It is now distrib-
uting large tin signs for each farm which read,
"This farm delivers Land O'Lakes quality of sweet
cream." To secure the use of a sign twelve re-
quirements or rules prescribed by the Association
must be observed. Already the quality of the
product has improved to such an extent that sev-
eral cents a pound increase over regular prices is
obtained.

Any creamery member may withdraw at the
end of any calendar year. Only a very few as-
sociations availed themselves of this privilege and
several that gave notice of withdrawal asked for
reinstatement before the first of January. In
nearly every case the local units that gave up
membership in the organization were operating
creameries which were not producing butter of the
"Land O'Lakes" quality.

CO-OPERATIVE BUTTERMAKING

Creameries were among the first co-operative
producing enterprises undertaken by American
farmers. Forty years ago there were dozens of
such concerns in Kansas but they had a hard road
to travel and eventually all of them with very
few exceptions were forced out of business by the
more powerful organizations that brought cream
over large areas and collected it for churning at
central stations. The local co-operative creamery
was usually so limited that it was impossible to
operate at capacity during any considerable part
of the year. Also it was a hard matter to get
competent butter makers who had the ability to
sell the product at profitable prices. The volume
of business for each local was so small that the
possibilities of profit were all eaten up in salaries
to managers and butter makers.

Minnesota had better luck with the local co-
operative creamery. There were several reasons.
The climate being more favorable it was impos-
sible to make sweet cream butter which always
commands a premium. The farmers up there
went more generally into the business and so each
neighborhood developed a volume of production
that enabled it to pay expenses and for a long
time to quit respectable profits. But even in
Minnesota the centralizers would have destroyed
the local co-operatives if the federated sales
agency had not been formed for the purpose of
marketing better butter at lower costs and of find-
ing more profitable markets.

The Kansas Farmers' Union has now under-
taken a new departure in co-operative butter-mak-
ing. It has established and is operating the only
centralized co-operative creamery in the country.
Already we are making more than two car loads
of butter each week and the volume of business
is steadily growing. By May, if the farmers ap-
preciate the opportunity they have created for
themselves, we should be running to capacity
which would mean substantial dividends for distri-
bution at the end of the first year's operations.

Our Kansas City creamery can handle ship-
ments of cream from almost every county in Kan-
sas. There is not the slightest reason for the
people of the western part of the state staying
out of this enterprise. The farmers in several
counties know this and are signing contracts in
large numbers. As far west as Trego a group of
more than 100 Union members is paring out their
creamery. There is only one thing that can pre-
vent substantial success by the end of the first
year and that is lack of sufficient volume for
profitable operations. Before the big spring flow
of milk begins we should have at least 5000 mem-
bers delivering cream to be manufactured into
"Union Gold" and sold in car load lots for the
benefit of producers.

LOCAL CO-OPERATIVES NECESSARY

The farmers of every separate shipping dis-
trict or community in Kansas need a local co-
operative business association for their own use and
protection. It may be that there is not enough
grain produced to make the operation of an eleva-
tor profitable if activities are restricted to the
single function of handling wheat and other cer-
eal crops. But there are dozens of other things
that may be done and that should be done for
farmers through a local elevator organization.

Over more than half the state farmers buy
large quantities of feed for their farm animals,
for their poultry flocks, for fattening their hogs
and for maturing car lots of feeder cattle for the
markets. If buying is all done from commercial
dealers by individual farmers the prices go so
high in seasons of emergency that there is no
possibility of profit. Experience has proved that
a group of co-operating feeders is able to have
anywhere from a minimum of 10 per cent to at
least 30 per cent if they are in position to handle
their requirements through their own organiza-
tion.

The development of our big centralized co-
operative creamery at Kansas City will call for
hundreds of local receiving stations for produce
in all parts of the state. The elevator organiza-
tion may very easily and cheaply provide for the
operation of a cream station. Once established
this station will soon find many other ways to
serve its members. No trouble at all to keep a
local elevator organization busy at something all
the year round. That will enable the directors to
hire a good manager who will find a way to help
the members both in buying and selling.

UNION AND GRAIN MARKETING

The Farmers Union has established many
local elevators for handling grain at shipping
points. It has several commission houses on the
central markets that are prospering in competition
with concerns directed by the keenest minds in
the grain trade. It has supported the movement
for orderly grain marketing through co-operative
associations on the contract plan. Here is the re-
port of the Committee on Grain Marketing that
was unanimously adopted at the Mitchell Con-
vention:

"The marketing of our produce and particu-
larly grain is the basic cause of our econ-
omic distress."

"We know that the present system of specu-
lative dealing in food stuffs, commonly
known as option trading, wherein large quan-
tities of grain are bought and sold upon
which no actual delivery is contemplated, re-
sults detrimentally to the producer."

"The Secretary of Agriculture has de-
manded that the Chicago Board of Trade limit
its future trading to eliminate violent fluctu-
ation in grain prices."

"The Chicago Board of Trade has practically
acknowledged the artificial power to fix
prices by the recent passing of a rule limit-
ing the amount of any change in grain prices
to not more than five cents daily."

"The privately owned grain interests are
diametrically opposed in principle to the co-
operative marketing of grain. Therefore, can-
not be expected to promote the interest or
advance the welfare of co-operative enter-
prises."

"Marketing grain co-operatively on a large
scale is the final solution and the only plan
through which we can hope to receive the
cost of production plus a reasonable profit."

"We urge that all members of co-operative
elevators support their own organizations by
giving them all of their patronage and urg-
ing others to do so, by taking more interest
in the elevator or shipping association, by
attendance at the meetings of both stock-
holders and directors, and by generally giving
this branch of their marketing close atten-
tion."

"We urge that members through their di-
rectors demand that their grain be consigned
to co-operative terminal selling agencies,
wherever available."

"We urge that all future trading in grain
be dispensed with forthwith as was done dur-
ing the war, and that Boards of Trade and
Chambers of Commerce be compelled to allow
the privileges of their markets to farmers as-
sociations operating on the Co-operative prin-
ciple without discrimination."

"That we hold our own grain on the farm
until there is a demand sufficient to give us
cost, and that we market it through our own
co-operative agencies, selling our surplus di-
rect to or through the co-operative agencies
of the world."

"We further recommend and urge our na-
tional Farmers Union Board through our Pres-
ident, to demand from Congress the \$75,000-
000 excess money now held by the U. S. Grain
Corporation, which are profits on our wheat
handled during the war, and that said funds
be placed to the credit of an expert corpora-
tion when formed by the Grain Producers of
the United States."

D. L. Barrett, Kansas.
Almer McCurtain, Washington.
Z. H. Larter, Oklahoma.
H. C. Keeney, Nebraska.
A. D. Swift, Oregon.
Geo. Larsen, Nebraska.
C. U. Somers, North Dakota.

COMMENT ON WORLD'S NEWS FOR WEEK

Taxes Will Not Be

Included in the new revenue act if
the house of representatives accepts
the changes made by the Senate. Just
why it should be such bitter op-
position to taxes on the transfer of
estates to heirs and others that had
little or nothing to do with their ac-
cumulation is one of the revenue leg-
islation. To the innocent bystander
it seems that there are few sources
of public income that may be more
properly levied against in the public
interest.

Also there will be considerably
lower sur tax rates on income be-
tween \$20,000 and \$100,000 than was
provided in the original bill. This is
on the theory that the poor men
whose incomes range between such
figures were unjustly treated in com-
parison with the rich men who have
\$100,000 a year or more.

It is now predicted that the senate
amendments will increase the total
tax reduction to about \$340,000,000 a
year. This may have two results, one
bad and the other good. It may force
congress to go a little slow on ap-
propriations which will be a good thing
and it may postpone the final pay-
ment of the war debt for several
years which is not so good.

If the evolutionists are looking for
proof that the men of this age are
derived from monkeys a good many
generations back they should not over-
look the capers of some of the fun-
damentalists.

Trade With Foreign Countries

Broke all previous records for the
year just ended. Our buying and
selling from and to other nations for
the first time in our peace time his-
tory exceeded \$9,000,000,000. There
was not quite such a decline in ex-
ports as was predicted in these col-
umn a few weeks ago. The com-
modity trade balance in our favor last
year was \$684,517,000. Exports in-
creased over \$305,000,000 and imports
more than \$600,000,000. At this rate
it will be only a very short time until
the balance of trade is against the
United States.

Rubber was the largest single item
in our import trade and the payments
for that commodity went almost en-
tirely to England to be divided be-
tween the plantation owners, the
share holders and the imperial treasury.
We get back about \$160,000,000 in pay-
ments of principal and interest on the war
debt that Great Britain owes to the
United States.

It is some satisfaction to collect
even small parts on the vast sums
loaned by the United States during
the World War but if such collec-
tions reduce our foreign markets for
agricultural commodities it is a trifling
difficult to see just where the farmer
gets anything out of it?

Shakespeare Was a Low Brow

And a plagiarist if a professor of
literature who admires the faculty of
one of our eastern colleges has got
his history on straight. This learned,
if heated critic, is willing to admit,
however, that while the some what
famous Bard of Avon may not have
been much of a poet he was a very
successful manufacturer of plays of
which other folks furnished the ma-
terials.

In view of the fact that we know
that Shakespeare had little education,
that he was once a common poacher,
arrested as a common poacher, for
stealing deer on a gentleman's es-
tate, and that his early love affairs
were extremely unfortunate it is
strange that we are able to find out
so little about him after he went to
London and became the greatest play
writer that the world has ever known.
Perhaps we are looking for other
things than evidences of greatness as
we study the lives of men whose
works have made them immortal.

Among the least important bits of
news announced last week through the
daily press is the statement of a
Washington tailor that the old time
swallow tailed evening coat will be
more fashionable in the near future.
The clothing folks are always able to
change the styles just enough to
make a good demand for new gar-
ments.

Railway Profits for 1923

Exceeded all previous high marks
but strange to say the earnings are
still below the rate per cent that the
roads claim is assured by the terms
of the Esch-Cummings law. The plain
citizen on foot, without the advantage
of a liberal education in accountancy
cannot understand just how it is that
railway earnings increase every year
and yet never get to the statutory
five and three-fourths per cent that
congress has indicated is a fair re-
turn on money invested in transporta-
tion facilities.

After all there is very little mystery
about the constantly frustrated ef-
forts of our railroads to earn as much
money, measured in percentages, as
they claim under the transportation
act. When the law was passed a ten-
tative valuation of a little more than
\$18,000,000,000 was placed on the
railroads. The balance sheets now
show an investment of more than
\$22,000,000,000 in railroad property.
It is no trouble for the people who keep
the books to hide real earnings from
the public. Although the Interstate
Commerce Commission has something
to say about railroad accounting the
books, after all, are kept by men em-
ployed and paid by the roads.

Those folks who are reintroducing
hoopskirts for feminine wear should
realize that our grand mothers wore
dresses that reached to the ground
and contained about nine widths of
yard wide materials which was a very
different thing from putting a crin-
oline under a garment made of two
widths of goods coming only to the
knees.

Farmers Have An Investment

A little more than three times the
value of all the railroad property in
the country. A net return of six per
cent on the capital employed in agri-
culture would amount to nearly
\$4,000,000,000 a year or almost half
the total farm sales price of all agri-
cultural commodities produced in this
country last year. If the govern-
ment should decide to guarantee
agriculture a return of six per cent
per annum on its invested capital the
farmers will not make much fuss over
who keeps the books and will be only
too glad to throw in their service as
managers and their work as laborers
to assure good measure in value to
consumers.

No. The statement above is not
foolishness. The average farm income
last year was around \$800. Out of
that amount it is necessary for the
farmer to cloth and otherwise provide
for his family as becomes his station
in society. It did not include any pay
for his management ability but was his
total return for his labor and invest-
ment. Also the farmers wife must
get her salary as assistant manager
of the farm, chief of the produce de-
partment, head nurse, laundress,
seamstress, gardener, milkmaid and
mother out of the same little old \$800
a year.

Farming is the only business that
has ever been carried on by one gen-
eration after another without earn-
ing any profits from operations. Such
agricultural wealth as is derived
in this country has resulted from
mining soil fertility, from increase in
the value of farm lands and from the
unpaid labor of women and children.

Smith Announced the Other Night

That he is out of politics, for all
time to come. He has been in the
public service about all his life and so
far has accumulated nothing to as-
sure himself and his family against
want in old age. He propose to go
back to the city after his term of gov-
ernor is over and devote a few years
to some well paid work for the Smith
family.

At any rate that is what he says.
What he will do is maybe quite a dif-
ferent matter. He seems to be the
one democrat who can be elected to
the governorship of New York. He
is the only democrat who would have
the slightest prospect of defeating
Wadsworth for the United States sen-
ate. Doubtless Smith is entirely sin-
cere in the announcement of his re-
tirement from politics but this writer
now registers the prophecy that he
will be on the democratic ticket, as
usual, in New York next fall either
as a candidate for governor or sena-
tor and that within a year he will
be a full fledged aspirant for the
democratic nomination for the presi-
dency.

Slandering George Washington

Is the favorite indoor pastime of
quite a bunch of alleged students of
history who have spent a good deal
of time going through the diaries, ac-
count books and private correspon-
dence of the Father of our Country.
At a dinner in Washington last week,
given by the Society of Sons of the
American Revolution, Rupert Hughes
made a speech in which he informed
his audience and the public that he
Washington loved to dance, that he
played cards on occasion and some-
times for small stakes, that he sel-
dom went to church, that he distilled
whiskey on his farm at Mount Vernon
and consumed considerable of the
product himself.

Hughes got no applause for his
voluntary effort to throw a little
light on the private life of the great-
est of all American patriots. He
seemed to be surprised that his well
meant efforts at educating the igno-
rant public were so coldly received.
The audience was not responsive to
grateful and the public generally
without consideration of the truth or
falsity of the Hughes statement, has
not yet sent any flowers. In fact the
distinguished novelist appears to have
been quite lucky in getting away with
the dinner room without having his
face caved in by several ardent pa-
triotic who care so little about the
truth of history as discovered by stu-
dents of Hughes type but are con-
vinced that Washington has been dead
long enough for the world to forget
his sins.

Have you all noticed that although
your Uncle George Norris, United
States senator from Nebraska, may
not always be right he is never afraid
to do or say what he believes is
right?

Nye Is Now Senator

From North Dakota. It looked for
a good while that he lacked even a
Dutchman's chance of ever getting in-
to the seat to which he had been ap-
pointed by Governor Sorlie. The regu-
lar republicans were all against him,
the democrats were not much inter-
ested and the progressive were short
of votes. All at once the weather
changed and when the roll was called
the vote was 41 to 39 in favor of
seating the Dakota newspaper man
who thus comes into the presence
and amidst the memories of the great
with full permission and opportunity
to prove that he is not misplaced in
the body of which he is now a mem-
ber.

In the debates over the seating of
Nye many senators talked about the
constitution and the laws of the states
and of matters more or less import-
ant but when it came to an actual
show down a majority of the mem-
bers of the constitution provides for two
senators from each state and that a
negative vote would deprive the peo-
ple of North Dakota of that equal
representation with other states, to
which they are entitled. Also those
senators who voted to seat Nye seem
to have remembered that the same
well known constitution also provides
that the senate shall be the sole judge
of the elections and qualifications of
its members. To have rejected Nye
would have been to accept full sena-

torial responsibility for depriving a
state of its equal representation in the
senate.

There are now four United States
senators who were appointed by the
governors of their states to fill the
unexpired terms of deceased mem-
bers. The three who were already in
voted unanimously in favor of keep-
ing Nye out.

The most astounding movement now
under full steam in the United States
is the campaign to raise \$2,000,000 to
be used for the care and education of
18,000 half white children in the
Philippine islands that have been
abandoned by their soldier fathers. It
is rumored that some of the best blood
of the American army of occupation
flows through the veins of these un-
fortunate waifs.

The President Is Fully Committed

To co-operation as a business sys-
tem likely to be very helpful to wage
workers and farmers. His position
is probably the result of his firm con-
viction that any help worth while
must be self help. His notion of in-
come is that some of each day's slice
should be salted away some where as
security against future needs. Like
his notion that the only thing to do
with debts is to pay them as soon as
possible his idea of savings is de-
rived from the traditions and training
of the people among whom he was
born and reared.

The president always practices
what he preaches. He advises econ-
omy and practices it in his own life.
He advocates co-operation and prac-
tices it in his own business affairs.
Although not generally known, it is
said that he is president of co-opera-
tive bank in his own home town that
began in a very small way and now
has resources of almost \$2,000,000.

Those who wonder why Mr. Coolidge
is so popular with the people of all
sections of the country should be able
to get a pretty fair answer from the
fact that he is so much like the com-
mon run of folks that it is no trouble
for him to identify himself as one of
them.

The country is just naturally pret-
ty well pleased for once to have a
president who knows that there is
such a place as the dime in our coin-
age.

When asked what we thought of
the Rupert Hughes disclosures con-
cerning the alleged private habits of
the Father of our Country, the presi-
dent looked out of the window of
White House and remarked, "The
Monument still stands." Enough said.

Lady Mosely And Her Husband

Who has no title and must be
called Captain or Mr. Mosley has torn
himself away from the comforts and
pleasures of her English home to
come over here and give us a few les-
sons and lectures on communism, so-
cialism and kindred solutions to the
ills that afflict humanity. Of course
Lady Cynthia has never personally
suffered any from the hard conditions
that deprives millions of her fellow
beings of most of the joys of life but
nevertheless she thinks she knows
just how they feel and what should
be done.

Lady Cynthia, which is her correct
title even though in the strictest sense

The Country woman

COUNTRY CHILDREN GETS LESS SCHOOLING BUT THE FARMER PAYS MORE TAXES

A General Survey
Farm boys and girls are at a disadvantage in their preparation for life. For a larger unit expenditure they get considerably less schooling than the young people of the city with whom, in the normal course, many of them will come into competition for employment. There is a steady drift of population from the country to the city, which is likely to continue.

The country, at a disproportionate cost, is educating its young people for city jobs, without even having the satisfaction of knowing that when they go to the city to look for work they will have an equal show, so far as education is concerned, with their city-bred competitors.

Tax studies just completed warrant the claim long made by the Farmers Magazine that in many states a heavy burden of taxation on farmers has been added by what amounts to local taxation for state purposes. Theoretically, the area taxed for any particular purpose should be the same as the area benefited by the public expenditure for which the tax is raised. In practice the line between local and general benefits can hardly ever be drawn with precision. When the division is much out of line the burden of taxes for general or state purposes is unfairly distributed.

Numerous violations of the principles that state-wide functions should be supported by state-wide taxes are pointed out. Trouble arises from the fact that when a tax for a state-wide purpose is levied in different sections at different rates, the tax may be fair enough within each district but distinctly unfair as between districts. In the case of school taxes, the cost of education per pupil is much higher in rural than in urban districts while the wealth and income per capita are less. Most taxes on farm property are levied by local taxing units. In 1919 county and other local taxes in 14 counties in an unequal number of states were levied mainly for the support of schools and roads. Sixty-six cents out of every dollar paid in taxes by the farmers of Indiana in 1923 went for the support of the schools and roads. Schools are also mainly supported by local taxes in Nebraska. This is typical of the distribution of taxes in many states.

Another aspect of the question as it affects school taxes is, perhaps, of more importance than the financial one. Rural school facilities, although they cost more for each pupil, are seldom as good as urban school facilities. Sometimes the same standards are prescribed for rural schools as for city schools. But rural communities are almost never able to realize these standards.

This is not only because the unit cost is necessarily higher for providing education for a few pupils than for providing it for a large number but because the taxable resources of the country are less than those of the city.

Education is admittedly a social function, the benefits of which are not restricted to the area or even to the state or country in which it is given. It is, therefore, obviously unfair to burden farm property or rural occupations with higher school taxes than other sources of revenue have to bear. This would be the case if there were an equal interchange of population between the city and the country. It is the more unfair since the movement of population is from the city to the town.

City men have more than a passing interest in the education of the country boy or girl, even if only from an economic standpoint since they recruit their help in part from the cityward flow of population. They are not likely to object to the principle that education should be as good in the country as it is in the city, and that its cost should be fairly distributed.

Similar condition exist in taxation for road building and for highways. Of all tax revenues for highways in 1920 in Indiana, 92 per cent was raised by counties or lesser taxing units. In Nebraska in 1921, 80.4 per cent of the taxes on rural real estate for road building were levied by counties or lesser taxing units. Much of the ease provided by counties and townships however, is for general rather than for local use.—Farmers' Magazine.

A WEEKLY HINT FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Children's clothes should be chosen from a hygienic, economical and artistic standpoint.

Simple, substantial and artistic clothing develops the child the qualities of simplicity and genuineness. A child should be unconscious of the clothing. A child overdressed thinks too much about clothes; one attractively dressed is self-conscious; one dirty or ragged loses self respect. Unsuitable clothing may cause various physical defects such as impaired breathing or digestion, round shoulders, weakened muscles, nervous strain, fatigue and susceptibility to cold.

To insure perfect freedom to all parts of the body, says Miss May Kiehl, extension clothing specialist at South Dakota in a new circular that is being used by the women's clubs of South Dakota in a demonstration "Clothing for Toddlers" a child should wear union garments supported from the shoulders instead of garments with tight bands at the waist; garments large enough across the chest so as not to interfere with breathing; waists and dresses with soft loose neck bands and loose sleeves, which are well set at shoulders and of proper length; trousers and bloomers long in the crotch; seams smoothly finished.

Round elastic interferes with circulation. Hose supporters may be attached to the waist or separate, but the pull should come in the hollow of the shoulders. Round shoulders may result if the pull comes on the point of the shoulders.
Hats and caps should be large

enough to allow free circulation. The hat should be medium or small and light weight and should shade the eyes. Outer garments should not be bulky or clumsy. Wraps should be of weight, quality and texture that will permit heat regulation.

SOME WAYS TO KNOW THE BAR-GAINS IN WHITE GOODS

To many homemakers the midwinter "white" sales offer the best opportunity of the year to stock up on sheets, pillowcases, towels, and other household textiles. Just as in buying other fabrics there are facts about fibers and weaves that the home-maker needs to know if she would get a true bargain, says the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In buying yard goods, unravel a yarn, untwist it, and pull small pieces of the fibers. Notice whether they are about the same or very different in length. The fabric with longest fibers of regular length will wear best. The ends of short fibers work loose and make the fabric fuzzy, as the sizing put in by the manufacturer is washed out. The lint rubs off from such a fuzzy fabric, and it soils more readily.

Notice whether the yarns are even and equal in size. Irregular yarns make lumps that cause the fabric to wear through quickly at these points. Loose ends on the surface left from knots in the yarns are likely to catch during laundering and make holes in the fabric. Cloth with these defects is often sold as a second, and the buyer should not be surprised if it shows signs of wear rather quickly. To judge the firmness of the weave, pull the fabric on the straight and on the bias first one way and then another. Scratch it with the finger nail. Note whether the yarns slip out of place easily. The closer the weave the more durable the fabric, other things being equal. If the weave is very loose, be prepared to have the fabric shrink when it is washed.

Rub a corner of the goods briskly between the fingers to see whether it contains a great deal of starch or other sizing. Best of all, if you can, take home a sample and wash it. Mercerizing is a permanent finish given to cotton that makes it more lustrous and stronger, and should remain after washing.

The Missouri Farmers' Association will broadcast a feature program from Radio Station WOS at Jefferson City commencing at 8 o'clock on Wednesday night, January 27. One dozen fat Missouri hens, dressed and ready for the cook, and 144 dozens of choice Missouri eggs will be given away as prizes, and sent to the winners prepaid. Radio listeners in far away states will be given special opportunities to win one or more of these 156 different prizes. The program proper will consist of old time southern melodies, favorite religious songs, several selections by one of Missouri's champion fiddlers, humorous readings, and two short talks on the co-operative marketing work of the Missouri farm girls attending school at Christian College at Columbia are being trained for this unusual program sponsored by the Missouri Farmers' Association, a non-profit co-operative marketing corporation of nearly 75,000 farmer members.

President Coolidge, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine and the entire staff of the United Press Department of Agriculture, and all officers of the state department of agriculture have been sent special invitations to tune in on the night of January 27 to enjoy the feature agricultural program from Station WOS. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has shown great interest in the co-operative marketing movement in Missouri and has assisted the Missouri farmers in a number of co-operative marketing undertakings that are now working so successfully.

The farmers of Missouri and Station WOS at Jefferson City invite radio fans to tune in at 8 o'clock on the night of the 27th and win a fat Missouri hen or a dozen high quality Missouri eggs.

BRIEF NOTES OF A JOURNEY
Those who have been dancing for joy because of the absence of the column well to temper their emotions. For the time being the party's over, and we don't know when we shall give another.

Politically, that section of the Middle West which we visited is as serene an calm as a millpond. Only the usual factional troubles disturb it, and Mr. Coolidge still is at the helm. Iowa alone seems infected. There discontent is, shall we say, rife and the demand that the Government do something is insistent. But the epidemic seems not to have spread much, if any, beyond the borders of the state. Briefly, as it appears to this writer, Iowa is paying the price of \$500 an acre land and wants the Government to assume part of the obligations.

We talked with only one farmer on the trip, but found his viewpoint extremely interesting. He was W. J. Tod, of Maple Hill. Mr. Tod owns a big ranch in Mill Creek Valley, raises corn, wheat and alfalfa and feeds many cattle. He thus represents all the angles of the agricultural problem. "So far as I am concerned," said Mr. Tod, "I don't want any assistance from the Government and I do not intend to align myself with any co-operative marketing scheme. When a crook ceases to pay no returns I shift to another that does. Those who are demanding governmental and economic panaceas seldom have anything to contribute to them."—Topeka Capital.

One pound of grain should be fed for each three to four pounds of milk given by the dairy cow, depending on per cent of fat in the milk.
Sow only unscarified sweet clover seed during the winter months.

ANNUAL MEETING OF KANSAS FARMERS UNION CO-OPERATIVE AUDITING ASS'N

The annual meeting of the Kansas Farmers Union Auditing Association was held in the City Hall at Salina on Tuesday, January 19, 1926. There were 31 delegates present and the meeting was declared in session. After the minutes of the last annual meeting, which was adopted, the report of the Secretary, covering the operations of the association for the year 1925, were read by T. B. Dunn, Secretary.

The operations for the year showed a NET PROFIT OF \$2,532.24 and the President, Mr. H. E. Witham, expressing the opinion of the board, proposed that the delegates present agree to refund the annual dues paid in 1925 to all members in good standing in 1926. This proposal was unanimously agreed to by the delegates as was also the proposal to carry over balance, which will be around \$1,000 to the Surplus Reserve. Several minor changes in the By-Laws were proposed and adopted and just as soon as a reprint is ready, a copy of the new by-laws will be mailed to each member.

Two directors, Messrs Ralph Chapman and John Huber automatically retired at this time and were unanimously re-elected for another term of three years. The Board of Directors of the Kansas Farmers Union Auditing Association as at present constituted is as follows: H. E. Witham, Mitchell County, President; Ward J. Spencer, Stafford County, Vice President; Anton Peterson, Washington County, Director; Ralph Chapman, Miami County, Director; John Huber, Sheridan County, Director; Thomas B. Dunn, Salina, Secretary. Mr. John Tromble, State President, addressed the delegates briefly on the proven necessity for an auditing association as a branch of the State Union.

The manager, Mr. T. B. Dunn, then gave a brief resume of the work done by the association during the last year stating that the membership had shown an increase of 15 during that period. He also touched on the bonding business carried on by the association and declared that the members had been saved over \$6,000.00 last year by their co-operation in this branch of the business, as by their patronage the association has been able to secure a rate of \$3.00 per thousand against the old rate of \$7.50 per thousand. He also stated that if all the co-operative institutions in the State would place their bonding business with their own auditing association a further reduction in the rate could be secured, as the rate is regulated by the volume of business.

A considerable amount of auditing and bonding business is now being handled for patrons outside the Farmers Union, and during the year 1925 the auditing association audited the records of Salina and Mitchell counties. This office has had considerable experience in county auditing and the delegates were requested to keep the office in touch with prospective work of this nature.

The manager also appealed to the delegates present, to request their respective associations to hold their annual meetings, later than is the usual custom to enable the auditors to undertake the rush of work which crowds on them at this period of the year.

After thanking the delegates for their co-operation and patronage also their presence at the annual meeting, the meeting adjourned.
The management wishes to take this opportunity of thanking the associations, who through their patronage, have made the present satisfactory financial condition of this branch of the union possible, and hopes through the service given that the auditing association may look for a further increase in the membership in 1926.

THOMAS B. DUNN,
Secretary-Manager.

The damage by rats to produce and property in the United States States amounts to about \$200,000,000 annually.

Members of Farmers Union--

WASHINGTON is full of proposals to help the Farmers. The PRESIDENT, the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, CONGRESS and many public men are giving their attention to this subject. All of their proposals feature co-operative marketing. If YOU will support your organization leaders in their plan of mobilizing your product and feeding them to the consumer through YOUR OWN marketing agency, you will go a long way toward the solution of your problem.

We are here at your camp with the best of everything needed to facilitate the handling of your Live Stock.

Congress May Legislate—We Co-operate

Co-operative profits reduce the cost of marketing. Volume makes profit. SHIP ALL OF YOUR LIVE STOCK TO THE LARGEST CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY IN THE KANSAS CITY YARDS.

Farmers Union Live Stock Commission

Kansas City, Mo.

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

BEST

WATSON WHOLESALE GROCERY
SALINA, KANSAS

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rate: 3 cents a word per issue. Count words in headings, 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.

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW. Chicks from good utility flocks. Popular breeds. Live Delivery Guaranteed. First Hatch March 1st. Mrs. F. J. Kingston, Holshington, Kansas.

EXTRA LARGE ENGLISH BARRON Single Comb White Leghorn Cockerels. From 200 egg hens. Called by County Agent. \$2.00. Voneta Peterson, Haddam, Kansas.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED Cockerels \$2.00 six or more \$3.75. Mrs. W. L. Boethin, Logan, Kansas.

SHINN CHICKS ARE BETTER. Leading breeds. \$3.40 per 100. Free book. Shinn Farms, Box 123, Greentown, Missouri.

BETTER CHICKS: ALL KINDS. Our low prices will surprise you. Pictorial catalog free. Norfolk Hatchery, North 11th, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

PLANTS AND SEEDS

FOR SALE SWEET CLOVER SEED \$5.00 per bushel. Chas. F. Redding, Waverly, Kansas.

FOR SALE—PURE, CERTIFIED, RE-cleaned, and tested Pink Radix Dawn Kaffee, and White Kaffee, and Dwarf Yellow Milo seed. Write for samples and quotations. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Fort Hays, Kan.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS. Crown in open field, strong, well-rooted. Cabbage, damp moss packed to roots. Each bundle fifty plants. Labeled separately with variety name. Cabbage: Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen Market, Early and Late Flat-dutch. Parcel Post Prepaid, 100, 50c; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00; 5,000, \$9.50. Express Collect, 5,000 \$6.25; 10,000, \$10.00; Onions: White Crystal Wax, 100, 50c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.50; 5,000, \$7.50; 12,000, \$14.50. Full count, prompt shipment. Free annual satisfaction guaranteed. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

SUDAN \$2.50; ALFALFA \$7.00; SWEET CLOVER \$5.00; Millet \$1.50; Canesed \$1.15; Blue Grass \$4.50 sacks free; Red Clover \$1.75; Red Top \$4.50; Timothy and Clover \$5.50. Weir Grain Company, Salina, Kansas. If you have any kind of seed to sell in any quantity send sample and ask for bid.

ALFALFA SEED, \$10. bushel, two bushels \$18.00. In Kansas. J. F. Baum, Salina, Kansas.

HEDGE POSTS

ATTENTION MR. FARMER: HEDGE posts for sale; if interested write H. R. Goodman, Ponoma, Kansas, R. 4.

JACK FOR SALE

FOR SALE EIGHT YEAR OLD JACK, a good one. J. C. Cook, Soldier, Kans.

TOBACCO

KENTUCKY'S BEST LEAF TOBACCO Sold under money back guarantee. 2 lbs. of choice \$1.00 4 lbs. \$1.00. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. Co-Operative Tobacco Growers, Hawesville, Ky.

SALESMAN WANTED

WE PAY \$200 MONTHLY SALARY, furnish car and expenses to introduce guaranteed poultry and stock powders, cleaners, etc. Bigler Company, N. 673, Springfield, Illinois.

SALESMAN WANTED TO SOLICIT ORDERS for lubricating oils, greases and paints. Salary or commission. Address The Harvey Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR ONE DOLLAR I WILL SEND SIX valuable receipts: 1 for Eczena, 1 Corn Remover, 1 for Appendicitis, 1 for Rheumatism, 1 for Chills and Glass Cement, 1 Cement for mending kettles and pans. L. C. Spillman, Clay Center, Kansas.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas our Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove from our midst the infant daughter of our midst and Sister, Mrs. Nellie Hanson.
Be it therefore resolved that we, the members of the local union, do hereby extend to them our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow.
Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread upon the books of the local, and a copy be sent to our State Union paper.

M. L. King, Chas. Hoopes, O. W. Dam, O. O. Levine, Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

Whereas Almighty God has called to the eternal home our esteemed Sister

FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

NATIONAL OFFICERS

C. S. Barrett, Pres., Union City, Ga.
John A. Shupps, V. P., Oklahoma City, Ok.
A. C. Davis, Sec., Springfield, Mo.
W. C. Laudon, Lecturer, Salina, Kan.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

John Tromble, Salina, Kansas
H. E. Keener, Omaha, Neb.
J. M. Bowles, Lynchburg, Va.
J. M. Collins, Eaton, Colo.
W. C. Laudon, Woodstock, Kan.
J. W. Batcher, Lecturer, Salina, Kan.

KANSAS OFFICERS

John Tromble, President, Salina, Kansas
C. E. Huff, Vice Pres., Oronoque, Kansas
C. E. Brasted, Sec., Salina, Kansas
Grant Bliss, Treasurer, Woodstock, Kan.
J. C. Felts, Conductor, Clay Center, Kans.
M. V. Gates, Doorkeeper, Logan, Kans.
M. O. Glesner, Lecturer, Salina, Kans.

DIRECTORS

W. P. Lamberton, Fairview, Kansas
John Vesceky, Tinkio, Kansas
C. E. Huff, Oronoque, Kansas
H. B. Whitaker, Colony, Kansas
Carl E. Clark, McPherson, Kansas

LECTURE BUREAU

M. O. Glesner, Salina, Kansas
W. C. Laudon, Oronoque, Kansas
Hon. John Tromble, Salina, Kansas

GENERAL ATTORNEY

Thomas B. Dunn, Salina, Kansas

Farmers Union Jobbing Association

643 Board or Trade Building
Kansas City, Missouri

Farmers Union Cooperative Produce Assn.

600 Board of Trade Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri

Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission

406-8-10 Live Stock Bldg. Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.

Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Auditing Association

Thomas B. Dunn, Salina

Farmers' Union State Bank

Kansas City, Kansas

Kansas Union Farmer

Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Managers Association

A. M. Kluener, President, Elton, Kansas
Jack Stevens Secretary, Kansas City, Ka.

Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, therefore, be it

Resolved, by Collins local 638 that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and be it

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy sent to the state paper and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

E. W. West, Winifred Crispin

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY

WHEREAS, Death has come into our midst, Jan. 8, 1926, and claimed Mr. Jimmie Dyer, the father of our brothers, Walter, Albert and Leo Dyer.
Be it resolved that the members of District No. 10, Local Union No. 1028 extend to our bereaved brothers our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow and be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved brothers. A copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

Signed: M. L. King, Chas. Hoopes, O. W. Dam, O. O. Levine, Committee.

IRISH CO-OPERATORS SHIP CATTLE TO ENGLAND

A plan for the co-operative marketing of cattle is being developed by the Cork Farmers' Union, Ireland. It is proposed that the members of the union ship their cattle to the English market and sell direct to the English buyers. Each lot of cattle is to be inspected by Farmers' Union officials prior to forwarding to the port of embarkation. Special boats will take the cattle to England and special trains will be used in transporting the animals from the port of entry to selected markets.

Cured His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me Eugene M. Bullen, Carpenter, 75 N. Marcellus Avenue, Mansquan, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the pain.

\$6 A THOUSAND LETTER HEADS
\$5 A THOUSAND FOR ENVELOPES
Printed and Mailed You the Same Day as Order is Received

CENTRAL KAN. PUBLISHING COMPANY
Salina, Kansas

FARMERS CLASSIFIED AD

Mail This To

THE KANSAS UNION FARMER
Salina, Kansas

RATE: 3 Cents a Word Straight

Minimum charge is 50c

Count Initials or Abbreviations as Words

USE THIS FORM—IT SAVES DELAY

Fill This Please!

Your Count of Words
No. Times to run
Amount Enclosed \$.....
Place under heading of

(Your Name)
(Town)

(Route)
(State)

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

NOTICE TO PILE SUFFERERS

This advertisement explains that I have moved from Salina, Kansas, to St. Louis, Mo., and become associated with Dr. C. Matthew Coe. I invite the afflicted who desire a quick and permanent cure of their rectal trouble to come and see us.

DR. J. M. GAUME.

PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE

Fistula, Fissure and all Rectal Diseases cured by Our Soothing, Gentle, Method. Our Guarantee—Cure or No Pay. No Chloroform. No Danger. No Hospital. No Detention from Business. Call or write today. It will pay you.

FREE BOOK. Valuable to Pile Sufferers. Consultation and Examination at office or by mail FREE.

DRS. COE & GAUME, Rectal Specialists

501 PINE STREET, ST. LOUIS MO.

Office Hours:
9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Sundays, 10 to 1.

FARMERS UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Farmers Union Owned and Controlled

Farmers Insurance at Farmers Cost

Tables Published by the United States Government. Based on the 1910 Census. Show That the Death Rate is Much Lower in the Country Than in the City. To Illustrate:

NUMBER DYING PER THOUSAND

	Rural	Urban
At age 20	4.33	4.93
At age 30	5.39	7.22
At age 40	7.05	12.10
At age 50	10.65	17.17

The only way the farmer can get the advantage of this low rural mortality is to insure in a company that insures only farmers.

BUY YOUR INSURANCE FROM YOUR OWN COMPANY. IT BELONGS TO YOU. WHY NOT HAVE IT SERVE YOU AS IT IS SERVING THOUSANDS OF FARMER UNION MEMBERS?

Detailed Information Furnished on Request.

Write Your State Secretary or Home Office, Des Moines, Iowa, 412 Hubbell Bldg.

Provide Song Books for Union Meetings

Save Money by Purchasing in Lots of One Dozen at Fifteen Cents per Book. Single Books, Twenty Cents.

Buy From

KANSAS FARMERS UNION, Salina, Kansas

OR

Department of Practical Co-Operation

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

ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1883.
Meets the first Monday of each month at 8 o'clock.
F. S. Vojoda, Sec'y, Ellsworth County.

AMOI LOCAL NO. 2130.
Meets the first and third Friday.
M. Swayze, Sec. Anderson County.

BARNEY LOCAL NO. 565.
Meets second and fourth Friday night of each month.
T. H. Roberts, Sec., Neosho County.

ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 1121.
Meets first and third Monday.
Wm. Finchan, Sec. Marshall County.

BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 123.
Meets each second at 8 p. m.
L. E. Sewell, Sec. Ottawa County.

BANNER LOCAL NO. 512.
Meets the second and fourth night of each month.
Anthony W. Way, Sec. Washington County.

BETHLEHEM LOCAL NO. 1569.
Meets first and third Friday.
Roy E. Caban, Sec. Cowley County.

BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042.
First and third Thursday.
John T. Anderson, Sec. Anderson County.

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

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

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405.
First and third Thursday.
O. J. Lambersen, Sec. Ottawa County.

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1021.
First and third Wednesday.
J. J. Maske, Sec. Ellis County.

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

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

BLACK LOCAL NO. 1768.
Meets second Friday of each month.
Aug. Kolisch, Sec. Miami County.

BELLEVILLE LOCAL NO. 1192.
Meets the first and third Fridays.
J. Sloan, Sec. Miami County.

BE-LE LOCAL NO. 1673.
Meets the first and fourth Wednesday.
L. O. Keithly, Sec. Miami County.

BANNER LOCAL NO. 512.
Meets the first and fourth Tuesday of each month at 8 o'clock.
P. M. Anthony Way, Sec. Washington County.

BREMER LOCAL NO. 2122.
Meets every first Wednesday of each month.
P. C. Pralle, Sec. Marshall County.

CENTENNIAL LOCAL NO. 2096.
Meets every two weeks.
G. H. Montgomery, Sec. Anderson County.

COTTONWOOD VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1832.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month.
Leo Graham, Sec. Chase County.

CLAY BANK LOCAL NO. 2085.
Meets every two weeks beginning with Jan. 6th, 1926.
Margaret C. Saterite, Sec'y Woodstock County.

COOK LOCAL NO. 1645.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays.
Mrs. A. S. Lee, Sec. Chase County.

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

COTTONWOOD LOCAL NO. 1985.
Meets first and third Friday of each month.
Mamie E. Johnson, Sec. McPherson County.

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

CENTER LOCAL NO. 2143.
Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.
Mrs. Grace Redding, Secretary Coffey County.

CARGY LOCAL NO. 2136.
Meets first and third Friday.
Fred Steele, Sec. Douglas County.

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

COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1783.
First and third Thursday.
Ethel Rorick, Sec. Cherokee County.

CLASCO LOCAL NO. 377.
First and third Thursday.
John Wolf, Sec. Sheridan County.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 364.
Third Thursday.
J. Schoenhofar, Sec. Neosho County.

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

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

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

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

DANE LOCAL NO. 455.
Meets the first and third Wednesday.
Lesse Nelson, Sec. Washington County.

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

DISTRICT 68 LOCAL NO. 1907.
Meets the second and fourth Wednesday and fourth Friday.
Mrs. Charles L. Simmons, Secretary Chase County.

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

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

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

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

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

EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1466.
First Tuesday of each month.
Phillip Stenzel, Sec'y Marion County.

ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1786.
Meets the second Friday of each month.
M. Joy Hammett, Sec. Pottawatomie County.

ELSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2099.
First and third Thursday.
Brad Hooper, Sec. Ellsworth County.

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

EMMONS LOCAL NO. 753.
Meets second Friday of each month.
C. E. Wilson, Sec. Washington County.

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

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

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 606.
Meets first and third Monday of each month.
Frank G. Ebert, Sec. Ellis County.

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

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 554.
Meets the first week in each month.
Mrs. Delpha Burton, Sec. Marshall County.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 682.
Meets every Tuesday of the month.
Jimmie Cunningham, Sec. Crawford County.

FLORAL LOCAL NO. 2934.
Meets the second and fourth Friday.
Sherman Nichols, Sec'y, Cowley Co.

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

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

FREMONT LOCAL NO. 1014.
First Friday in each month.
A. W. Elsenmenger, Sec. Wabunsee County.

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

GRACE HILL LOCAL NO. 1212.
First and third Friday.
Homer Aldre, Sec. Republic County.

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

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 494.
Second and fourth Tuesday.
Roy W. Holland, Sec. Crawford County.

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

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

HAPPY LOCAL NO. 1006.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month.
G. A. Dorman, Sec. Trego County.

BLUE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 781.
Meets second and fourth Monday.
Chas. Muel, Sec. Marshall County.

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

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

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

HEADLIGHT LOCAL NO. 378.
Meets first and third Wednesday.
Rosa Claite, Sec. Sheridan County.

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

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1583.
Meets first and third Wednesday.
W. E. Fuhrman, Sec. Atchison County.

HERYK LOCAL NO. 1427.
Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month.
Henry Eden, Sec'y Washington County.

HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1660.
Meets the first and third Friday.
G. W. Fort, Sec. Miami County.

HAYS LOCAL NO. 564.
Meets first Friday of each month.
Frank B. Pfeiffer, Sec. Ellis County.

HILLSDALE LOCAL NO. 1605.
Meets the first and third Thursday.
R. W. Sullivan, Sec. Miami County.

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1677.
Meets first and third Friday.
Mrs. Vedder, Sec. Miami County.

I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1199.
Second and fourth Tuesday.
C. O. Taubee, Sec. Sumner County.

JUNCTION LOCAL NO. 1468.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month.
Geo. P. Warren, Sec. Osage County.

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

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

LARON CREEK LOCAL NO. 475.
Meets second and fourth Wednesday.
F. E. Hoy, Sec. Washington County.

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

LIZTOWN LOCAL NO. 2054.
Meets every second and fourth Friday.
Mrs. Esther Williams, Sec'y Anderson County.

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

LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 638.
Meets the first and third before full moon of each month.
R. M. Glenn, Sec. Republic County.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1984.
First and third Friday.
R. E. Jordan, Sec. Cherokee County.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1832.
Meets the fourth Wednesday night of each month.
Roy Flory, Sec. Douglas Co.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 385.
Meets the first and third Tuesday.
B. E. Ryan, Sec. Marion County.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1988.
First and third Friday.
R. Lawrence Wright, Sec. Stafford County.

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

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

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

MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 489.
Meets the first and third Tuesday.
J. P. Mearns, Sec'y Rooks County.

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

MILLER LOCAL NO. 1929.
Meets the second and fourth Thursday of each month.
Verna H. McCandless, Sec'y Chase County.

MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 3072.
Meets first and third Tuesday.
Maude Carnes, Sec'y Anderson County.

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

MT. PLEASANT LOCAL NO. 956.
Meets first and third Tuesday.
Mrs. Grace Mueke, Sec'y Norton County.

MUNJOR LOCAL NO. 881.
Meets every first and third Thursday of each month.
R. A. Leiker, Sec'y Ellis County.

MARINE LOCAL NO. 643.
First and third Friday.
Albert Spoon, Sec'y Riley County.

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

NEW BASIL LOCAL NO. 1787.
Second Monday of each month.
Henry Hoffman, Sec'y Dickinson County.

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

NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2020.
First and third Thursday.
Fred Hahn, Sec'y Stafford County.

ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1571.
Every other Tuesday night.
R. A. Reynolds, Sec'y Cowley County.

ORANGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1682.
Meets second and fourth Friday.
Jacob Smith, Sec'y Miami County.

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

PANICO LOCAL NO. 1922.
First and third Monday.
R. J. Muckenthaler, Sec'y Dickinson County.

PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 2017.
Meets every first and third Tuesday at District No. 92 school house three miles west of London.
John Reis, Sec'y Franklin County.

PRAIRIE DOG LOCAL NO. 1365.
Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at North Valley School House.
Bruce Moore, Sec'y Decatur County.

PHILEAS LOCAL NO. 2139.
Meets second and fourth Fridays.
Mrs. A. R. Phelon, Sec'y Osage County.

PRAIRIE BELL LOCAL NO. 1505.
Meets second Thursday of every month.
E. B. Werner, Sec'y Thomas County.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 360.
Meets the first and third Monday of each month.
Frank Sedlacek, Sec'y Wabunsee County.

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

PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1684.
Meets every second and fourth Thursday.
Martin Kase, Sec'y Douglas Co.

PETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1652.
First and third Wednesday.
H. C. Mathias, Sec'y Wabunsee County.

PLEASANT HOME NO. 565.
Meets first and third Monday.
Minnie Carrio, Sec'y Anderson County.

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

PARK LOCAL NO. 505.
Meets last Saturday of each month.
Jos. Hein, Sec'y Geary County.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309.
First and third Wednesday.
W. T. Flinn, Sec'y Jewell County.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1674.
Second and fourth Wednesday.
Orth O. Miller, Sec'y Miami County.

PUNKIN KOLIG LOCAL NO. 2084.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month.
Elizabeth Dutton, Woodstock County.

RYDALL LOCAL NO. 762.
Meets every second Wednesday of each month.
Geo. Duncan, Sec'y Republic County.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2025.
Second Wednesday of each month.
Frank McClelland, Sec'y Wabunsee County.

RICHLAND LOCAL NO. 968.
Meets first and third Fridays of each month.
Mrs. J. C. Chase, Sec'y Marshall County.

RICHVIEW LOCAL NO. 2037.
Meets the second Friday of each month.
Chas. Basil, Sec'y Osage County.

ROUND HOUSE LOCAL NO. 646.
Meets the first, third and fifth Tuesday night of each month.
R. H. Yoder, Sec. Washington County.

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

RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2133.
First and third Saturday.
Pauline Cowser, Sec'y Saline County.

SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824.
Meets the first Monday.
A. F. Lidaky, Sec'y Franklin County.

SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1952.
Meets the first and third Tuesday.
H. M. Schrock, Sec'y Washington County.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1574.
Meets each first and third Wednesday.
Alice Ames, Sec'y Greenwood County.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 2111.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month.
C. W. Wimmer, Sec'y Nemaha County.

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

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

SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1725.
Meets the first Friday in every month.
A. C. Barnick, Sec'y Miami County.

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 291.
Meets the last Wednesday of each month at Limestone.
John A. Martin, Sec'y Washington County.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051.
Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month.
F. Lewis, Sec'y Cowley County.

SAND CREEK LOCAL NO. 804.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month.
A. R. Wilson, Sec'y Rush County.

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

STONE LOCAL NO. 192.
Meets the last Friday of each month.
Other meetings called.
D. O. Marcotte, Sec'y Rooks County.

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

SUNNYSIDE LOCAL NO. 1402.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month.
M. H. Hubbard, Sec'y Ottawa County.

SPRING CREEK LOCAL NO. 1174.
Meets the first and third Thursday of each month.
C. W. Vetterberger, Sec. Wabunsee County.

SHILOH LOCAL NO. 1573.
Meets the first and third Friday nights of each month.
J. C. Hankins, Sec'y Cowley County.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 1100.
Meets every first Monday in the month.
Hend Hindenbrand, Sec'y Washington County.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 859.
Second and fourth Wednesday.
Mrs. E. H. Warner, Sec'y Marshall County.

SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1861.
Meets first and third Thursday.
Roy Stacker, Sec'y Douglas County.

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 291.
Meets every two weeks on Friday night.
John A. Martin, Sec. Marshall County.

STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 278.
Second and fourth Thursday.
Chas. Grossard, Sec'y Barton County.

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

SQUARE DEAL NO. 923.
Each first and third Thursday of each month.
Maggie Stanley, Sec'y Norton County.

TEMPLEMAN LOCAL NO. 1891.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month.
H. E. Kietzmann, Sec'y Wabunsee County.

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

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

UNION LOCAL NO. 2019.
Second and fourth Friday.
E. F. Lutz, Sec'y Jefferson County.

UNION LOCAL NO. 970.
Meets the first and third Friday of each month.
Will Atkinson, Sec. Norton County.

ULYSSES LOCAL NO. 2124.
Meets the first and third Saturday of each month.
G. A. Johnson, Secretary Grant County.