

The Kansas Union Farmer

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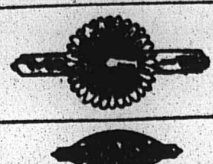
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Notice to Secretaries and Members of Farmers Union of Kansas. We want all the news about the Locals and what you are doing. Send in the news and thereby help to make your official organ a success.

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

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

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



THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1926

CHEAPER WHEAT HARVESTING

A very large proportion of this year's Kansas wheat crop will be handled with combines, that is with machines that combine the operations of cutting and threshing grain into a single operation. This new method is immensely economical as compared with the old system of cutting, shocking, stacking and threshing no man in his senses will deny. The entire work of caring for the wheat crop is concentrated in a single process that requires only a few days time and very small number of men.

It is also true that there are savings other than time and labor. Opportunities for loss by shattering, fire and rains are greatly reduced. The straw is left distributed even over the field to be plowed under and returned to the soil. The land is ready for the plow as soon as the combine has completed its work and that alone is a substantial saving since it enables farmers to prepare their fields for the next crop before they grow up with weeds and the soil bakes to the consistency and hardness of sun dried brick.

Every forward step costs something. There are some elements of expense connected with the change in harvesting methods that cannot be avoided. Many hundreds of millions of dollars worth of reapers and headers only partly used will be abandoned and become a total loss. There has been a tremendously heavy investment in the new machinery that cannot be paid for out of this year's crop and that must be amortized over several seasons. The average small combine rig, including power, costs something like \$3500 which is considerably more than the total value of a single year's crop produced by a majority of the men who have bought the new machinery.

Also there are some economic features to be considered. Few Kansas farmers have bin capacity for anything like their entire wheat production. This means that grain must be hauled from the machine to the elevator and dumped on the market at whatever prices the grain trade is willing to pay for wheat that has never gone through the sweat and still contains a very high percentage of moisture. Methods for handling such deliveries without loss must be devised and will cost quite a lot of money which will inevitably be charged back to the growers.

The biggest drawback to harvesting with combines is that it is certain to aggravate and increase the evil of dumping wheat on markets not ready for it. Under the old system Kansas growers sold about 80 per cent of their crop in three months and thereby depressed the price to ruinous low levels that prevailed until late in the marketing year. The new system will compel most farmers to sell from the machine which means that growers will lose all control of their wheat and all influence on prices about six weeks earlier than was possible under the old plan.

There can be no question, however, that the combine is economical or that it is here to stay. Farmers must now complete their organization to neutralize and prevent dumping. Formerly it was desirable and profitable to store grain under producer control until it could be marketed in an orderly way in response to the actual demands of consumers and exporters. Such storage and marketing become absolutely necessary and vital under the new system of harvesting and threshing. The farmer who invests the value of an entire crop in a single machine should be willing to enter an organization that will enable him to hold that crop and market it in an orderly way. Every combine should mean an additional member of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association.

The best way to assure the growth and continued success of the Farmers Union Creamery is to feed that institution with all the cream produced for market by members of the Union in this state. No institution was ever starved into success.

THE CORN SUGAR BUGABOO

The interests that have grown rich from the profits of the sugar trust are much concerned over the prospect that congress may yet pass the bill making corn sugar as respectable as the products manufactured from cane and beets. This paper has had quite a bit to say about the effect of giving corn sugar a commercial standing on an equality with other sugars no more pure or wholesome. It was to be expected that the exploiters would fight the proposal with every weapon at hand and that neither money nor truth would be regarded in the campaign to prevent congress from doing this act of justice for the corn farmers of the country. The following editorial was recently printed in a newspaper owned by one of the

richest men of the country. It is full of misrepresentation but is worth reading because it illustrates the obstacles in the way of any practical legislation for the benefit of agriculture. Thus the man who is afraid that his candy will be adulterated with corn sugar under this head line: "The Corn Sugar Fraud":

Despite all opposition, much of it from those who assert that it will weaken the pure food and drug acts, the House has passed the corn sugar bill, which permits the unlabeled use of sucrose, maltose, dextrose or levulose in confectionery and food.

Promoters of the measure declare it is harmless and will help agriculture. Opponents of the bill say it is mischievous and injurious, and seeks to alter the pure food laws.

The report of the House committee states that at the present time we are consuming about 14,000,000,000 pounds of sugar annually, and producing in continental United States only about 2,000,000,000 pounds; and "obviously it is a good American policy to make as much of the sugar we consume as possible."

Opponents of the bill declare that the purpose of the bill is "to deceive the public by representing that the people are getting 100 per cent cane sugar when they are not." One member of the House says that the bill "is the entering wedge of an attempt to tear down the pure food and drug law."

"Corn sugar," so called, contains only 55 per cent of the sweetening quality of cane or beet sugar. The buyer of confectionery and food containing unlabeled corn sugar instead of real sugar would be swindled to the extent of 45 per cent on this item of his purchase.

The fact that the bill permits this product to wear a mask is proof that the scheme is a fraud. The Senate should make short work of this plan to rob the consumer.

Georgia watermelon growers will sell more than 15,000 car loads of their juicy product this year and they will make money on the crop because they do their own marketing through a co-operative association that controls production as well as distribution.

OUR DECLINING EXPORTS

We close the year with a favorable foreign trade balance smaller than for more than a decade. That our readers may know exactly what is happening to the export business of the United States we reprint the following which was carried as news dispatch by all Associated Press papers one day last week. It is likely that most of you have read it but read it again and then several times more until its full meaning sinks in: The story was sent out from Washington and most of the daily papers ran it under the very illuminating head line, "Europe Buys Less from the United States":

A 12 percent decline in exports from the United States during the first quarter of 1926 was largely due, the United States Chamber of Commerce said today in a statement, to the restricted buying of European countries.

The Chamber's analysis of foreign trade during the quarter read that both imports and exports exceeded the billion-dollar mark for the fifth and seventh consecutive quarters, respectively. While Europe's purchases here were 28 per cent less than a year ago, United States exports to all other sections of the world, the analysis showed, increased from 6.1 per cent to 25.9 per cent. Europe took only 48 per cent of the total exports for the period, against 59 per cent a year ago.

Exports for the quarter, the Chamber announced, totaled \$1,125,000,000, a decline of \$146,000,000 from the corresponding period last year.

Imports were valued at \$1,248,367,000, an increase of \$183,436,000, or 17 per cent, over the same period last year. The sensational advance in the price of crude rubber, the statement said, rising from an average import price of 33 cents a pound a year earlier to nearly 77 cents a pound, was the chief factor in putting rubber in the position of our leading import. The total value of imported rubber was given as \$201,851,000, three times its value during the same period last year.

Two things stand out clearly after a winter and a spring filled with vain effort and agitation for farm relief legislation. Nothing will be accomplished until agriculture is more compactly and effectively organized and the Farmers Union is the only organization in the country that does much or knows much about co-operation, organization, and education. Have you paid your dues for the current year? Just now that is the most helpful thing you can do in the interest of the business out of which you must make your living.

FREIGHT RATES AND FARMING

Farmers pay too much to get their crops to market. This is especially true in the west and south where the great bulk of merchantable food products is made. The truck grower of the Rio Grande Valley, the corn farmer of the middle west and the live stock men of the mountain plains states are all alike hit and hurt by the high cost of transportation. When the railroads reported that they must have more pay for their services or they would not be able to do much for the public congress came across and provided for an increase in rates. The farms cannot pay the high rates nor charged unless farm products can be sold for higher prices.

It may be that relief does not lie through a reduction of rates but if not it must come from the only other source available and that is by increase of prices realized by farmers. There are far too many folks in this country who are able to realize that farming as a business is being rapidly starved and strangled to death by low prices, and there are fewer yet who know what this condition means to the republic. As outstanding example of ignorance or deliberate juggling with facts we submit that the following is without an equal: What difference does it make that agricultural tonnage is only a small part of the business done by the railroads if charges for carrying that tonnage are so high that farmers cannot pay and live. Thus an eastern editor on "Freight Rates and Agriculture":

It is now suggested that stress be laid upon freight rates as one of the burdens resting on agriculture; and that an effort be made to repeal section 15-a of the transportation act of 1920, called the "rule of rate-making" section of that act.

This section is the vital part of the act. In substance it permits the Interstate Commerce Commission to ascertain what is a fair return on the property value of a railroad; what are the transportation needs; directs that for two years beginning March 1, 1920, the fair return shall be 5 1/2 per cent of the value, with one-half of 1 per cent added for improvements, and that excess income over 6 per cent shall be recovered for certain purposes. This section has been a storm center for some time.

The Hoch-Smith resolution adopted by Congress asks the Interstate Commerce Commission to adjust rates, having regard for the low price of agricultural products, and with a view to assisting agriculture. President Coolidge's agricultural commission of inquiry made a report in 1925, in which it recommended lower freight rates as one of the methods of relieving the burden on agriculture. It is claimed that the repeal of section 15-a of the transportation act of 1920, together with the adoption of the principle of the Hoch-Smith resolution, will result in a reduction of freight rates on agricultural products.

It is interesting to know that during the calendar year 1924 the railroads of the country carried 1,187,297,000 tons of freight, of which 116,586,000 tons (or 9.82 per cent of the whole) were agricultural products, and about 27,747,000 tons (2.34 per cent of the whole) were animals and animal products. The total freight revenue of the railroads in the same year was about \$4,347,916,000, or about 72.6 per cent of the total revenue.

The proposal to repeal section 15-a of the 1920 law will open up the whole transportation question as it relates to agriculture. It is doubtful if anything will be done in this session of Congress, but it is likely to be a live question in the next session.

There are still quite a number of Kansas Locals that are paid up 100 per cent but have not sent their names and the dates and meeting places necessary to get in the list on the fourth page and wear four stars. This week would be a good time to correct that situation.

REGULATION AND COMMON SENSE

The manufacture of industrial alcohol should be freed from all needless restrictions not for the benefit of large manufacturing concerns but for the profit of farmers. It is a typical farm industry. The plant costs little. The operations require no great skill or experience. The raw materials are at hand. The market is at home. The only reason that this privilege is denied the farmers of this country is the fear that we will drink up all the stuff we make and have nothing left either for our own machines or for sale to tourists. Of course government has made a strong effort to back fire against that danger by requiring that an otherwise harmless product shall be adulterated with deadly poisons before it is sold.

We are now killing 40,000 persons a year in automobile accidents that could largely be avoided by enforceable government regulations. Why not employ the regulatory power of the government to the accident problem in the operation of automobiles and let the farmers themselves prescribe whatever regulations may be necessary to safeguard the country from the dangers of industrial alcohol? In discussing this subject in a letter addressed to the Washington Post an eminent scientist who lives in the capital makes the following pertinent observations:

Sir: You had an excellent editorial on "Alcohol and Gasoline" in The Post of June 16. What you say in regard to the advantages of alcohol as a fuel for motors is very true.

But under the prohibition law in this country, except under such onerous and expensive restrictions as to be absolutely prohibitive in most cases, and that is why there are so few alcohol plants in the United States.

Another point. As you say alcohol leaves no carbon, burns out completely in a blue flame, and the product of its combustion contains no poisonous ingredient. But that is only true of the pure alcohol. It is one of the "blessings of prohibition" that alcohol can not be sold in open market unless it has been "denatured," which means that it has been heavily charged with poison, and filth. This "government-poisoned alcohol" is a deadly poison, its flame is more or less smutty and the fumes of its evaporation and the product of its combustion are liable to contain ferrous acid, the active ingredient of the venom of certain insects.

California has not had a state bank failure for three years. That record results from a prosperous agriculture based on organized marketing. Other states have a greater volume of farm crops but no other has the same percentages of farm profits.

BETTER CREAM, MORE MONEY

That man Augustine, a shrewd business man and fine butter maker, is going to turn out a product from our creamery that will bring top prices. That is he will do that very thing if he can have the assistance of the members of the association. It may be that a good many farmers who have been selling their cream to the big centralizers became weary was to get by the local station. Producers had a little carelessness about quality. All that was necessary was to get by the local station. Producers had a little carelessness about quality. All that was necessary was to get by the local station. Producers had a little carelessness about quality. All that was necessary was to get by the local station.

It is very different in the cooperative churning business. The member who delivers cream has a financial interest in that cream until it is sold in the form of butter. His profits depend on the kind of butter that Augustine is able to make out of the cream that they send him. If half the butter we make at Kansas City must be sold as seconds that means a loss of several cents a pound to all members. If two thirds or more of the product is of the highest quality that means that all the members will get more money. Deliver good cream.

Comment On World's News For Week

Fishing For Sport or Pleasure

It is regarded by many fine folks as a foolish wasteful use of time that might be better employed. If results are measured only by the number of the size of fish caught that might be true. The average fisherman who angles merely for sport spends enough money for tackle, travelling expenses and outfitting garments to buy fish for his table for a year of Fridays and yet does not feel that he has thrown away his time or squandered his money to no purpose.

It is quite impossible to do any worthwhile fishing without going out of doors and staying in the open air for some time. It is generally known that air is what most in doors workers need and they need it in generous quantities and as free as possible from the decomposed fuel consumed by automobiles and other machines actuated by internal combustion motors. There is no pure air any more in any large city. There is fairly clean atmosphere almost everywhere that it is possible to catch any sort of a fish.

Another thing about fishing is that a fellow is able to pick his own company. This is not true anywhere else in this world. It is a fine thing to be able to spend a few hours alone once in awhile or with some one whom we deliberately and of choice select for companionship.

Washington is So Compactly Crowded

With automobiles that life is constantly threatened there from a half a dozen or more dangers. It is almost impossible to go a block or more in the heart of the city without running the risk of being spread all over the pavement by some reckless driver of a car, cab, or bus. Escaping mayhem under the wheels of cars carelessly driven may prolong but will not save the lives of those who are compelled to breathe the mixture of motor oxide of carbon and other noxious gases that masquerades as the air of a great city.

So a couple of weeks ago this writer decided that it was time to go fishing. I wrote in town and accepted an invitation to go along. He was invited because he is the sort of man that we associate with from choice and we hope that he accepted for the same reason. Son drove the car and for company for himself invited a friend who holds the dual position of guardian for incorrigible boys and student in a law school. We started for Benedict on the Patuxent river in Maryland. The distance is about forty miles and as we got away so early that we had to eat breakfast at an all night lunch stand we got to the fishing place about half past eight.

Benedict, a village in Maryland, is not much to look at but it prides itself on its age. It was founded before Baltimore but has fallen considerably behind that city in growth. It was at Benedict that the British landed in the War of 1812 and from there marched across country to capture Washington, looted the Capitol and burnt the White House.

River Is Rather a Misleading

Term in this part of the world, especially to westerners who are in the Saline, the Solomons, the Cottonwood, habit of keeping company with the Vermillion or the Neosho. The Patuxent is something more than a mile wide at Benedict and the water is far too salty at all times for beverage purposes. That may be one reason for the rumor that there are a hundred stills in the creek and that innocent looking little fishing town.

None of us caring very much for rowing a heavy boat we engaged a motor boat and a boatman who appeared to be entirely without any self contained motive power to take us out on the river, furnish the bait and any hooks that were necessary and introduce us to the fish which he claimed to know well enough to call them all by their first names. So to the fishing place. After hooks were baited and pipes were lighted there was a lull in the proceedings. In a few minutes, however, the writer had a strike and promptly landed a fish of about three pounds in weight.

That was an odd fish in more ways than one. First place it was odd that it should have been the only one we could catch during the morning. In the second place it was odd because it began to grunt or croak as soon as we got it into the boat and for such grunting it is called a croaker. Perhaps the oddest thing about the croaker is that in spite of its hard head, its conversational habits and its queer flavor and texture almost equal to the delectable meat of the channel catfish so well known to Collins and other residents of Neosho county.

Too Darned Much Talking

About a fishing trip is something that all good fishermen and good sports should discourage. So the customers are left to figure out whether any more fish were caught and if so who caught them and if they were caught whether they were todsters, eels, mackerel, Chesapeake Bay Trout, Potomac sports rock fish, shad or bull heads.

We left the fishing place about eleven o'clock, crossed the river by ferry and drove through a section of really odd Maryland, to Chesapeake Beach which is one of the most popular bathing and fishing resorts in the neighborhood of Washington. It was one of the best days of the open season for bathing beauties but we all got an eyeful epine in a short time, ate a good shore dinner and drove back to Washington in time to clean and cook the fish for supper. Yes, I know just how many dollars a pound that mess of fish cost but I am not going to let everybody in the Union in on a family secret like that and any how we got our money's worth in driving through a beautiful and historic country, in the fresh air that for a time at least replaced the Washington mixture in our lungs, and a breaker boy in the coal mines of

in the privilege of being natural and happy with friends.

Go fishing whenever you can afford the time and money but go with the understanding that the trip will be a success even though no fish are caught.

Summer Is On in Real

Earnest in Washington. The president, this writer and every one else who spare the time and borrow the necessary cash are checking over their tackle and getting ready to enjoy a few weeks of communion with the woods and waters and the occasional fish that still remains even in those lakes to which the autos have worn an open road. None of us may catch many fish but all of us will have fine time acquiring sun burn, blistered feet, freckles, chiggers, wood ticks and sufficient pep and vinegar to carry us through another winter in the national capital.

Yes, I will write to Kansas about it if I catch any fish worth while and may send a box or so of bass or pike to permit shipments. I know that most of you have lost confidence in my skill and luck as a fisherman. I got nothing of any size last year in Wisconsin. I caught only two nice rainbow trout from a California lake which I was assured contained many monstrous beauties up to as much as fifteen pounds in weight. And out of a river like the Patuxent, filled with fish, I was able to capture only one croaker.

It is a good thing for all of us who love to go fishing that hope springs eternal in the human heart. I may fool you all and catch a big one this summer. If I do you will know all about it within a week.

France Has a New Ministry

And will probably have another one or two before Uncle Sam gets this paper to its readers. Callix is again minister of finance. He has a tough job on his hands. He must convince the French people that he does not intend to provide for the payment of the debt that his country owes to the United States and he must convince Calvin Coolidge, Andrew Mellon and a considerable number of other rather shrewd Americans that he does intend to ratify the debt agreement and promptly begin the payment of the debt.

France has plenty of resources and might make quite a stagger at debt paying if she would use her income for that purpose. She has the money to maintain an army of about a million men. Germany, with neither army nor navy to support her, has all her debts paid long about the time that France is forced to adopt repudiation as a national policy.

But we have nothing to crow over. Although split up in to various local units we are maintaining an army of substantial proportions. We have the largest fleet of ships in the world. We are rich and so are able to meet the annual war and navy bills which combined approach \$800,000,000 a year. Yet we have just seen our congress, after spending almost a billion for war preparedness refuse, to vote a dime out of the public treasury for stabilizing the price of farm products and for eliminating the spirit of speculation from the hearts of our young men. Millions for the spirit of our law.

Philadelphia Is Putting on a Big Show

This year. The Declaration of Independence was signed 150 years ago and the signing was done in Carpenter's Hall in the City of Brotherly Love. At the expiration of the first hundred years of American Independence the whole country joined in the celebration of the Centennial which was the first great world wide exposition of arts and sciences ever held in this country.

This year we are celebrating what the Philadelphians call the Sesqui-Centennial. The words may be Latin but they mean that our republic has now endured for one hundred and fifty years. Not a very long time if measured by the lapse of ages but long enough in these new centuries of change to make the United States one of the oldest existing governments, older than any other on this continent and so far as form and spirit are concerned older than all but four or five in Europe and Asia.

We have trebled our population since President Grant opened the Centennial fifty years ago. What sort of a nation and how many free citizens will we have fifty years after President Coolidge officially opens the Sesqui-Centennial? Are we still coming strong or have we started to go?

Speaking Of Pennsylvania

As most of us do quite often, it will be recalled, although it was more than a month ago, that the republican party pulled off a primary election in the Keystone state that cost the candidates and their supporters approximately three millions of dollars. Notwithstanding the shocking revelations made before the investigating committee of the senate it is generally taken for granted that the voters will give Vore a good sized majority in November and that he will be in Washington on the fourth of next March with a regularly issued certificate of election that by that time will have cost himself and his friends more than a million dollars.

Another thing that is being taken for granted is that the senate, which is the sole judge of the elections and qualifications of its own members will refuse to accept Vore and will declare his election void and his seat vacant. But why should any one in the good sense of the voter of Pennsylvania by assuming that Vore will be elected.

Another party, considerably older than republicanism, also held a primary election in Pennsylvania and named a very distinguished citizen as its candidate for United States Senator. William B. Wilson began life as a breaker boy in the coal mines of

his state. He has been a member of a trades union since long before he was twenty-one years old. For nearly forty years he has been an honored and trusted leader of organized labor. Prior to 1913 he served three terms in congress, a democrat elected from a strongly republican district. He was Secretary of Labor in the Wilson cabinet for eight years. He is a man of upright character, lovable disposition and fine ability.

Why should any one insult the intelligence of the Pennsylvania voters by taking it for granted that Vore will be elected, in spite of being Vore, because he is a republican and that, conversely, Wilson will not be elected, although he is Wilson, because he is a democrat? The senate will never have a chance to throw Vore out on his neck because the voters of Pennsylvania are going to prove that they are good citizens by electing Wilson to the senate.

Rejecting Farm Relief Measures

We are one of the most popular indoor sports indulged in by the members and senators who made up the congress that has now adjourned in order that the boys may go to see about being re-elected. It is intimated that there are a lot of constituencies that are not preparing any public demonstrations of welcome when their congressmen come driving or flying home. Already the voters of the state with McKinley, Pepper, Stanfield and Cummins. That others as old and as faithful to party regularly are marked for defeat either in the primaries or at the polls is certain.

Congress should not be censured too harshly for failing to enact any of the 57 varieties of farm legislation that was proposed. The Haugen bill proposed a daring experiment that might have been worth while but it never had a Dutchman's show to get through either house. No one knows just what sort of an answer it would have brought. None of the other proposed laws are worth crying over. Agriculture lost its battle for stabilization and equality with other industries when the Haugen bill was defeated. The only wise thing for farmers to do is to profit by the experience of the last two years and get together in sufficient numbers to enable their united voice to be heard in Washington.

Primary Election Day

Is only a few weeks away in Kansas. The primary election would be the greatest reform ever effected in this country if the voters would use it. There are about 1,000,000 qualified voters in Kansas. Ten per cent of that number have good excuses for not voting but there are 900,000 voters in Kansas who can plead no alibi when called on to answer to the crime of being absent from the polls on primary election day.

If the farmers of Kansas do not save themselves of the opportunity offered by the primaries and so name desirable candidates for legislative House of Representatives they will deserve all that will happen to them between now and the adjournment of the legislature.

WHERE SOME OF OUR TAX MONEY GOES

(From a letter from William H. Barr, president of the National Founders' Association.)

When you pay taxes you must always remember that you are helping to support a great number of government workers. Many of them are necessary, but a certain part of this great number are purely political as far as their usefulness goes. Washington carries a very large number.

There were 61,199 employees in the civilian personnel of the executive branch of the federal government in the District of Columbia of March 1, according to figures made public by the civil service commission. During February there was a decrease of only ninety-seven, despite many changes. The figures showing total employees February 28, 1926, are as follows: The White House, 46; state, 573; treasury, 15,338; war, 4,610; justice, 857; post office, 3,833; navy, 5,066; interior, 3,645; agriculture, 4,755; commerce, 4,011; Smithsonian Institute, 490; interstate commerce commission, 1,302; civil service commission, 334; bureau of efficiency, 55; federal trade commission, 318; shipping board, 840; alien property custodian, 264; tariff commission, 189; officers' compensation commission, 88; federal board of vocational education, 73; Panama Canal, 74; public buildings and public parks, national capital, 2,193; general accounting office, 1,971; veterans' bureau, 4,807; railroad administration, 153; commission of fine arts, 2; War Finance Corporation, 93; national advisory committee, aeronautics, 23; federal reserve board, 178; board of tax appeals, 104. Total, 61,199—Kansas City Times.

OUT FISHIN'.

A fellow isn't thinkin' mean,
Out fishin';
His thoughts are mostly good and clean.

He doesn't knock his fellow-men,
Or harbor any grudges then.
A fellow's at his finest when
Out fishin'.

The rich are comrades to the poor,
Out fishin'.
All brothers of a common lure,
Out fishin'.
The urchin with the pin and string
Can chum with millionaire and king
Vain pride is a forgotten thing—
Out fishin'.

A fellow gets a chance to dream,
Out fishin'.
He learns the beauties of a stream,
Out fishin'.
An' he can wash his soul in air,
That isn't foul with selfish care,
An' relish plain and simple fare,
Out fishin'. —Selected

Department of Practical Co-Operation

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

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

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

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

DEER CREEK LOCAL NO. 2052.
 Meets the first and third Friday night of each month. Mrs. Laura Carter, Sec.

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

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

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

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

IANTHE LOCAL NO. 2140.
 Meets every second and fourth Friday. Sec. Anderson County.

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

MT. JOY LOCAL NO. 2123.
 Meets the first and third Wednesday. Lulu Shilline, Sec. Anderson County.

MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 2072.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday. Maude Carnes, Sec. Anderson County.

PLEASANT HOME NO. 2055.
 Meets the first and third Monday. Minnie Carrio, Sec. Anderson County.

SPRINGFIELD LOCAL NO. 2082.
 Meets on the first and third Friday of each month. Frank White, Sec.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2116.
 Meets every two weeks on Friday night. Carl Henry, Sec. Anderson County.

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

ALLEN COUNTY
DIAMOND LOCAL NO. 1981.
 Meets every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. J. W. Ryan, Sec. Allen County.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 2148.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Ray Wilson, Sec. Allen County.

ATCHISON COUNTY
HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1988.
 Meets on the first Wednesday night of each month. W. E. Fuhrman, Sec.

BARTON COUNTY
ODIN LOCAL NO. 2213.
 Meets every two weeks on Wednesday. Fred M. Beran, Sec. Barton County.

STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 2173.
 Second and fourth Friday. Chas. Groszard, Sec. Barton County.

CHASE COUNTY
COTTONWOOD VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1923.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Lee Graham, Sec. Chase County.

DISTRICT 66 LOCAL NO. 1907.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Mrs. Charles L. Timmons, Secretary Chase County.

MILLER LOCAL NO. 1923.
 Meets the second and fourth Thursday. Valma H. McCandless, Sec. Chase County.

CLAY COUNTY
FACT LOCAL NO. 1966.
 Meets every two weeks on Tuesday evening. Walter Knitter, Sec.

FOUR MILE LOCAL NO. 1123.
 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. John H. Muxler, Secretary.

MARINE LOCAL NO. 643.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday night of each month. Jas. Vittipso, Secretary.

WHEELER LOCAL NO. 1932.
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Ernest Small, Sec. Clay County.

COFFEY COUNTY
CENTER LOCAL NO. 2143.
 Meets the second Tuesday of each month. Nellie F. Hughes, Secretary.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2144.
 Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. A. H. Celler, Sec.

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

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

COWLEY COUNTY
BETHEL LOCAL NO. 1959.
 Meets first and third Friday. Roy E. Osburn, Sec. Cowley Co.

BEAVER LOCAL NO. 1958.
 Meets the first and third Monday. Mrs. W. P. Kent, Sec. Cowley Co.

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

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 434.
 Second and fourth Tuesday. Roy W. Holland, Sec. Crawford County.

KELLOGG LOCAL NO. 1809.
 Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month. R. O'Neill, Sec.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1443.
 Meets the 1st and third Wednesday of every month. Mr. J. O. Rambo, Sec.

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

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

ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1571.
 Meets every Tuesday night. Burr Russell, Sec. Cowley County.

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

SHILOH LOCAL NO. 1573.
 Meets the first Wednesday night of each month. Loyd W. Peck, Sec.

CRAWFORD COUNTY
FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 662.
 Meets every Tuesday of the month. Jimmie Cunningham, Sec. Crawford County.

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

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

STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2060.
 Meets the first and third Friday. H. Eggers, Sec. Crawford County.

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

CLOUD COUNTY
BUFFALO VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1977.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. R. A. Hanson, Secretary.

DINT. NO. 105 LOCAL NO. 853.
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. H. A. Coate, Sec.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1768.
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. J. H. York, Sec.

CARMEL LOCAL NO. 1056.
 Meets every second and fourth Monday in the month. E. J. Regnier, Sec.

DECATUR COUNTY
AURORA LOCAL NO. 561.
 Meets every second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Al. Bruggeman, Sec.

PRAIRIE DOG LOCAL NO. 1885.
 Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at North Valley School House. Bruce Moore, Sec. Decatur County.

DICKINSON COUNTY
WOODBINE LOCAL NO. 1930.
 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Harvey Shipley, Sec.

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

NAVARRA LOCAL NO. 1853.
 Meets every first Tuesday of the month. H. C. Killzang, Secretary.

DOUGLAS COUNTY
CARGY LOCAL NO. 2134.
 Meets first and third Thursday of each month. R. E. Tutcher, Sec.

DISTRICT NO. 10 LOCAL NO. 1036.
 Meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. Sec. Douglas County.

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

FRANKLIN LOCAL NO. 1932.
 Meets the first Friday of each month. F. P. White, Sec. Douglas Co.

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

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1883.
 Meets the fourth Wednesday night of each month. Roy Flory, Sec. Douglas Co.

PROSPECT LOCAL NO. 1634.
 Meets on alternate Thursday. Bertha A. McPheters, Sec.

SUNNY SLOPE LOCAL NO. 1861.
 Meets the first Wednesday. Roy Stacker, Sec. Douglas County.

WORDEN LOCAL NO. 842.
 Meets the second Thursday evening of each month. Mrs. Lucas Flier, Sec.

ELLIS COUNTY
BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1931.
 First and third Wednesday. J. J. Mack, Sec. Ellis County.

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

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

MUNJOR LOCAL NO. 831.
 Meets every first and third Thursday of each month. R. A. Leik, Sec.

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

ELLSWORTH COUNTY
ADVANCE LOCAL NO. 1898.
 Meets the first Monday of each month at 8 o'clock. F. F. Svoboda, Sec.

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

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

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 932.
 Meets every second and last Monday each month.

TRIVOLI LOCAL NO. 1901.
 Meets the first Monday evening in each month. W. H. Fleming, Sec.

WALNUT GROVE LOCAL NO. 872.
 Meets the first and third Monday of each month. E. Huseman, Sec.

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

HAWKINS LOCAL NO. 1615.
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month. Mrs. L. C. Rice, Sec.

PLEASANT RUN LOCAL NO. 1017.
 Meets every first and third Tuesday at 8 o'clock. D. D. Scholte, Sec.

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

WILLIAMSBURG LOCAL NO. 2153.
 Meets first and third Wednesday of each month. M. R. Veen, Sec.

GEARY COUNTY
GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1321.
 Meets every first and third Friday. Alfred P. Hotten, Sec. Geary County.

LYONSDALE LOCAL NO. 1415.
 Meets every first and third Friday in each month. Oscar Latzke, Sec.

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

HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922.
 Meets the first and third Wednesday night of each month. J. M. Tuttle, Sec. Geary County.

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

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

NEAL LOCAL NO. 1313.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. J. C. Graves, Sec.

SOUTH VERDIGRIS LOCAL NO. 1493.
 Meets every two weeks on Friday night. H. L. Soule, Secretary.

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

GRANT COUNTY
ULYSSES LOCAL NO. 2134.
 Meets the first and third Saturday of each month. G. A. Johnson, Sec.

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

CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1911.
 Meets first and third Tuesday. Mabel Sayles, Sec. Jefferson County.

COLLINS LOCAL NO. 63.
 Fourth Wednesday. Whitford Crispin, Sec. Jewell County.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1309.
 First and third Tuesday. W. T. Punn, Sec. Jewell County.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 127.
 Meets the first Thursday night of each month. J. W. Widrik, Sec.

JOHNSON COUNTY
SHARON LOCAL NO. 1744.
 Meets the last Friday evening of each month. Mrs. Gussie K. Devault, Sec.

NINETY-SIX LOCAL NO. 1907.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. Reuben Cline, Sec. Johnson County.

LINN COUNTY
BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1907.
 Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month. R. A. Hanson, Secretary.

NEW HOME LOCAL NO. 1840.
 Meets the last Monday of each month. Harold Mooney, Sec. Linn County.

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

LOGAN COUNTY
MT. VERNON LOCAL NO. 661.
 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. C. E. Bedrang, Sec.

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

BLANCHIE VALLE LOCAL NO. 7922.
 Meets the first Tuesday of each month. Mrs. Irene Iles, Sec.

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

BREMEN LOCAL NO. 2122.
 Meets every first Wednesday of each month. F. Traile, Sec. Marshall County.

DIST. 67 LOCAL NO. 1222.
 Last Friday in each month. Mrs. Ernest Brauch, Sec. Marshall County.

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

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

HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1902.
 Second and fourth Wednesday. Karl Rohde, Sec. Marshall County.

LILY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2128.
 Meets the first and third Friday. Florence Koppes, Sec. Marshall Co.

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

RICHLAND LOCAL NO. 868.
 Meets first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. C. Chase, Sec.

SNIPER CREEK LOCAL NO. 924.
 Meets first Friday night. Russell Cassidy, Sec.

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

EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1465.
 First Tuesday of each month. Phillip Stenzel, Sec.

HARMONY LOCAL NO. 1396.
 Meets every first Friday night of each month. J. F. Schick, Secretary.

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

PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2105.
 Meets the first and third Friday. J. H. Scott, Sec. Martin County.

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

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

BEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1978.
 Meets the second and fourth Wednesday. Sec. Miami Co.

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

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

HILLSDALE LOCAL NO. 1805.
 Meets the first and third Thursday. R. W. Sullivan, Sec.

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1477.
 Meets the first and third Friday. Mrs. V. J. Fisher, Sec. Miami County.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1683.
 Meets second and fourth Friday. Jacob Smith, Sec. Miami County.

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

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

SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1785.
 Meets the first Friday in every month. C. C. Barticklow, Sec. Miami County.

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

VICKERS LOCAL NO. 1607.
 Meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Dick J. Johann, Sec. Miami County.

MORRIS COUNTY
LATIMER LOCAL NO. 1922.
 Meets the second and fourth evening of each month. Wm. Tatlow, Sec.

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

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

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

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

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

NORTH SIDE LOCAL NO. 1061.
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Fred Sundberg, Sec. McPherson County.

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

SCANDIA LOCAL NO. 1157.
 Meets the first and third Thursday of each month. Melford Nelson, Sec. McPherson Co.

MITCHELL COUNTY
CARR CREEK LOCAL NO. 902.
 Meets every other Thursday. Leonard L. Ritz, Sec.

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

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

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

EUREKA LOCAL NO. 911.
 Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. Nemaha County.

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

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

HUNT LOCAL NO. 1107.
 Meets the second Tuesday of each month. Ray Korte, Sec. Nemaha Co.

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

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 282.
 Meets every second and fourth Wednesday. Robert Steele, Nemaha County.

PRAIRIE GEM LOCAL NO. 840.
 Meets the first Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. Chas. Oplinger, Sec.

ROCK LOCAL NO. 282.
 Meets the first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. J. M. Ames, Sec.

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

NEOSHO COUNTY
BARNEY LOCAL NO. 869.
 Meets second and fourth Friday night of each month. T. H. Roberts, Sec.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 326.
 Meets the first and third Thursday. I. L. Venneman, Sec.

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

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